

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**1995-96**



सत्यमेव जयते

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

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## CHAPTER - I

### A BRIEF OVERVIEW

1.1 'Police' and 'Public Order' are the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs monitors trends and developments in the law and order situation and matters relating to communal harmony and internal security of the country. It provides guidance and assistance to the States as and when necessary. It has the nodal responsibility for the administration of Union Territories. It also keeps a watch on the administration in the States, to see that it is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and that the relations between the Centre and States develop as envisaged in the Constitution.

1.2 The Indian Police Service is administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Besides, the Ministry administers and controls various Central Para-Military Forces, viz. the Assam Rifles, the Border Security Force, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (which is mainly deployed on the borders), the Central Reserve Police Force (which is meant to reinforce State/UT Police Forces when necessary), the Central Industrial Security Force (which is meant for protective and preventive duties in Public Sector Undertakings) and the National Security Guard (which is a specialised force to counter terrorism). The Intelligence Bureau, National Crime Records Bureau, Bureau of Police Research and Development, National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless), and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy also function under the control of the Ministry.

1.3 During the year under report, the law and order situation, by and large, remained peaceful and under control except for the extremist and secessionist activities in Jammu & Kashmir and in the North Eastern region. Difficulties were also experienced by the law and order enforcing agencies in handling the externally inspired and sustained militancy and terrorist violation in these two regions. Left extremist violence in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, which extended gradually to Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, was another area of concern during the year. In Andhra Pradesh, the extremism was resisted by effective police action. In Bihar, the State Government banned six extremist groups including the MCC with a view to checking the activities of the banned organisations.

1.4 Following the Supreme Court judgement on the validity of the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Act, proceedings in all the revived pending title Suits resumed before the special Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court at Lucknow. The hearing in these Suits is continuing.

1.5 The overall situation in Punjab improved considerably and there is now a tremendous upsurge in the social, political, cultural and economic life of the State.



However, it was unfortunate that Shri Beant Singh, former Chief Minister of Punjab, was killed on 31st August, 1995 in a bomb explosion. The prime accused in the assassination case, namely Jagtar Singh Hawara and Balwant Singh of Babbar Khalsa International, have since been arrested by the Punjab Police.

1.6 The declaration of the Central Government banning the Vishwa Hindu Parishad as an unlawful association was cancelled by the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal vide their order dated 20-06-95. The Central Government have filed a Special Leave Petition against the order of the Tribunal before the Supreme Court.

1.7 Combating terrorism and checking crimes through assistance and cooperation of friendly countries continued to receive high priority. Treaties and agreements were signed with the Governments of United Kingdom, Russian Federation, Canada, Bulgaria, Romania and Egypt. The agreement with the Government of Egypt on combating terrorism was signed by the Prime Minister during his foreign tour from 16.10.95 to 27.10.95. Negotiations for signing of the treaties/ agreements with the Governments of France, Germany, USA, UAE, Poland, Kryghizistan, Italy and South Africa are at an advance stage.

1.8 A proclamation was issued on 18th October, 1995 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh, keeping the State Legislative Assembly in suspended animation. The State is under President's Rule since then.

1.9 Pursuant to the MoU signed on 26-09-94 between the Government of India and the Government of Bihar and the passing of Jharkhand Area Autonomous Council Act, 1994 by the Bihar State Assembly, an Interim Council and an Interim Executive Council have been set up by the Government of Bihar vide their Notification dated 7th August, 1995. With the formation of the Interim Council it is hoped that the development of the Jharkhand area would receive an impetus so that the real objectives of the formation of the Council can be achieved.

1.10 In order to ensure that Indian insurgent groups do not avail of facilities and support from the territories of the neighbouring countries, institutional mechanisms have been developed with the Governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar to facilitate ground level cooperation on an ongoing basis. A Joint Working Group was established with Bangladesh. The Bangladesh authorities have also been sensitized about our security concern as well as the problems being caused by large-scale infiltration of Bangladeshi nationals.

1.11 For checking the inflow of arms and ammunition from Thailand, action has been taken to sensitize the Royal Government of Thailand for their intervention. The cooperation extended by the National Security Council of Thailand has been very encouraging.

1.12 On the Human Rights front, Government continued to follow a multi-pronged strategy. The strategy includes prompt legal action against officials involved in Human Rights violations. In the international arena, the policy of total transparency was followed. Special emphasis was laid on the training aspects of the Police and para-military forces and Human Rights has also been included as a subject in the syllabus of the National Police Academy, Hyderabad.

1.13 The National Human Rights Commission constituted in October, 1993 continued its work with vigour and purposiveness. The investigation division of the Commission has commenced its own investigations since 1-4-94. 70 cases have been investigated besides monitoring investigations in 706 other cases. The Commission accorded high priority to the elimination of child labour in hazardous industries and bonded labour in the country. The Commission is closely monitoring the implementation of the project designed to eliminate child labour in the glass industry in Firozabad.

1.14 The Constitutional validity of the Padma Awards, which was pending adjudication in the Supreme Court, was upheld by the Apex Court in its judgement delivered on 15-12-95. The Apex Court has, however, made certain observations about the existing guidelines and procedure for selection of the persons for these awards. Keeping in view the observations of the Supreme Court, a High Level Review Committee Chaired by the Vice-President of India has been constituted to review the existing guidelines and certain other aspects.

1.15 The State of Jammu & Kashmir was brought under President's Rule on 18th, July 1990. Due to continued violence in the State, the President's Rule had to be extended from time to time. The question of holding elections in the State was considered by the Government of India and a decision was taken on 4th November, 1995 to hold elections to the State Assembly in December, 1995. The Election Commission, however, took a view that the time was not yet conducive to the holding of free and fair elections in the State. The President's Rule in the State was, therefore, further extended for a period of six months up to 17th, July 1996.

1.16 The question of holding of elections came up again in the context of General Elections in the country. After consultations with the State Government and other concerned agencies, it was decided that elections to the six Parliamentary constituencies of Jammu & Kashmir should be held along with the General Elections in the rest of the country. Accordingly, elections to the Parliamentary constituencies were held in the State of Jammu & Kashmir in three phases on 7th May, 1996, 23rd May, 1996 and 30th May, 1996. The process of elections was completed peacefully and without any significant incidence of violence despite threats from the militants to disrupt the polls. The sizeable turnout of the voters to exercise their franchise was very encouraging.

1.17 A brief account of the various activities of the Ministry is given in the Chapters that follow.

## CHAPTER - II

### **ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

2.1 It is the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. This is a duty enjoined by the Constitution. The concept of internal security, therefore, flows from the Constitution itself.

2.2 The main functions of the Ministry of Home Affairs are: (1) to deal with all matters relating to internal security; (2) to deal with all matters relating to Centre-State relations and Inter-State relations; (3) implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to Official Language and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963; (4) to discharge certain basic functions like notification of assumption of office by the President and the Vice-President; notification of appointment of the Prime Minister and other Ministers; notification of appointment, resignation and removal of Governors and Lieut. Governors, appointment of Lieut. Governors, Chief Commissioners and Administrative Officers in Union Territories; and (5) to deal with matters like citizenship and naturalisation, Census of Population, National Anthem, National Flag of India, etc.

2.3 Under the Allocation of Business Rules, the Ministry of Home Affairs comprises:-

- (i) The Department of Internal Security, dealing with Police, Law and Order and Rehabilitation.
- (ii) The Department of States, dealing with Centre-State Relations, Inter-State Relations, Union Territories and Freedom Fighter's Pension.
- (iii) The Department of Official Language, dealing with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to Official Language and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963.
- (iv) The Department of Home, dealing with the notification of assumption of office by the President and Vice-President, notifications of appointment of the Prime Minister and other Ministers, etc.

2.4 The Department of Official Language has a separate Secretary and functions independently. The other three Departments are inter-linked and do not function in water-tight compartments; all the three Departments function under the Home Secretary. The Home Secretary also holds concurrent charge as Secretary (Justice) in the Department of Justice, which is a part of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. The Home

Secretary is assisted by Special Secretaries who discharge the functions assigned to them.

2.5           The Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs (Jammu Tatha Kashmir Vibhag) which was created with effect from 1st November, 1994 deals with all Constitutional provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and all other matters relating to the State of Jammu and Kashmir excluding those with which the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned. The Home Secretary also holds concurrent charge as Secretary, Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs.

2.6           A brief account of the activities of the Department of Jammu and Kashmir Affairs during 1995-96 is included in Chapter - XIX of this Report. No separate Annual Report is being brought out by that Department.

2.7           Information regarding Ministers, Secretaries and Special Secretaries, who held positions in the Ministry during the year is given in the Appendix.

## CHAPTER - III

### LAW AND ORDER

#### General

3.1 The law and order scenario, by and large, remained peaceful and under control during 1995, except for the extremist and secessionist activities in Jammu & Kashmir and in the North- Eastern region. The developments during 1995 indicated that while the law enforcement and security agencies could handle the internal pressures on the law and order front successfully, it was comparatively difficult for them to handle externally inspired and sustained militancy and terrorist violence in these two sectors (Jammu & Kashmir and some North-Eastern states). Left extremist violence in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar and its gradual extension to Maharashtra, M.P. and Orissa was yet another area of concern during 1995. A continuing threat, of recent origin, to internal security was the attempt by hostile agencies to extend their covert efforts to raise militants and supply arms and explosives in the mainland states of India.

#### Cauvery water issue

3.2 The Cauvery water dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka came to the fore once again with the announcement of the Chief Minister of Karnataka that due to shortage of water in its reservoirs, Karnataka was not in a position to release water to Tamil Nadu even as the latter revived the demand for implementation of the Interim Award of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal to save the standing Kuruvai crops in the Cauvery delta. However, Karnataka finally released 5 TMC ft. of water in August, 1995 on a distress plea made by Tamil Nadu. This was followed by strident protest actions by the farmers and political parties in Karnataka. They organised agitations in the form of rail/rasta roko, picketing of Government offices, dharnas etc. in Mandya, Tumkur, Hassan, Mysore and Bangalore. These agitations had their reverberations in Tamil Nadu also. Meanwhile, the Tamil Nadu Government demanded 30 TMC ft. of water to save the standing crops in Tamil Nadu and moved the Supreme Court. Later, on a directive from the Supreme Court, the Prime Minister intervened and directed Karnataka to release 6 TMC ft. of water as an interim measure and simultaneously assured Karnataka that he would be convening a meeting of all Chief Ministers to evolve a National Water Policy. A 3-Member Expert Committee headed by Dr. Y.K. Alagh, Vice- Chancellor of JNU was appointed to determine the claims and counter-claims of both the States. The Expert Committee has since submitted its report and it is under consideration of the Union Government.

## **Caste Tension**

3.3 During 1995, though the overall caste-related incidents registered a marginal decline as compared to 1994, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Maharashtra registered an increase of 25 to 30%. However, in Uttar Pradesh, the caste-related incidents decreased by 50%. During 1995, out of 723 caste-related incidents, the majority of clashes were between SCs and OBCs, followed by SCs and FCs, FCs and OBCs and others. In Tamil Nadu, out of 210 incidents, 193 were between SCs and OBCs and only 2 between FCs and SCs/BCs. In Bihar, out of 147 incidents, 57 were between FCs and OBCs followed by SCs and OBCs and FCs and SCs. In Uttar Pradesh, out of 122 incidents, 69 were between FCs and SCs followed by SCs and OBCs. In Maharashtra, out of 103 incidents, 83 were between FCs and SCs followed by OBCs and SCs and FCs and OBCs. In Maharashtra and Karnataka, desecration of statues of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, not only led to violence by Dalit Organisations, but also assumed political overtones leading to the resignation of a Minister in Karnataka. The main caste groups involved in clashes and rivalries include Thevars, Nadars, Vanniars (all OBCs), Adi Dravidas and Pallars (both SCs) of Tamil Nadu. Rajputs, Brahmins, Bhumihars, Thakurs, Jats (all FCs), Yadavas, Gujjars, Kurmis (all OBCs), Balmiki, Jatavs and Chamars (all SCs) of Uttar Pradesh; Rajputs, Jats (both FCs), Yadavas, Koeris, Kurmis, Mandals (all OBCs) and Jatavs (SCs) of Bihar; Patels, Marathas, Marwaris (all FCs), Mali, Kunbi, Badai (all OBCs), Dalit, Mahar, Neo-Budhhists (all SCs) of Maharashtra; and Lingayats, Vokkaligas (both FCs), Kurubas, Nayaks (both OBCs) and Dalits of Karnataka.

## **Agrarian unrest**

3.4 The agrarian front remained, by and large, peaceful during the year with no reports of any major violent incident. There were 202 incidents with 22 deaths and injuries to 406 others during the year, as against 115 incidents (20 deaths and 369 injured) during the previous year. Most of the agitations could be attributed to land disputes, forcible harvesting of crops, non-payment of minimum wages, remunerative prices for agricultural produce, waiver of agricultural loans/implementation of loan waiver scheme, better irrigation facilities, reduction in power tariff, restoration of fertiliser subsidy, controls on export of farm produce, implementation of the Land Ceiling Act, compensation to farmers whose lands have been taken away for urbanisation/ industrialisation, payment of immediate relief/compensation to farmers affected by natural calamities, rejection of Dunkel proposals and rivalry among Kisan organisations.

## **Students and Youth**

3.5 The situation in educational institutions in the country remained by and large peaceful during the year 1995 and, in fact, there was a decline in the number of violent incidents/casualties as compared to 1994. The year 1995 witnessed 656 violent incidents with 35 deaths and 1,102 injured. Out of these, 3 persons died and 540 were injured in police actions. The police opened fire on 12 occasions, burst tear-gas shells at 7 places and used lathicharge on 82 occasions. Among the states which witnessed a large number of violent incidents were Uttar Pradesh, followed by Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal,

Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Delhi, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The incidents mainly occurred during the course of student agitations/unrest on issues like hike in tuition fees/examination fees, bus fares, prices of text books, privatisation/commercialisation of education, student union elections, delay in announcing examination results, unemployment and filling vacant posts of teachers/professors, group rivalries etc. No sustained agitations were launched except in Kerala and West Bengal where SFI/DYFI were agitated over the move to privatise medical education, and Chhatra Parishad-I (pro- Congress-I) remained agitated over the issue of admission of Madhyamic passed students in colleges.

### **Labour Unrest**

3.6 The law and order situation on the labour front has by and large remained peaceful, barring some sporadic incidents. The year 1995 witnessed 199 incidents, resulting in 17 deaths and injuries to 383. The organised labour sector and trade unions have been mainly agitating on two issues, viz., Government's new economic policy leading to privatisation of various public sector undertakings and sectoral demands like wage revision, implementation of wage agreement, bonus and improvement of service conditions. The labour unions in the Coal, Jute, Textile and Fisheries sectors remained active during 1995. The new pension scheme announced by the Government has also galvanised the labour sector. Except the INTUC, all the leading trade unions have opposed the new pension scheme and are in the process of planning major agitations against the scheme. In the fisheries sector, the fishermen in the coastal areas are agitated over the licences issued to foreign trawlers for deep sea fishing. They have organised rallies and demonstrations and demanded that the licences issued to the foreign trawlers should be scrapped as it directly hits the economy of the traditional fishermen. The workers of the National Textile Mills have also been agitating for their long-pending demands for revival and modernisation of sick units.

### **Services**

3.7 The Service sector has been agitating against the economic and liberalisation policies of the Government and in respect of issues relating to their pending demands like payment of arrear claims, wage revision, settlement of pay, filling up of vacancies, merger of DA etc. The employees of Telecom, Banking, Insurance and Power sectors under the aegis of different trade unions have been vocal against the privatisation of public sector units. The employees have organised dharnas, rallies and All-India strikes to show their disapproval of any such move by the Government. The agitations by the Central Government employees including P&T, Railways and Civil Defence have been symbolic in nature. The State Government employees, Primary/Secondary School teachers, State Electricity Board employees and gazetted/non- gazetted staff continued to be exercised over their pending demands against mass transfers, favouring new recruitment etc.

### **Left Wing Extremism**

3.8 The overall incidence of left extremist violence in the country registered a slight increase as compared to the previous years. As against 1337 incidents (503 deaths) in

1992, 1279 incidents (470 deaths) in 1993 and 1153 incidents (377 deaths) in 1994, there were 1304 incidents (396 deaths) during the year 1995. The salient feature of left extremist violence during 1995 is the diametrically divergent trends noticed in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, the main epicentres of extremist violence in the country. While in Andhra Pradesh, it remained generally at last year's level, it registered a slight increase in Bihar. During 1995, Madhya Pradesh also witnessed an increase over last year but in Maharashtra and Orissa there was a decline.

3.9 The onward march of left extremists in Andhra Pradesh was resisted by effective police action. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had banned the People's War Group and 8 of its front organisations. However, the State Government lifted the ban on an experimental basis initially for three months and appealed to the warring cadres to join the mainstream. On 22nd September, 1995, State Government decided to continue with the decision not to impose the ban. The Government of Bihar has banned 6 extremist groups operating in the State, including the M.C.C. This has helped in checking the activities of the banned organisations to some extent.

3.10 Because of the seriousness of the problem of left wing extremism, a meeting was convened by the Union Home Minister with the Chief Ministers of the affected States on 3.8.1991. As a follow-up of this meeting, a Joint Coordination Committee (JCC), consisting of representatives from the affected States, to oversee the planning and implementation of counter-left-wing-extremist operations in a coordinated manner, has been set up. The JCC is meeting at regular intervals to review the anti-naxalite measures. The last meeting of the JCC was held at Patna on 25.8.1995.

3.11 The Government is attaching high priority to containing the menace of left wing extremist activities by a double pronged strategy of strict law enforcement, side by side with special development impetus in the affected areas. The Central Government has asked the State Governments to take purposive, well coordinated and integrated action which should include, among other things, intensification of development activities, rapid improvement in roads and communication and implementation of land reforms. The Central Government is also imparting appropriate training to the State police as and when requested by them. Special forces are being raised in the affected states and will be given training in jungle warfare, commando operations, handling of explosives, use of sniffer dogs etc.

### **Supreme Court Judgement on Ram Janma Bhoomi - Babri Masjid Issue of Revived Title Suits**

3.12 The Supreme Court vide its judgement dated 24 October 1994 in the proceedings relating to the validity of the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Act and the maintainability of the Presidential Reference had upheld the validity of the Act, but for the provisions relating to the abatement of the pending suits, which stood revived. In compliance with the above mentioned judgement, appropriate arrangements have been made for maintenance of the status-quo in the disputed area and management of the acquired property.



3.13 Following the Supreme Court judgement, proceedings in all the revived pending title suits resumed before the Special Full Bench of Allahabad High Court at Lucknow since 12 December 1994. Parties to these title suits filed a number of applications for amendment of plaints and impleadment of Union of India/ Authorised Person therein. The Union of India opposed the move for its impleadment. The Hon'ble High Court allowed some amendments to the plaints but rejected the prayers for impleadment, and held that Union of India is not a necessary party in the pending suits. The hearing in these suits is continuing.

#### **CBI Investigation into RJB-BM demolition case**

3.14 The CBI, which had been entrusted with the investigation into the offences connected with the demolition of the RJB-BM structure on 6 December 1992, had filed a combined charge sheet against 40 persons before the Special Court of Lucknow. The Special Court has passed the committal order against all the accused and sent the case to the Court of Special Additional Sessions Judge, Lucknow for trial and proceedings. The matter is thus sub-judice. In the meantime, the CBI, with due permission of the Court, has conducted further investigations in the case and has filed supplementary charge-sheets before the Special Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Lucknow against 9 more persons on 11 January 1996. The Court has taken cognizance of these additional charge-sheets.

#### **Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry**

3.15 Proceedings before the Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry set up to enquire, inter-alia, into the sequence of events leading to the occurrences in the RJB-BM complex at Ayodhya on 6 December, 1992 continue. The Central Government has produced extensive material before the Commission on its term of reference. The evidence of Central Government closed on 28 October 1994. Subsequently the Government of UP was asked by the Commission to lead evidence. It, however, led no evidence. Thereupon, the Commission directed certain officers of the Government of Uttar Pradesh to file affidavits and records relating to the subject matter of inquiry, which they did.

3.16 On the basis of the evidence of Central Government and other records with the Commission, the Commission issued section 8B notices to 41 persons and five organisations viz., Bhartiya Janata Party, Rashtriya Sawayamsevak Sangh, Shiv Sena, Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal. Most of the noticees submitted applications praying, inter alia, to the Commission to supply relevant material/evidence on the basis of which section 8B notices had been issued to them. The Commission rejected these applications. Some of the noticees have filed petitions in the Delhi High Court and the Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court challenging the order of the Commission; the matter is pending before the Courts.

#### **Banning of Communal Organisations**

3.17 Vishwa Hindu Parishad was declared as an unlawful association on 14 January, 1995 and the matter was referred to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal consisting

of Justice K. Ramamoorthy, a sitting Judge of the Delhi High Court for adjudication whether there was sufficient cause to declare Vishwa Hindu Parishad as an Unlawful association. The Tribunal, by an order dated 20.6.1995 cancelled the declaration. The Central Government have filed a Special leave Petition against the order of the Tribunal before the Supreme Court.

### **National Integration Council**

3.18 The National Integration Council has set up a Standing Committee which can be called at short notice to discuss various issues relating to National Integration. A meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council was held on 3 August, 1995 under the chairmanship of the Home Minister to discuss the situation arising out of the agitational programmes launched by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and its allied organisations in respect of Kashi Vishwanath Temple-Gyan Vapi Mosque at Varanasi and Krishna Janma Bhoomi-Shahi Idgah Mosque at Mathura.

### **Punjab**

3.19 The situation in Punjab has vastly improved after installation of popular Government in the State. After assumption of Office by the popular Government, Municipal Elections in the State were held in September, 1992. Polling percentage was about 70%. After Municipal Elections, Panchayat Elections were held in January, 1993 and overall turnout was more than 80%. In both these elections almost all parties had participated. Bye-election to the Jalandhar Lok Sabha seat was held in 1993 and Ajnala and Nakodar bye-elections to the State Assembly seats were held in May, 1994. All the factions of SAD had participated in these elections. People exercised their franchise without any fear of dictates from militants. Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad elections in the States were held in September and October, 1994. Here also all political parties participated in the elections. Bye-election to the Gidderbaha State Assembly seat was held in June, 1995. This was won by SAD(B).

3.20 After a long interval, Punjab is today witnessing a tremendous upsurge in its social, political, cultural and economic life. Peaceful observance of 'Hola Mohalla', Dussehra and Diwali marked by traditional gaiety and fervour emphasises the return of normalcy in the State.

3.21 In an unfortunate incident, however, Beant Singh, former Chief Minister, Punjab was killed on 31st August, 1995 when a powerful bomb exploded in his car in the premises of the Punjab & Haryana Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh. 15 others including 4 NSG Commandos were killed and 19 injured. CBI have completed the investigation and a case has been filed in the Court for trial of those responsible for the killings.

3.22 The two prime accused in the assassination case of Beant Singh ( former Chief Minister, Punjab ), namely, Jagtar Singh Hawara and Balwant Singh of Babbar Khalsa International (BKI) were arrested by the Punjab Police.

### Treaties/Agreements with other countries

3.23 India have signed Extradition Treaties/Mutual Legal Assistance Agreements with UK, Russian Federation, Canada, Bulgaria, Romania and Egypt. The agreement signed with UK is not only regarding investigation and prosecution of crime but also the tracing, restraint and confiscation of the proceeds and instruments of crime (including crime involving currency transfers) and terrorist funds. Similarly, the treaty with Canada is relating to investigation, prosecution and suppression of crime including crime relating to terrorism and the tracing, restraint or forfeiture or confiscation of the proceeds of crime through cooperation and mutual assistance in the matter. The agreement with Russia is on cooperation and mutual assistance to combat crime. The agreement with Bulgaria and Romania relates to cooperation in combating organised crime, international terrorism and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. During his visit from 16.10.95 to 27.10.95 to three countries PM has signed an agreement on combating terrorism with the Government of Egypt. Further, an agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Romania regarding the readmission of persons having an illegal status has been signed on 2.11.95. Negotiations regarding treaties/agreements with the Governments of France, Germany, USA, UAE, Poland, Kryghizistan, Italy and South Africa are at an advanced stage.

### TADA

3.24 The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 was allowed to lapse on 23rd May, 1995. However, keeping in view the reach, size and magnitude of terrorist violence in India and the aid, assistance and connivance from across the border to the anti-national elements, the Government introduced the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1995 in the Rajya Sabha. Efforts are being made to reach a consensus. As per the directions of the Supreme Court the Central Government as well as State Governments have constituted Review Committees. The meeting of these Review Committees are being held periodically and each and every case is being reviewed periodically. The cases involving terrorist violence are being registered under the relevant provisions of IPC and other Acts in the absence of TADA.

### Indo-Pak Border Management

3.25 As one of the measures for effective policing of the western border and for curbing infiltration/ exfiltration and insurgent activities, Government have undertaken fencing/flood lighting of the vulnerable stretches of the Indo-Pak border in Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu sectors. A total length of 1051 Kms. of fencing and 1084 Kms. of flood lighting in the entire vulnerable stretches of Punjab and Bikaner-Ganganagar region of Rajasthan, and also selected stretches of Jaisalmer and Barmer regions (fencing/flood lighting in 267 Kms.) has been completed as on January, 1996. Work along 120 Kms. of fencing/flood lighting in Barmer sector is in progress. It has also been decided to fence/flood lit another area covering 276 kms. in Jaisalmer sector immediately after completion of works in hand.

3.26 Work for construction of 125 Kms. of roads in the Shahgarh area of Rajasthan has also been completed.

### **Border Area Development Programme**

3.27 For the balanced development of remote and inaccessible areas situated near the borders, and for ensuring effective administration in these areas and for involving the people of these areas in developmental activities and thereby strengthening their resilience, Border Area Development Programme, which was launched in the 7th Plan period with limited scope and funds covering western sector only, has been re-oriented to continue during the 8th Plan (1992-97) period with extended coverage of the Eastern States which have international borders with Bangladesh.

3.28 BADP is a 100% Centrally funded programme. An outlay of Rs. 640.00 crores has been made for the 8th Plan period for the purpose. The periodical monitoring of the scheme is made by the Planning Commission. The beneficiary States under the scheme are Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram. During 1996-97, Rs. 8.17 crores, Rs. 8.21 crores and Rs. 24.52 crores have been allocated for Punjab, Gujarat and Rajasthan respectively.

### **Rajiv-Longowal Accord**

3.29 The Government remains committed to implement the Rajiv- Longowal Accord. Sincere efforts are continuing to find mutually acceptable solutions to the outstanding issues, in consultation with the concerned parties.

### **Situation in the North East**

3.30 Out of the 7 North-Eastern States, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh remained largely peaceful during 1995-96. The Law and Order situation in Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura was kept under close watch and review and appropriate responses were developed to maintain peace.

3.31 In Nagaland, the situation which had reached a low point with the killing of Dr. L.V. Reddy, the then Deputy Commissioner, Kohima by Naga insurgents on 28 march, 1995 was gradually brought under control following the declaration of the entire State of Nagaland as a "disturbed area" under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and induction of additional units of the Central Para Military Forces and the Army in aid of Civil authorities. Besides activation of district and State level coordination between the State Government agencies, the Central Para-Military Forces and the Army, a mechanism was set up for coordination of inter-State operations in Nagaland, Manipur and the N.C. Hills District of Assam. The joint operations conducted were very successful in checking the terrorist and violent activities of the insurgent groups. The flow of traffic on the National Highway-39 was also maintained despite attempts by the Naga insurgent groups to resort to intimidation and extortion from truck operators, traders and businessmen in the area. The

successful interception of an illegal arms consignment being inducted by various North- East insurgent groups, by the Security Forces along the Indo- Myanmar border during April-June, 1995 also contributed significantly to the relative restoration of law and order in Nagaland and the other North-Eastern States.

3.32 In the background of the above initiatives and coordinated joint operations against the Naga insurgents, the Government employees in Nagaland condemned the demands for illegal payments and resolved to resist such demands. Meetings of the Hohos - the traditional Naga tribal representative bodies - were held at the State and District levels to mobilise public opinion against the continued killings. Editorials in local newspapers also condemned civilian killings. The Nagaland Mothers Associations, an influential NGO comprising Naga women, also organised public demonstrations and distributed T-shirts carrying the slogan "Shed No More Blood". The situation in Nagaland is, however, delicately balanced and sustained efforts are required to bring peace and normalcy which will facilitate effective implementation of development and welfare programmes.

3.33 In Manipur, violence resulting from the Kuki-Naga conflict was largely brought under control. The terrorist and violent activities of the Naga insurgent groups in the Hill areas of Manipur were also largely contained. In order to check the increasing violent and secessionist activities of the Meitei extremist groups in the valley areas, joint coordinated operations were carried out during August-September, 1995 resulting in the detention of a large number of Meitei extremists and recovery of arms and ammunition. The level of extortions by the various insurgent groups was also considerably reduced through deployment of additional units of Central Para-Military Forces and intensified patrolling in the affected areas. However, extremist activities in the valley continued, keeping the area disturbed. Five Meitei extremist organisations, viz., People's Liberation Army (PLA), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP), United National Liberation Front (UNLF) and the Kangleipak Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL) were again declared as "unlawful associations" under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 for a period of two years with effect from 26 October, 1995. The entire State of Manipur continues to be declared as a "disturbed area" under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. Besides release of funds to the State Government under the Central Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, the Central Government sanctioned 30 Gypsies, 10 medium Trucks, 200 SLRs and ammunition to the Manipur State Police Force as direct assistance in kind to enable more effective operations against the extremist groups.

3.34 In Tripura, the law and order was seriously affected by the increasing violent activities of various tribal militant groups. Besides the continued violent activities of the All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF) and the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT), several other tribal militant groups also surfaced during the course of the year. An Action Plan for dealing with the negative activities of these groups was prepared and additional units of the Central Para-Military Forces inducted in aid of the State Administration.

3.35 During the year, the law and order situation in the State of Assam continued to be affected by the activities of insurgent groups. The Bodo Security Force has been trying to increase its level of violence to disturb the democratic process. NSCN(Im), on the other hand, has intensified its activities in the N.C.Hills District area. ULFA has been making

efforts to augment its arms and cadre.

3.36 The Bodo Security Force was declared as an Unlawful Association for the second time with effect from 23rd November, 1994 under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, in view of its illegal and violent activities intended to disrupt the sovereignty and integrity of India. The Notification issued in this regard was referred to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal for adjudication. The Tribunal, vide its Order of 18th May, 1995, confirmed the Notification declaring the Bodo Security Force as an unlawful association.

3.37 In view of the continued violent activities of United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), the ban on the ULFA was reimposed for the third time with effect from 27th November, 1994 and the Notification issued in this regard was referred to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal for adjudication. The Tribunal, in its Order of 24th May, 1995, confirmed the Notification declaring the ULFA as an unlawful association.

3.38 Political initiative was also taken to solve some of the problems in Assam. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the Government of Assam with representative Organisations of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills Districts of Assam at New Delhi on 1st April, 1995 in the presence of the Union Home Minister. The objective of the MOU was to provide more executive and legislative powers to the Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills Districts Autonomous Councils. The Bill to amend the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution for granting more legislative powers to the Autonomous District Councils of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills Districts was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 22-8-1995 and the Lok Sabha on 26-8-1995. After receiving the assent of the President on 12-9-1995, the Legislation was notified on 13th September, 1995 as Act No. 42 of 1995. A series of measures have been taken for the effective implementation of the Bodo Accord and the Assam Accord.

3.39 In Arunachal Pradesh, the issue of Chakmas and Hajongs was again revived by the All Arunachal Pradesh Students Union (AAPSU). The Chakmas approached the National Human Rights Commission alleging violation of their human rights. The Commission moved the Supreme Court. In its judgement dated 9 January, 1996, the Supreme court directed the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh to ensure that the life and liberty of each and every Chakma residing within the State shall be protected and any attempt to forcibly evict or drive them out of the State by organised groups such as AAPSU shall be repelled, if necessary, by using force. The Chakmas shall not be evicted from their homes. As regards registration as citizens of India their applications with recommendations or otherwise shall be forwarded to the Central Government for consideration and till such time as the Central Government take a decision on such applications, the State Government shall not evict and remove the Chakmas from their occupation on the ground that they are not citizens of India.

3.40 A High Level Group under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister had been set up to look into the issue of Chakmas and Hajongs in Arunachal Pradesh and identify the course of action to be adopted. This High Level Group further set up an official level sub-committee to suggest the course of action which should be adopted expeditiously for resolution of the problem.

3.41 The State of Meghalaya remained by and large peaceful and the various festivals were celebrated in a joyous and peaceful manner.

3.42 In the later part of the year, however, there were certain stray incidents of violence but the State Government was able to take appropriate measures to defuse the tension.

3.43 Mizoram remained largely peaceful during the year. The matter regarding detection and deportation of foreigners remained an important issue. The State Government was requested to maintain law and order and provide protection to life and liberty of all the residents in the State.

### **Initiative with Neighbouring Countries**

3.44 In order to ensure that Indian insurgent groups do not avail of facilities and support from the territories of the neighbouring countries, institutional mechanism has been put in place with the Governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar to facilitate ground level cooperation on an ongoing basis. Nodal officers have been identified by these two Governments and matters of immediate security concern are reported to them for urgent action. These nodal authorities also share actionable intelligence for quick action to intercept the movements of insurgents carrying arms and ammunitions. Five Sectoral Level meetings and three National Level meetings have been held so far with the Myanmar authorities and the cooperation extended by them in curbing and containing the insurgent activities has been very satisfactory. A Joint Working Group has also been set up with the Bangladesh and two meetings have so far been held. The Bangladesh authorities have been sensitized about our security concerns as well as the problem being caused by large-scale infiltration of Bangladeshi Nationals. Since the North Eastern insurgent groups have been using Thailand for procurement of arms, action has also been taken to sensitize the Royal Government of Thailand so that the Indian insurgent groups may be prevented from bringing arms from Thailand to the North Eastern States through the territories of Bangladesh and Myanmar. The cooperation extended by the National Security Council of Thailand in this regard has been very encouraging.

### **Construction of Border Roads/Boarder Fence**

3.45 With a view to prevent infiltration of Bangladeshi nationals into India and in pursuance of the Assam Accord, a project to construct roads and erect a fence along the Indo- Bangladesh border in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and West Bengal has been taken up since 1987. Till 29th February, 1996, 1465.87 Kms of road (including bridges) and 578.37 Kms of fence has been completed out of the approved target of 2784 Kms of road and 896 Kms of fence and expenditure of Rs. 531.28 Crores has been incurred on this project. The progress of the Project is periodically reviewed by a High Level Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary.

### **Repatriation of Chakma Refugees**

3.46 Since 1986, as many as 56,543 Chakma refugees from Bangladesh had taken shelter in South Tripura district. They were provided temporary accommodation and basic amenities on humanitarian grounds. The matter was also taken up with the Government of Bangladesh for creating conditions conducive to their return. After a series of meetings at various levels, the repatriation process began in February, 1994. Between 15-22 February 1994, 1854 Chakma refugees returned to their homeland. During the second phase (21 July - 5 August, 1994) another 3345 Chakma refugees returned to Bangladesh. However, some 51,489 refugees still remain in the camps and have been insisting on fulfilment of their 13-point Charter of Demands by the Government of Bangladesh before resuming the repatriation process. The Bangladesh authorities have been duly apprised. It has also been indicated to them that the refugees being Bangladesh nationals, it is primarily for the Government of Bangladesh to find a solution to the problem. A sum of Rs. 9.25 Crores has so far been reimbursed to the Government of Tripura for maintenance of these refugees for the financial year 1995-96.

### **Sikkim**

3.47 Since the merger with the Union of India, a number of Central Acts have been extended to the State of Sikkim in terms of Article 371-F of the Constitution. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 have been extended to Sikkim. The law and order situation in the State remained normal during the year under report. Sikkim is one of the Special Category States in respect of Central funding.



## **CHAPTER-IV**

### **HUMAN RIGHTS**

4.1 On the Human Rights front, Government continued to follow a multi-pronged strategy. The strategy comprised strict enforcement of constitutional and legal safeguards for protection of human rights; legal action against officials where allegations of human rights violations are proved prima facie and promotion of human rights awareness both amongst the law enforcing agencies as well as the common masses. In the international arena, the policy of total transparency followed by India helped the country in effectively countering the disinformation campaign of adversaries like Pakistan. In pursuit of this strategy, Government continued to attach great importance to the need for observance of respect for human rights even in the insurgency and terrorism affected areas. Measures were taken for further strengthening the institutional frame-work for protection and promotion of human rights in the country. Steps were also taken to consolidate the initiatives taken during the last few years for increasing human rights awareness among the common masses in general and public servants in particular.

4.2 Government took several steps towards ensuring greater effectiveness in the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission. To facilitate greater independence in its functioning, 67 additional posts including 65 posts for its Investigation Wing were sanctioned during the year, in addition to the 183 posts sanctioned earlier. Keeping in view the need to ensure financial autonomy of the commission, a scheme for the utilization of grants-in-aid was approved by the Government in January, 1995. An amount of Rs. 2.25 crores was released to the Commission as grants-in-aid for the financial year 1995-96.

4.3 The National Human Rights Commission continued to pursue its mandate with vigour and purposiveness. During the year under report, the Commission registered 10,195 complaints (including 444 complaints relating to custodial deaths). With the 1277 complaints carried over from the previous year, the Commission had a total of 11,472 complaints before it during the year. Out of these, the Commission processed 11,153 complaints carrying forward the balance of 319 to the next year. Of these, 5894 complaints were dismissed in limini and 1178 complaints sent to various organisations/Ministries/State authorities with appropriate directions for disposal at their ends. The Commission took cognizance of 4081 complaints for the purpose of making inquiries of which 546 have been concluded.

4.4 The Investigation Division of the National Human Rights Commission has since commenced its own investigations into the relatively serious complaints, under the guidance of the Director General, Investigation. Since 1.4.94, this Division has Investigated 170 cases. Besides, it has monitored investigations in 706 other cases. Of these, 253 cases have since been disposed of while the remaining are at various stages of investigation. As part of the ongoing exercise of making its own assessment of the human rights situation prevailing in different States. the Commission visited the States of West Bengal, Nagaland,

Manipur, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra during the year.

4.5 A number of foreign dignitaries including diplomats, Parliamentarians and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights interacted with the Commission for exchange of views. With a view to sensitising various sections of society, particularly the police, several workshops and conferences were held during the year. A National conference on 'Human Rights in Prisons' was organised on 14 November, 1995 in which Home Secretaries/Commissioners and Inspectors General (Prisons) of various States participated. A 15 day training programme for human rights activists was conducted in Madurai in association with an NGO in May 1995. A Seminar on Human Rights Education was jointly organised by the Canadian Human Rights Commission and the National Human Rights Commission on 16-17 February 1996 in Delhi. Dr. Maxwell Yalden, Chief Commissioner, Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC) and his colleagues from CHRC and Ontario Human Rights Commission, Ms. Paulynn P Sicam, Former Member of the Philippines Human Rights Commission and Mr. Brian Bunrdekin, Special Adviser, UN Human Rights Commission attended the Seminar.

4.6 The Commission is entrusted among others, with the statutory responsibilities of spreading human rights literacy among various sections of society. Efforts are on to include 'human rights' in the curriculum of school and university education in association with the Department of Education, NCERT, NCTE, UGC and other related agencies.

4.7 NCERT has brought out a source book on human rights for framing syllabi at various levels of education in schools. Realising the need for training teachers adequately and qualitatively in human rights education, a national level training programme was organised by NCTE for key resource persons in human rights. The Commission is also collaborating with State Governments in evolving a model training syllabus on Human Rights for police personnel.

4.8 One of the functions entrusted to the National Human Rights Commission under the Statute relates to the undertaking and promotion of research in the field of human rights. Even though the Research Division is not yet fully constituted several initiatives have been taken by the Commission in this respect.

4.9 The National Human Rights Commission accorded high priority to the elimination of child labour in hazardous industries and bonded labour in the country. The Commission is closely monitoring the implementation of a project designed to eliminate child labour in glass industry in Ferozabad. It has written letters to States to take speedy and definite steps for the elimination of bonded labour.

4.10 The Chairperson and Members of the Commission visited various countries and held wide ranging discussions with National Human Rights Commissions, International Bodies and Human Rights agencies and activities. One of the Members also participated in the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in September 1995. Shri Justice V.S. Malimath, Member of the Commission, has been nominated by the UN Secretary General as a member of a UN fact-finding mission to look into the recent trial and execution of Mr. Ken Saro Wiwa and others in Nigeria. The Member took up the assignment on 27th March 1996.

4.11 Even in areas affected by organised terrorism, such as Jammu & Kashmir, Government pursued a policy of complete transparency in human rights matters. Prompt inquiries were held and appropriate punishments awarded to security force personnel found guilty of misdeeds, gross negligence and callousness. A summary of action taken against 272 personnel in Jammu & Kashmir since 1990-91 is given in the Annexure appended to this chapter. Thanks to the prompt and stern actions taken against delinquent personnel of security forces in the initial days of militancy, complaints of human rights violations in the State of Jammu & Kashmir are now few and far between. The forces are observing exemplary rectitude in the face of grave provocation.

4.12 Special emphasis was laid on the training of the Police and Para-military force personnel. Human Rights as a subject was included in the syllabus of the National Police Academy, Hyderabad. Several State Police Training Institutes have also included Human Rights in the training programmes for police personnel. Efforts are being made to have Human Rights included in the training curricula of all the Police Training Institutes in the country. The model training syllabus prepared by NHRC for this purpose is proposed to be sent to all the police training institutes after its finalisation. The Army and the Central Para-military Forces are also laying greater emphasis on the human rights aspects in their training programmes. Seminars/training programmes were organised by the Central Para-military Forces for their officers in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the National Human Rights Commission. Border Security Force organised a one-week training programme for its instructors during 28 August-1 September, 1995 and a three day seminar on 25-27 October, 1995, in collaboration with ICRC.

4.13 In furtherance of its policy of openness in human rights matters, the Government continued to facilitate visits of foreigners, including Parliamentarians and Diplomats, to various parts of the country, particularly the State of Jammu & Kashmir. During the year, 250 Diplomats, 4 Parliamentarians, 221 foreign journalists and 9117 foreign tourists visited the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

4.14 Government followed a policy of total cooperation with the UN System for Human Rights. Information solicited by various organs of the UN System, such as the Thematic Special Rapporteurs, the Working Groups and the Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, were promptly provided through our Permanent Mission at Geneva. A Joint Secretary in the Ministry attended the Annual Session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in July, 1995, and the meeting of the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances in October, 1995 to present the correct picture of the human rights situation in India before these agencies. The policy of full cooperation with the UN System has helped us considerably in blunting the propaganda of International Human Rights organisations like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch/Asia. The cooperation extended by India to the UN Human Rights System has come to be highly appreciated by the UN Thematic Rapporteurs and Working Group in the Annual Reports submitted by them.

4.15 Government invited Mr. Jose Ayala Lasso, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to visit India and see the human rights situation for himself and for getting first hand information. He paid a visit to India from 30th May - 6th June, 1995, during which he was able to meet all the groups and persons he desired to meet and visit all the

places he wanted to see. He was highly appreciative of the Government's policy of transparency and openness on human rights matters.

4.16 As usual, Pakistan made all-out efforts to internationalise the Kashmir issue through the human rights route. The propaganda launched by her in various international fora charging Government security Forces with large scale violation of human rights continued. The disinformation campaign was buttressed by a few reports of international human rights organisations publishing exaggerated and generalised allegations of human rights violations based on questionable sources. Government took effective steps to counter Pakistan's malicious propaganda. Appropriate replies were also given to the reports of International Human Rights Organisations wherever necessary, and some of the major ones were published. The major reports to which the Ministry gave detailed replies during the year in respect of Jammu & Kashmir were "Torture & Deaths in Custody in Jammu & Kashmir" and "INDIA : Deaths in Custody in 1994".

4.17 As a part of the measures to counter disinformation and in order to present the correct picture, briefings were given regularly by the Ministry to visiting delegations and members of the diplomatic community in Delhi. The role of Pakistan in aiding and abetting terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir and other parts of the country was highlighted in these briefings apart from familiarising them with the legal and constitutional safeguards available for protection and promotion of human rights and the various administrative actions being taken in pursuance of these.

Annexure

**SUMMARY AT A GLANCE OF ACTION TAKEN AGAINST  
SECURITY FORCES FOR THEIR ALLEGED EXCESSES IN J&K  
(As on 8.12.1995)**

	ARMY	BSF	CRPF	TOTAL
<b>1. Imprisonment</b>				
12 Years	2 ORs	-	-	2
10 Years	2 ORs	-	-	2
10 Years	1 OR	-	-	1
10 Years	1 OR	-	-	1
7 Years	1 Officers	-	-	1
7 Years	-	1 OR	-	1
5 Years	-	2 ORs	-	2
3 Years	-	1 OR	-	1
2 Years	3 ORs	-	-	3
1 Year	2 Officers	1 Officer	-	3
6 months	-	4 ORs	-	4
6 months	2 ORs	-	-	2
6 months	1 OR	-	-	1
3 months & less (Confine- ment to lines)	5 ORs	36 ORS	15 ORs	56
	20	45	15	80
<b>2. Dismissals/ Removal from Service/Compu- sorially retired</b>	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1 Officer	1
	-	2 ORs	16 ORs	18
	-	2	17	19

(Contd.)

**Annexure (Contd.)**

	ARMY	BSF	CRPF	TOTAL
3. Reduction in rank/loss of seniority	3 ORs	3 ORs	3 ORs	9
	1 Officer	3 Officers	3 Officers	7
	4	4	6	16
4. Other Departmental Penalties	13 Officers	6 Officers	3 Officers	22
	2 ORs	23 ORs	23 ORs	48
	15	29	26	70
5. Suspensions/ Arrests pending enquiry/Court Martial	-	20 Officers	7 Officers	27
	-	51 ORs	9 ORs	60
	-	71	16	87
Grand Total	39	153	80	272

**N.B :** OR stand for other Ranks.

(See Chapter IV - Para 4.11)

## CHAPTER - V

### INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

5.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the Cadre controlling authority for the Indian Police Service. It looks after service matters for IPS like appointment, deputation to the centre, training, fixation of seniority and pay etc. The total authorised cadre strength of the IPS as on 31.3.1996, was 3344.

#### Police Training

5.2 Since police is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Governments. They are primarily responsible for providing training to State Police personnel who make up the bulk of the police force in the country. The Government of India, which places considerable emphasis on training, is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments to strengthen training arrangements; 20% of the funds provided under the Government of India's scheme for modernisation of State Police Forces have been earmarked for Police training. The 10th Finance Commission have also recommended a grant of Rs. 56.47 crores over a period of 5 years to various States for upgrading the facilities for training of subordinate police personnel in the States. The endeavour of the Central Government is to strengthen the induction and refresher courses for Constables, Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors who are at the cutting edge of police administration, with emphasis on the topics aimed at fostering the right behavioural attitude such as Police and Society and Human Rights and Civil Liberties.

5.3 The Union Government have written a series of letters to all States Chief Secretaries regarding the need to devote systematic attention to the effective and continual training of State Police/Armed Police, at all levels, to improve/upgrade the existing police training institutions.

5.4 Besides probationary training, several in-service courses such as Vertical Interaction courses and management Courses were conducted for IPS Officers. Several IPS Officers also attended long-term courses in Defence Services Staff College, Wellington, National Defence College, New Delhi and the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. Apart from the training programmes organised in India, Police Officers were also sent for certain specialised training courses in Australia, Japan, Singapore, Sweden, UK and USA.

5.5 The Central Government have also been advising the State Governments to evolve a mechanism to develop better "Police- public" relationship and also to take preventive actions to control crimes including crimes against women and weaker sections of

the society. The State Governments have also been addressed to initiate corrective measures to bring about a qualitative change in the thinking of the police in their approach and behaviour towards the suspects, the accused, arrested persons and those detained in custody and to ensure that recurrence of incidents of physical violence against the persons in their custody is checked.



## **CHAPTER - VI**

### **CENTRAL PARA MILITARY FORCES**

6.1 The States and Union Territory administrations are responsible for the maintenance of public order. However, the Central Government assist them by providing Central Para Military Forces as and when needed, the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) being the primary Force meant for this purpose. The Rapid Action Force (RAF) has been created as a special wing of CRPF to deal with communal situations. Assam Rifles (AR) is largely meant for the North Eastern States for border guarding, counter-insurgency operations and law and order duties. During peace time, borders of the country are also manned by the Central Police Forces, viz., Border Security Force (BSF) and Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP).

6.2 The Ministry of Home Affairs also administers the National Security Guard (NSG) which is a specialised force for counter-terrorism and anti-hijacking operations: and the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), meant for providing security and protection to the public sector undertakings.

6.3 The Procurement Wing in the Ministry of Home Affairs, started functioning from 1992-93. The procurement of all items, equipments, stores and consumables required by the Central Para- Military Forces and Organisations under the Ministry of Home Affairs, which are not available under the DGS&D Rate Contract, is done by the Procurement Wing. Being centralised, the Procurement Wing takes care to club all the requirements from different organisations to make the most economical purchases on open tender basis and the procedures and process followed in the procurement work are as per the norms laid down by the Department of Supply. During the year 1995-96, upto 30.3.1996, for meeting the requirements projected by the organisations under the Ministry of Home Affairs, a total of 299 indents involving contracts valuing Rs. 118.50 Crores were placed. Negotiations made led to savings of Rs. 48.76 lakhs.

6.4 Keeping in view the prevailing law and order situation in the country in general and J&K and North Eastern States in particular, vigorous efforts were continued to equip the Central Para-Military Forces/State/UT Police Forces with more and more sophisticated/modern weapons and equipments in order to enhance their capability to effectively combat the menace created by terrorists/extremists/anti-national elements.

#### **Assam Rifles**

6.5 Assam Rifles, raised initially as Cachar Levy in 1835, is the oldest Para-Military Force in the country. The Force comprises 31 Battalions, one Training Centre



**Successful Mt. Everest ITBP team  
with  
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India**

and School, three Maintenance Groups, three Workshops, one Signal Unit, one Construction Company and a few ancillary units.

6.6 The entire Force, except two companies in Nagaland, is deployed under the operational control of the Army, primarily for counter-insurgency operations in Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and South Cachar and border guarding duties in Arunachal Pradesh and in North Sikkim. Six Assam Rifles battalions have been temporarily moved to Jammu and Kashmir for counter-insurgency tasks in the Valley.

6.7 During the period under report, Assam Rifles apprehended 1094 insurgents besides capturing a large amount of arms and ammunition. 73 insurgents lost their lives in their encounters with the force. The force's contribution in the operation 'Golden Bird' launched, in conjunction with the Army, to check smuggling of arms in Mizoram has been praiseworthy. 45 personnel of the force laid down their lives for the country while fighting insurgency.

6.8 In recognition of their valiant services, the force personnel were awarded 1 Kirti Chakra, 6 Shaurya Chakras, 18 Sena Medals, 1 Ati Vishisht Seva Medal, 2 Vishisht Seva Medals besides 27 President's Police Medals for meritorious service and 1 Prime Minister's Life Saving Medal. The force has also assisted the civil administration during natural calamities.

### **Border Security Force**

6.9 Border Security Force was raised in 1965 to police the international border to replace the multiplicity of State Police Forces guarding the borders during peace time. The BSF is presently having a strength of 156 Bns of which 9 have been raised during this year, 20 Post-Groups Artillery besides a Signal Regiment, 4 premier Training Institutions, 9 Subsidiary Training Centres, Water Wing, Air Wing and 9 Special Units to guard the border length of 7410.7 Kms. With Headquarters at New Delhi, it has 8 Frontier Headquarters and 26 Sectors all along the International borders with Pakistan, Bangladesh and Burma.

6.10 BSF has been assigned the role of promoting a sense of security amongst the people living in the border areas and preventing trans-border crimes, such as smuggling, infiltration/exfiltration and other illegal activities. BSF has also been deployed to fight terrorism/militancy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and insurgency in the Eastern sector.

6.11 In the fight against militancy, BSF have killed 161 and apprehended 891 militants besides seizure of a huge quantity of arms and ammunition, hand-grenades, rocket launchers, bombs and sophisticated wireless sets.

6.12 With its motto of "Duty Until Death", BSF has made the supreme sacrifice of 606 men during the last 5 years. In recognition of the extraordinary and dedicated services rendered by BSF, one President's Police Medal for Gallantry and 21 Police Medals for Gallantry were awarded during the year to BSF officers and men besides 5 President's Police Medals for Distinguished Services and 30 Police Medals for Meritorious Services.

6.13 BSF has also undertaken the unique Welfare Scheme for remarriage of widows of BSF personnel.

### **Central Reserve Police Force**

6.14 The CRPF was raised in 1939 as "Crown Representative's Police". After independence, the Force was renamed as "Central Reserve Police".

6.15 The Force today comprises 135 Bns. (including 2 Mahila Bns. and 5 Signal Bns.), one Special Duty Group, 30 Group centres, 8 Training Institutions, 3 Base Hospitals and several other ancillary elements. Of the two Mahila Bns. one has been raised during the year under report and is under training.

6.16 The Government has also raised the Rapid Action Force (RAF) as part of CRPF by converting 10 of its Bns. to deal with communal situations. The RAF Bns. are located at 10 communally sensitive locations. Young personnel with maturity and quick reflexes and having secular credentials are inducted into the RAF and given rigorous training. Within a short period of time, the force has earned the goodwill of all sections of society.

6.17 During the year under report, the CRPF has been deployed all over the country to assist States/Union Territories in the maintenance of public order. The CRPF is also deployed in J&K and North East for anti-militancy and counter-insurgency operations.

6.18 During the year, CRPF personnel killed 51 and apprehended 1252 extremists besides recovery of fire arms and ammunitions from them. 57 CRPF personnel sacrificed their lives for the nation.

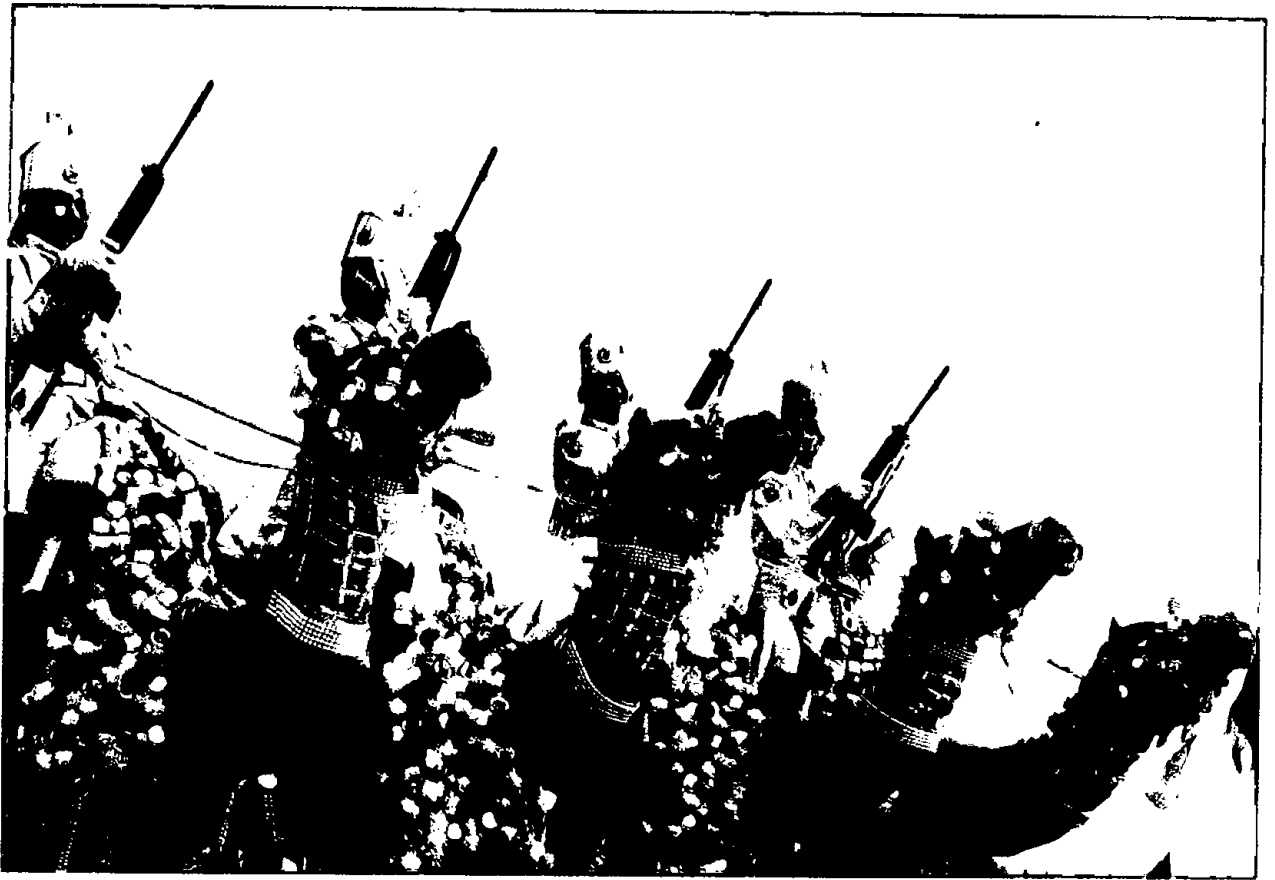
6.19 In recognition of their services, CRPF personnel have been awarded 4 President's Police Medals for Gallantry, 23 Police Medals for Gallantry, 7 Prime Minister's Life Saving Medals, 7 President's Police Medals for distinguished Services and 50 Police Medals for Meritorious Services.

6.20 CRPF has also contributed substantially in the areas of adventure sports. There was a successful mountaineering expedition to peaks Jogin I and Jogin III. Expedition to Ganga Sagar Abhiyan from Hardwar to Calcutta was also successful. CRPF has won Gold and other medals in weight lifting at international meets.

6.21 CRPF has adopted the Barbera forest in Orissa and has undertaken massive plantation all over the country.

### **Central Industries Security Force**

6.22 The Central Industrial Security Force came into existence in 1968 to provide better security and protection to the public sector undertakings. CISF is presently providing security cover to 227 public sector undertakings.



**BSF Camel Contingent in their Ceremonial Dress  
taking part in BSF Raising Day Parade on  
1st December, 1995**



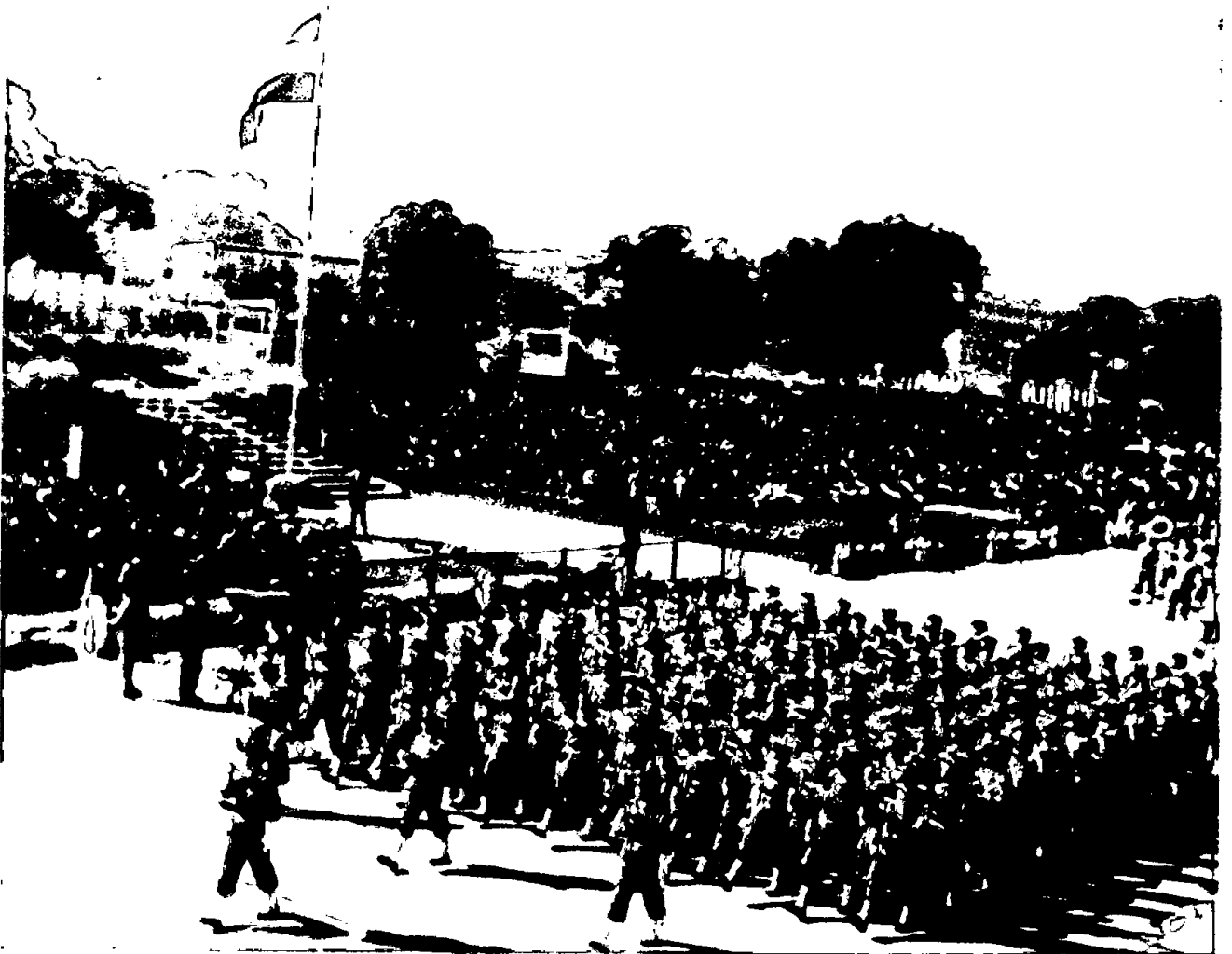
**A BSF Jawan at the border taking aim**



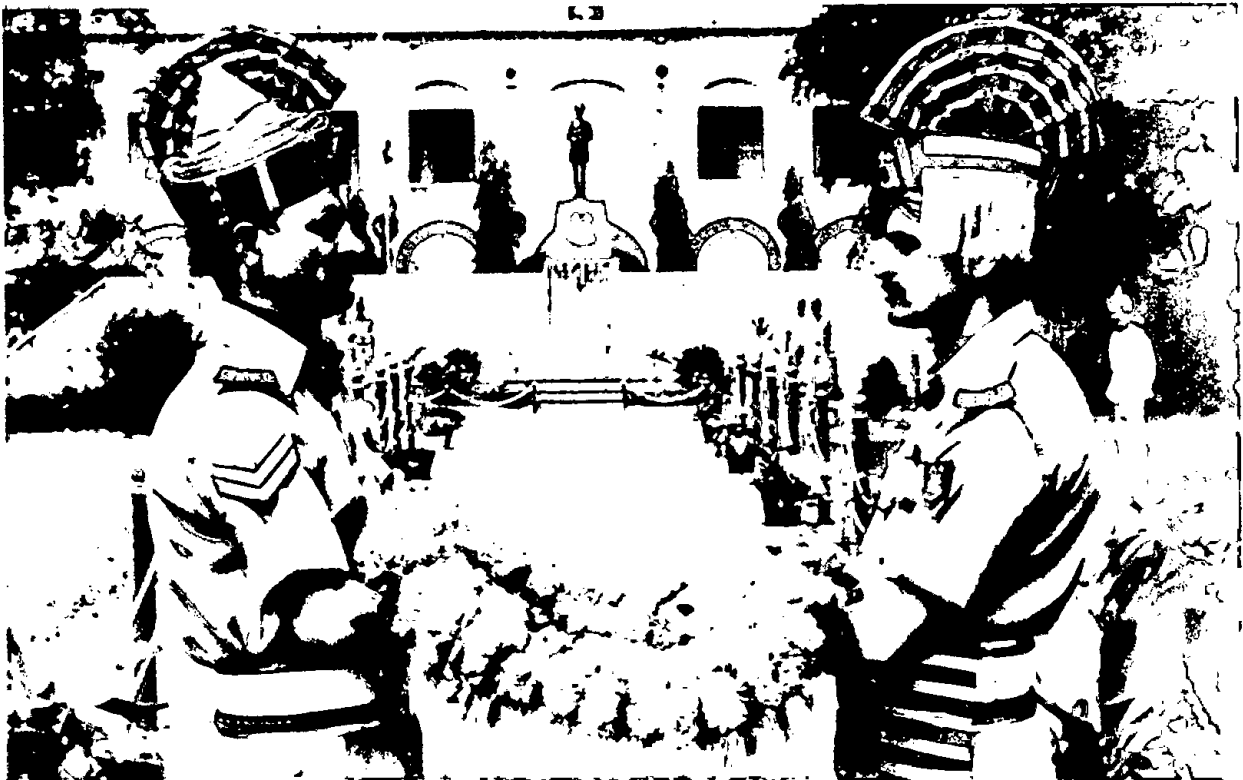
**Vigil at the Border**



**Guardians of our Coast**



**Mahila Contingent of CRPF Rapid Action Force  
at  
Republic Day Parade, 1996**



**Martyrs' Day (27th July, 1995)  
at  
the Central Training College, Neemuch**



6.23 CISF now has a total sanctioned strength of 91280. The force is administered through 4 Sectors, 5 Zonal Headquarters and 12 Group Headquarters. It has one Training Academy, 6 Recruitment Training Centres, 15 Training Centres and 7 Reserve Bns. In addition to security coverage to industrial undertakings, CISF being an Armed Force of the Union has also been engaged in aid of civil administration.

6.24 During the year, 1642 cases of theft involving property worth Rs. 1.39 crores were detected. In addition, 1182 persons were apprehended by CISF personnel and property worth Rs. 1.6 crores has been recovered. CISF Fire Wing personnel attended to 2399 fire calls and saved property worth Rs. 1.05 crores.

6.25 12 CISF personnel lost their lives on duty during the year. Members of the force have been awarded 1 President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service, 29 Police Medals for Meritorious Service and 5 Fire Service Medals for Meritorious Service.

6.26 The performance of CISF in sports has also been significant and they have won laurels at national and international meets.

### **Indo-Tibetan Border Police**

6.27 Indo-Tibetan Border Police was raised in 1962 in the wake of Chinese aggression to mount vigil on Indo-Tibetan Border. The force now consists of 29 Bns., 5 Sectors, one Training Academy, one Base Training Institute, One Mountaineering and Skiing Institute.

6.28 In addition to security of borders and prevention of trans-border crimes, ITBP has also been deployed to provide security to sensitive installations, banks and persons of security risk. ITBP has been also deployed at Pir Panjal Range and Banihall Tunnel in Jammu & Kashmir. The security of Civil Secretariat of Governments of Punjab and Haryana has also been entrusted to ITBP.

6.29 During the year 4 ITBP personnel laid their lives for the country. Force personnel have been awarded during the year one Police Medal for Gallantry, 4 President's Police Medals for Distinguished Services and 12 Police Medals for Meritorious Services.

6.30 Besides being an Armed Force of the Union, the force is also recognised for mountaineering, skiing and river-rafting activities. ITBP men have scaled Mt. Everest three times and have made a tally of a hundred glorious climbs in the Himalayas, Iran, Alps and USA. ITBP has also been assisting civil administration during Kailash Mansarovar pilgrimage and has helped the local people during natural calamities. ITBP also contributes towards preservation of the flora and fauna in the Himalayas.

### **National Security Guard**

6.31 The National Security Guard was raised as a Federal Contingency Force in

1984 to meet the emerging threats of terrorism in the country.

6.32 NSG is a unique force trained and designed to take high risk, counter-hijack and counter-terrorists operations. NSG has also been assigned the task of providing VIP security in selected cases. They also conduct anti-sabotage checks in Parliament House and other venues. Besides the Task Force, NSG has a Training Centre at Manesar. During the year 1373 personnel from Army, Para Military Forces, State Police and representatives from foreign agencies were given special training by the NSG.

### **Growth of manpower in various Central Police Organisations**

6.33 Growth of manpower in various Central Police Organisations and the organisation-wise break-up of expenditure is indicated in Annexure I and Annexure II respectively to this Chapter.

**Annexure - I**

<b>GROWTH OF MANPOWER IN VARIOUS CPOs</b>							
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>NSG</b>	<b>ITBP</b>	<b>CRPF</b>	<b>BSF</b>	<b>AR</b>	<b>CISF</b>
1	1986	7124	14611	107957	105850	41038	57067
2	1987	7427	21006	108329	119857	48693	63917
3	1988	7482	23419	120979	135544	52067	66102
4	1989	7482	25482	121206	149568	52460	71818
5	1990	7482	29488	131260	171168	52460	74334
6	1991	7482	29504	159091	171363	52460	79620
7	1992	7485	29504	158907	171501	52482	84611
8	1993	7485	29504	158693	171735	52504	87337
9	1994	7512	30291	165334	171735	52504	88603
10	1995	7360	30293	165408	181269	52223	91212

(See Chapter VI - Para 6.33)

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE OF CPOs

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	BSF	CRPF	CISF	ITBP	AR	NSG	IB	NPA	TOTAL
86-87	31192.00	22549.34	8025.00	4011.00	10790.00	2572.00	5228.00	202.64	84569.98
87-88	36131.00	26089.40	9887.00	6580.00	12951.00	2130.00	6291.00	257.20	100316.60
88-89	43214.00	30888.00	11955.00	7690.00	13959.00	2615.00	7399.00	295.50	118015.50
89-90	51366.00	42259.21	14200.00	9166.00	16501.00	3719.00	9111.00	330.50	146652.71
90-91	66110.00	43398.65	17196.00	10157.00	17911.00	5274.00	9100.00	309.96	169347.61
91-92	72198.00	58547.00	20684.00	12707.00	20829.00	4558.00	10281.00	354.52	200158.52
92-93	80832.00	64964.00	25232.00	16020.00	24618.00	5682.00	12113.00	513.00	229974.00
93-94	94809.92	75373.03	30057.15	18242.12	28871.46	5258.40	13981.41	574.67	267168.16
94-95	*100649.40	88090.28	33388.87	18554.47	29544.76	5163.58	14257.54	568.49	290217.39
95-96 (Upto 31.3.96)	52716.44	93226.29	17777.38	7091.61	31751.00	1757.09	8280.75	181.20	212781.76

\* This includes an expenditure of Rs. 943.21 lacs on maintenance of flood lights and fencing on Indo-Pak border.

(See Chapter VI - Para 6.33)

## CHAPTER - VII

### OTHER CENTRAL POLICE ORGANISATIONS

#### National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

7.1 The National Crime Criminal Information System sanctioned by the Government is presently in the final phase of implementation. Under the scheme 594 computer systems, viz. 561 at District Crime Records Bureaux, 32 at State Crime Records Bureaux (States/UT capitals) and one at National Crime Records Bureau (National capital) have been installed with Operating System. About 2000 police personnel of various ranks will be trained in 110 training courses, under CCIS Project. Already, 85 training courses have been conducted at States/UTs Capitals and five PCTCs.

7.2 District and State Crime Records Bureaux have already been created in 20 States/UTs.

7.3 19 States/UTs have implemented the Integrated Investigation Forms.

7.4 The critical operational database on the following have been created at the NCRB. The status of Data Bank upto December, 1995 is as follows:

Automobiles	Stolen	201066
Criminals	Wanted	117318
Fire Arms	Stolen	82412
Cultural property	Stolen/Recovered	33207
Terrorists/ Extremists	Arrested/Wanted	7858
Interpol Criminals	Wanted	10399
Counterfeit currency	Recovered	85627

7.5 Successful matching leading to detection, yearwise, are given below :

System	Current Data Volume	Prior to 1990	Matc Year Wise -hing						Total upto
			1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Dec. 1995
Arrested/ Wanted	1173	28	421	995	864	375	189	1122	3994
Automobiles	201066	523	888	922	977	3266	1908	2792	10525
Firearms	82412	411	666	984	387	386	336	288	3458
Unidentified dead bodies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3705	3705

7.6 Relying on the computer database, sales of 3785 stolen vehicles were prevented till December, 1995.

7.7 Relying on the Portrait Building System, 243 sensational crimes were detected till December, 1995.

7.8 So far 13615 Police officers have been trained in NCRB out of which 3596 Police officers were trained at 5 PCTCs located at Barapani, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Gandhinagar. 29 Police officers from developing countries of Asia and Africa were trained in Information Technology in law enforcement courses. Six trainees from abroad were trained in 1994-95. Foreign Police officers have also been trained in Finger Print Science and its Codification in the Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) of NCRB.

7.9 The publication (containing crime statistics) "Crime in India-1993" was released timely. Another publication "Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India-1994" has also been released.

7.10 Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) has been helping the investigating agencies and Investigating Officers from all over India in establishing the true identity and antecedents of suspects, arrested offenders and also unknown criminals through their latent left at the scene of crime. CFPB has also helped to solve numerous cases of 'fraud' through the examination of finger prints on documents, deeds, cheques, money orders etc. It has helped Interpol by attending to enquiries relating to International criminals.

7.11 Modernisation steps were initiated and current generation scientific equipments to detect fingerprints were acquired. As part of the steps to orient police personnel and fingerprint experts to rely on scientific aids to investigation, 26 officers were imparted advanced level training.

7.12 A computerised Automatic Finger Print Identification System (FACTS) installed was made fully operational and was run in two shifts. A database of 31,134 criminals upto 31st October, 1995 has been created. Matchings in 33 cases and elimination of duplicates in 966 cases were also achieved.

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

7.13 Directorate of Co-ordination, Police Wireless (DCPW) is a Nodal Coordinating Agency for Police Telecommunications both at State and National level.

7.14 The Directorate provided consistently uninterrupted, effective, secured telecommunication facilities for States/UTs and Central Government for all law and order messages and allied purposes, clearing about 13 crores groups of messages with cipher cover. Messages pertaining to other organisations like UPSC, Election Commission and Parliament and for the Union Budget, were cleared by this Directorate. In addition, this Directorate provided Interpol communication service using radio and other channels in close association with the Central Bureau of Investigation. About 5 lakhs groups of messages were handled by the Interpol Communication Centre.

7.15 The endeavours of this Directorate through Research and Development and Workshop activity have resulted in the successful design of a Remote Keying Device used with Trans-receiver and Data Keying Transmitter, and the Workshop has achieved the goal of evaluating 342 items of telecommunication equipments and accessories to meet the urgent requirement for the use of police personnel in election and other emergent duties.

7.16 About 42 courses/training programmes have been conducted by the Central Police Radio Training Institute of this Directorate and about 800 police personnel including senior police officers have been trained. Special package courses were also conducted to train 500 CISF and RPF personnel in connection with J&K elections. Special Equipment Courses have also been designed to meet the specific demands of State Police Organisations.

7.17 About 2900 Wireless Telegraphy/Telephony applications have been processed for licencing purpose, selection and other engineering aspects. Sixty-two Frequency Spots have been allotted to various police organisations. DCPW actively interacted with SACFA (Special Advisory Committee on Frequency Allocation) and NFAP (National Frequency Allocation Plan) and sorted out the frequency and other communication problems of States. It also arranged Police Radio Officers Conference/Meetings to exchange technical ideas and to enhance better coordination. The Cipher Wing has also distributed 14,867 Cipher documents to States/UTs and CPOs.

7.18 The upgradation of communication systems, both at Centre and State Police Organisations is being envisaged with a technology based on computers and satellites under the project of Police Telecommunication Network (POLNET). The project is being processed/worked out taking into account various technical and administrative aspects and is likely to materialise shortly.

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

7.19 Bureau of Police Research & Development is responsible for undertaking studies on police problems, promoting application of science and technology to police work, reviewing the arrangements for police training and formulating and coordinating training policies and programmes, advising the Ministry of Home Affairs on technical aspects of police work and operational matters, and promoting development of forensic science in the country. Some of the important items of work done by the various Divisions of BPR&D during the year under report are stated below:-

#### **Development Division**

##### **Mechanised Bullet Proof Bunker**

7.20 BPR&D has taken up the project to develop Mechanised Bullet Proof Bunker for the use of policemen in terrorist affected areas. A detailed project has been finalised and sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

##### **Pollution Masks**

7.21 Efforts are on in the BPR&D to locate the appropriate masks to protect the traffic policemen from pollution hazards.

##### **Explosafe Material**

7.22 To avoid petrol tank explosion, BPR&D identified an indigenous material which could be stuffed into petrol tanks of police vehicles. This material helps in saving the neighbouring areas from the explosion caused due to fire in petrol tank.

##### **Mine Sweepers & Cable Detectors**

7.23 BPR&D is conducting trials of imported equipments in detection of mine and cables on the surface and under water. Recently, MD 4, MD 8 and MD 2000 mine sweepers, developed by Simpson group, UK, were evaluated by BPR&D. MD 2000 has been found suitable.



### **Indigenisation of explosive Detector**

7.24 With a view to develop an indigenous model of explosive detector, it was decided that an explosive detector based on gas chromatography technology should be developed. With the assistance of CSIO, Chandigarh, a feasibility report was prepared. The proposal for the whole project would cost Rs. 31.76 lacs. Efforts are also on to explore the possibility of developing explosive detectors utilising nuclear technology.

### **Finger Print Identification and Criminal Identification System**

7.25 BPR&D is monitoring the development of Finger Print Identification System developed by ECIL, Hyderabad and CMC. Some more improvements have been suggested in the system. The ECIL system known as ANGULI has been installed at Calcutta and Madras on trial basis. Similarly, the FACTS developed by CMC is on trial with Andhra Pradesh police.

7.26 The demonstration/evaluation of Video Surveillance System, stabilised day-night vision monocular, night vision device and thermopack were also arranged by the BPR&D during the year.

7.27 The documentary film on 'Police Martyrs' entitled 'Shraddhanjali' was produced with the assistance of Delhi Doordarshan and was telecast on the National Network on October, 20 and 21, 1995.

### **Training Division**

#### **Symposium of Heads of Police Training Institutions in India**

7.28 The XXII Annual Symposium of Heads of Police Training Institutions in India was held at National Industrial Security Academy, Hyderabad from September 21-23, 1995. This was attended by 32 Senior Police Officers from training institutions/State Police Headquarters.

#### **Vertical Interaction courses for IPS Officers**

7.29 BPR&D has been organising the Vertical Interaction Courses for IPS Officers since 1987. During the year 1995-96, 11 courses have been completed.

#### **Workshops/Seminars**

7.30 The Workshop on the Redressal of Public Complaints against Police personnel was organised at PTC-II Moradabad, U.P. and ATI, Nainital from November 13-15, 1995. Two workshops one at IIPA on "Effective Policing in the National Capital Region" and the other at Bombay on "Strategy for dealing with criminal gangs in big cities" were also organised.

7.31 The three Central Detective Training Schools at Calcutta, Chandigarh and Hyderabad have introduced new courses like Drug Law Enforcement, Training of Trainers, Human Rights, Police Station Management etc. for the personnel of the State Police and the Central Police Organisations. During the year 1995-96, 25 courses have already been organised. In situ Training of Trainers courses were also organised in Police Training Colleges at Moradabad, Delhi, Jaipur, Madhuban, and Barrackpore by the Central Detective Training schools.

7.32 The Training Division also coordinates specialised training courses at the Central Police Training Institutions for the benefit of State Police Forces. During the year 1995-96, 31 such courses were organised, in which a large number of Police Officers participated.

7.33 Training Division is also engaged in producing and circulating text books/precis/case studies to Police Training Institutions. During the year 1995-96, four books on 'Educative Material on the Basic Course for sub-Inspectors of Civil Police' have been circulated to the States. A Circulating Video Library on Training films is maintained by BPR&D. 32 organisations/training institutions have already made use of this facility.

7.34 In order to augment the training facilities for police officers abroad, bilateral arrangements are being made with Canada, Australia, U.K. and U.S.A. etc. During the year 1995-96, 76 officers have been recommended for foreign training. More courses under Anti-Terrorism Assistance Programme of the USA, are also expected in the near future.

### **Project report on strengthening of Police Training in India**

7.35 A Project Report on Strengthening of Police Training in India was prepared by BPR&D.

### **ODA Project Report**

7.36 The Advisor in the Overseas Development Administration, U.K. visited BPR&D Hqrs. on 20-10-95 and held a meeting with the officers of BPR&D, MHA and NCRB. The advisor informed the members that efforts were on to locate two suitable Consultants to be deputed to the BPR&D for assisting in the formulation of National Training Policy for Police in India.

7.37 Arrangements have been made to train about 700 directly recruited S.Is. of Bihar Police in Punjab and Haryana. BPR&D have also started coordinating all courses identified under optimal Utilisation of Training Facilities available among CPOs under phase-I.

### **Research Division**

7.38 The following research projects were completed during the year :

- (i) Armed Police Requirements of Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- (ii) Coastal Patrolling in Goa.
- (iii) Decline in Professionalism in Indian Police-Causes and Suggested Remedial Action.
- (iv) Effective Policing in National Capital Territory of Delhi and its Adjoining Areas.
- (v) Formation of Criminal Gangs in Big Cities.

### **All India Police Science Congress**

7.39 The XXVII All India Police Science Congress was held at Guwahati, Assam on November 27-29, 1995. The main theme of the Congress was 'Accountability in Management of Law & Order'.

### **Police Journals**

7.40 Research Division brings out a publication entitled 'Police Research and Development'. Four issues of the journal have been brought out during the year. Besides, two issues of 'The Indian Police Journal' and four issues of 'Police Vigyan in Hindi' have also been brought out. This Division has also brought out a compilation of 'Data on Police Organisation in India' as on 1-1-1995.

### **Forensic Science Division**

#### **Case Work**

7.41 Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Calcutta, Chandigarh and Hyderabad have examined 3500 cases comprising 12,000 exhibits during the year 1995-96.

### **National Institute of Criminology And Forensic Science (NICFS)**

7.42 National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science enters the 25th year of its existence in 1996 having been established on 4th January, 1972. The broad objective of its establishment was to promote study in Criminology and Forensic Science. The Institute is attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs and functions under a Director of the rank of Inspector General of Police. The Institute has faculties in Criminology and Forensic Science.

7.43 The aim of the Institute is to enhance teaching and research in these two subjects and to impart inservice training to senior level functionaries of Criminal Justice

Administration, and other officers of Defence, Banks, Customs, Excise, Medical Officers and Forensic Scientists. During the year 1995-96 as many as 66 courses have been conducted and around 1207 officers from all over the India have been trained. The Institute has the distinction of organising a first refresher course for University Lecturers sponsored by the University Grants Commission.

7.44 The National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science is the parent body for training of Forensic Scientists and has very well equipped laboratories in a number of disciplines of Forensic Science.

7.45 One of the objectives of the Institute is to promote interactional understanding and to achieve this, officers from various foreign countries are regularly trained in this Institute. 4 Nepalese officers are presently undergoing training in Forensic Science and a number of proposals for trainee officers of other countries are in progress under the Government.

7.46 The Institute is also to be a reference centre. It has a very rich Library consisting of latest books on various subjects and also national and international journals. In order to disseminate information on studies in Criminology and Forensic Science, the Institute brings out a quarterly journal of Criminology and Criminalistics. The Institute is organising a national seminar on Human Rights in collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission.

7.47 The Institute is also conducting research on its own or in collaboration with other institutions. A number of studies in Criminology and Forensic Science which are of great use to the field functionaries have already been conducted. The Institute is recognised as a centre for research by a number of Universities. 4 scholars have been awarded Ph.D and 8 scholars are undertaking research under the guidance of the Institute.

#### **Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CBI) New Delhi**

7.48 During 1995, the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, New Delhi has continued to perform the following main functions :-

- (i) Examination of crime exhibits and 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 Laboratory, Armed Forces, Banks etc.
- (ii) Provision of Lie-Detector facilities (using Polygraphs and Psychological interrogation), Photography and scientific aids including voice-recording facilities and photo-copying for investigating agencies.
- (iii) Research and Development work aimed at improving scientific techniques and dissemination of scientific expertise.

- (iv) Training and teaching activities aimed at orientation towards forensic science of Police Officer, Vigilance and enforcement Officers, Judges, Forensic Scientists and forensic science students from various universities.
- (v) Expert assistance to the State Police Forces and State Forensic Laboratories in their difficult or specialised cases as well as advice regarding their development in respect of staff, equipment, training, laboratory facilities etc.
- (vi) Participation by the officers in Radio and Television Programmes and explanation to the public by charts and photographs of the working of the Central Forensic Science Laboratory.

### **Case Work Statistics**

7.49 During the 10 months ending 31st October, 1995, 995 direct cases were received in various Divisions of the laboratory for examination/expert opinion from various investigating agencies including the CBI. During the period, 141 Crime Scenes were also visited by various experts of this laboratory for providing assistance to investigators. The experts also attended 478 Courts for presenting cases.

7.50 The library contains 4615 different books for consultation. During the year the library subscribed to 18 Indian Journals, 3 Foreign Journals and 10 different daily news papers.

### **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy**

7.51 The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy is India's premier Police Training institution which conducts induction level and inservice training courses for the Indian Police Service Officers as well as for Police Officers from other countries. The Academy also conducts specific courses for All India Services and Central Services Group-A officers. In addition, the Academy conducts training programmes for trainers of State and Central Police Organisations.

7.52 The Academy has the latest technology in audio visual aids, including video projection system, multi-media computers, direct projectors, slide-making facilities, library of video- cassettes and CD ROMs, etc. The training course for the IPS probationers has been suitably re-designed to suit present day needs.

## **CHAPTER - VIII**

### **CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS**

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

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

8.2 As decided in the first meeting of the Inter-State Council, held on 10.10.1990, a Sub-Committee of the Inter-State Council was constituted on 27.12.1990. It was to examine in detail various recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission and make concrete suggestions thereon.

8.3 Out of a total of 247 recommendations, 191 (including one general observation) have so far been considered by the Sub- Committee in its six meetings held so far. Of these, 119 recommendations have been accepted fully, 36 accepted with modifications (10 recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission were not considered wholly relevant due to the announcement of the new Industrial Policy which brought about delicensing, deregulation and liberalisation of the entire industrial sector) and 24 rejected. Consensus was not arrived at on 11 recommendations and one recommendation has been partially considered.

#### **President's Rule In States**

##### **Bihar**

8.4 The Proclamation issued on 28th March, 1995 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Bihar was revoked on 4th April, 1995 and an elected government headed by Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav assumed office.

##### **Uttar Pradesh**

8.5 A Proclamation was issued on 18th October, 1995 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh, keeping the State Legislative Assembly in suspended animation. Subsequently the State Legislative Assembly was dissolved on 28th October, 1995.

### **Jharkhand Area Autonomous Council (JAAC), 1995**

8.6 Pursuant to the MOU signed on 26.9.94 between the Government of India and the Government of Bihar and passing of JAAC Act, 1994 subsequently by the Bihar State Assembly on 20.12.94 and assented to by the Governor on 24.12.94 providing for the Jharkhand Area Autonomous Council for 18 districts of South Bihar, an interim JAAC and Interim Executive Council has been set up by the Bihar Government vide their notification dated 7.8.95.

8.7 The Council will have executive powers over 41 subjects including Public Health, Tourism, Mines, Minerals, Tribal Sub-Plan & Welfare, Small & Cottage Industries etc. This will also be empowered to make recommendations for legislations on the subjects through the State Government. 25% of the Annual Plan Provision of the Bihar State will be allocated to the Council to run its activities.

8.8 With the formation of the Interim Council it is hoped that the development of the area would be given sufficient boost so that the real objectives of the formation of the Council become reality for the people of the region.

### **Uttarakhand Movement**

8.9 Two resolutions have been passed by the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature - One in 1991 and the other in 1994 - urging the Central Government to create a separate State of Uttarachal/Uttarakhand comprising 8 hill districts (Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Almora & Dehradun) of Kumaun and Garhwal Division in Uttar Pradesh.

8.10 To find a solution to the problem of Uttarakhand, meetings have been held at various levels for considering various ways and means to resolve the issue. The Government of India is seized of the matter and is exploring various options to resolve the issue.

### **Modernisation of State Police Forces**

8.11 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a scheme for modernisation of police forces since 1969-70 to supplement the efforts of the State Governments to modernise their police forces. The scheme provides assistance to State Governments for procuring vehicles as well as equipment for communication, training, Forensic Science Laboratories, light weaponry and aids to investigation etc.

8.12 In the first phase of the scheme covering 1969-80, an amount of Rs. 52.54 crores was released to the various State Governments. In the second phase which came to an end on 31.3.1990, a sum of Rs. 100 crores was released. The Cabinet has since approved extension of the scheme to a third phase covering the period 1991-2000. An amount of Rs. 110 crores was released during 1991-92 to 1994-95. The annual allocation for the current financial year 1995-96 is Rs. 30.00 crores. As in the past, the pattern of central financial assistance under the scheme will be 50% loan and 50% grant-in-aid.

8.13 A Statement showing statewise allocation and the funds released to the various State Governments during current financial year (1995-96) so far is at Annexure to this chapter. The total allocation would be released to the various State Governments before the end of the current financial year (1995-96).

8.14 The 10th Finance Commission have also recommended a grant of Rs. 56.47 crores over a period of 5 years to various States for upgrading the facilities for training of subordinate police personnel in the States.

### **State Legislations**

8.15 In this Ministry, the State Bills which are reserved by the Governor for the assent of the President under Article 200; Bills for prior sanction of the President under proviso to Article 304 (b); Bills for administrative approval before its introduction in the State Legislature; Ordinances under proviso to Article 213 (1) and the Regulations for the Scheduled Areas for the assent of the President are processed.

8.16 During the year 1995-96 (1.4.95 to 31.3.96), 47 Bills for assent of the President; 1 Regulation for assent of the President; 22 Ordinances for previous instruction of the President; 12 Bills for previous sanction of the President; and 39 Bills for administrative approval of the Government of India have been finalised.

### **Amendments to Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Indian Penal Code**

8.17 In the year 1995-96 the following amendments have been made in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Indian Penal Code.

8.18 In order to implement India's accession to the International Convention against taking of Hostages, section 364 A of the Indian Penal Code was amended to widen its scope, making it clear that kidnapping a person to compel the Government or any foreign state or international inter-governmental organisation or any other person to do or abstain from doing any act or to pay a ransom is an offence under the section.

8.19 The Criminal Law (2nd Amendment) Bill, 1995 was also introduced in the Lok Sabha on 21st August, 1995, to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Penal Code to provide for provisions relating to compensation to victims of unlawful arrest/detention, to deal with lacunae in rape laws, to discourage resorting to human sacrifices as part of religious practices; and to deal with any fraudulent removal/disposal of any form of any security interest in favour of any bank etc., and to deal with incidents of communal violence more effectively. The Bill was subsequently referred to the Standing Committee on Home Affairs. The Report submitted by the Committee was examined by the Government and notice was issued for consideration of the Bill during the last session of Parliament. However, the Bill was not taken up for consideration in the house.

8.20 The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 9th May, 1994. It was under consideration of the Committee on Home



Affairs. The Committee considered almost 400 suggestions from various individuals, legal experts and NGOs and took evidence of eminent jurists, lawyers and representatives of women's groups. The Committee in its report submitted on 19th February, 1996 has made suggestions and recommendations on 17 clauses of the Bill. The report of the Committee is being processed by the Government.

8.21 A comprehensive amendment of the IPC has been under consideration of the Government. A Bill which was passed by the Rajya Sabha in 1978 lapsed due to the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in 1979. A fresh proposal for amendments on the lines of the lapsed Bill was placed before the Cabinet on 3rd March, 1994. The Cabinet decided that the matter may, in the first instance, be considered by a Group of Ministers. The Group of Ministers decided that while they would continue the deliberations, but in the meantime a Committee headed by the Minister of State of Law and Justice may be constituted to look into the basic changes required in the provisions of the IPC so as to bring about desired changes and to also ensure speedy justice. Keeping in view the present socio economic conditions, a comprehensive review of the criminal statutes, namely, the Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act by an expert legal body such as the Law Commission was considered necessary. Accordingly, the Committee under the Chairmanship of the MOS(L&J) proposed that all the proposals to amend the Indian Penal Code be referred to the Law Commission. The Group of Ministers approved and suggested that the Ministry of Law should request the Law Commission to give its report within a period of three months for reviewing the three criminal law statutes. This was approved by the Cabinet on 2nd January, 1996. The Law Commission has already taken up the comprehensive review of the three statutes and its recommendation is expected shortly.

### **Mercy Petitions**

8.22 During the year under report, four Mercy Petitions for commutation of death sentence, under Article 72 of the Constitution of India, were received and dealt with. These petitions were disposed of within three months of the date of their receipt by the Government.

8.23 Similarly twelve cases of remission of sentences/pardon etc., awarded to prisoners under various Central Laws were also considered and disposed of during the said period.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE FUNDS RELEASED TO THE STATE GOVERNMENTS UNDER THE SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCES FOR THE CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR 1995-96 (AS ON 09.11.1995)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	Annual allocation	First Instl. released during 1995-96	Second Instl. released during 1995-96
Andhra Pradesh	209.560	104.780	104.780
Arunachal Pradesh	46.270	23.135	Nil
Assam	95.430	47.715	Nil
Bihar	233.120	116.560	116.560
Goa	58.960	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	150.180	79.090	75.090
Haryana	71.710	Nil	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	40.690	20.345	20.543
Jammu & Kashmir	81.540	Nil	Nil
Karnataka	150.800	75.400	Nil
Kerala	113.990	56.995	Nil
Maharashtra	251.290	125.645	125.645
Madhya Pradesh	237.820	118.910	Nil
Manipur	34.630	17.315	Nil
Meghalaya	25.940	12.970	Nil
Mizoram	43.890	21.945	Nil
Nagaland	38.430	Nil	Nil
Orissa	104.610	52.305	Nil
Punjab	84.650	42.325	42.325
Rajasthan	154.920	77.460	Nil
Sikkim	17.220	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	196.750	98.375	Nil
Tripura	46.530	23.265	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	336.300	Nil	Nil
West Bengal	174.770	87.385	87.385
Total:	3000.000	1197.920	572.130

(See Chapter VIII - Para 8.13)

## **CHAPTER - IX**

### **PRISONS**

#### **Modernisation of Prison Administration**

9.1 Although 'Prison' is a State subject the Government of India has been providing financial assistance to the State Government in their efforts for Modernisation of Prison Administration. Under the scheme central assistance is provided to the State Governments for strengthening of security arrangements, development of communication facilities, repair and renovation of old prison buildings, development of borstal schools, medical facility, vocational training and modernisation of prison industries. In addition to the above, central assistance is also provided to a few selected States for construction of high security enclosures for accommodating hard core terrorists. The scheme is being implemented in the 8th plan for the period from 1994-97. Under the above scheme, an amount of Rs. 12.00 crores was released to the State Governments in 1994-95. During the current financial year 1995-96, there is a provision of Rs. 20.00 crores for this scheme. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 7.00 crores has already been released upto September 1995 and the remaining amount is expected to be released by the end of the financial year. In the year 1996-97, a plan outlay of Rs. 50.00 crore has been proposed in the Annual Plan proposal.

#### **Training of Correctional Officers and Staff**

9.2 The Government of India have established an Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh to cater to the training needs of the prison personnel of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh. Besides the training programme, the Institute is also engaged in conducting research studies on various aspects of correctional administration.

9.3 During the year 1994-95, the Institute conducted 3 training courses on correctional administration apart from organising one penal discussion and one symposium on training for correctional administrators. During the year 1995-96, the Institute proposes to conduct 5 training courses on correctional administration. Out of this, 2 courses have already been conducted upto September 1995 and the remaining are likely to be completed before the end of financial year.

9.4 An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has already been released to the Institute upto September, 1995 for meeting the recurring expenditure. A further grant of Rs. 30 lakhs is being released to the Institute for various developmental activities during 1995-96.

## CHAPTER - X

### CIVIL DEFENCE, HOME GUARDS, FIRE SERVICE

#### Civil Defence

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

10.2 Central Financial Assistance to the States for Civil Defence measures is confined to categorised towns only.

10.3 Civil Defence is primarily organised on voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of paid staff and establishment which is augmented during emergencies.

10.4 To meet the early warning communication requirement for an impending hostile attack, a reliable and flexible network, both on telephone lines and radio/wireless, has been planned and established in categorised Civil Defence Towns. Communication facilities, on telephone lines and radios, have also been planned and established in most of the categorised Civil Defence Towns for the purpose of command and control, coordination and liaison.

10.5 Apart from carrying out training and demonstration of Civil Defence measure during peacetime, Civil Defence volunteers are also deployed, on voluntary basis, in various constructive activities including assistance to the administration, relief and rescue work during natural calamities like flood, earthquake, cyclone and drought etc. by the administration of the State Government/Union Territories on their own.

10.6 At the moment, Civil Defence activities are restricted to 135 categorised towns spread over 32 States and Union Territories. The present target of Civil Defence Volunteers is 7.49 lakhs, out of which 3.94 lakhs have already been raised and 3.45 lakhs have been trained.

10.7 Civil Defence Training is conducted in the country on a three tier concept, i.e. at Local/Town Level, at State Level and at National Level. National Civil Defence College, Nagpur, a subordinate training establishment of the Ministry, conducts various courses in Civil Defence and Disaster Relief Management. During the year 1995 upto September 1995, the College conducted 17 courses imparting training to 301 trainees. Since the inception of the College in 1957, the College has so far trained 28,513 trainees.

10.8 During the financial year 1995-96, a sum of Rs. 6.50 crores has been allocated for reimbursement to the States for authorised expenditure on Civil Defence. Rs. 1.50 crores of allocated fund has been surrendered during the R.E. due to non- receipt of reimbursement claims for State Governments.

## Home Guards

10.9 Home Guards is a voluntary force first raised in India in December, 1946 to assist the Police in controlling civil disturbance and communal riots. Subsequently, the concept of the voluntary citizens force was adopted by several States. In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Centre advised the States and Union Territories to merge their existing voluntary organisations into one uniform voluntary force known as Home Guards. The role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary to the Police in maintenance of Law & Order and internal security; help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air-raid, fire, cyclone, earthquake, epidemic etc., help in maintenance of essential services, promote communal harmony and assist the administration in protecting weaker sections; participate in socio-economic and welfare activities and perform Civil Defence duties. Home Guards are of two types - rural and urban. In border States, Border Wing Home Guards Battalions, have also been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the security forces. The total authorised strength of Home Guards in the country is 5,73,793 against which raised strength is 4,15,889 Home Guards. The organisation is spread over in all States and union Territories except in Arunachal Pradesh and Kerala.

10.10 Home Guards are raised under the Home Guards Acts and Rules of the States/Union Territories. They are recruited from various cross sections of the people such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, teachers, professionals, Govt. servants, employees of Public and private sector organisations, college and university students, agricultural and industrial workers etc., who give their spare time to the organisation for betterment of the community. All citizens of India; who are in the age group of 18 - 50, are eligible to become members of Home Guards. Normal tenure of membership in Home Guards is 3 to 5 years. Amenities and facilities given to Home Guards include free uniform and washing allowance, free boarding and lodging during training, cash awards and medals for gallantry and distinguished and meritorious services. A Home Guard, whenever called-up for duty/training, is paid duty/training allowance at prescribed rates to meet out-of-pocket expenses. Members of Home Guards with three years services in the organisation and trained in basic and refresher courses are being increasingly used by the Police in maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, anti-dacoity measures, border patrolling, flood relief, prohibition, fire-fighting, elections and social welfare activities. In the event of national emergency, Civil Defence work is also entrusted to the Home Guards.

10.11 The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the policy in respect of role, target, raising, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters. Expenditure on Home Guards is generally shared between Centre and State Governments as per existing financial policy. During 1995-96, Rs. 28 crores have been provided for the reimbursement of the expenditure to States on raising and training of Home Guards and their deployment for various purposes including that of Lok Sabha/Vidhan Sabha elections.

## Fire Service

10.12 Fire is a State subject and Fire Services are administered by the States/Union Territories. This Ministry renders technical advice to States/Union Territories and Central Ministries on fire protection, fire prevention and fire legislation.

10.13 For the modernisation of fire services in the States, the Ministry of Home Affairs arranges GIC loans through the Ministry of Finance, Insurance Division. During the VIIth Plan period (1985-1989), this Ministry arranged GIC loans of Rs. 7713 lakhs to State Governments for the development of fire services. The GIC of India had further agreed to extend the loan scheme for a further period of five years during the VIII Plan (1990-1994) at the enhanced rate of interest of 12% per annum. This Ministry arranged GIC loans of Rs. 7500 lakhs during 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, and 1994-95 to State Governments through the Ministry of Finance, Insurance Division, for modernisation of fire services in the country. Rs. 2000.00 lakhs of GIC loans will be allocated to the State Governments in 1995-96 through the Ministry of Finance, Insurance Division for the purpose of fire fighting equipment/appliances and for construction of Fire Station Buildings. The Xth Finance Commission has also allotted grant of Rs. 100 crores for development of State Fire Services. The State Governments are required to send their development proposals.

10.14 The National Fire Service College, Nagpur, conducts different types of courses for the training of fire officers in India and this is the only college of its kind in South-East Asia, which also trains fire officers of foreign countries. This College has so far trained 10,675 fire Officers, upto June, 1995 in different courses.

10.15 'Fire Service Week' is observed throughout India, commencing 14th April every year, as 'Martyrs Day' to pay homage to the brave firemen who lost their lives in the performance of duties. The Ministry of Home Affairs spends more than Rs. 2.25 lakhs approximately per year in making and distributing posters and slides for this purpose.

## CHAPTER - XI

### UNION TERRITORIES

11.1 There are seven Union Territories comprising a total area of 10,973 sq. kms. with a population of 1,14,42,875 as per the 1991 census. Union territories can be broadly classified in two categories, namely, UTs without legislature and UTs with legislature. UTs without legislature are A&N Islands, Lakshadweep; Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Chandigarh. UTs with legislatures are NCT of Delhi and Pondicherry. Union Territories are administered as per the provisions contained in Articles 239 to 241 of the Constitution of India.

11.2 The approved plan outlay for the Union Territories for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) is Rs.6250 crores. The Plan outlay for the Annual Plan 1995-96 is Rs. 2301.12 crores. Details regarding area, population and plan outlays for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plans 1995-96 are given in Annexure I and Annexure II respectively, to this Chapter. Statistical information in respect of various Union Territories is at Annexure III.

### ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

#### General

11.3 The Union Territory comprising 572 islands, islets and rocks is situated in the Bay of Bengal with a total area of 8249 sq. kms, of which 7171 sq. kms is under forest. The climate of the islands is tropical and warm tempered by pleasant sea breeze. The rainfall is for about eight months in a year. These islands are a paradise of bio-diversity and are known for their tropical rain forests, mangroves and rich marine life. 36 out of 572 islands are inhabited with a population of 2.81 lakhs as per 1991 census. There are six aboriginal tribes namely, Nicobarese, Great Andamanese, Onges, Jarawas, Sentinalese and Shompens. The tribal population excluding Jarawas and Sentinalese Tribes is 26,770 as per 1991 census.

11.4 The territory is administered by a Lt. Governor appointed by the President of India. The islands are divided into two districts, namely, district of Andamans and district of Nicobar. Port Blair, the only urban area in the territory, has a Municipal Board to provide civic amenities to the town. Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation (ANNIDCO) has been set up as a fully owned undertaking of Andaman and Nicobar Administration to take up various development projects in the field of industry, tourism, fishery etc.

11.5 Consequent upon the passing of the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, the A&N Island (Panchayat) Regulation, 1994 was promulgated by the President of India. The Regulation envisages establishment of a 3 tier Panchayat i.e. Gram Panchayat at village level, Panchayat Samity at intermediate (Tehsil-Block) level and Zilla Parishad at the District level. Election to Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parishad were conducted during September 1995 and these bodies are now functioning.

11.6 Consequent upon the 74th Amendment to the Constitution of India, the Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Municipal) Regulation, 1994 was promulgated by the President of India. Election to the Port Blair Municipal Council was held in September, 1995 and this body is also functioning. As per the provisions of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Panchayat and Municipality Regulations a common Finance Commission for the Union Territories of A & N Islands, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli has been set up for recommending the modality of transfer of resources from the UTs to the local bodies.

### **Agriculture**

11.7 The Agriculture Department had an outlay of Rs. 177.76 lakhs for implementing 16 developmental schemes under sectors like Crop Husbandry, Soil conservation and Minor Irrigation. Owing to limited availability of cultivable land, stress is laid on maximising agricultural production by bringing the hilly land under cash and horticulture crops.

### **Animal Husbandry**

11.8 The annual plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 185.00 lakhs for the year 1995-96. Under the livestock health programme 3,70,144 cases were located upto September 1995, 606 veterinary camps were organised and 132 mobile tours were conducted throughout these islands. A buffalo breeding farm and an additional pig breeding farm has been set up. 51 poultry units have been issued to poor farmers.

### **Civil Supplies**

11.9 The plan outlay for this sector is Rs.92.40 lakhs for the year 1995-96. There are in all 390 Fair Price Shops and it is proposed to open 12 fair price shops during the year out of which 8 shops will be opened in the Integrated Tribal Development Area. A State Commission has been constituted in the territory under the consumer Protection Act to provide legal relief to the consumers.

### **Education**

11.10 The plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 2849.70 lakhs during the year. Schooling facilities have been provided in almost all the habitations of the territory. The



Programme of Action for achieving the target of education for all by 2000 A.D. has been launched. Under this programme it is proposed to open primary schools in all habitations with a population of 150 and above, within a distance of 8 kilometres. For the education of tribal population adequate number of schools exist and special incentives like free books, free uniforms and free stationery are provided. The literacy rate in the territory is 73.00 per cent.

### **Fisheries**

11.11 The plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 471.91 lakhs during the year. The Fisheries Department has five ton capacity Ice plant cum 25 ton cold storage at Port Blair. The Department is implementing 3 centrally sponsored schemes viz. Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active fishermen, saving cum relief scheme and Reimbursement of Central Excise Duty on supply of High speed Diesel to fishing boats below 20 meter length. There has been a sharp increase in fish landings. 5.7 lakh fresh water fish seed were produced and supplied to pisciculturists of the islands to take up fish culture in ponds.

### **Forests**

11.12 The plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 600 lakhs. 86 per cent of the area of the territory is under forest cover. The Forest management system has been designed to conserve and protect the eco-system on sustainable basis. The project for Zoological Park complex at Chidiyatappu has been prepared and approved by the Government.

### **Tourism**

11.13 The territory has tremendous potential for the development of upmarket eco-friendly tourism with its fine sandy beaches, evergreen rain forests, beautiful marine life and corals. A new Amusement Park at Port Blair has been inaugurated. 39,285 tourists including 1,518 foreign tourists visited the islands during April-October 1995 as against 37,100 and 1,063 respectively during this period last year.

### **Power**

11.14 The plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 1709 lakhs. Out of 504 inhabited villages in the Union Territory 501 villages have been provided with electricity. 99.5 percent of the consumers are covered with conventional source of energy. There are 30 Diesel Power Stations and 16 solar Power Plants with a total installed capacity of 29.829 MW and 120 KW respectively.

### **Shipping**

11.15 An amount of Rs. 5505 lakhs has been provided for shipping services in the Annual Plan 1995-96. Under shipping sector, action has been initiated for procurement of speed vessels viz. hovercraft and catamarans.

### **Tribal Welfare**

11.16 The tribal sub-plan of the UT has an outlay of Rs. 325.05 lakhs during the year. 259 tribal families have been assisted by providing pigs, poultry units, fishing equipments etc. on 50 per cent subsidy. Tribal students undergoing higher education were reimbursed all hostel expenditure in the shape of scholarships. At elementary and secondary education stages, incentives like free uniforms, free stationery, free books were provided.

### **CHANDIGARH**

11.17 Union Territory of Chandigarh is spread over an area of 114 kms with a population of 6.42 lakhs as per 1991 census. The UT is headed by an Administrator, who is assisted by an Advisor (who is an officer of the AGMU Cadre of IAS). The Plan outlay of the Union Territory for year 1995-96 is Rs. 100/- crores.

### **Agriculture**

11.18 2442 farming families out of which 93% are small and marginal farmers, cultivate an area of 2300 hectares. Due to small land holdings, the farmers are encouraged to adopt multiple cropping pattern to get more production. This has shown results with 50% farmers having started multiple cropping. The Department is helping them by providing quality seeds.

### **Health & Family Welfare**

11.19 A General Hospital with all specialities for treatment is available in the UT. This has been recently upgraded to 500 beds. A fully equipped Pathology Department, well equipped Coronary Care Unit and Stress Test Lab are other facilities available. A blood bank has also been set up in December, 1994. There is also a primary Health Centre at Manimajra which is proposed to be upgraded to a 50 bedded hospital.

### **Industry**

11.20 The Industries Department has so far registered 2600 units providing employment to some 26000 people. The Department has also been organising seminars to sort out difficulties faced by SSI units. The department also implements PMRY under which

loans are sanctioned for setting up business service and industrial activities. About 500 persons have been provided employment opportunities under this scheme.

### **Tourism**

11.21 The Department of Tourism, in collaboration with Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation is making all round efforts to promote tourism in this region. The Department has taken up a number of Plan schemes both state sector and centrally assisted for overall tourism promotion. The Planning Commission has provided an outlay of Rs. 215.00 lacs for the purpose for annual plan 95-96. Schemes have also been approved for central financial assistance for purchase of water sports equipment, printing of tourism publicity material, augmentation of tourist facilities at Sukhna lake and for promotion of golf etc.

### **Power**

11.22 A 66 KV Industrial area Phase-I substation was commissioned with full transformation capacity of 3 x 12.5 MVA during June 1995. Link between 66 KV substation, Sector 28 and industrial area, Phase-I has also been completed. The Second transformer of 6 MVA capacity at Manimajra Substation, Sector 32 is under progress and two numbers of transformers have been placed on plinths. Work on 2nd transformer of 10 MVA and 6 MVA each at 33 Kv substations, Sector 34 and 37 is also in hand to cope with the rising demand.

### **Housing and Roads**

11.23 Construction of general housing for various categories of Government employees has been receiving greater attention with 239 houses completed during 1994-95. The approved outlay for construction of houses during 95-96 is Rs. 6 crores against which 327 houses will be constructed.

11.24 During 1995-96 6 K.Ms. of original roads have been constructed and 12 K.Ms. of existing roads have been strengthened. 90 km of laying of mix seal surfacing of type-B has been carried out on various existing city roads, villages/phirnies.

## **DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI**

### **General**

11.25 Dadra & Nagar Haveli is a Union Territory with an area of 491 sq. kms 40 percent of which is under forest cover. The territory has a population of 1,38,477 as per 1991 census out of which 80 per cent are tribals. The Territory is predominantly rural and tribal. The territory has an agriculture based economy. Silvassa is the capital of the territory.

11.26 The administrative set up in the territory is headed by an Administrator. A common Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation (OIDC) has been set up in 1993-94 for the Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu to cater to industrial as well as tourism development in these territories.

11.27 Under the provisions of the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, Regulation has been made for the setting up of 2 tier Panchayati Raj Institutions namely, village Panchayats and District Panchayats in the Territory.

### **Agriculture**

11.28 The UT has agriculture based economy. Implementation of various schemes such as crop multiplication, plant protection, commercial crops, grant of local subsidy, cactus fencing are implemented for the benefit of SC/ST and small/marginal farmers.

11.29 So far upto October, 95, 5715.33 hect. agriculture land and 6934.83 hect. catchment area has been put to soil conservation since these programmes were taken up.

11.30 After taking possession of ceiling surplus land under the Land Reforms Regulation Act, 1971, the Land Reforms Department distributed additional 30.76 hect. of surplus land to landless labourers during the current year upto October, 1995 to 76 ST persons. Thus, so far upto 1995-96 about 2912.57 hect. of land has been allotted among 3673 persons.

### **Forests**

11.31 Additional area of 75 hect. was brought under protection forestry and 250 hect. of degraded forests were rehabilitated while 13.38 lakh seedlings were planted under social Forestry.

### **Rural Development & Community Services**

11.32 Under IRDP, 302 families were covered during 1994- 95 and under JRY 2.06 lakh mandays were generated. During 1995- 96, IRDP has been discontinued whereas under JRY there is an achievement of 28 thousand mandays upto October 95 against a target of 2.29 lakh mandays.

### **Industry**

11.33 349 small scale industries and 170 medium scale industries are functioning in the UT giving employment to 12500 workers.

## **Education**

11.34 The literacy rate in the UT is 39.7 percent. Incentive schemes for enrolling more students were started. 22887 students were benefited under incentive schemes of distribution of text books and stationery and 19913 students were given free uniforms. Social welfare hostels and girls' hostels were started.

## **Power**

11.35 The UT has no power generation. It purchases power from NTPC and GEB. On the sale of power the UT has earmarked net revenue earnings of approximately Rs. 16 crore during 1994-95.

## **DAMAN AND DIU**

### **General**

11.36 The Union Territory of Daman & Diu comprises two separate land blocks, each forming a district. Both these blocks are separated from each other by 792 kms. The area of Daman block covers about 72 sq.kms and that of Diu block is about 40 sq.kms. Daman has a population of around 62,000 and Diu has a population of around 39,000. The total population of the territory is 1,01,586 as per 1991 Census.

11.37 Under the provisions of Constitution 73rd Amendment Act Regulations have been made for the setting up of 2-tier panchayati Raj Institutions namely Village Panchayats and District Panchayats in the Territory. Similarly, under the provisions of the Constitution 74th Amendment Act Regulation for setting up of Municipal Councils in Daman and Diu have been made. The general election for setting up of Panchayats and Daman Municipal Council was held in January 1996 and these bodies are now functioning. As regards the Diu Municipal Council the existing body will complete its life only in the middle of 1997 and thereafter elections would be due.

### **Agriculture**

11.38 Thrust on schemes for supply of machineries, equipments, seedlings, grafts, pesticides and fertilisers was maintained.

### **Fisheries**

11.39 While continuing release of financial grants/loans for purchase of fishing craft and gear, the target of establishing a model village and introducing the scheme of Group Accident Insurance Scheme and a subsidy on High Speed Diesel for 20 metre long mechanised boats is likely to be accomplished in the current financial year.

## **Rural Development**

11.40 Target of providing family pension to 360 families was achieved. 30 ready built houses to tribal families were provided as per the target.

## **Education**

11.41 In order to further improve the literacy rate, the schemes of providing incentives for students of poor segments, such as text books, stationery and uniforms were continued. Cash incentives to parents of tribal girl students were maintained for socio-economic development of tribals.

## **Health**

11.42 Immunization programme for children against diseases was continued. 4180 children were immunised during last year.

## **Welfare of SC/ST**

11.43 Tribals continued to be assisted under a separate Tribal sub-plan by providing them useful assets for socio-economic development. During 1994-95, Rs.1.76 crores were spent on Tribal Development and during the current year 1995-96, a provision of Rs.2.91 crores has been kept under the Revised Budget Estimates. Assistance to Scheduled Castes families was also continued under various schemes and monitored under the Twenty Point Programme.

## **Industry and Labour**

11.44 The Union Territory has tremendous growth for industrialisation. 642 industrial units are functioning in the UT. 50 more units were set up for generating additional employment for 833 persons.

## **Power**

11.45 The power demand has increased tremendously due to rapid industrialisation in response to various tax incentives and liberalised economic policy. A sub-station at Dabhel is being set up with the help of Gujrat Electricity Board.

## **NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI**

### **General**

11.46 As the National Capital of the Union, Delhi occupies a unique position both for the Central Government and Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. It also has certain special features that are inherent in a National Capital. But, Delhi is also besieged by a host of serious problems today. Increase of 53% population in every decade since 1951, fast diminishing distinction between the rural and urban areas and the rapid pace of urbanisation have created unprecedented problems in Delhi. Delhi has an area of 1,483 sq. kms. and population of 94,20,644 as per 1991 Census. The sheer magnitude of urbanisation is evident in the fact that only 47.2% of its area is urban in character but it sustains around 90% of its total population. The phenomenal growth of population can be attributed to increasing immigration because Delhi has a low birth rate. Continuing population influx will further lead to a high rate of net addition to population, thereby putting insurmountable strain on the civic amenities. As per 1991 Census, the population density in Delhi is 6352 persons per sq. km.

11.47 The economy of the National Capital Territory of Delhi is, however, prosperous. With an annual growth rate of 7.2% in the eighties and 6.6% in the Seventh Plan Period, Delhi's Per Capita Net State Domestic Product of Rs. 10,639/- in 1990-91, was the highest in the country.

11.48 With the enactment of the Constitution (69th Amendment) Act 1991, Delhi was provided with a Legislative Assembly, and a Consolidated Fund of its own, with effect from 1.12.1993. The Council of Ministers, headed by the Chief Minister was constituted on 2.12.1993 to aid and advise the Lt. Governor in the exercise of his functions. The Legislative Assembly has power to make laws for the National Capital Territory of Delhi with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List, in so far as any such matter is applicable to the Union Territories, except on matters relating to Public order, Police and Land. These three subjects have been retained as Reserved Subjects by the Central Government and are administered directly through the Lt. Governor.

11.49 For one of the fastest growing metropolises in the world, tackling problems of population, pollution, congestion, shortage of power, water, housing and above all insanitation have remained high on the priority agenda of the Government of NCT of Delhi.

11.50 Accompanied by a heavy discharge of water from Haryana, incessant rainfall between September 4 and 7, 1995 inundated major areas in Delhi causing a near flood situation. Vast rehabilitation and relief measures were taken up. It was after 1978 that movement of railway traffic had to be suspended because of increased water levels of River Yamuna. Economic loss of about Rs. 7 crores to private property and cattle was suffered while losses to Government property were assessed at about Rs. 59 crores. As a result of swift and sincere calamity relief administration, the impact of waterlogging and inundation was contained to the bare minimum and no outbreak of communicable diseases was allowed.

## **Education**

11.51 Education, has been receiving closest attention as per the National Education Policy, 1986 and the plan of achieving free and compulsory education for all children upto 14 years. Greater emphasis continued in the period under report for not only providing mass literacy and non-formal education to those opting for it, but collectively improving elementary and secondary level education by reducing the number of drop-outs at all levels and also ensuring minimum level of literacy at the primary level. A specific policy has been formulated and implemented for providing learning facilities to rural people and eliminating discrimination on grounds of gender, backwardness and/or caste. 7 new schools were opened, 24 were upgraded, 11 were bifurcated and another 19 were converted into Composite Sarvodaya Vidyalayas during the period under report. Education is free for all students upto Class 12 in Government and Government aided schools. A scheme for mid-day meal to all students, upto primary level, has been launched in all recognised schools of Delhi.

11.52 For bringing about a qualitative improvement in the technical education programme, not only were new courses devised, but new computer centres with new generation computers were established in the Delhi College of Engineering and the Delhi Institute of Technology. A new integrated course in 'Manufacturing Process and Automation Engineering' was introduced by the Delhi Institute of Technology. To provide technical training to the unemployed youth from economically disadvantaged sections of society, the number of community polytechnics was increased from 5 to 11. Thus, the intake capacity was expanded to 440 students.

## **Health and Family Welfare**

11.53 The pulse polio immunisation programme, launched by the Government of NCT of Delhi in 1994, got recognised as a national movement. Its impact was perceptibly noticed in the two immunisation drives carried out on 9.12.1995 and 20.1.1996. This programme was conducted with the active assistance of all public and voluntary agencies. A programme of Matri Suraksha Abhiyan aimed at ante-natal care to all pregnant women of Delhi with special emphasis on immunisation, complete check-up during pregnancy, counselling on family welfare, diet and other related matters has been taken up. With a view to giving a meaningful push to the traditional indigenous system of medicine, a 30 bed Ayurvedic unit has been commissioned in Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital.

## **Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs**

11.54 Public Distribution System in the Capital continues to be under the close scrutiny of the Government. With a view to ensuring that there is no shortage of supply of essential commodities and simultaneously checking the price rise, the number of circle offices, created for mounting vigilance on public distribution system has been increased from 61 to 70 in the year under report. The consumer affairs section was added to the Food and Supplies Department and two district fora are working to protect the interests of consumers



so that deficient services can be compensated and consumer awareness can be improved suitably.

### **Industry**

11.55 The Government continued to support the policy for having pollution free, light and service industries and efforts were vigorously continued to shift noxious and hazardous industries to the National Capital Region. Simultaneously, efforts were made to install maximum number of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in 28 industrial estates and sharply bring down the pollution levels. The Industries Department organised a mini trade fair in the month of January 1996 mainly to increase the export of goods manufactured in Delhi at which commodities manufactured by SSI units in Delhi were displayed. Keeping in view the imperatives of decongestion, no new proposals have been included for development of Industrial Estates.

### **Transport**

11.56 The alarming rise of vehicular pollution and congestion on Delhi roads has necessitated taking of short-term and long-term measures for bringing down the ambient pollution levels and providing smoother flow of traffic in Delhi. While as a short-term measure two new Inter State Bus Terminals, one at Sarai Kale Khan on the Ring Road and the other at Anand Vihar in Trans-Yamuna area, have been opened, as a long-term measure, priority has been accorded to development of Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) because surface transport alone cannot handle the burgeoning needs of transportation. The imperatives to move from collective to captive mode of transportation weigh very heavily. Since regulation of traffic violations, both static and moving, can be effectively made by coordinated action between the enforcement wings of Transport Authority and Delhi Traffic Police, a joint action programme has been formulated and made operational to streamline the traffic management in Delhi.

### **Rural Development**

11.57 A Plan for integrated development of rural areas has been drawn up by Government of NCT of Delhi involving construction of physical, social, economic and ecological infrastructure. The physical planning of the existing 195 villages has been divided into three tiers with 15 villages to be developed as growth sectors, 33 as growth areas and remaining 147 villages as basic villages.

### **Welfare**

11.58 Promoting the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people, particularly of the SC/STs or other Backward Classes, and ensuring social justice for them by revamping the regulatory administration in the welfare sector was maintained as a priority. Delhi Scheduled Castes Financial and Development Corporation Limited continued

to provide financial assistance for various income generating schemes for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes. With the help of the voluntary organisation 'Prayas' construction of shelter home for the street children was taken by the Public Works Department.

### **Power Supply**

11.59 Efforts to increase the generation and streamlining the distribution of electricity were made by DESU during the period under report. Besides augmentation of transmission and distribution network at all voltage levels, about 200 MVA of distribution transformer capacity has been added to bear the additional consumer load in the summer of 1996. The burning rate of distribution transformers has been progressively brought down. Owing to changes in the commercial policy, average monthly realisation of DESU has improved from Rs. 90 crores to Rs. 120 crores. DESU has prepared a five year action plan (1995-2000) for fiscal and functional improvements, which is under active consideration of the Government of NCT of Delhi. The Plan envisages improvement in all functions, particularly reduction in Transmission and Distribution losses, reduction in unit cost of generation. For converting the revenue deficit into revenue surplus time-bound measures for revenue maximisation and cost minimization have been projected in the Plan.

### **Constitution of NDMC as a Nominated Body**

11.60 Special characteristics of the NDMC area viz., its historical perspective, its remaining a seat of Central authority in the Union of India, pre-eminent land ownership of Government of India in the area, the necessity for efficient management of municipal services in the diplomatic area required that a special treatment was meted out to NDMC. It was, therefore, realised that the functional regime of NDMC should be given an overhaul. This was done by making a new Act for governing the NDMC. Under the new NDMC Act of 1994, the constitution of NDMC was notified by the Government of India on 10.11.1995.

## **LAKSHADWEEP**

### **General**

11.61 Lakshadweep is an archipelago of coral islands comprising 36 islands of which 10 are inhabited. The land area of the territory is 32 sq.kms with a population of 51,707 as per the 1991 Census. Out of the total population of 51,707, the Scheduled Tribes are 48,163. 85 per cent of the population are Muslims. The fragile ecology of the coral atolls makes environmental compatibility the overriding consideration in the territory's planned development. Transport and communication sectors are among the major sectors for the territory because of the dispersed population in tiny and scattered islands over a large sea area far away from the mainland. The Administrative set up in the territory is headed by an Administrator.

11.62 The territory is rich in fisheries resources. Besides fisheries, coconut is the important crop for the islanders. Tourism is another sector in the territory with great potential for development. As per the provisions of the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, regulation has been made for the setting up of 2-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions namely Village (Dweep) Panchayats and District Panchayats in the territory. There is no Municipal body in Lakshadweep.

### **Agriculture & Allied Activities**

11.63 The mainstay of the Lakshadweep economy is coconut and fishery. Coconut production has increased from 26 million nuts to 26.5 million nuts in 1995-96. Agriculture extension technology transfer has been effectively made for increasing production and productivity of coconuts. Consequent on the introduction of various developmental schemes, the annual fish catch has gone up to 9845 tonnes in 1994 and is likely to reach 10,000 tonnes during 1995-96.

### **Industry**

11.64 Lakshadweep Development Corporation is the only public sector undertaking in the Territory. Its turnover during the current year is expected to be Rs.300 lakhs. It is running the following four units :

- i) Tuna Canning Factory, Minicoy.
- ii) Dessicated Coconut Powder Unit, Kadmat.
- iii) Fish Meal-cum-Masmin Unit, Agatti.
- iv) Jaggery and Vinegar Production Unit, Kalpeni.

### **Forests**

11.65 In November, 1995 Pitti Island which is a natural bird sanctuary has been formally declared as a Protected Bird Sanctuary under the Wild Life Act. This is the only bird sanctuary of its kind in the middle of the ocean populated by terns of various varieties and some other sea birds. A proposal to declare a suitable lagoon area as marine national park is being considered.

### **Tourism**

11.66 Tourism is a growing industry and various kinds of packages for tourists are organised by the Society for Promotion of Recreational Tourism and Sports. A water sports Institute at Kadmet Island has also been activated in October 1995. Scuba diving courses and Marine Wealth Awareness Programmes are conducted at the Institute, amongst the other sports.

## **PONDICHERRY**

### **General**

11.67 The Union Territory of Pondicherry consists of four regions namely, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, lying geographically isolated from one another. Pondicherry region, which is on the east coast, about 162 kms south of Madras, is the largest of these and consists of 12 scattered areas interspersed with enclaves of South Arcot District of Tamil Nadu. Karaikal region is about 150 kms. south of Pondicherry, and is surrounded by Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu. Yanam region is located about 840 kms north-east of Pondicherry near Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. Mahe region is on the west coast near Tellicherry in Kerala. Pondicherry merged into the Indian Union de-facto in November, 1954 but the de-jure merger took place only in August, 1962.

11.68 The territory has an area of 492 sq.Kms and has a population of 8,07,785 according to 1991 Census.

### **Agriculture**

11.69 The net area available for cultivation is about 26,550 hectares. High-yielding varieties are cultivated in 98 per cent of the cultivable paddy grown area. Horticultural crops occupy nearly 8 per cent of the total crop area and play a vital role in increasing the income of the farmers, providing employment opportunities and uplifting small and marginal farmers.

### **Animal Husbandry**

11.70 In keeping with the National Breeding Policy for cattle, the level of productivity of cross breed animals is being maintained at 50 per cent.

### **Fisheries**

11.71 The territory of Pondicherry comprises four regions with a coastal line of 48 km. enriched with marine fishery resources. There is a potential area of 1347 hectares of Inland water and 800 hectares of brackish water offering scope for the development of Aqua farming.

### **Education**

11.72 There are three Boards of Secondary Education of neighbouring States operating in Pondicherry. Under professional education, there is a Law College, an Engineering College, a Dental College, an Agricultural College and a Veterinary

College. Under adult education, the Union Territory has been declared as a total literate state.

### **Health and Family Welfare**

11.73 The Union Territory has made substantial progress towards assuring 'Health for All'. Emphasis has been laid on preventive aspects of health care so as to create a healthy community.

### **Civil Supplies**

11.74 To create awareness among the consumers about blackmarketing, short weights, misleading advertisements and related matters, a programme on consumer protection and education is being implemented.

### **Transport**

11.75 There has been an abnormal increase in the number of motor vehicles contributing to increase in vehicular pollution. The Transport Department is conducting smoke emission tests on motor vehicles at regular intervals.

### **Social Welfare**

11.76 Through the ICDS programme, a package of services viz. nutrition, immunisation and health care check-up are extended to children, pregnant and lactating mothers.

**Annexure - I**

<b>AREA AND POPULATION OF UNION TERRITORIES</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Union Territory</b>	<b>Area (Sq. Kms.)</b>	<b>Population (1991 Census) (Provisional)</b>
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249	2,80,661
2.	Chandigarh	114	6,42,015
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	1,38,477
4.	Daman and Diu	112	1,01,586
5.	Delhi	1,483	94,20,644
6.	Lakshadweep	32	51,707
7.	Pondicherry	492	8,07,785
	Total	10,973	1,14,42,875

(See Chapter XI - Para 11.2)

**PLAN OUTLAYS OF UNION TERRITORIES FOR EIGHTH  
FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96**

**(Rs in crores)**

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1995-96 Outlay	R.E 1995-96
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	685.00	215.00	215.92
2.	Chandigarh	400.00	100.00	102.00
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	80.00	29.00	29.00
4.	Daman and Diu	65.00	23.00	23.00
5.	Delhi	4500.00	1720.00	1306.07
6.	Lakshadweep	120.00	38.60	38.60
7.	Pondicherry	400.00	175.52	175.52
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6250.00</b>	<b>2301.12</b>	<b>1890.11</b>

(See Chapter XI - Para 11.2)

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION OF UNION TERRITORIES

## AGRICULTURE

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Union Territory	Area (Ha)	Total Food	Production (Tonnes) N Food	Forest Area (Hect)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1992-93	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	50000	80538	13183	717100
		Chandigarh	2350	5557	20	-
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26163	35034	124186	19876
		Daman & Diu	4560	7398	100	703
		Lakshadweep	2755	-	262	-
		NCT of Delhi	56713	98492	2011	1561
		Pondicherry	47415	272121	5498	-
2	1993-94	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	50000	83081	13457	717100
		Chandigarh	2320	5520	18	-
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27855	31664	117190	19876
		Daman & Diu	4560	7398	100	703
		Lakshadweep	2755	-	263	-
		NCT of Delhi	60857	114590	1914	1181
		Pondicherry	44895	240375	4461	-
3	1994-95	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	50000	80135	13573	762400
		Chandigarh	2300	5500	16	-
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	48475	114677	19876
		Daman & Diu	4030	5476	100	703
		Lakshadweep	2755	-	264	-
		NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-
		Pondicherry	46420	303844	4366	-

(Contd.)



INDUSTRY						
Sl. No.	Year	Name of Union Territory	Total No. Regd. Unit	S.S.I (No.)	Medium Scale (No.)	Large Scale (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1993-94	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1071	1066	5	-
		Chandigarh	100	100	NA	NA
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	522	387	135	-
		Daman & Diu	577	551	26	-
		Lakshadweep	69	69	-	-
		NCT of Delhi	-	667	NA	NA
		Pondicherry	4918	4835	60	23
2	1994-95	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1124	1119	5	-
		Chandigarh	80	80	NA	NA
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	712	546	166	-
		Daman & Diu	640	615	25	-
		Lakshadweep	72	72	-	-
		NCT of Delhi	-	478	NA	NA
		Pondicherry	5231	5136	72	23
3	1995-96 (upto end of Aug.)	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1138	1133	5	-
		Chandigarh	36	36	NA	NA
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	732	552	170	-
		Daman & Diu	642	630	12	-
		Lakshadweep	101	101	-	-
		NCT of Delhi	-	165	NA	NA
		Pondicherry	533	5230	78	23

(Contd.)

EDUCATION									
Sl. No.	Year	Name of Union Territory	No. of Schools			No. of Students			No. of Colleges
			Primary	M.S.	H.S.	Primary	M.S.	H.S.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1993-94	A & N Islands	231	44	41	19182	8886	4084	2
		Chandigarh	92	61	27	86000	76000	24000	13
		D & N Haveli	163	5	5	22056	4387	-	-
		Daman & Diu	46	20	3	10279	6932	1469	1
		Lakshadweep	19	9	2	8418	2399	634	2
		NCT of Delhi	2093	309	952	766416	234327	92329	-
		Pondicherry	508	202	42	60000	110176	2	7
2	1994-95	A & N Islands	232	45	41	20150	8859	47350	2
		Chandigarh	91	63	27	86000	78000	44820	13
		D & N Haveli	168	6	5	24176	4502	25000	-
		Daman & Diu	53	16	3	10656	4911	-	1
		Lakshadweep	19	9	2	8785	2422	1290	2
		NCT of Delhi	2174	314	980	774531	256853	697	NA
		Pondicherry	519	198	48	58712	103903	94074	7
3	1995-96	A & N Islands	234	47	42	20615	8878	54095	2
		Chandigarh	91	63	29	91000	80000	-	13
		D & N Haveli	169	5	5	25926	4537	9846	-
		Daman & Diu	53	17	3	13903	6659	26000	1
		Lakshadweep	19	9	2	8872	2446	-	2
		NCT of Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1017	-
		Pondicherry	525	200	48	NA	NA	690	7
								NA	
								NA	

(Contd.)

HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE									
Sl. No.	Year	Name of Union Territory	No. of					Population covered per	No. of Children
			PHCS	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Doctors	Nurses		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1993-94	A & N Islands	17	3	2	122	247	2500	6245
		Chandigarh	1	1	38	177	188	3911	55528
		D & N Haveli	6	1	4	18	12	7666	4857
		Daman & Diu	5	2	2	20	54	5079	3680
		Lakshadweep	7	2	3	27	22	2563	1882
		NCT of Delhi	8	16	183	1166	2314	NA	NA
		Pondicherry	28	9	26	483	754	-	-
2	1994-95	A & N Islands	17	3	2	122	256	2600	6204
		Chandigarh	1	1	39	177	188	4109	56616
		D & N Haveli	6	1	4	18	14	7666	4957
		Daman & Diu	5	2	2	20	54	5079	4180
		Lakshadweep	7	2	3	34	35	1651	1835
		NCT of Delhi	8	16	187	1166	2314	NA	NA
		Pondicherry	30	9	25	508	766	-	-
3	1995-96 (upto end of Aug., 1995)	A & N Islands	17	3	2	122	259	2700	4073
		Chandigarh	1	1	41	177	190	4307	31210
		D & N Haveli	6	1	4	18	10	7666	5321
		Daman & Diu	5	2	2	20	54	5079	1612
		Lakshadweep	5	2	3	34	35	1691	NA
		NCT of Delhi	8	16	187	1166	2314	NA	NA
		Pondicherry	30	9	25	510	766	-	-

(Contd.)

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIES					
Sl.No.	Year	Name of Union Territory	Number Employed		
			Small Scale Industries	Medium Scale Industries	Large Scale Industries
			Total	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1993-94	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5771	3716	-
		Chandigarh	26000	-	-
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5500	7000	-
		Daman & Diu	8341	NA	-
		Lakshadweep	No	Survey	Conducted
		NCT of Delhi	8104	-	-
		Pondicherry	35797	4777	13816
2	1994-95	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6024	3716	-
		Chandigarh	26000	-	-
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5500	7000	-
		Daman & Diu	9628	NA	-
		Lakshadweep	No	Survey	Conducted
		NCT of Delhi	5808	-	-
		Pondicherry	38636	5214	13816
3	1995-96	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6069	3716	-
		Chandigarh	26000	-	-
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5900	7000	-
		Daman & Diu	10000	-	-
		Lakshadweep	No	Survey	Conducted
		NCT of Delhi	2025	-	-
		Pondicherry	39482	5358	13816

Total is Male &amp; Female

(Contd.)

MORTALITY/PROTECTION RATE							
Sl. No.	Year	Name of Union Territory	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Couple Protection Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1993-94	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22	6	55	NA	44
		Chandigarh	25	9	39	-	40%
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27	7	14	-	60
		Daman & Diu	34	6	6	0.1	53
		Lakshadweep	22.31	5.14	16.48	2.86	SNC
		NCT of Delhi	26.43	6.27	29.08	0.31	NA
		Pondicherry	36.0	10.1	35.9	1.28	63.4
2	1994-95	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22	6	55	NA	44
		Chandigarh	23	9	38	-	45%
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27	7	14	-	NA
		Daman & Diu	34	6	6	-	54
		Lakshadweep	-	-	44.08	3.27	SNC
		NCT of Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
		Pondicherry	35.5	9.3	32.9	0.52	64.8
3	1995-96	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22	6	55	NA	44
		Chandigarh	20	9	38	-	45%
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
		Daman & Diu	21	6	NA	-	NA
		Lakshadweep	-	-	NA	-	SNC
		NCT of Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
		Pondicherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	-

(Contd.)

SNC - Survey not conducted

TOURISM						
Sl. No.	Year	Name of Union Territory	Foreigners	Domesitic	Total	Availability of Beds to Tourists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1993-94	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3424	35592	39016	1621
		Chandigarh	6738	401584	408322	2474
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	227	471000	471227	183
		Daman & Diu	12	327	339	1875
		Lakshadweep	408	2965	3373	78
		NCT of Delhi	NA	NA	NA	-
		Pondicherry	10940	305415	316355	2600
2	1994-95	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2821	55979	58796	1621
		Chandigarh	8246	403226	411472	2474
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	412000	412000	183
		Daman & Diu	15	403	418	1985
		Lakshadweep	1059	2962	4021	130
		NCT of Delhi	NA	NA	NA	-
		Pondicherry	11029	324105	335134	2670
3	1995-96 (upto end of Aug., 1995)	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	715	25892	26607	1621
		Chandigarh	5113	307199	312312	2526
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	183
		Daman & Diu	9	212	221	1985
		Lakshadweep	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC
		NCT of Delhi	NA	NA	NA	-
		Pondicherry	4799	134430	139229	2670

NYC - not yet compiled

(See Chapter XI - Para 11.2)

## CHAPTER - XII

### NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL

12.1 The North Eastern Council (NEC) was constituted under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971 with the objective of promoting accelerated and balanced socio-economic development of the North Eastern Region. The emphasis during the year is on the completion of on-going schemes, particularly those relating to development of infrastructure in the region. Two major power projects, viz. the Ranganadi and Doyang Power Projects have been financially supported by the Council. Other important schemes of the Council include construction of roads, and support for construction and upgradation of airports in the region.

12.2 The Annual Plan outlay of the Council for 1995-96 is Rs. 418.08 Crores comprising Rs. 294 Crores as Central Assistance, Rs. 22.08 Crores as LIC Loan, Rs. 50 Crores as SLR Borrowing and Rs. 52 Crores as Market Borrowing. An additional outlay of Rs. 30 Crores has been allocated by the Government of India for timely completion of 18 important inter-State Road Schemes.

12.3 Four regional institutes, viz. the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST) at Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh), the North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) at Barapani (Meghalaya), the Regional Medical College (RMC), Imphal (Manipur) and the North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM) at Tezpur (Assam) have been set up under the aegis of the NEC. These institutes have been set up with the objective of human resource development in the North Eastern Region.

## CHAPTER - XIII

### REHABILITATION

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

#### Potteru Irrigation Project, Malkangiri (Orissa)

13.2 The Potteru Irrigation Project is under execution by the Government of Orissa with funds provided by the Government of India. The project was originally sanctioned in 1975 at a cost of Rs. 14.81 crores for Irrigating about 60,000 hectares of land in Malkangiri area of Koraput district in Orissa, and was to supplement the rehabilitation programme in Dandakaranya region. The cost estimate of the project has been revised to Rs. 102.39 crores. The work is in progress, and is being monitored by the Central Water Commission. The Project is scheduled to be completed by 30.6.1996 and, thereafter, it will stand transferred to the State Government on 'as is where is' basis.

#### Settlement Wing

13.3 This Wing functions as a subordinate office of the Rehabilitation Division dealing with residuary matters of resettlement of Displaced Persons from former West Pakistan under the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and the Rules framed thereunder. About 10 lakh permanent files/records relating to the verification of claims of displaced persons and payment of compensation are maintained and operated by this Wing.

13.4 In addition, Settlement Wing is also responsible for authorising ex-gratia pension and family pension to displaced persons and their widows from the erstwhile West Pakistan, dealing with Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi, resettlement of displaced persons occupying tenements near Ferozshah Kotla monument and the Rehabilitation Ministry Employees' Co-operative House Building Society Ltd.



## **Settlement of Displaced Persons from the Erstwhile East Pakistan**

13.5 A wide range of rehabilitation measures were undertaken during 1948-61 for the resettlement of 31 lakh (out of 41.17 lakh) old migrants who arrived from the erstwhile East Pakistan, since partition, till 31.3.1958. At present, a scheme for acquisition of land in 607 approved Squatters colonies is under implementation. As on 31.3.1996, about 2333.765 acres of private land and 19657.83 acres of States and Central Government lands have been acquired/transferred.

13.6 About 11.14 lakh persons migrated from the erstwhile East Pakistan between the period 1.1.1954 and 25.3.1971. The eligible among these migrants were resettled in agriculture or small trade/business, mainly in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Projects set up in these States were transferred to the State Governments. Old and infirm persons and unattached women who could not be rehabilitated straightaway and also orphans were accommodated in Permanent Liability Homes. From 1.4.74, the responsibility for running these Permanent Liability Homes has been transferred to the State Governments. Old, single and childless women who cannot be resettled in any vocation will continue to stay in Permanent Liability Homes throughout their lives. Non-rehabilitable widows with minor children will also continue to stay in Permanent Liability Homes till such time as the minor children attain majority, and the families can be rehabilitated through schemes formulated by the State Governments and funded by the Central Government. Presently, 115 such families remain to be rehabilitated by the State Governments.

## **Repatriates From Burma**

13.7 Upto March, 1996 2,10,329 persons (about 70,189 families) of Indian origin returned to India, due to restrictions imposed on foreigners by the Government of Burma. So far 70,067 families have been provided with resettlement assistance.

## **Repatriates From Srilanka**

13.8 Under the Indo-Srilanka Agreements of 1964, 1974 and 1986, Government of India agreed to grant Indian Citizenship to, and to accept repatriation of 5.06 lakh persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka, together with their natural increase. No organised repatriation has taken place from Srilanka after October 1984 due to ethnic violence in that country. However, some repatriates have been arriving in India on their own. Upto March, 1996, 3,35,450 repatriates together with their natural increase of 1,26,013 consisting of 1,16,096 families, arrived in India.

13.9 Upto June, 1995 95,787 families were 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**

13.10 In the wake of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, 1,34,053 refugees crossed over to India between July, 1983 and November, 1987. Of these, 46,101 refugees returned to Sri Lanka. In the second phase of ethnic violence, 1,22,241 refugees arrived in India between August, 1989 to April, 1991. Thus, the total number of Sri Lankan refugees in India as on 19th January, 1992 was 2,10,193. Of these, 1,13,772 refugees were staying in camps in Tamil Nadu and Orissa. 96,421 were staying outside the camps. On humanitarian considerations, the refugees were granted temporary stay facilities in the hope that once ground conditions in Sri Lanka improved, they would return to their homeland.

13.11 With the improvement in the ground conditions in Sri Lanka, the process of repatriation of refugees commenced w.e.f. 20th January, 1992. By utilising ships belonging to Shipping Corporation of India, A&N Administration and aircrafts from the Indian Airlines, 54,187 refugees were repatriated between 20th January, 1992 and 20th March, 1995. The year-wise break-up of repatriation is as under :-

<b><u>Year</u></b>	<b><u>No. of refugees repatriated</u></b>
1992-93	29,102
1993-94	10,501
1994-95	14,584
	-----
	54,187
	-----

The repatriation process could not be resumed after March, 1995 because of the lack of sufficient number of refugees who are willing to be repatriated.

13.12 At present about 57,000 refugees are accommodated in various camps in Tamil Nadu. In addition to this, about 31,000 refugees who are registered with the Government of Tamil Nadu are also reportedly living at various places in Tamil Nadu. The Malkangiri Camp in Orissa has accommodated 127 refugees. Thus, the total number of Sri Lankan refugees accounted for at present is 88,104.

13.13 During financial year 1994-95 and 1995-96, an amount of Rs. 1583.48 and Rs. 1500.00 lakhs respectively was reimbursed to the Govt. of Tamil Nadu against expenditure incurred by them on Sri Lankan Refugees. The Budget Estimates for the financial year 1996-97 for the purpose has been kept at Rs. 1500.00 lakhs.

## **Tibetan Refugees**

13.14 As per available information, at present there are about 98,000 Tibetan refugees in India. Of these, 68,639 refugees have got resettled through self-employment and with Government assistance under agriculture and handicraft schemes. Presently, schemes for constructing 104 houses in Himachal Pradesh and 100 houses in Sikkim are nearing completion.

## **CHAPTER - XIV**

### **FREEDOM FIGHTERS**

#### **Freedom Fighters**

14.1 In 1969, a Scheme known as "Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme" was launched. Later, a regular Scheme for grant of Freedom Fighters Pension was introduced in 1972 on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of India's Independence. The Scheme was liberalised and renamed as the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme in 1980. The amount of pension granted under the scheme has been revised from time to time. The amount of pension was last increased by Rs. 500/- per month with effect from 2nd October, 1994. With this increase the freedom fighters belonging to the category of ex-Andaman Political Prisoners now get a monthly pension of Rs. 1750/- in addition to the special allowance of Rs. 250/- per month which they have been getting. All other categories of freedom fighters are now getting Rs. 1500/- per month. Pension has so far been sanctioned in about 1.62 lakh cases.

#### **Facilities to the Freedom Fighters**

14.2 Besides the monthly pension, freedom fighters have also been provided the following facilities by the Central Government :-

- (i) Facility of free Railway Passes (Ist Class) for themselves and to their widows/attendants for life.
- (ii) Free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and also in the hospitals run by the Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Bureau of Public Enterprises. CGHS facilities to the freedom fighters and their dependents have also been extended.
- (iii) Facility of Government accommodation to the freedom fighters of All India Standing for the purpose of medical treatment in Delhi.
- (iv) Accommodation in Freedom Fighters Home set up at Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi for such of the freedom fighters who have none to look after them.
- (v) Facility of telephone connection without installation charges and payment of only half of the rentals.

## **Achievements**

14.3 During 1995-96 (upto March, 1996) 796 fresh claims have been received for grant of samman pension. These claims have been considered and except in 75 cases decisions stand communicated in all the cases. During the said period pension has been sanctioned in 397 cases.

## **Hyderabad Special Screening Committee**

14.4 In 1985, Government set up the Hyderabad Special Screening Committee to scrutinise the applications from those persons who had participated and suffered in the merger movement against the Nizam of erstwhile Princely State of Hyderabad. The Committee could not complete its work. In order to complete the work, the tenure of the Committee has been extended from time to time. About 125 applications and other 100 cases directed by Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh are still pending before the Committee for consideration.

## **INA Advisory Committee**

14.5 On 9th November, 1995, Government set up an Advisory Committee comprising the important personalities of Indian National Army (INA) to advise the Government on the eligibility or otherwise for sanctioning samman pension. The tenure of the Committee is for three months from the date of its constitution. The Committee however could not assemble so far as all members went abroad on Azad Hind Expedition.

## **Freedom Fighters Home**

14.6 Government has set up a Freedom Fighters Home at Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi to look after the aged and infirm freedom fighters, who have none to look after them. There are at present 5 inmates in the Home. Earlier, the management of the Home was entrusted to the Directorate of Social Welfare of the Government of N.C.T. of Delhi. Consequent to receipt of certain complaints regarding mismanagement of the Home, the Government has handed over the management to NDMC authorities with effect from 1.11.1995.

## CHAPTER - XV

### FOREIGNERS

15.1 Entry, stay, movement, departure of foreigners from India is regulated by Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 and the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the rules and the orders made thereunder. The Indian Missions are authorised to issue visas to the foreigners desirous to visit India under the various categories. In case any foreigner is unable to obtain a visa and has to come to India in an emergency like death and serious illness in the family, he is granted a temporary landing permit for a period not exceeding 15 days at the airport.

15.2 According to the reports received from various Missions abroad, 9,69,369 foreigners were granted visas (including 25,080 long term visas) to visit India during the year 1995, as compared to 7,02,896 visas (including 15,865 long term visas) granted in 1994. Similarly, according to reports received from various State Governments, a total number of 1,21,923 foreigners (excluding Pak nationals) stood registered in India as on 31.12.1994 under the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, as compared to 1,09,273 as on 31.12.93.

15.3 A total number of 2369 forgeries in travel documents were detected by Staff posted at Immigration Checkposts at all International Airports as well as at Immigration Checkposts at Trivandrum and Amritsar Airports from January to December, 1995.

15.4 Restrictions imposed on foreign nationals for entry and stay in Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura under the Foreigners (Restricted Area) Order, 1963 have been withdrawn w.e.f. 19.5.1995.

15.5 During the period from 1st April, 1995 to 31st March, 1996, 138 foreigners were granted Indian Citizenship by registration under section 5(1)(a) and 5(1)(d) of the Citizenship Act, 1955; 66 foreign nationals married to Indians were granted Indian Citizenship under section 5(1)(c) of the Act; 16 foreigners were granted Indian Citizenship by naturalisation under section 6(1) of the Act; 2 persons were registered as Indian Citizens under section 5(4) of the Act and 1 under section 5(1)(e); National status of 64 persons was determined under section 9(2) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. Comparable figures during the period 1.4.1994 to 31.3.1995 were as follows: 272 foreigners were granted Indian Citizenship under section 5(1)(d) of the Citizenship Act, 1955, 85 foreign nationals married to Indians were granted Indian Citizenship under section 5(1)(c) of the Act, 52 foreigners were granted Indian Citizenship by naturalisation under section 6(1) of the Act, 13 persons were registered as Indian Citizens under Section 5(4) of the Act and 1 under section 5(1)(e) of the Act.

15.6 810 International Conferences/Seminars/ Workshops were cleared from 1st April, 1995 to 31st March, 1996 and during the same period 115 Foreign Collaborative Research Projects were cleared, as compared to 638 conferences/seminars/workshops and

135 projects cleared during the period 1.4.94 to 31.3.95.

15.7 During the period from 1.4.95 to 31.3.96, 1,297 associations were registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 as against 684 during 1994-95. Prior permission for acceptance of foreign contribution was granted in 600 cases as against 494 during last year. Applications of 1,000 persons, seeking prior permission for acceptance of foreign hospitality were disposed of during the period from 1st April, 1995 to 31st March, 1996 as compared to 740 cases during 1.4.94 to 31.3.95.

## CHAPTER - XVI

### CENSUS

16.1 The main function of the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India is the conduct of the decennial population Census and to process, tabulate and disseminate the census data. This office also guides and monitors the implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act by the state governments and compiles, collates and releases the vital statistics.

16.2 The Indian Census is a major source of information about the people of India. The information obtained is processed and tabulated for various administrative units right from national level down to the village/ward level in accordance with a planned tabulation programme. Based on the 1991 Census data the following publications have been released:

- (i) Census of India 1991, Series-1, India, Paper-1 of 1991, Provisional Population totals.
- (ii) Census of India 1991, Series-1, India, Paper-2 of 1991, Provisional Population Totals :Workers Rural- Urban distribution.
- (iii) Census of India 1991, Series-1, India Paper-3 of 1991, Provisional Population Totals :Workers and their Distribution.
- (iv) Census of India 1991, Series-1, India, Paper-1 of 1992, vol. I, Final population Totals.
- (v) Census of India 1991, Series-1, India, Paper-1 of 1992, vol.II, Final Population Totals.
- (vi) Census of India 1991, Series-1, India, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals : BriefAnalysis of Primary Census Abstract.
- (vii) Census of India 1991, Series-1, India, Paper-1 of 1993, Union Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (viii) Census of India 1991, Series-1, India, Paper-2 of 1993, Housing and Amenities : A briefanalysis of the housing tables of 1991 Census.
- (ix) Census of India 1991, Series-1, India, Paper-1 of 1994, Report on post Enumeration Check.
- (x) Census of India 1991, Series-1, India, part-II- B (i) Vol. I, Primary Census Abstract- General Population.

- (xi) Census of India, 1991, Series-1, India PartII- B (i) Vol. II, Primary Census Abstract- General Population.
- (xii) Census of India 1991, Series-1, India, Part-II- B (ii), Primary Census Abstract- Scheduled Castes (under print).
- (xiii) Census of India 1991, Series-1, India Part-VII, Tables on Houses and Household Amenities.
- (xiv) Census of India 1991, Series-1 India, Paper-1 of 1995, Religion.

16.3 Immediately after the 1991 Census was over in February- March, 1991, two evaluation surveys were undertaken. These surveys were called "Post Enumeration Check" (PEC) and "Census Evaluation Study" (CES). These were conducted in selected Sample Blocks in 17 States with population of two million and above and in the Union Territory of Delhi. PEC seeks to quantify the extent of coverage and content error in Census while CES seeks to quantify the extent of omission of children and mis-reporting of ages of young children. The Report on Post Enumeration Check has been published. The CES report is under finalisation.

### **Civil Registration System**

16.4 The Civil Registration System in India has been in operation for more than a century. With the enactment of a Central Legislation known as Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, reporting and registration of births and deaths have been made compulsory throughout the country.

16.5 The Registrar General, India is the Central authority for coordinating and unifying the civil registration activity in the States. It has been the endeavour of the Registrar General's Office to bring about improvements in the registration system in the country through various programmes especially through the Five Year Plans. During 1995-96, various important schemes have been implemented to bring about overall improvement in the system. Central Assistance is being provided to state governments in various fields for modernising the monitoring of registration activity. Preservation of old registration records is one of the major aspects on which Central Assistance is being provided to States under the scheme. With a view to create more awareness among masses, a massive awareness generating multi-media approach has been launched during 1995-96 with special emphasis to make the general public acquainted with the provisions of legal importance of registration of births and deaths in the family.

### **Sample Registration System**

16.6 The Sample Registration System (SRS), a large scale demographic sample survey, was initiated with the main objective of providing reliable estimates of birth and death rates at national and sub-national levels. The SRS has been conducted regularly from 1969-70 in all States and UTs of the country, except Mizoram. During 1995-96, it has been extended to Mizoram also on a modest scale.



16.7 On the basis of the data collected through the SRS, the following reports have been brought out during 1995-96:

1. Vital Rates for 1994 (Provisional)
2. Fertility and Mortality Indicators, 1993
3. SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, 1987-91
4. SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, 1988-92
5. SRS Bulletin, July, 1995.
6. SRS Bulletin, January, 1996.
7. Sex Composition of Population in India, 1982-92.

### **Survey of Causes of Death in Rural Areas**

16.8 The Survey of Causes of Death (Rural) scheme seeks to build up statistics on most probable causes of death for rural India using "Lay diagnosis reporting" (post death Verbal Autopsy) method through post death enquiry based on symptoms, conditions, durations and anatomical sight of the disease as observed by the family members of the deceased at the time of death.

16.9 This survey is being carried out in sample villages in 1820 PHCs covering a population of approximately 50 lakhs. Annual report on 'Survey of Causes of Death (Rural)' for the year 1993 for India has been published and released during the year. Drafting of the Annual Report on 'Survey of Causes of Death (Rural)' for the year 1994 is under progress.

## CHAPTER - XVII

### AWARDS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

#### Padma Awards

17.1 The constitutional validity of the Padma Awards had been challenged and was pending adjudication in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, in its judgement delivered on 15.12.1995, has upheld the Constitutional validity of the Awards. The Apex Court has, however, called for a review of the existing guidelines for selection of the candidates for the Awards. The matter has been considered by the Government and a High-level Review Committee chaired by the Vice-President of India has been constituted to go into the guidelines for the Padma Awards and certain other aspects.

17.2 The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows :-

- (i) To review the existing guidelines and to fix the criteria for the selection of persons for the Padma Awards ( criteria which will enhance respect for the Padma Awards );
- (ii) To lay down restrictions on the number of Awards to be given and to ensure that the number is not so high as to dilute the value of the Awards; and
- (iii) To decide whether the Awards should be given every year.

17.3 The Committee will formulate its own procedure and will meet as often as necessary. The first meeting of the Committee is expected to be held soon.

17.4 There was no announcement of the Padma Awards on the Republic Day in 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996.

#### Gallantry Awards

17.5 This is the Ashok Chakra series of awards dealt with by the Ministry of Defence. However, these awards are open to civilians also. The recommendations received in respect of civilians from the State Governments/UT Administration and Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India, etc. are processed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the approved names sent to the Ministry of Defence for the consideration of the Central Honours and Awards Committee chaired by the Defence Minister. These awards are biannual

and are given on the Republic Day and on the Independence Day. No civilian was approved for any of the Gallantry Awards announced on the Independence Day in 1995. However, the awards announced on the Republic Day in 1996 included one civilian who was posthumously awarded the Shaurya Chakra. The award was presented to his next-of-kin at an Investiture ceremony held in Rashtrapati Bhavan on 14th March, 1996.

### **Jeevan Raksha Padak Series of Awards**

17.6 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. The various recommendations received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, Ministries/Departments of the Government of India etc. were considered by the Awards Committee for the JRP Series of Awards (1995-96). The Committee recommended 49 names for these Awards, 2 for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, 1 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and 46 for Jeevan Raksha Padak (five of them posthumous) including a Bar to the riband of the Jeevan Raksha Padak awarded in an earlier year to one of the persons. These recommendations were approved by the Government.

### **Kabir Puraskar**

17.7 The Central Government established the Kabir Puraskar Award in April, 1990. The Puraskar is in three grades: Grade-I carries a cash award of Rs. 20,000/-, Grade-II and Grade-III carry cash awards of Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 5,000/- respectively. The award has been instituted to promote communal harmony by recognising acts of physical/moral courage and humanity exhibited by members of one community in saving the lives and properties of the members of another community. The awards for the year 1994 were announced on 2nd October, 1995. Four persons have been selected for the Kabir Puraskar-Two for Grade-I and the other two for Grade-II.

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

17.8 President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Gallantry, President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Distinguished Service, Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Gallantry and Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Meritorious Service are awarded every year. While Medals for distinguished and meritorious service are awarded on the 15th August and 26th January every year, Medals for gallantry may be awarded at any time during the year. Medals announced during 1995 & 1996 are as under:

		26.1.95	15.8.95	26.1.96
a	President's HG&CD Medal for Gallantry	-	1	-
b	HGS & CD Medal for Gallantry	1	-	-
c	President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for distinguished service	3	1	4
d	Home Guards and civil Defence Medal for Meritorious Service	50	44	50

17.9 President's Fire Service Medal for Gallantry, President's Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service, Fire Service Medal For Gallantry and Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service are conferred on the members of Fire Services organised and administered by Central Ministries and Departments, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Municipalities and other autonomous bodies and Public Sector Undertakings. The Medals announced during 1995 & 1996 are as under :

		26.1.95	15.8.95	26.1.96
a	President's Fire Service Medal for Gallantry	-	4	-
b	Fire Service Medal for Gallantry	1	6	1
c	President's Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service	2	1	2
d	Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service	50	43	50

## **CHAPTER - XVIII**

### **OTHER MATTERS**

#### **Use of Hindi in the Ministry**

18.1 During the year under report all efforts were made to ensure the implementation of the Official Language Act, 1963. The progress was monitored from time to time with reference to the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language. The activities included organising workshops and training programmes and carrying out inspections from time to time. On the occasion of the Hindi Day on 14th September, 1995 His Excellency the President of India awarded as the 3rd prize the "Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Shield" to MHA for doing excellent work in Hindi during the year 1994-95.

#### **Meetings**

18.2 During the current year two meetings of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti were held, on 27th March, 1995 and on 26th October, 1995. Follow-up action on the decisions/recommendations of these meetings was completed. Quarterly meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Ministry were held regularly.

#### **Inspections**

18.3 The officers of the Ministry inspected 32 Attached/Subordinate offices outside Delhi and 6 offices/sections located in Delhi during the period from 1.4.1995 to 31.3.1996 to assess the progress made in the implementation of Official Language Act and Official Language Rules. During these inspections measures were suggested to overcome various difficulties in the implementation of the Act and the Rules in those offices.

#### **Hindi workshops**

18.4 For imparting practical training in Hindi noting and drafting to the employees of the Ministry as also to remove their diffidence in doing work in Hindi, Hindi workshops were organised like in the previous year.

#### **Shield Yojna**

18.5 To promote the use of Hindi in Attached/Subordinate offices of the Ministry,

the Shield Scheme also remained in force under which Shields & Trophies were distributed to ITBP, CISF & CRPF as first, second and third prizes respectively.

### **Hindi Fortnight**

18.6 A 'Hindi Fortnight' was organised during the month of September, 1995 in the Ministry. Competitions in Hindi typewriting and shorthand, Hindi Noting/Drafting and Hindi Essay writing etc. were organised during the fortnight and cash prizes and certificates were given to the winners who got the first, second and third positions. A cash prize was also awarded for the best note in Hindi during the year.

### **Correspondence**

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

### **Vigilance**

18.8 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 Deputy Secretary and an Under Secretary in the discharge of his functions. The Chief Vigilance Officer is responsible for regulating and coordinating the vigilance activities within the Ministry as well as in its Attached and Subordinate Offices. He also acts as the eyes and ears of the Secretary in all vigilance matters. He interacts with the Administrative Vigilance Division of the Department of Personnel & Training and the Central Bureau of Investigation.

18.9 Vigilance Officers duly approved by the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry are functioning in the Attached and Subordinate offices of the Ministry. On the advice of Central Vigilance Commission, part-time Chief Vigilance Officers have been appointed in all Central Police Organisations.

18.10 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 1-1-1995 to 31-3-1996 are given below:-

Sl.No.	Particulars	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1	No. of disciplinary/vigilance cases pending as on 1.1.95	89	87	189	198
2	Vigilance/Disciplinary cases started (1.1.95 to 31.03.96)	25	25	918	923
3	Vigilance/Disciplinary cases disposed of (upto 31.03.96)	15	17	873	882
4	Vigilance/Disciplinary cases pending (as on 1.04.96)	90	95	234	249
5	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/Disciplinary cases disposed of:-	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(a) Dismissal	1	1	16	18
	(b) Removal	2	2	20	20
	(c) Compulsory retirement	1	1	5	5
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay	-	-	48	48
	(e) Withholding of increment	-	-	30	30
	(f) Withholding of Promotion	4	6	10	11
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	-	-	371	371
	(h) Censure	-	-	318	320
	(i) Warning	-	-	11	11
	(j) Displeasure of Government conveyed	1	1	1	1
	(k) Exoneration	-	-	5	5
	(l) Transfer of cases	-	-	13	13
	(m) Proceedings dropped	6	6	25	29
	Total:	15	17	873	882

### **Legislations Enacted**

18.11 The following Legislations were enacted during the year:

- i) Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1995
- ii) The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1995.

### **Computerisation**

18.12 The following Information Systems developed and implemented by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) for MHA continued to be extensively utilised :-

- (i) Budget, Financial Review and Monitoring System.
- (ii) Integrated Payroll Information System
- (iii) Human Rights Violations Monitoring Information System.
- (iv) Deployment of CPMF System.
- (v) Jeevan Raksha Padak Awardees Information System.
- (vi) Visa Control System.
- (vii) FCRA Monitoring System.
- (viii) Freedom Fighters Information System.
- (ix) Prisons Information System.
- (x) NE Database.
- (xi) Police Division :-
  - (a) Bio-data of IPS officers.
  - (b) Deputations of IPS officers.
  - (c) Arms movement in CPOs and in the various States.
  - (d) Police Medals.
- (xii) Judges Information System.



- (xiii) State Bills Monitoring System.
- (xiv) UT Cadre Management Information System.
- (xv) Immigration Control System.

18.13 In addition to the above, several systems were developed and implemented during 1995-96. Brief particulars are given below :-

- (i) **Infiltration Monitoring Information System:-** This user friendly and menu driven package is developed and implemented to monitor the influx of Bangla Desh infiltrators into Indian Territory. The system uses the inputs received from the North-Eastern States and BSF etc. Monthwise, yearwise, statewise reports and graphical representations are generated for use in the NE Division.
- (ii) **File Monitoring System:-** To monitor the movement of files etc. a user friendly system was developed in ORACLE and implemented in Police Division. This menu driven system is a general purpose system and can be implemented in other sections/divisions also.
- (iii) **Integrated Judicial Information System:-** This user friendly system is designed and implemented for the Monitoring Cell of the Judicial Division. The System facilitates monitoring of pendency position of cases; institution and disposal of cases in different High Courts and District Courts in the country. The package uses data received from High Courts and generates various reports for decision support.
- (iv) **Official Directory Information System:-** This package was implemented for the Public Section of MHA. The information is received from various Ministries/Depts./State Govts./ UTs. concerning senior officers. The database is used for generating Directory.
- (v) **Information System for Exchange of captured boats with crew with foreign boats:-** This package is used by the Foreigners Division to monitor the status of captured boats with crew members etc. belonging to other countries.

18.14 In the NIC - MHA Computer Centre an additional Pentium (P-5) based System with connectivity of 32 terminals has been installed. This has enhanced the availability of Computer terminals in North Block to 128 terminals. Most of the rooms of MHA in North Block are now connected to the Computer Centre through appropriate cables to facilitate installation of additional terminals.

18.15 The facilities in the NIC - MHA Computer Centre in Jaisalmer House have been augmented by installing a Pentium (P-5) based system with 32 terminals. The Pentium Computer Terminals have been provided in the Justice Department, Justice Section, Judicial Cell, Judicial Reforms Desk, Monitoring Cell, Settlement Section of the Rehabilitation

Division and the Procurement Wing.

18.16 The HMP Section has been computerised by installing a system with 5 terminals. VIP Reference Monitoring and File Monitoring System suitable to the requirement of HMP Section have been implemented.

18.17 A meeting of the NIC-MHA Coordination Committee was held on 8th December, 1995. The future requirements of computerisation in the Ministry were reviewed at this meeting. It was decided that apart from the installation of additional terminals (on a need-to- have basis) every room in North Block occupied by the Ministry should have the facility for the installation of one or more terminals as may be required. The work of cabling for this purpose has since been completed by the CPWD. This is a major step forward in the area of computerisation. Apart from the installation of additional terminals, PCs are also being procured for installation in those Divisions where secrecy is a paramount consideration.

### **Audit Objections**

18.18 The Accounts of various offices under the Ministry of Home Affairs and Union Territories are inspected by the Audit. As on 1.1.1995 the number of outstanding Audit Paras in respect of this Ministry and its attached/subordinate offices including Para-Military Forces and the Union Territories, was 3682. During the period from 1.1.95 to 31.3.96, 2636 Paras were received from the Audit, making a total of 6318 Paras as on 31.3.96. Of these, 2580 Paras were settled and dropped, leaving a balance of 3738 Paras as on 31.3.96. Organisation-wise details are given in the Annexure to this Chapter.

18.19 Ad-hoc Committees have been constituted for the settlement of Audit Paras and instructions have again been issued to all organisations to hold regular meetings of Ad-hoc Committees. Progress is also being regularly monitored in the Ministry.

### **Departmentalised Accounting Organisation**

18.20 Headed by the Chief Controller of Accounts, the Accounting Organisation of Ministry of Home Affairs was established in 1976 and is responsible for ensuring payment of personal claims, contingencies, loans & grants etc., settlement of pension and other retirement benefits, final payment and provident fund etc. The organisation is compiling and rendering monthly account of Ministry of Home Affairs to the Controller General of Accounts in the Ministry of Finance. At present, it is rendering service to approximately 2 lakh personnel of Ministry of Home Affairs.

18.21 During the year 1995-96, 6440 pension cases and 8393 GP Fund final payment cases were settled. The Internal Audit Wing of Ministry of Home Affairs audited 342 offices out of 416 offices under its control during the year 1995-96 (reaching 82% of the target). Compilation of monthly account is computerised and the monthly account of Ministry of Home Affairs is being sent in a floppy to CGA Office. The Organisation is bringing out its Accounts at a Glance and its consolidated Inspection Report is being furnished regularly to the Ministry and Secretary (Expenditure).

DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING AUDIT PARAS					
Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Paras outstanding as on 31.12.94	Paras received during 1.1.95 to 31.03.96	Paras settled during 1.1.95 to 31.03.96	Paras outstanding at the end of 31.03.96
1	Ministry of Home Affairs (proper)	17	-	-	17
2	Official Language	22	23	16	29
3	Registrar General of India	36	6	12	30
4	Border Security Force	18	576	375	219
5	Central Reserve Police Force	113	201	217	97
6	National Security Guard	44	127	128	43
7	Central Industrial Security Force	79	90	99	70
8	Intelligence Bureau	78	72	74	76
9	National Police Academy	56	-	31	25
10	Assam Rifles	25	124	105	44
11	Indo-Tibetan Border Police	109	102	145	66
12	Bureau of Police Research and Development	17	-	13	4
13	Institute of Criminology & Forensic Sciences	15	16	13	18
14	National Crime Records Bureau	16	11	10	17
15	Lakshadweep	118	116	104	130
16	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	504	273	296	481
17	Daman & Diu	173	24	39	158
18	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	111	172	108	175
19	Chandigarh	2131	703	795	2039
Total:		3682	2636	2580	3738

(See Chapter XVIII - Para 18.18)

## CHAPTER - XIX

### DEPARTMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR AFFAIRS

#### Situation in Jammu and Kashmir

##### General

19.1 The State of Jammu and Kashmir was brought under President's Rule on 18 July, 1990, in the wake of the outbreak of large scale terrorist violence, fuelled directly from across the border, in a bid to foment violent subversion and secessionism in this part of India. Due to continuing violence, it was not found possible to revive the representative and democratic institutions in the State despite Government's deep commitment and desire to do so, and President's Rule had to be extended from time to time. On the 3 June 1995, Parliament had approved extension of President's Rule in the State for six months beyond 17th July, 1995 till 17th January, 1996.

19.2 After careful consideration and detailed deliberations about various aspects of the situation in the State, the Government took a decision on 4 November, 1995, that it would be timely to hold elections to the State Assembly in December 1995. Accordingly, the Election Commission was requested to initiate the necessary steps for this purpose. The Election Commission, however, took the view that the time was not yet conducive to holding free and fair elections in the State. In view of the decision of the Election Commission, it became necessary to extend President's Rule further beyond 17 January, 1996 and a Resolution extending the same up to 17 July, 1996 was approved by Rajya Sabha on 15th December, 1995 and by Lok Sabha on 19th December, 1995.

19.3 The question of holding elections in the State came up again in the context of the General Elections in the country. After consultations with the State Government and all concerned agencies, it was decided that elections in the six Parliamentary Constituencies in Jammu and Kashmir should also be held along with the rest of the country. As per the schedule notified by the Election Commission, elections in the State were held in three phases i.e. on the 7 May, 1996 in Jammu & Ladakh; on the 23 May, 1996 in Anantnag and Baramulla; and, on the 30 May, 1996 in Srinagar and Udhampur. Elaborate arrangements were made for the peaceful conduct of free and fair polls in the State, and the elections were held as per schedule. The whole process was completed peacefully and without any significant incidents of violence, despite threats from the militants and desperate attempts to disrupt the polls, particularly through the use of IEDs, grenades and other explosive devices. Also, despite threats against, and intimidation of the people and the Government employees through a massive poster campaign and boycott calls etc., according to available information there was a large voter turnout as indicated in the chart at Annexure-I, and a large number of Government employees performed the electoral duties assigned to them. A massive propaganda and disinformation campaign was also launched by the militants and secessionist elements, and particularly by Pakistan, to try and discredit the entire election process through allegations that the ballot boxes would be stuffed by the security forces and later that the voters were forced to come out by the Army, and that this 'coercion' would be answered by large scale invalidation of votes. Reports in a section of the media, particularly the foreign media, also helped wittingly or unwittingly to fuel such attempts to discredit the polls. But the results of the election spoke for themselves and clearly

exposed the falsehood, or speculation, from the truth. Most importantly the elections showed that the people had rejected the gun, and the foreign hand behind it, and had voted for the restoration of peace, normalcy and democracy in the State.

### Security Situation

19.4 Statements giving the yearwise profile of violence in J&K are enclosed at Annexure II-IV. It would be seen, that the level of violence in the State continued to be high during the year 1995. The comparative increase in the number of casualties of civilians and Security Force personnel could be attributed, to a large extent, to the large scale and indiscriminate use of explosive devices like mines, IEDs and grenades by the militants, which was a major feature of the violence since the last year. There was also a visible increase in the number of abductions and other targetted/random attacks on innocent civilians and other soft targets such as political workers, Government officials, media persons etc., whereas civilian casualties in security force operations declined significantly. The comparatively lower militant casualties also indicated that they had been avoiding direct engagement with security force personnel. The same trend has continued during the current year. These trends demonstrate, on the one hand, that the security forces are clearly on top, and, on the other, the desperate attempts of the militants to strike at soft targets and try to keep up a feeling of fear among the people through targetted as well as random killings of innocent civilians.

19.5 Both in the year 1995 and, so far, in the current year, it was observed that there was an immediate spurt in violence whenever there was any serious talk of elections. In 1995, for example, there was a significant escalation in the number of incident since May 1995, when there were imminent signs of the elections being held in June-July 1995. This period also saw a number of high profile terrorist acts such as the burning of the township and Shrine of Charar-e-Sharief (11 May), abduction of 6 foreign tourists (4-8 July), bomb blasts in Jammu (20-26 July), bomb blasts in Srinagar (12 Sept.), bomb blast in Anantnag (3 December), all of which were acts of desperation intended to spread widespread disorder and create panic and terror among the people. It is to be noted that in February, 1995, extension of President's Rule had been sought only till 17 July 1995, rather than for the normal period of six months. This, together with a host of other developments in the State, had created a widespread perception that elections to the State Assembly were imminent around the middle of the year. This apparently unnerved the militants, and their mentors across the border, which is reflected in the desperate attempts to escalate the violence as outlined above, in a bid to thwart the political and electoral process at all costs.

19.6 Similarly, there was a spurt in the violence immediately after the announcement of Parliamentary Elections by the Election Commission in March 1996. Within a week of the announcement of the elections, there was an attempt by armed militants to forcibly enter and occupy the Hazratbal Shrine, clearly with the intention of engineering a dramatic incident, as in the case of Charar-e-Sharief in May, 1995, in the hope that once again they would be able to thwart the elections. The announcement of elections was followed by as many as 18 incidents of targetted attacks against candidates, political leaders and workers including the killing of five such persons, and repeated attempts at violent disruption of election meetings and rallies.

19.7 The militants continued their efforts to spread the arc of violence into the Jammu region, particularly the Doda District. Their activities in Doda, and the interior areas of some of the other districts in the region, continued to be mainly in the nature of acts and attempts of abduction/killing and attacks on innocent villagers in far flung areas with the aim

of spreading fear among the people at large, create communal tensions, and try and trigger off an exodus of members of the minority community from the district. The situation in the area was kept under close and continuous review both at the State, and at the Central Government levels and senior officials have also been frequently visiting the area. The security force deployment has been substantially augmented and a separate CI grid has been established in the District. Various other measures have also been taken, including strengthening the local police, including creation of a separate Police district at Ramban, recruitment and deployment of ex-Servicemen's Companies, setting up of Village Defence Committees and intensification of anti-terrorist operations in the district. Though the earlier mentioned terrorist activities have continued to occur intermittently which have also led, on some occasions, to temporary migration of some families from the far flung areas of the district to other parts of the district and elsewhere in the Jammu region, in overall terms there was a considerable decline in the incidence of violence in the district.

19.8 As for the rest of Jammu Region, attempts were observed to raise the profile of violence, particularly in Jammu, Poonch and Rajouri, mainly by the use of explosive devices to engineer explosions and blasts in public places and buses etc. which led to a number of casualties of innocent men, women and children over the past year, and increased incidents of rocket attacks in the border districts, aimed at facilitating infiltration from across the border. Increased vigilance and strengthening of the security arrangements have kept the situation under control and the militants have not been able to succeed in their design of creating large scale violence, disruption and communal discord.

19.9 Particularly since the middle of 1993, there has been a visible increase in the infiltration of foreign nationals/mercenaries into J&K, apparently due to progressive slackening in the will and morale of the local militants, as also the growing disillusionment among them with the so called 'movement'. 94 foreign nationals/mercenaries were killed during the year and 34 arrested. 34 such elements were killed and arrested respectively till the end of April in the current year. It is clear that, after getting frustrated with its failure to continue to maintain large scale violence and the so-called "self sustained indigenous insurgency", Pakistan has increasingly tried to take direct control of the terrorist and subversive activities in the State through these foreign nationals and mercenaries, most of whom belong to non-Kashmiri, Pan Islamist international terrorist groups like the Harkat-ul-Ansar, Lashkar-e-Toiba etc.

19.10 Some of the major incidents and events which were perpetrated during the period under review by the militants and their Pakistani mentors are briefly described below:

- (i) A Large number of Pakistan supported militants, including foreign mercenaries belonging to Hizbul Mujahideen(HuM), Harkat- ul-Ansar(HuA) and other outfits, under the leadership of self- styled Major Mast Gul entered the Chrar-e-Sharief town, housing the Holy Shrien of the Sufi Patron Saint of Kashmir, Sheikh Nooruddin Noorani, with lethal fire arms in the January/February 1995, ostensibly to seek sanctuary. The militants, under the guidance of their masters across the border, took control of the Shrine and mined the areas around it, thus causing a lot of harassment to the local people with utter disregard for the religious sentiments and cultural heritage of the local people. The ugliest designs of the militants came to the surface on 8/5/1995 when they torched the buildings around the Shrine and ultimately on 11/5/1995 they burnt down the sacred Shrine alongwith the large part of the township. In the wake of these developments the security forces, who had all along desisted from taking any precipitate actions so as to avoid any harm to the Shrine/town and the lives of the civilians, moved into the town in the morning of

11/5/1995, and commenced operations against the militants, which continued till 16/5/1995. A number of militants were killed in the operation and one Abu Jindal, a Pakistani National belonging to the Harkat-ul-Ansar was apprehended. But the main culprit, the self styled Major Mast Gul, took advantage of the confusion created by the large scale arson and the darkness and managed to escape in the intervening night of 10/11 May, 1995 and make his way into Pakistan, where he was given a hero's welcome and was openly honoured and lionised in public meetings and over Pakistan's official media as the "hero of Charar-e- Sharief". Inter-alia this provided further evidence of Pakistan's direct complicity in aiding terrorism in Kashmir, including the heinous act of the burning of the Charar-e-Sharief Shrine and township with the immediate aim of maligning the security forces and creating widespread disorder to thwart the Assembly Elections which were then considered imminent.

- (ii) On 4 and 8 July, 1995, an unknown and hitherto non-existent terrorist group styling itself as 'Al Faran', which is nothing but a front for the Pakistan based international terrorist group, Harkat-ul-Ansar, abducted 6 foreign tourists near Pahalgam, and demanded the release of 22 (later scaled down to 15) militants, including a number of Pakistani nationals who are senior functionaries of the Harkat-ul-Ansar. One of the hostages, a Norwegian national, was brutally beheaded and killed around August 12, while one US national escaped. The remaining four persons from Germany, UK and the US continued to be held hostage, and their fate remains unknown, despite widespread and universal condemnation and appeals/demands for unconditional release of the hostages from within the Valley/State, the national and international levels. Government adopted an approach of transparency, restraint, dialogue and persuasion, and of constantly appealing to the sense of reason and humanity among the abductors, with the aim of securing the safe release of the hostages. At the same time Government remained firm against doing anything which would encourage further acts of terrorism, while avoiding any precipitate action which could have jeopardised the lives of the hostages. Close and continuous contact was also maintained, and continues to be maintained, with the diplomatic representatives of all the countries whose nationals had been abducted, to enable the fullest transparency and mutual cooperation towards the common objective of securing the release of hostages. Efforts in this direction continue to be made.
- (iii) In a major bomb blast incident that took place in Purani Mandi of Jammu on 20th July, 1995, 17 persons were killed and 50 others were injured. The explosion had also resulted in damage of some vehicles and nearby buildings.
- (iv) Another major bomb-blast incident took place in Jammu near the Central Bank of India, Shalimar Chowk, on the 26th July 1995. In this case the explosive device was planted in a scooter parked on the road side near Central Bank of India. 37 persons were injured in this blast of whom one succumbed to his injuries later. This explosion had also resulted in damage of some vehicles and nearby buildings.
- (v) The Harkat-ul-Ansar group had also issued a so-called 'ban' on the Amarnath Yatra in August, 1995 and threatened to violently disrupt it. However, as a result of the elaborate security arrangements that were made, and the generally positive attitude of the people, the Yatra passed off largely peacefully, with a record participation of around 70000 persons, including a large number of locals who have traditionally provided the services of porters, ponies etc.
- (vi) On 4th September 1995 two bomb explosions took place at Residency Road, Srinagar as a result of which 8 persons had died and about 13 persons had received injuries.

Due to the impact of the explosion, four vehicles and two scooters were damaged. One live grenade was also found on the spot which was removed/neutralised.

- (vii) A burqa-clad woman handed over a parcel in the office- cum-residence of BBC Correspondent Shri Yousuf Jameel, at Press Enclave, Pratap Park, Srinagar, on the 7th Sept., 1995, at about 15.15 hours. Mushtaq Ali, a photographer who was also present there opened the envelope which exploded injuring him grievously while Yousuf Jameel had received minor injuries. Mushtaq Ali subsequently succumbed to his injuries on Sept.10, 1995. The burqa-clad woman claimed that she belonged to Dukhtaran-e-Millat, a fundamentalist pro-Pakistan group.
- (viii) On 5-1-96 a group of militants, suspected to belong to the Harkat-ul-Ansar outfit, sneaked into village Barshalla in District Doda, and after indulging in loot, extortion, arson (two schools were torched), and killing of one person, they abducted 15 other villagers. They were taken to a nearby jungle and 14 of them were shot dead in cold blood. One of the abducted persons managed to get away. The militants escaped from the village under the cover of darkness, and taking advantage of the difficult terrain in the area.
- (ix) On 24 March, 1996 armed militants of one of the factions of the JKLF tried to force their entry into the Hazratbal Shrine in Srinagar. On being stopped by the local police posted there, they started firing. In the ensuing encounter, 8 JKLF militants were killed, but around 17 other militants managed to get inside the Shrine in the melee. As a result of sustained efforts of the local police and administration, who had also involved the local respectables and the Shrine Management, the Shrine was got vacated peacefully on 26-27 March. However, the militants who had come out of the Shrine, and some of their other colleagues, holed themselves up in a nearby house, where the former had been taken. They refused to surrender when asked to do so by the local police, amidst reports of fresh plans to try and occupy the Shrine. On the morning of 30 March, when again asked to surrender they opened fire leading to injuries to six (6) police personnel. In the retaliatory Police action, 24 armed militants were killed and a large number of weapons and communication equipments were recovered. Earlier, on inspection after the militants had vacated the Shrine, it was found that a number of locks in the Shrine had been broken and attempts had also been made, unsuccessfully, to break open the vault in which the Holy Relic is kept, thus clearly showing the real intentions of the militants. Particularly since the entire operation had been conducted by the J&K Police, and because of the cooperative attitude of the people of the Hazratbal area, who were evidently fed up with the activities of the militants, the designs of the militants and their mentors to create large scale disorder and vitiate the atmosphere were foiled, but for the expected propaganda and 'condemnation' by the secessionist leaders and Pakistan. For a few days there was a disruption in the congregational prayers at the Shrine, but normal prayers and religious activities at the Shrine resumed on 12 April.

19.11 It would be clear from the developments and incidents brought out earlier that the militants have, over the past one year, become more and more desperate, and have increasingly been striking at soft targets and innocent civilians to try and keep up the violence and an atmosphere of fear among the people. In the wake of all these developments, there has also been, for some time now, a widespread feeling that the so-called local 'militancy' has waned considerably, and that Pakistan is now trying to run and control the 'secessionist movement' directly through its own nationals and other foreign mercenaries. There is also clearly a considerable degree of disenchantment even among a large section of the local militants, and a realisation of the futility of continuing violence at the behest of Pakistan.



This is evident inter alia in the fact that during the year 1995 nearly 600 militants surrendered with weapons, including over 450 during a four month period after a Surrender Policy for militants was announced on 15 August 1995. In the current year over 300 militants have surrendered so far. As against this there had been, on an average, around 50 surrender in each of the preceding two years before 1995.

19.12 Inter-group clashes have also escalated sharply, and gained a very high profile over the past couple of years, and particularly over the past six to eight months. In the process the fundamentalist pro-Pakistan terrorist groups, such as the Hizb-ul- Mujahideen (HuM) have come under severe pressure, and there have been splits in several groups, including the JKLF. A number of groups have also sprung up who have openly denounced the pro- Pakistan fundamentalist terrorist and secessionist groups for continuing to act as the agents of Pakistan at the cost of the lives of the people of J&K, and have shown an inclination to join the secular and democratic mainstream. These developments have further added to the disarray in the ranks of the militants and heightened the disillusionment and anger among the people, with the gun culture.

19.13 In February, 1996 a group of four former militants belonging to various outfits gave a call for an unconditional dialogue with the Government of India with a view to breaking the status quo and creating an atmosphere for the restoration of peace in the State. The then Union Home Minister had welcomed this development and invited these former militants for talks on 15 March. These talks were followed up with two further rounds of dialogue between these former militants and a Committee nominated by the Government for this purpose. Inter-alia the aim of the dialogue has been to develop further initiatives for confidence building among the people, and motivating more people, who may have taken up the gun, to leave this path and come into the mainstream.

19.14 The Kul Jamat Hurriyat Conference (KJHC) which had been set up in September 1993, as an umbrella group of various militant/secessionist groups, continued to pursue a path of confrontation and disruption with frequent calls for strikes, Bandhs and Hartals, which have adversely affected the normal life and business of the people, particularly in Srinagar. At the same time there were clear signs of the serious internal contradictions and differences within the KJHC, and its leaders have also come in for frequent criticism and threats from various militant outfits themselves. The Organisation was also seen to be on the defensive on account of the misdeeds of various terrorist outfits, particularly the abduction of foreign tourists and the brutal killing of one of them, the earlier killing of Qazi Nissar in Anantnag, etc., and its perceived inability to check inter-group differences and clashes. Questions have also been raised in the media, and in various sections of the people, about the alleged misuse of funds collected by the KJHC leaders from various sources for the 'movement', and the hospitality enjoyed by them in their travels abroad, etc. Action was initiated, among others, against some of these leaders, for receiving illegal funds and contributions from abroad in contravention of the law, which is being pursued. However, Pakistan has continued to try and prop up and project the KJHC as the "true representatives of the Kashmiri people", and use them to try and thwart the efforts of the Government for restoration of the political process, peace and normalcy in the State. This came into sharp focus in the wake of the recently concluded Parliamentary Elections, when the KJHC had issued repeated boycott and strike calls, and consistently encouraged the terrorists, in a bid to try and prevent the people and the employees from participating in the elections, and thereafter, did their best to try and discredit the whole process despite the large turn-out. It is hoped that this Organisation would now adopt a more realistic and positive attitude and approach in the interests of the people of the State, and for ending violence and the gun culture, that has bedevilled the State for the past 6-7 years.

19.15 In the wake of the various developments mentioned earlier there has been a progressive and perceptible change in the mood and attitude of the people, in the State, including the Valley. There is clear disillusionment, and even anger, among them, with the activities of the militants and a much greater understanding of the real designs of Pakistan. Inter alia this has been seen in better flow of information to, and cooperation with, the security forces, resumption of normal activities like visiting gardens and tourist areas, greater willingness to defy or ignore the calls and diktats of the militants and secessionist organisations, and increased willingness to come out into the open to meet Government officials and political leaders, etc. All this was also tellingly manifested in the large number of public meetings and rallies organised by the various candidates who had filed their nominations for the Parliamentary elections, and eventually in the large turn-out for the actual polling.

19.16 On the part of the Government, apart from maintaining sustained pressure and continuing intensive and targetted operations against the militants, efforts were also made to step up the involvement of the local police in the anti-terrorist operations. Special Operations Groups of the local police were established in all districts of the Valley and in the districts of Doda and Jammu, which have, over time, intensified anti-terrorist operations on their own and jointly with the other security forces. These operations led to the apprehension of 358 and killing of 18 militants, including 8 foreign nationals/ mercenaries, and to the surrender of 126 militants, besides recovery of a large number of weapons including 176 AK series rifles, 7 UMGs/ IMGs, 66 pistols/revolvers, 3 rocket launchers and 2 Pika guns during the year 1995. Action has continued since to further intensify such efforts and to extend them to the level of the Police Stations. The Government has also taken up a scheme to set up Village Defence Groups in around 660 villages located in the vulnerable areas in the border regions and the deep interior, and for the appointment of Special Police Officers in the Valley. These measures were in addition to raising of 17 coys of ex- servicemen to strengthen the local police. All the above mentioned measures have contributed to the improvement in the overall security situation.

#### Administrative & Political initiatives for restoration of normalcy

19.17 Conscious efforts were continued by the Government during the year to further strengthen the confidence of the people, that had been shaken by the acts of terrorism and the accompanying unbridled propaganda and disinformation campaign aimed at distorting their psyche. Mechanisms were established to regularly review the cases of persons who are apprehended in connection with terrorist violence. These reviews have enabled the release, on a continuing basis, of a large number of persons who may have been marginal cases. Special attention has continued to be laid, with positive results, on sensitising the security force personnel against possible over-reaction or actions which may be perceived as excesses, and firm action is being taken wherever any delinquencies are proved.

19.18 Transparency in the form of facility of access to the State for outsiders was further strengthened. Apart from others, the Human Rights Commissioner of the UN visited the State. A Memorandum of Understanding was also signed with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) under which they were given access to detainees in Jammu & Kashmir. The ICRC teams commenced their visits to the State from October, 1995, and their work has since been going on smoothly.

19.19 Focussed efforts were continued during the year to strengthen and further activate the local civil administration, as also to strengthen the confidence of the people in it. These included further streamlining of the functioning of the District level Coordination

Committees which had been set up to bring about coordination between the security forces and the civil administration, increase the involvement of the latter in counter militancy efforts, revive the normal activities of the administration, and to provide a forum for redressal of peoples' grievances.

19.20 Special Cells were also constituted at the State and District levels for grievances Redressal. The functions of these Cells include management of the receipt and registration of complaints, processing of the complaints, interaction with the concerned quarters for obtaining reports within the specified period, organising public hearings by the Chief Secretary and the Deputy Commissioners respectively on designated Grievances Redressal Days, and ensuring timely and prompt follow-up by different departments with regard to instructions issued by the competent authorities for redressal of specific grievances.

19.21 Efforts were also intensively pursued to increase accountability of the officials/employees of the State administration, while simultaneously initiating steps whereby their problems and grievances could be identified and redressed, as a part of the larger effort to enlist their fullest cooperation in the work of the Government. Action has been initiated against large number of officials/employees who were found to have been involved prima-facie in suspicious activities, and of having links with the militants. The working of the State Vigilance Department was considerably activated, and inter alia action was also initiated by the Department to deploy special teams for verification of development works to ensure proper utilisation of funds particularly during the closing months of each year to minimise possibilities of misutilisation of funds. Field touring by senior Central and State Government officials was also encouraged and intensified. A Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) was also set up for the first time, as a forum for continuous dialogue between the Government and its employees.

19.22 The various measures taken to re-invigorate the local administrative machinery have had a definite positive impact though, perhaps, not yet to the fully desired extent. The performance of the local administration, and of a large number of local employees in the preparation and organisation of the Parliamentary Elections bears testimony to this. Also, together with the focussed attention being given to the acceleration of development and economic activity, the efforts to reactivate the civil administration, helped to further bridge the gap between the Administration and the people and also to encourage the people to move from the psyche of fear imposed by the militants towards the mainstream of their normal life and activities.

19.23 Consistent with the policy of the Government to restore the political process and the democratic institutions, through free and fair elections, as a further means to restoring abiding peace and normalcy in the State, action was taken to ensure that all the legal and procedural requirements pertaining to the elections are also completed timely. The work relating to delimitation of Constituencies, which had remained stalled since 1992, was recommenced and completed. Work relating to Summary Revision of Electoral Rolls was also taken up and completed. Special arrangements were made in consultation with the Election Commission to enable the migrants from the valley living in Jammu, Delhi and various other parts of the country, to register themselves as voters. Further, amendments were carried out in the Election laws to provide inter alia for non-countermanding of elections due to the death of any candidate, and to enable the Government, in consultation with the Election Commission, to make special arrangements for the migrants to cast their votes by postal ballot, and certain other provisions keeping in view the security situation which could be expected to prevail whenever the elections are held.

19.24 Intensive efforts were made to reactivate the political elements and forces in the State. A machinery for continuous consultation and inter-action with representatives of Political Parties, at the level of the Chief Secretary, was set in motion. Arrangements were made to provide safe accommodation and mobility, as required, for political leaders and workers who have remained under severe threat from the militants. As a result, during 1995, a large number of political leaders and personalities, who had moved out of the Valley earlier, started spending considerable time there, and had also been organising public meetings, rallies and other functions, even before the announcement of elections in the State.

19.25 Informal advisory groups were also constituted at the Divisional and District levels for continuous interaction between the administration and public representatives. As a result of such efforts and initiatives, for the first time after five years public representatives started participating in meetings of institutions like the District Development Boards, etc. since the last year.

19.26 A series of consultations were also held, from time to time, at the national level by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister with leaders of the national political parties and groups and parties from the state. The Government also consistently reiterated its willingness for dialogue and discussions with any other person(s) or group(s) who are willing to cooperate in the peaceful resolution of the ongoing violence in the State.

19.27 The then Prime Minister made an important statement on 4 November, 1995 stating the concern of the Nation as a whole for the people of Jammu and Kashmir, and expressing the aim and determination of the Government to restore peace and democracy in the State. The statement appealed to all sections of the people of the State that they should firmly stand up to the terrorists and help in the process of bringing about peace and their own representative Government. The main components of the Statement were that: Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of India; Article 370 will not be abrogated; the Autonomy of the State will be strengthened within the parameters of the Constitution, keeping in view the aspirations of the people, and with reference to all the regions of the State; the Government wants to end Presidential Rule and re-establish a popular Government in the State at the earliest through completely free and fair elections; the provisions of our Constitution which were applied to the State with adaptations and modifications could be gone into on merits and be altered or repealed by the President under Article 370; in case the State Government came up with any proposal to change any Central law made after 1953, on matters in the Concurrent List, the grant of assent to the Bill will be sympathetically considered; and, if the State Legislature amended the State Constitution to provide for the title "Wazir-e-Azam", there would be no objection, and similarly as regards "Sadar-e-Riyasat", the State Legislature may initiate action for amending the State Constitution. On the question of a financial package, it was stated that already 70% of the funding of the entire expenditure of the State, both developmental and non-developmental comes from the Centre; the entire nation would help to re-build the economy of Kashmir and to provide employment opportunities to the Kashmiri youth; a time bound revival of the State's economy is an urgent necessity; and, the Government would formulate further financial and developmental benefits for the state in due course.

### **Publicity and Counter Propaganda**

19.28 Pakistan has continued to treat the people of Jammu & Kashmir, and all the developments in that area as a propaganda issue, to further its territorial designs on the State. The twin components of Pakistan's strategy in Jammu & Kashmir had been to completely gag the media so that rumours and disinformation could flourish and the press could be terrorised

and forced, or selectively used, to act as a mouthpiece of the terrorists and secessionist elements; and, to conduct a massive propaganda and disinformation campaign at the international level with the aim of bringing about international involvement while trying to keep the situation on the boil through active assistance to the terrorists. Sustained and intensive efforts have been made to counter and expose this propaganda and disinformation campaign, and within the State to loosen the strangle-hold of the terrorists on the media and encourage them to reassert their freedom and independence.

19.29 Following upon the measures and initiatives taken earlier, such as the setting up of a media centre in Srinagar, for regular interaction with and briefing of the local, national and international media in an institutional manner, and action to extend the reach of the electronic media in Jammu & Kashmir, particularly the interior regions of the Valley and other parts of the State, by setting up additional HPTs, LPTs/ VLPTs, the Metro Channel of Doordarshan was extended to Jammu & Srinagar with a view to providing additional entertainment and other television programmes for the people, and a third local channel - the Koshur Channel - was commenced which has inter alia enabled the airing of additional programmes generally, and has also provided the opportunity for the projection of the local cultural programmes and groups, who had suffered seriously as a result of outbreak of large scale violence in the State. There was also a quantum increase in the number of TV and Radio programmes, in respect of Jammu & Kashmir, on the national and regional networks.

19.30 A new initiative was also launched for reviving cultural activities in the State, and cultural exchange programmes, whereunder cultural groups from the State would be able to perform in other parts of the Country. After a gap of over 6 years, an Urdu Mushaira of eminent poets from all over the Country was organised at Srinagar in October, 1995. A three day J&K Cultural Festival was also organised in Delhi in February, 1996. These initiatives were aimed both to re-channelise the attention and energies of people in the State in a constructive positive direction, and also to recall and strengthen the cultural affinity and bonds between the people of the State and the rest of the country.

19.31 Concerted action was also continued to counter and expose Pakistan's propaganda and disinformation campaign, and its continuing sponsorship of cross border terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir and other parts of the country, at the international level.

19.32 All these measures and initiatives have helped to create a better understanding of the situation and the real facts, and in exposing the Pakistani propaganda and designs in the State. At the local level there has been a gradual, but perceptible change, in the attitude of the local media, which was responded to by the militants by a visible increase in ban calls, threats, and attacks against media persons and the local press in a bid to terrorise them to toe their line. There were repeated instances of collective efforts by the media to stand up to the diktats of the militants and on several occasions the newspapers stopped publication in the wake of activities of the militants targetted against them. After the announcement of Parliamentary elections in the State, the State Government formally notified the local editors to avoid printing objectionable material, including threats of militants and other information of an anti-national or subversive nature. This was also reported in the local press (in a few cases in critical tone). But even before there could be any reaction or response to this, the Hizbul-Mujahideen immediately threatened the press against publishing Government Statements. In response to this threat the local press in Srinagar suspended publication of newspapers, and this status has continued.

## **Initiatives for Revival and Acceleration of Development Activities**

19.33 Government made special efforts to revive and accelerate the pace of economic development in the State particularly in the Kashmir valley. The strategy comprised enhanced Central plan assistance to meet the non-plan resource gap and intensive monitoring of plan implementation at all levels to ensure that the available resources are utilised gainfully, without leakage. Several high level Central teams of officials, constituted for closely monitoring developmental activities, visited the State for wide ranging interactions with the State Authorities. The new Department for Jammu & Kashmir Affairs, set up to ensure focussed attention on problems of the State, took several initiatives towards normalisation of the development process. The special Central efforts were matched by reinvigorated efforts by the State Government to tone up its administration, particularly at the field level.

19.34 The combined efforts of the Central and State Governments went a long way in rejuvenating the supervisory system and enforcing strict accountability. Physical verification of works costing more than Rs. 10 lakhs were carried out by committees constituted for the districts under the Distt. Development Commissioners. In 1994-95, 760 works were physically inspected. Inspection reports submitted by the District Committees indicated that the plan implementation in the State was going on satisfactorily. The process continued during 1995-96 as well with 841 works identified by the State Govt. on random basis for verification by the District Inspection committees. Two Central high level teams that visited the State in June and July, 1995 had also inspected some of the works on ground. They have also expressed satisfaction about the execution of these works. By the end of February, 1996, 820 works had been physically inspected (most of which were photographed).

19.35 The new measures taken at various levels in 1994-95 had enabled the State to utilise Rs. 868 crores out of the approved outlay of Rs. 950 crores. But for the need for diverting about Rs. 82 crores to meet the non-plan deficit, the entire approved plan outlay would have been utilised. During that year, a special Central plan assistance of Rs. 973 crores was provided to the State over and above the normal plan assistance to meet the overall budget deficit. This helped the State stabilise its tottering budget. For 1995-96, the Planning Commission approved a plan outlay of Rs. 1053 crores and the Parliament passed a balanced budget for the State with Central assistance of the order of Rs. 1418 crores to bridge its resource gap. This enabled the State to spend almost the entire plan outlay of Rs. 1053 crores for the plan schemes and programmes without having to divert for bridging non-plan gaps as in the past. The actual expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1023 Crores, which constitutes an achievement of 97.2% .

19.36 With a view to lending further impetus to the uplift of the poor and creating additional self-employment opportunities in the rural sector, several initiatives were taken by the Central Govt. These included stepped up outlays under different programmes and relaxation of norms to enable the programme implementing agencies to absorb the enhanced outlays gainfully. The flow of funds which was hampered due to difficult ways and means situation in the State was streamlined in so far as central allocation was concerned. Under the new arrangement, the Central allocations for employment oriented rural development Schemes like JRY, EAS, IRDP, DPAP, etc. are now placed at the disposal of the Implementing Authorities at the Distt. level without routing through the State Finance Department or the Treasuries where these funds remained parked earlier. In view of the special circumstances prevailing in the State, abnormally high step ups were given in the allocations. During 1995-96, the Central allocation for these programmes was kept at an all time high of Rs 175 crores. This is against Rs. 112 crores for 1994-95 and Rs 61 crores for 1993-94. The Central release were made in relaxation of the release conditions where

necessary to see that there are no shortfalls in the expenditure on account of delayed releases.

19.37 The guidelines for rural employment programmes were relaxed where necessary. The State Govt. was told that the wage and non-wage ratio of 60 : 40 would not be insisted upon. They were also authorised to take up work of repairs to bridges, roads, school buildings etc. which had sustained damage as a result of terrorist activities in the State. The only condition insisted upon was non-involvement of contractors in the work to be carried out by them. The activities relating to horticulture in private land was also permitted under the Employment Assurance Scheme.

19.38 The positive impact of the greater accent on rural development programmes, which have a direct bearing on the uplift of rural poor, can be discerned from the achievements during 1994- 95 and 1995-96 compared with those of 1993-94 under the following major schemes :-

Scheme	Unit	Achievement		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
JRY	Lakh mandays	32.16	88.25	46.72
EAS	-do-	3.46	59.85	132.43
IRDP	Families	7408.00	9342.00	13159.00
PMRY	Units	101.00	1880.00	3100.00

19.39 The development strategy under the plan has been to complete maximum number of ongoing schemes/works under different sectors and take in hand as few new works as possible. Emphasis continued accordingly on speeding up the progress of implementation of major ongoing works and strategic scheme.

19.40 Road communication, which is the sine qua non for development in other sectors of the economy, particularly in a hilly State like Jammu & Kashmir, has all along received high priority in the development strategy of the State. However, as a result of the ongoing militancy, colossal damage was caused to public utilities, primarily bridges and culverts. In all, 194 bridge and culverts were damaged due to acts of militancy and subversion during the last six years. Communication links snapped due to these damages have been restored either temporarily or on whole time basis, either by debit to normal plan outlays or through special Central assistance.

19.41 Implementation of the new railway line project from Udampur to Srinagar and then to Baramulla in Kashmir Valley, covering a distance of about 290 km., commenced during the year with the survey work from both ends. The project was approved by the Central Government at an estimated cost of Rs 2500 crores. This railway line, which will provide an all weather cheap means of communication between the valley and rest of the country, is expected to mitigate the sense of isolation of the people living in the Kashmir Valley besides providing a much quicker means of transportation for export and import of

perishable goods like fruits and vegetables.

19.42 Steps initiated to improve and develop telecommunication facilities in the State, particularly in the Valley, produced results. The facilities now available in the State included the following :-

- (a) All the 14 Distt. Hqrs. are provided with STD facilities through electronic exchanges.
- (b) Out of the 12 Sub Distt. Hqrs., 9 are now bestowed with telephonic exchanges. Of these six, namely, Sopore, Bhadarwah, Kishtwar, Ramban, Akhnoor and Reasi have STD facilities as well. The remaining three, namely, Qazigund, Basohli and Shopian have exchanges without STD facilities.
- (c) Of the 38 Tehsil Hqrs, 34 have already been provided with telephone exchanges. Four, namely, Bishnah, R.S. Pura, Sambha and Heera Nagar have STD facilities as well.

19.43 The efforts for reactivation of the Banking Sector for speeding up development activities, continued. The revised procedure for bank finance in the rural sector, evolved with the approval of RBI, remained in force during the year with the desired results. With this new dispensation, it is expected to fulfill the targets under various rural development schemes in the State plan. This special procedure was valid up to the end of March, 1996. If the situation demands, it will be extended beyond March 1996. This dispensation was extended to the special Self-Employment Scheme of the State also in May 1995. This has helped overcome to a great extent the reluctance on the part of the commercial banks to extend loans under this scheme in the Valley. Under the Self-Employment Scheme, the State Government proposes to cover 27,000 unemployed youth over a period of 4 years with indirect employment to over 54,000 persons. A target of 6200 Self-Employment Units was fixed for 1995-96 and an amount of Rs 15 crores earmarked for this in the State Budget.

19.44 The State has over 85,000 educated job seekers registered with the employment exchanges. They include 1708 Engineering Degree holders, 1866 Engineering Diploma holders, 4896 Post Graduates, 16852 Graduates, 3477 ITI trained and over 56,000 Matriculates and above. Since registration of unemployed persons in the State is not compulsory, the number of unemployed educated persons may be even higher. For reasons partly of insular nature of the State's populace and partly of low literacy and low standards of education, the State's representation in the All India and Central Services and public and private sectors of the organised industry outside the State has remained extremely low. However, as the employment avenues in the State are rapidly shrinking in proportion to the unemployment figure, persons seeking job opportunities outside the State are on the increase. In this background, the Central Government launched a large number of special drives to recruit J&K youth in its various organisations. During the last five years, over 10,500 educated youth were recruited in Central Departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Banking & Insurance Sectors and Central Police Organisations. In view of the disruption in normal activities and uncertainties faced by the students, some concessions by way of relaxation in age limit and physical standards were also allowed. The efforts in this respect are continuing.

19.45 Efforts are also being made to involve the private sector of the organised industry in the initiative to ease the unemployment situation in the State. The Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs has been circulating curricular vitae of eligible MBA and Engineering candidates to the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) and Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) in addition to the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) and the



Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE). They have been asked to explore all possible ways of having them absorbed against suitable openings treating them as a separate preferential category in view of the difficult times they have gone through. Some of the corporate sector units have already held special interviews for candidates from J&K. Efforts made by the Central Government for special recruitment to vacancies in the Central Government offices and Public Sector Undertakings in the State are in addition to the State Government's own efforts at progressively reducing the magnitude of unemployment through employment-oriented development programmes.

19.46 Initiatives taken during the previous year for formulating a programme for rehabilitation of militancy affected widows and orphans in the State of Jammu & Kashmir were pursued during the year as well. The State Government has drawn up a Scheme for rehabilitation of widows, orphans and children and provision of financial assistance for fitment of artificial limbs for handicapped persons and financial assistance to aged persons. The State Government has established an autonomous Council as a registered body to implement the scheme. This will enable it to raise finance from various sources and involve NGOs in this philanthropic endeavor. Rs. 50 lakhs each from the Central and State budgets and Rs. 1 Crore from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund were contributed towards the Council Fund during the year. A district Committee in each district chaired by Deputy Commissioner will identify the beneficiaries for rehabilitation under this scheme.

19.47 As a result of militancy during the last few years, the Tourism Industry has been severely affected. The number of tourist inflow in the State has fallen from 7 lakhs in the year 1989 to a mere few thousand in the year under report. Consequently, thousands of persons engaged in tourism related trades and vocations have been affected. Efforts are being made to rehabilitate the affected families in alternative ventures through the State Self-Employment Scheme.

19.48 A long-standing demand of the people of Kargil district of Ladakh has been met by Government of India when it took a decision in 1995 to start a commercial air service to this landlocked area. Kargil remains cut off from the mainland for seven months in a year as a result of the closure of the Srinagar- Kargil highway in winter due to heavy snow at Zojila. Experts of the Airport Authority of India, after visiting the spot, gave opinion that the topography of Kargil is not suitable for operating a service of an Indian Airlines aircraft of the Boeing 737 class. They advised the Government to prepare the landing ground from the angle of service through a smaller aircraft of the type Dornier 328, Dash or Fokker-50. The Ministry of Civil Aviation has prepared a plan to start a service with a 33-seater Dornier-328. They carried out a successful trial landing on 14.9.95 after the Airport Authority of India conducted suitable repairs to the existing air strip. But the landing ground will be ready to take a risk free commercial service through a small aircraft only after further development to the prescribed specifications in 1996. The task of developing the air strip has been entrusted to the Border Roads Organisation (BRO). They have worked out the financial estimates of the landing ground and captive infrastructure at a cost of Rs 25 crores. The go ahead sanction was issued by the AAI on 2.8.95. The work of upgradation of the air field commenced on the same day through Project Himank of the Border Roads Organisation. Airport Authority of India placed at the disposal of BRO a mobilisation advance of Rs. 3.22 crores. The Commercial air service is expected to commence during 1996-97.

### **Relief for Kashmiri Migrants**

19.49 The Kashmiri migrants who had left the Valley in the initial phases of the terrorist violence, continued to stay out of the Kashmir Valley. The needy migrants continued

to be provided with relief in the form of cash assistance, rations, etc. The migrants in camps are being provided free accommodation and other benefits like electricity, water supply, medical aid, sanitation, etc. in addition to cash assistance and rations. 1100 Additional one room tenements (ORT) are being constructed during 1995-96. When these are complete, all migrant families living in tents will be provided with ORT accommodation.

19.50 Deputy Commissioners of Districts concerned have been delegated with powers to sanction ex-gratia relief to those migrants whose properties have been damaged in terrorist violence. This has resulted in expeditious disposal of pending cases. So far, out of 3620 claims, 2942 cases have been settled and exgratia relief sanctioned under rules. Attention has also been given to the speedy disposal of insurance claims and very few cases remain to be settled. So far, out of 6454 claims, 6104 cases have been settled. The Kashmiri migrants have also been allowed to avail themselves of the benefit under PMRY and State Self-Employment Scheme in Jammu, Kathua and Udhampur Districts. The problems of migrants are being reviewed periodically both at the Central and the State levels and follow-up actions taken where necessary.

### **Supply of Essential Commodities**

19.51 The State of Jammu & Kashmir is covered under the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) with 80 blocks out of 119 under RPDS facilities. The total storage capacity of the foodgrains in the State has been increased recently to 187300 MTs to enable the State Administration to service the RPDS outlet more efficiently. Additional tankages have also been created in the Kashmir Valley and Ladakh for petroleum products so that buffer stocks can be built to adequately meet any eventuality arising out of blockade of the National Highway due to landslide or snow. During 1995-96 alone, the aggregate tankage available in Kashmir Valley was increased by 670 KL. For the first time, buffer stocks of two months requirement in respect of foodgrains and 20 days requirement in respect of petroleum products, viz. Petrol, Diesel and LPG, were created in the Valley on the onset of winter. This enabled the State authorities to maintain essential supplies in the Valley even in the face of protracted blockade of the National Highway. Another decision taken by the Government of India in 1995-96 is to distribute in advance two months requirement of K. Oil at a time during the winter months to prevent possible crisis due to disruption of supply due to road blockade or traffic disruption. K. Oil had to be airlifted in the past in winter to overcome shortages arising out of prolonged road blockades. These measures have helped the Administration increasing its pace on the path of restoration of total normalcy.

### **Human Rights Situation**

19.52 On the human rights front, Government has been following a policy of strict enforcement of discipline among the police and security forces engaged in counter-militancy operations. Stern actions taken against delinquent persons in the initial years of militancy in the State have resulted in the security forces observing high standards of rectitude even in the face of grave provocation. As many as 272 members of security forces have been punished or proceeded against in various cases of human rights violation during the last five years.

19.53 Pakistan has been making all out efforts to internationalise Kashmir through the human rights route. They have launched a virulent propaganda in various international forums charging our security forces of large scale violations of human rights in Kashmir. However, the policy of total transparency followed by the Government, coupled with the

exemplary restraint shown by our security forces, has given the lie to this international posture of Pakistan's. As a part of the policy of transparency and openness, the Government has continued to facilitate visits of foreign diplomats, parliamentarians and journalists to the State to have first hand information of the human rights situation there. During the last two years as many as 313 foreign diplomats, 72 parliamentarians and 351 journalists have visited the State. On invitation of Government of India, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Mr. Jose Ayala Lasso also visited the State of Jammu & Kashmir during his ten day visit to India in May, 1995. Pursuant to the same policy of transparency, an MOU was signed between the Government of India and ICRC on 22.6.95 under which ICRC is authorised access to all jails and detention centres in Jammu & Kashmir. Their visits commenced on 30th October, 1995. The policy of total transparency and openness has paid a rich dividend in so far as the international community has been able to have through this process a better understanding of the complex situation created in the State by the proxy war engineered by our neighbour.

**Annexure - I**

<b>POLLING IN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR HELD IN MAY 1996</b>					
	<b>Total Electorate</b>	<b>Valid Votes Polled</b>	<b>Rejected Votes</b>	<b>Total Votes Polled</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Baramulla	7,04,601	3,05,740	22,948	3,28,688	46.63%
Srinagar	7,85,293	2,97,891	24,037	3,21,928	41.00%
Jammu	12,06,499	5,67,298	14,009	5,81,307	48.18%
Ladakh	1,27,729	1,04,777	1,570	1,06,347	83.26%
Anantanag	7,65,571	3,57,858	26,003	3,83,861	50.14%
Udhampur	8,53,460	4,42,307	17,149	4,59,456	53.83%

(See Chapter XIX - Para 19.3)

TERRORIST VIOLENCE IN J&K					
	Total Incidents	Attacks on SF	Attacks on others	Explosion & Arson	Other Incidents
1988	390	6	1	142	241
1989	2154	49	73	840	1192
1990	3905	1098	485	1810	512
1991	3122	1999	321	611	191
1992	4971	3413	507	744	307
1993	4457	2573	539	900	445
1994	6895	2675	1594	1774	852
1995	6819	2570	1836	1633	780
1996 (upto March 31)	1379	367	542	263	207
Total	34002	14752	5798	8727	4727

KILLINGS IN TERRORIST VIOLENCE										
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 upto March 31	Total
Total Killed	31	92	1177	1393	1909	2567	2863	2768	690	13491
SF Personnel	1	13	132	185	177	216	199	234	30	1187
Govt. Officials	1	3	62	57	36	34	26	46	23	288
Top Political Leaders	-	-	1	-	-	2	6	1	-	10
Politicians	-	3	24	10	4	8	6	12	3	70
Judiciary	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	9
Pressmen	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	2	-	9
Hindus	-	6	177	45	67	87	95	99	23	599
Muslims	28	64	573	456	706	841	858	983	290	4797
Sikhs	-	-	6	12	10	7	5	2	-	42
Others	-	-	16	12	35	40	73	55	7	238
Militants	1	-	183	614	873	1330	1596	1332	313	6242

(See Chapter XIX - Para 19.4)

KIDNAPPED BY MILITANTS									
	1989*	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 upto March 31	Total
Incidents	2	57	100	124	181	332	395	114	1305
Persons Abducted	2	70	159	183	269	368	548	166	1765
Foreigners*	-	-	12	-	-	2	6	-	20
Women	-	8	8	13	26	20	31	-	106
Politicians	-	33	53	26	4	3	3	-	122
Govt. Officers	-	21	27	43	37	36	55	13	232
SF Personnel	-	12	29	38	92	25	14	2	212
Killed	1	29	29	38	92	157	207	86	639
Released**	1	32	73	112	128	164	163	19	692

\* Israelis-7, Swedish-2, Dutch-1, Japanese-1, French-1, British-4, American-2, German-1, Norweign-1

\*\* IN MOST CASES RELEASED AFTER EXTORTION TORTURE EXCHANGE OF MILITANTS, RAPE (REMAINING UNTRACED)

CRIMINAL ACTS EXTORTION & LOOTINGS BY MILITANTS		
Year	Incidents	Amount Robbed (in Rupees)
1990	23	2,26,91,200
1991	31	62,30,768
1992	39	64,86,563
1993	50	83,57,626
1994	149	5,48,46,532
1995	130	31,37,826
1996 (upto March 31)	58	13,94,315
Total	480	10,41,44,730

(Only a small fraction of such cases is reported to the Authorities due to fear)

(See Chapter XIX - Para 19.4)

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY MILITANTS							
Year	Total incidence	Govt. Bldg.	Educational Institutions	Private Houses	Bridges	Shops	Hospitals
1988	128	4	4	19	1	-	-
1989	294	191	172	427	16	-	-
1990	646	501	129	1242	172	202	-
1991	391	45	24	819	24	83	-
1992	564	65	57	2312	28	200	-
1993	662	98	46	1110	34	400	-
1994	606	172	119	666	46	162	4
1995	688	127	133	1814	16	402	2
1996 (upto March 31)	148	16	18	203	1	29	1
Total	4127	1219	702	8612	338	1178	7

(Contd.)

**Annexure - IV**

<b>RECOVERY OF WEAPONS FROM MILITANTS</b>								
<b>Weapons/Explosives</b>	<b>1988 - 1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996 (upto March 31)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Rocket Launchers	141	140	174	95	31	36	4	621
Machine Guns	124	176	174	166	141	81	26	1892
AK Series Rifles	1474	2602	3775	2424	2196	2055	674	15230
Sniper Rifles	1	3	13	60	41	38	15	171
Pistols/Revolvers	858	946	808	801	940	965	297	5695
Ammunition (Assorted in lacs)	2.42	3.19	3.44	4.85	4.46	3.42	0.77	22.81
Grenades	2994	2236	2818	4798	2603	2870	1009	19328
Rockets	370	329	267	174	395	170	53	1758
Rocket Booster	156	203	144	99	66	24	3	695
Mines	1101	217	307	766	1049	634	137	4211
Guns	30	79	81	95	223	370	58	936
Explosive(Kg)	1966	588	436	3275	1342	1484	542	9632
Bombs	708	72	228	376	56	126	7	1573
Grenades Launchers	-	-	1	10	56	27	7	101
Mortar	-	-	-	12	7	12	-	31
WT Sets	22	37	68	171	211	246	84	839

(See Chapter XIX - Para 19.4)



# **MINISTERS, SECRETARIES AND SPECIAL SECRETARIES WHO HELD POSITIONS FROM APRIL 1, 1995 ONWARDS**

## **HOME MINISTER**

Shri S.B. Chavan	Upto May 16, 1996
Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi	From May 16, 1996 to June 1, 1996
Shri Indrajit Gupta	June 28, 1996 onwards

## **MINISTERS OF STATE**

Shri Rajesh Pilot	Upto September 15, 1995
Shri P.M. Sayeed	Upto September 15, 1995
Shri S. Sibtey Razi	From September 13, 1995 to May 16, 1996
Prof. M. Kamson	From September 13, 1995 to May 16, 1996
Shri Ram Lal Rahi	From September 14, 1995 to May 16, 1996 ( Deputy Minister upto September 13, 1995 )
Shri Mohd. Taslimuddin	June 1, 1996 onwards

## **HOME SECRETARY**

Shri K. Padmanabhaiah	June 1, 1994 onwards
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## **SPECIAL SECRETARIES**

Shri Arvind Varma	Upto February 20, 1996
Dr. S.D. Trivedi	Upto April 30, 1996
Shri V.K. Jain	Upto June 30, 1996
Shri N.N. Singh	June 28, 1996 onwards