

UNION TERRITORIES

CHAPTER

VI

INTRODUCTION

6.1 There are seven Union territories, namely:

- i. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- ii. Chandigarh
- iii. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- iv. Daman and Diu
- v. Lakshadweep
- vi. National Capital Territory of Delhi
- vii. Puducherry

6.2 Out of the above seven Union territories, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry have legislatures, Council of Ministers and Consolidated Funds. The rest of the Union territories are without legislature.

6.3 The total area covered by the seven Union territories is 10,973 sq. km. and their population, as per the 2001 census, is 1,65,20,983. The UT-wise population and area is at **Annexure-XI**. The Plan and Non-Plan budget provisions and their utilisation in the year 2006-07 and the provision for the year 2007-08 is at **Annexure-XII**.

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

6.4 The Union Territories are specified in Schedule I Part II of the Constitution of India. These territories are administered in accordance with the provisions of Article 239 to 241 of the Constitution of India. Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961, Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for all matters of Union territories relating to Legislation, Finance & Budget, Services and appointment of Lt. Governors and

Administrators. Every Union territory is administered by an Administrator appointed by the President under Article 239 of the Constitution of India. In Delhi, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the Lt. Governors are designated as Administrators. The Governor of Punjab is appointed as the Administrator of Chandigarh. In the other Union territories, senior IAS officers of the Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union territories (AGMUT) cadre are appointed as Administrators.

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERFACE

Home Minister's Advisory Committees (HMAC)

6.5 All the five UTs without legislature – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep - have the forum of Home Minister's Advisory Committee, on which, besides the Administrator and Member of Parliament from the respective Union territory, members from the local elected bodies e.g. District Panchayats and Municipal Council/Committees are nominated as members. Meetings of the HMAC are chaired by the Union Home Minister, or, in his absence, by the Minister of State in the Ministry. The Committee discusses the general issues relating to social and economic development of the Union territories.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNION TERRITORIES

6.6 All the Union Territories have made significant progress in terms of various socio-economic indicators as evident from a comparison of the UTs vis-à-vis the neighbouring States given in the following table:

Name of UTs and neighbouring States	Literacy Rate (%) 2001 Census (Prov.)		Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (In Rupees) 2003-04 (prov.)	Population below Poverty Line 1999-2000 Combined Rural & Urban (%)	Annual Per Capita Electricity Consumption Kwh
(1)	Total	Female	(3)	(4)	(5)
NCT of Delhi	82	75	51664	8.23	829.98
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81	75	N.A	20.99	293.23
Lakshadweep	88	82	N.A	15.60	312.19
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	60	43	N.A	17.14	7586.47
Daman & Diu	81	70	N.A	4.44	5927.87
Puducherry	81	74	50936	21.67	1876.52
Chandigarh	82	77	57621	5.75	943.94
Neighbouring States					
Haryana	69	56	29963	8.74	658.00
Uttar Pradesh	58	44	10817	31.15	202.03
Tamil Nadu	73	65	23358	21.12	713.26
Kerala	91	88	24492	12.72	296.07
Maharashtra	77	68	29204	25.02	585.35
Gujarat	70	59	26979	14.07	908.12
Goa	82	76	N.A	4.40	1318.34
Andhra Pradesh	61	51	20757	15.77	543.14
Punjab	70	64	27851	6.16	907.30
India	65.38	54.16	N.A.	26.10	411.04

Source: National Sample Survey

MEETING THE CHALLENGES

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

6.7 The devastation caused by the tsunami of December, 2004 severely tested the administrative capacity of the Union territory of Andaman & Nicobar

Islands and Puducherry. 9,797 permanent shelters are being constructed at 70 different locations in 10 islands - 7,966 units are under construction by CPWD, 1,122 units by APWD and 709 units by Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Foundation work has been completed for 8,349 units and superstructure is ready for 186 units. Out of 9,797 units, 823 units are expected to be ready by May

2008, 1,973 units by July 2008, 5,062 units by September 2008, 315 units by October 2008 and 1,624 units by December 2008.

6.8 A special agricultural package with an outlay of Rs.239 crore for reclaiming agricultural land as well as improving the agricultural productivity is already under implementation. Under this package the A&N Administration has introduced various innovative programmes. This includes introduction of vegetable cultivation in tribal areas, promoting inter cropping, high value agriculture, cashew plantation, organic farming, etc. Restoration of coconut plantation is also underway through development and distribution of coconut saplings. Multiple cropping systems have been successfully introduced in the Nicobar Group of Islands.

6.9 The Administration paid ex-gratia for the damages and loss of properties and also to the next of kin of the dead and missing persons. Rs.135.22 crore has been disbursed till December, 2007 in this regard. The Disaster Warning Siren has also been installed in the premises of the Secretariat.

6.10 The President of India, Smt Pratibha Devisingh Patil, handed over 200 houses to the Tsunami Victims at Kinyuka Village, Car Nicobar on December 26, 2007.

PUDUCHERRY

6.11 The Empowered Group of Ministers, Government of India have approved Rs.663.73 crore to the U.T. of Puducherry for a period of 4 years from 2005-06 to 2008-09 under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme viz., (i) Rs.185.10 crore under Externally Aided Programme and (ii) Rs.478.63 crore under Additional Central Assistance including Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package. Out of Rs.476 crore allotted so far, Rs.342 crore have been spent. For construction of houses in all the tsunami affected villages, private lands has been acquired by paying compensation of Rs.11.96 crore.

6.12 The Government of Puducherry has formulated a separate Housing Policy for construction of houses for the tsunami victims by utilising the overwhelming assistance extended by State Governments, NGOs, Voluntary Agencies, Industries, etc. Under this Policy, NGOs and others willing to construct houses and infrastructure for tsunami victims will have to deposit 10-20% of the total project cost in any Nationalised Bank in their names under tripartite agreement, which will be released to them for taking up the last phase of construction.

6.13 As against the target of 7,567 houses to be constructed, the NGOs are constructing 2,726 houses, Government of Maharashtra 2,383 houses and Government of Puducherry 2,458 houses. Construction of 2,461 houses have since been completed, 1,174 houses are at an advanced stage (roof level), 992 houses are at the foundation level and the remaining 2,940 houses are at the preliminary stages as on December, 2007.

6.14 The Government of Puducherry signed an agreement with the World Bank for undertaking reconstruction and rehabilitation in tsunami affected areas for US\$ 42 million, equivalent to Rs.158.27 crore, under two major heads namely Repair & Reconstruction of damaged infrastructure and Restoration of Livelihood.

6.15 Construction of 60.72 km. of coastal roads and 30 km. of internal roads in the resettlement colonies have been completed. Further, two bridges have been completed and 9 bed dams have been constructed. Coastal protection wall of 10 km. length has been provided, sewerage drains to a length of 18 km. and 24 community assets like schools, health centers, etc., have been completed and 7 are under progress. Bio-fencing of 22 km. has been completed. Underground cables to a length of 21.81 km. have been laid with the provision of 2

transformers by strengthening the existing distribution system. Extension of power supply to the new settlements have been provided. In respect of replacement of fishing crafts and tackles 364 mechanised boats, 92 FRP boats, 806 FRP catamaran, 907 wooden catamaran with OBM and 5,483 catamaran without OBM have been repaired and restored to tsunami affected fishermen availing the financial assistance from Government. Livelihood restoration works have been taken up under the World Bank assisted "Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project".

NCT OF DELHI

6.16. A 20 year perspective plan 'Delhi 2021' was prepared by Delhi government in 2001 for urban infrastructure and environmental improvement in Delhi. Key missions were identified i.e. Multimodal Public Transport System, rejuvenation of Yamuna river, empowerment of women and Urban Knowledge Centres. Energy sector reform was the first priority sector in the planning process. As a result of privatisation, the Government expenditure in the energy sector has gone down.

6.17 The Government of NCT of Delhi is setting up 1,600 MW Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project at Bawana and 750 MW Gas Based Station at Bamnauli. 1,500 MW Aravali Super Thermal Power Plant at Jhajjar, Haryana is also being set up and the power shall be shared equally between Delhi and Haryana. Delhi Transco Ltd. is promoting the use of solar energy, use of CFL and energy efficient lighting, etc. by making it mandatory in Government Departments/ Government buildings/hospitals.

6.18. The Government of NCT of Delhi has opened 5 new schools and upgraded 25 schools in different areas during 2007-2008. 5 existing schools have been converted into Pratibha Vikas Vidyalaya and 7 schools into Sarvodya Schools. From the year 2007-08, the Government have decided to provide uniform subsidy and text books to all students of

government schools. In addition, books and uniform subsidy are also given to all girls of aided schools by the Directorate of Education. The Directorate of Education has introduced a new plan scheme 'YUVA' in 2007-08 under which every school shall organise at least one local and one outdoor tour during the year, celebrate Annual/YUVA day, organise competitions in quizzes, debates, elocutions, annual function and bring out school magazine.

6.19 The Government of NCT of Delhi has also taken up various steps to upgrade the health care system. 1,200 new beds are likely to be added during 2007-08. Expansion capacities of various hospitals is in the pipeline. Construction work is also in full swing for major hospital building/blocks for 500 bedded new ward block at Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital Shahadara, 650 bedded Rajiv Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital Tahirpur, Institute of Liver & Billiary Sciences, Vasant Kunj, Orthopaedic Block at LNH, EDP-cum-Referral Block-cum basement parking at GB Pant Hospital, super speciality hospital at Janakpuri. Construction work will be started shortly for 750 bedded multi speciality hospital at Dwarka and Rajkiya Aurvedic Shantha, Khara Dabur.

6.20 For upgradation of transport system, the work on the first High Capacity Bus System corridor between Dr. Ambedkar Nagar to Delhi Gate (14.5 km.) is in progress. The entire corridor is expected to be completed by June, 2008. During the current financial year, the orders for new modern 625 low-floor non AC and 25AC buses have been placed by the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) for reliable, affordable and quality bus services matching world standards. 45 low floor buses have been made operational by DTC. 140 more such buses will be added by the end of the current financial year. The Transport Department is opening new modern zonal offices, so that distance to the Zonal office for consumer is reduced and services are available at the doorstep. It also proposes to start the

construction of the new Inter State Bus Terminus at Dwarka and Narela on Public Private Participation Model during the year. Smart Card System for issue of driving license is also under process and shall be completed soon.

6.21. It is proposed to create an integrated multimodal transport system in Delhi. The three corridors of Delhi Metro (Phase-I) spanning 56 km. have been commissioned. Infrastructure has been strengthened with a comprehensive network of flyovers.

6.22. Bhagidari – the pioneering citizen Government partnership initiative now has a vibrant interface with around 1,800 citizen groups. It has helped empower citizens through participation, transparency and use of Information Technology (IT) and other tools. The United Nations (U.N.) awarded ‘Bhagidari’ with the U.N Public Service Award for ‘Improving Transparency, Accountability and Responsiveness in the Public Service.’

LAKSHADWEEP

6.23 Lakshadweep administration has been making efforts to augment/replace the existing old ships to provide better shipping services. One 15 passenger and three 150 passenger high speed crafts of 25 knots speed have been delivered and are being inducted into inter island service. This will ensure high speed connectivity between headquarter island Kavaratti with all other islands including the farthest island viz., Minicoy. Three more 50 passenger high speed crafts, constructed at Singapore, have been brought to Kochi and are likely to be delivered soon after accomplishment of modifications suggested by Director General Shipping and statutory surveys. One 700 passenger luxury ship which was under construction at HSL Vizag is ready for delivery. This will replace M.V. Tipu Sultan which is running beyond its economic life and with limited passenger amenities. The Government of India has approved construction of

two 250 passenger ships and the construction orders have been placed with the concerned firm. This will replace M.V. Bharat Seema and M.V. Dweep Setu. EFC proposal for one additional 400 passenger ship has been submitted. Two 10 ton Bullard Tugs constructed are already inducted into service to ease berthing of ships and barges in breakwater and deep water jetties under construction. The induction of these vessels will ease difficulties faced by the people of Lakshadweep and bring revolutionary changes in the Shipping Sector.

6.24 Since no surface water is available in Lakshadweep and underground water is highly saline, drinking water is a perpetual problem in Lakshadweep. With a view to solve this problem the Lakshadweep administration had installed a one lakh litre per day capacity desalination plant in Kavaratti in May 2005. The Administration has planned to install such desalination plants in six other islands and has already released an amount of Rs.26.60 crore and deposited with National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) for establishment of these plants, so far as possible, during this financial year itself.

6.25 An experiment of cruise based tourism has been undertaken in Lakshadweep. Under this experiment, cruise liners anchor off the coast of some selected islands and the tourists visit the islands in the day time and return to the ship in the night. This experiment has generated employment opportunities for the local population.

6.26 Lakshadweep is the first among all the States and Union territories in the country to launch the National Employment Services Portal which enables employment seekers to get their name registered with the District Employment Exchange, Kavaratti from any part of the world. This venture has won the UT Administration the prestigious Manthan Award, 2007.

6.27 The Government have approved creation of Administrator's Relief Fund for Lakshadweep. This fund will be raised out of voluntary contributions from members of public, NGOs, State Governments etc. This fund will help the Lakshadweep Administration in providing immediate relief to people in times of natural calamities.

CHANDIGARH

6.28 Spread over an area of 114 sq. km., the Union territory of Chandigarh comprises of the city and 18 villages. Located between the States of Punjab and Haryana, Chandigarh city is also the capital of both the States.

6.29 Chandigarh's quality of life is unparalleled and its excellent social infrastructure makes it a highly liveable place. It offers clean and green surroundings and modern educational and health infrastructure. Chandigarh is also on course to becoming a knowledge city with all the pre-requisites for attracting knowledge sector companies. The presence of National level institutes, Educational Centres of Excellence and large number of other prestigious organisations makes it an important regional hub. The services sector provides much of the economic activity in the city with financial services, IT services, hospitality and tourism services providing opportunities to the youth of the city and the region for employment in large numbers.

6.30 The Chandigarh administration has established the prestigious Rajiv Gandhi Technology Park in the year 2005 in which many well known companies such as Infosys, Wipro, Bharti Telecom, IBM, etc., have set up their business establishments. This project will create employment opportunities for about 25,000 people besides giving a great boost to exports.

6.31. Chandigarh Administration have constructed 1,656 shelters for slum dwellers in Sector 52 and 328 shelters for rag pickers in Sector

56. 288 flats for the economically weaker section are also being constructed in Sector 38. 23 Sehaj Safai Kendras have been constructed at various locations under the pilot project for management of solid waste. The "Bin Free Sector Scheme" has been extended to 30 sectors, rehabilitation colony of Ram Darbar and the areas falling under Modern Housing Complex, Manimajra. Under the scheme, cycle carts were distributed free of cost by the Corporation to the Resident Welfare Associations to arrange house-to-house garbage collection by engaging rickshaw pullers on cost recovery basis. Chandigarh Administration is also setting up a garbage processing unit which is of international standard. The complete processing of garbage has been designed to take place in a environmentally approved enclosed infrastructure. The work of construction of 2nd Inter State Bus Terminus is at an advanced stage and is likely to be completed during this year. Chandigarh Administration is setting up a satellite based computerised tracking system in Police Control Room (PCR) for effective monitoring of the movement of PCR vehicles in the city. CCTV cameras have been installed in all police stations for better monitoring of police functioning and ensuring transparency and accountability.

DAMAN & DIU AND DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

6.32 The Government of India has approved the construction of a new bridge across the river Damanganga in the city of Daman at a cost of Rs.29 crore. This bridge will be a great help to the people living on both sides of the river. The work has been started physically with effect from September 20, 2006 and is to be completed within a time limit of 24 months. Renovation of the existing bridge over river Damanganga has been completed and is now opened to pedestrians and two wheelers. In Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the Administration has granted ownership of agricultural land to the tenants under the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation. The Administration has also

collaborated with the Government of Gujarat to construct the Madhuban Dam on the river Damanganga which has benefited farmers in the territory and helped them to grow cash crops like sugar cane. Several large industrial houses have set up manufacturing units in the territory because of its locational advantage vis-à-vis Mumbai. There has been considerable emphasis in this predominantly tribal area (64% of the people are tribals) on improving educational facilities. Presently there are 226 primary schools, 24 secondary schools and 10 higher secondary schools with a total enrolment of about 58,236 students in the territory. The administration provides several facilities to the tribal students such as free lodging and boarding, mid day meal programme, free supply of uniforms, text books and hostel facilities.

6.33 In the UTs of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, a number of infrastructure projects have been started. Construction at Rakholi Bridge and Chauda Bridge have already commenced and tenders have been invited for construction of Talavi Bridge in the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Four laning work of Naroli Silvassa Road is under completion. New bridge across Damanganga river which started in September 2006 is likely to be commissioned in 2008. Bridge at Varkund has been completed at Daman. Recently, a Modern Trauma Centre has been constructed at Daman.

6.34 A new water scheme for providing water to the far flung areas has been started in the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli at Mandoni as a starting point for providing water for the needy/tribal people of the UT.

6.35 Central Sales Tax (CST) and Local Sales Tax (LST) exemption to industries in the Union territory of Daman & Diu have been brought at par with that of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. As a result all industries, irrespective of their size, in Daman & Diu are entitled to enjoy exemption of CST and LST for a total period of 15 years, taking into account also the period for which they have availed exemption earlier.

6.36 For augmenting water supply to Silvassa

and Amli village, a new scheme has been approved by the Govt. of India. Approval from the Government of India has also been received for underground sewerage system for Silvassa town.

DELHI POLICE

6.37 Delhi Police lays great emphasis on fair recording of complaints. The tendency of non-registration of cases or minimisation of crime is viewed seriously. Surprise checks by Vigilance Department are being conducted to oversee the free registration. A total of 53,244 IPC offences were registered during the year 2007 (as on December 31, 2007).

6.38 A special Help Line (1291) has been functioning to attend calls pertaining to safety and security of senior citizens. A centralised record is being maintained and reviewed periodically. During the year, 90 distress calls and 429 complaints were received from senior citizens and instant help was provided in all the cases.

6.39 Special attention is being paid to crime against women and top priority is given to crimes like rape, molestation and kidnapping. Investigation and trial of every rape case is being monitored personally at the level of Addl. DCsP of the districts in a resolute manner. During 2007 (as on December 31, 2007), a total of 9,467 complaints were received.

6.40 Under the scheme "PARIVARTAN" wherein women police officers are posted in beats with a view to encouraging women to come forward and share their problems with women police officials, various awareness building exercises in the beats, along with the help of some NGOs, have given confidence to womenfolk to report any case of violence against them. This scheme bagged the prestigious international Webber Savy Award for excellence in law enforcement and community policing.

6.41 To combat violence against women, Delhi Police has been operating a four digit toll free

Women Helpline Number (1091) since September 18, 2002. Crime Against Women (CAW) Cell attends to these distress calls round the clock through women Police Mobile Team. CAW Cell also utilises the services of NSS volunteers in colleges for anti-eve teasing drives. Crisis Intervention Centres (CICs) are operational in all nine districts to deal with rape and sexual abuse cases professionally. An NGO is associated with medical examination of the victim and for providing further assistance in the form of treatment, rehabilitation and during trial.

6.42 Delhi Police has also taken up various steps for modernisation with an objective of bringing about changes in men, material, methods and mindset. Modernisation projects implemented during 2007 includes (i) computerisation of all Police Stations which includes recording of FIRs on computers and establishment of LANs in each Police Station (ii) Installation of CCTV systems in busy markets (iii) installation of Computerised Remote Identification of Suspects (CRIS) which is a biometric sensor based inkless fingerprint recording, transmitting and comparing system (iv) provision of a search engine on ZIPNET for online verification of suspected mobile handsets (v) use of Simputers in prevention of traffic violations (vi) development of Variable message signs for conveying traffic related messages for guidance of road users (vi) Expansion of Traffic Monitoring System for maintaining smooth flow of traffic and (vii) Installation of red light speed cameras and some dummies to catch violators as well as to deter violators.

6.43 The recruitment process of Delhi Police and the Provisioning & Logistics Unit, which were awarded ISO Certification, for establishing transparency, impartiality and integrity in both recruitment and procurement & distribution system.

6.44 With a view to implementing efficient traffic management, priority has been accorded to quality enforcement having direct bearing on road discipline and safety. Special enforcement drives are regularly undertaken which can be classified into (i) vehicle

specific enforcement, which includes disciplining of buses, RTVs, drive against TSRs/Taxis for refusal, overcharging, misbehavior and tampered meters (ii) offence - specific enforcement such as drive against red light jumping, use of mobile phones while driving, over speeding, reckless driving and jaywalking.

6.45 Delhi Traffic Police also takes up various training programmes to impart training to professional drivers, Government department drivers and other motorists. A concerted effort is also made to cover the school children in road safety education. The road safety staff visited 1,122 schools, displayed mobile exhibition van at 560 places and distributed 6 lakh pamphlets on road safety to various road users in 2007 (up to October 31, 2007). To encourage community participation, 410 traffic wardens have been appointed and 121 defence service officers have been appointed as Special Traffic Wardens during the year 2007.

6.46 The Government of India has also approved the establishment of a Police Housing Corporation for Delhi Police. This has been registered in November, 2007. The new Corporation is expected to boost the house construction activity for the police personnel of Delhi. The functioning of the Corporation is expected to enhance the housing satisfaction level from about 20% to about 40% in the next five years.

6.47 The Government of India has sanctioned creation of 5000 additional posts in Delhi Police in connection with the arrangements for Commonwealth Games 2010.

6.48 Delhi Police has proposed two new schemes in the Eleventh Five Year Plan viz., "Developing Traffic & Communication Network in NCR" and "Mega Cities and Model Traffic System" with an outlay of Rs.200 crore. The objective of these schemes is achieving the desired up-gradation and expansion of Traffic System with Integrated Communication Network to attain optimum level of efficiency in Traffic management. The other new scheme is "Upgradation & Expansion of

Communication Infrastructure" with an outlay of Rs.5 crore with the objective of meeting the growing challenges in maintenance of law and order, VVIP security and traffic management.

Scheme of Police Modernisation in Union Territories

6.49 The Government of India has recently introduced a Police Modernisation Scheme for the Union Territories. This was introduced on the basis

of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee for the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Scheme will focus attention on upgradation of infrastructural facilities, housing, buildings for police stations, mobility, communication, equipment and forensic laboratories. A provision of Rs.884 crore has been made for a period of five years starting from the year 2006-07. A provision of Rs.40 crore was released to the Union territories, including Delhi Police, in 2006-07.

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