



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS**

OUTCOME BUDGET

2012-2013

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PREFACE

'Police and 'public order' are State subjects. The maintenance of law and order is the primary responsibility of the State Governments, as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. Union Government has the duty to protect the States against any internal disturbance or external aggression and to ensure that the affairs of the States are carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India. In the allocation of responsibility within the Union Government ministries, the responsibilities for maintenance of internal security, centre-state relations, central armed police forces, border management, disaster management etc. have been entrusted to the Ministry of Home Affairs. These responsibilities are performed by implementing various programmes, schemes and projects.

2. The Outcome Budget contains the highlights of progress made in major programmes, schemes, projects and activities during the year 2010-2011 and 2011-2012, and the targets set for the year 2012-2013.

3. The contents of the Outcome Budget are divided into following seven chapters:-

Chapter – 1 Contains a brief introductory note on the functions of the Ministry, its mandate, goals and policy framework, organizational set up and programmes/schemes implemented by the Ministry.

Chapter – 2 Contains a Statement of Budget Estimates (SBE) included in the Expenditure Budget Vol. II vis-à-vis the outcomes.

- Chapter – 3** Contains details of reform measures and policy initiatives.
- Chapter – 4** Deals with the past performance, including physical performance of schemes of the Ministry.
- Chapter – 5** Contains financial review covering overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates along with position of outstanding utilisation certificates and details of unspent balances with State Governments and implementing agencies.
- Chapter – 6** Includes review of performance of statutory and autonomous bodies.
- Chapter – 7** Follow up action after presentation of Outcome Budget.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There are ten Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Of these, five Grants (96, 97, 98, 99 and 100) relate to Union Territories (without legislature). The respective administrative authorities of these Union Territories are largely responsible for the execution of budgetary allocations provided to them. Similarly, the Ministry is not actively involved with the allocations provided in Grant No. 53 – Cabinet and Grant No. 56 – Transfers to Union Territories (with legislatures), since the concerned line ministries of the Government of India are responsible for scrutinizing and sanctioning the schemes falling under their purview.

2. The Ministry of Home Affairs is, therefore, directly responsible for the budgetary allocations provided under only three Grants, viz., Grant No. 52 – Ministry of Home Affairs, Grant No. 54 – Police, and Grant No. 55 – Other Expenditure of MHA.

3. The budgetary allocations under three Grants are given below:-

(` in crore)

Grant No.	BE 2012 – 13		Total
	Plan	Non-Plan	
52 - MHA	2139.01	835.69	2974.70
54 - Police	8045.99	38586.26	46632.25
55 -Other Expdr. of MHA	315.00	1558.28	1873.28
Grand Total	10500.00	40980.23	51480.23

4 Grant No. 54 – Police mainly caters to the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Central Police Organisations (CPOs) and has the highest budgetary allocation. This Grant also includes provisions for Delhi Police.

5. Chapter – 1 highlights the mandate, vision, goals and policy frame work of the Ministry.

6. Chapter - 2 of the Outcome Budget reflects the budgetary allocations provided for major schemes/activities comprised in the three Grants, directly administered by Ministry of Home Affairs. These allocations are juxtaposed with physical outputs, wherever feasible to do so, and with their projected outcomes. The attendant risks attached to the projected outcomes are also indicated, wherever feasible.

7. Chapter - 3 highlights specific policy initiatives taken by the Ministry in the recent past, with a view to improve the effectiveness of the service delivery mechanism of specific schemes/activities. The Chapter also includes the recent initiative to introduce Gender Budgeting, so as to track the budgetary allocations aimed at benefiting women through specific schemes under the CAPFs and other CPOs, such as BPR&D.

8. Generally, alternative service delivery mechanism, such as Public Private Partnerships are not suitable and feasible for the activities of MHA considering the nature of its primary role and responsibility. However, in a few limited areas, the emphasis is on injecting greater decentralization of the decision making processes and transfer of funds by actively associating the State Government agencies, concerned with the implementation of the projects. Efforts are being made to improve the pace of utilisation of allocated funds for the CAPFs so as to reduce the deficiencies in infrastructure and increase the satisfaction levels of the stakeholders.

9. In addition, special importance has been accorded to strengthening the institutional and co-ordination mechanism with regard to Disaster Management. Other initiatives include liberalization of issuance of student visa, mountaineering and medical visas on-line, and greater investments in

Information Technology in respect of the activities of the Office of the Registrar General of India.

10. The Ministry brings out its monthly financial data on its website in respect of receipts and disbursements, releases to States/UTs and major schemes etc., so as to impart greater transparency to its operations. Details are available in Chapter - 7 of the Outcome Budget. The Ministry has developed a management information system on monitoring of Utilization Certificates for efficient utilization of Grants released to various agencies. Further, flash expenditure figures are available on real-time basis on e-lekha – the web based expenditure information system of Controller General of Accounts.

11. Chapter - 4 reviews the physical and financial performances of major schemes/activities undertaken in the recent past. The achievements against these schemes are also reflected. A trend analysis of the allocations and utilizations in recent years is attempted in Chapter - 5, highlighting the position of outstanding utilisation certificates (UCs) and unspent balances with State Governments and concerned implementing agencies.

12. Chapter - 6 highlights the role and responsibility of a statutory and an autonomous body under the Ministry, viz. National Disaster Management Authority and National Institute of Disaster Management.

13. Finally, Chapter - 7 concludes with the “Follow-up action taken by the Ministry after presentation of the Outcome Budget of the Ministry last year.”

CHAPTER-1

Mandate, Vision, Goals and Policy Framework

MANDATE:

1.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has multifarious responsibilities, important among them being internal security, management of central armed police forces, border management, Centre-State relations, administration of Union Territories, disaster management, etc. Though in terms of the Entries 1 and 2 of List II - 'State List' - in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'public order' and 'police' are the responsibilities of States, Article 355 of the Constitution enjoins 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. In pursuance of these obligations, the Ministry of Home Affairs continuously monitors the situation, issues appropriate advisories, extends manpower and financial support, guidance and expertise to the State Governments for maintenance of security, peace and harmony without encroaching upon the constitutional rights of the States.

1.2 Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the Ministry of Home Affairs has the following constituent Departments:-

- The Department of Internal Security, dealing with police, law & order and rehabilitation;
- The Department of States, dealing with Centre-State relations, Inter-State relations, Union Territories and freedom fighters' pension;

- The Department of Home, dealing with the notification of assumption of office by the President and the Vice-President, notification of appointment of the Prime Minister and other Ministers, etc;
- Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs, dealing with the constitutional provisions in respect of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and all other matters relating to the State excluding those with which the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned;
- The Department of Border Management, dealing with management of borders, including coastal borders; and
- The Department of Official Language, dealing with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to official languages and the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963 and the Official Language Rules, 1976.
- The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India mainly dealing with all matters relating to the Census operations inclusive of all related data thereto and the preparation of the National Population Register (NPR) for assigning unique identity number to each individual.

1.3 The Department of Official Language has a separate Secretary and functions independently. The Department of Internal Security, the Department of States, the Department of Home, the Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs and the Department of Border Management function under the Union Home Secretary and are inter-linked.

VISION STATEMENT:

1.4 Peace and harmony are essential pre-requisites for development of individuals as well as for fulfilling aspirations of the society and for building a strong, stable and prosperous nation. To this end, it is envisaged that the Ministry of Home Affairs will strive to:

- Eliminate all threats to internal security;

- Provide society and environment free from crime;
- Preserve, protect and promote social and communal harmony;
- Enforce the rule of law and provide an effective criminal justice system;
- Uphold the principles of human rights;
- Foster harmonious Centre-State relations and sustain good governance;
- Effectively manage internal borders and the coastlines;
- Mitigate the sufferings resulting from natural and man-made disasters; and
- Optimize the use of official language in Government business.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

1.5 The responsibilities of the Ministry of Home Affairs cover a wide arch of subjects. In brief, the goals and objectives of the Ministry, inter-alia, include;

- Preserving the internal security of the country;
- Promoting harmonious Centre-State relations;
- Administering the Union Territories efficiently;
- Preserving and promoting national integration and communal harmony;
- Raising, administering and deploying Central Police Forces (CPFs);
- Modernising State Police Forces;
- Protecting and upholding the principles of human rights;
- Managing effectively the international border and coastline;
- Extending relief and mitigating the hardships on account of disasters;
- Working for the welfare of freedom fighters;
- Carrying out the population census decennially;
- Preventing and combating drug trafficking and abuse;
- Implementing the official language policy; and
- Administering the IPS Cadre as per IPS Rules.

POLICY-FRAMEWORK:

Internal Security:

Jammu & Kashmir

1.6 In 2011, the security situation in Jammu and Kashmir has shown a perceptible improvement in terms of all parameters of terrorist violence and the Kashmir Valley has been comparatively free of major law and order/ civil disturbances of the kind seen in the summer of 2010. The terrorist violence statistics/ parameters in 2011 is the lowest since the start of insurgency in J&K about two decades ago.

1.7 The situation in Kashmir, in terms of terrorist violence has shown 30% decline in 2011 compared to 2010. Similarly, the fatalities in respect of Security Personnel and civilians came down by 52% and 34% respectively, in 2011 compared to the year 2010. Further, 100 terrorists were neutralized in 2011 in various encounters/ operation which include some of the top commanders of militant organisations etc.

1.8 The Union Government along with the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) are pursuing a multipronged strategy to bring peace and normalcy to the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The major elements of the strategy are:-

- Proactively take suitable measures by all the Security Forces to safeguard the borders from cross-border terrorism and to contain militancy.
- To ensure that the democratic process is sustained and primacy of civil administration is restored to effectively tackle the socio-economic problem facing the people on account of the effects of prolonged militancy in the State

- To ensure sustained peace process and to provide adequate opportunities to all sections of the people in the State who eschew violence to effectively represent their view points and to redress their genuine grievances.

Developmental Efforts

Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for J&K

1.9 The Prime Minister during his visit to J&K on November 17-18, 2004 had announced a Reconstruction Plan for J&K involving an outlay of approximately Rs.24,000 crore, which broadly includes Projects/Schemes aimed at expanding economic infrastructure and provision of basic services, imparting a thrust to employment and income generation activities, and providing relief and rehabilitation for different groups affected by militancy in J&K. The current estimated cost of all the schemes included in the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan is Rs. 28,019.37 crore. Expenditure incurred is Rs. 12866.09 crore.

1.10 The Projects/Schemes envisaged in the Reconstruction Plan-2004 are implemented by respective Administrative Ministries in consultation/ association with the State Government. The progress of implementation of the Plan, which includes 67 Projects/Schemes covering 11 sectors of economy, is being monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission regularly. Out of the aforesaid 67 Projects/Schemes, 31 Projects/Schemes have been completed. Out of the remaining 36 Projects/Schemes, 33 projects are at various stages of implementation and 3 are in the preparatory stages.

The status of implementation of major projects in key areas like Power, Roads etc., is as follows :-

1.11 The major Power sector projects under implementation are Bursar(1020 MW), Pakaldul(1000 MW), Kishanganga(330 MW) etc. Two Power projects i.e. Dulhasti(390 MW) and Sewa-II(120 M W) have been commissioned already.

Two projects namely Chutak(44 MW) and Uri-2(240 MW) are nearing completion. Under the project “Electrification of all villages across the State”, 2290 villages have been electrified and electricity connections have been provided to 42133 Below Poverty Line households. Out of 73 schemes under the project ‘Power transmission & distribution network strengthening works in Jammu & Kashmir region’, 14 grid stations and 16 transmission lines have been completed.

1.12 Some of the major Road projects under implementation are Mughal Road connecting Poonch with Jammu, Srinagar-Uri LoC road, double lanning of Srinagar – Leh Road via Kargil (NH – ID), double lanning of Batote – Kishtwar Road (NH – 1B). Two road projects Domel-Katra and Narbal-Tangmarg roads are almost complete. Mughal road is likely to be completed by March, 2013.

1.13 Under the Prime Minister’s Reconstruction Plan, a project for construction of 5242 flats for rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants was sanctioned. So far, 4888 flats have been completed and allotted to migrants and remaining flats are expected to be completed by end of March, 2012.

Special Task Forces for Jammu & Ladakh regions

1.14 Two Special Task Forces for Jammu and Ladakh regions were constituted in October 2010 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission and Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission in order to examine the development needs of the Jammu and Ladakh regions with particular reference to deficiencies in infrastructure and make suitable recommendations. STFs have given their reports in February/ March 2011 recommending short-term projects for immediate implementation at a total cost of Rs. 497 crore and Rs.416 crore for Jammu and Ladakh regions respectively. A provision of Rs.100 crore and Rs. 150 crore was made by Ministry of Finance as Special Plan Assistance during the financial year 2011-12 for implementation of the recommended projects in Jammu and

Ladakh regions respectively. The projects prioritized are being implemented by the State Government.

Special Industry Initiative(SII J&K)

1.15 An Expert Group was constituted by Prime Minister's Office under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to suggest measures for employment generation for the youth in the State of J&K. As a follow up of the implementation of the recommendations, the Scheme 'Special Industry Initiative for J&K' (SII J&K) was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 07/07/2011. The objective of SII J&K Scheme is to impart skills and enhance employability of 8000 youth from J&K every year over a five year period in key high growth sectors. The Scheme is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in association with Corporate Sector in PPP mode. The Scheme will cover graduates, post graduates and professional degree holders.

1.16 So far Project Approval Committee has approved proposals of Future Human Development Limited, CII, TCS, Infosys, Rai Foundation and Indian Institute of Skill Development to train a total of 3400 youth of J&K.

Recruitment in J&K for Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)

1.17 During 2011, as against 3128 vacancies of Constable earmarked for J&K in various CAPFs, 504 candidates from J&K have been selected by Staff Selection Commission and local recruitment drives are being held in J&K by CAPFs to fill up the remaining 2624 vacancies.

North East:

1.18 The Government is following a multi-pronged strategy to deal with insurgent and militant activities in the North East Region which inter-alia includes a willingness to talk to groups, provided they abjure violence, seek resolution of their demands within the frame-work of the Indian Constitution and come into the main

stream of National life. The policy also seeks to maintain sustained counter insurgency operations against the elements which continue to indulge in violence and anti national activities. Towards this end, the Union Government is also supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through various measures such as deployment of Central Security Forces to assist the State Authorities in counter insurgency operations and providing security to vulnerable institutions and installations based on threat assessment. Assistance is also extended for purposes of maintaining vigilance and surveillance on the border including construction of border fencing, border roads and flood lighting and sharing of intelligence. Financial assistance is also extended for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Modernization of Police Forces (Scheme) apart from assistance for counter insurgency operations under SRE (Security Related Expenditure) Scheme and for raising additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions.

1.19 There has been significant decline in the incidents of violence against the civilians and the security forces in the North Eastern States due to consistent efforts by Ministry of Home Affairs. Surrenders/arrests of militants also keep taking place. Further, dialogues/negotiations with Underground Outfits have been held and Suspension of Operation (SoO) agreements have been signed. Fruitful discussions on various issues were held between the Home Secretary and the Chief of General Staff of Myanmar army in a meeting on 15.10.2011 to deal with the Indian Insurgent Groups operating from Myanmar.

1.20 12th India-Bangladesh Home Secretary Level Talks were held on 19-21 November 2011 at New Delhi. Both India and Bangladesh reiterated to address the issues related to security, border management and enhancement of cooperation among the law enforcement agencies of both countries against smuggling of arms and narcotic drugs, Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN), activities of extremists and terrorists, insurgency, trafficking in women and children. Repatriation of prisoners, border fencing, immigration issues, follow up of

the Joint Boundary Working Group meeting etc. were also discussed during the meeting.

The following significant out comes were achieved in the year 2011-12:-

- I. Shri. Utpal Debbarma, Defence-cum-Finance Secretary and a think tank of the extremist group NLFT was arrested by Tripura Police in an operation coordinated by the Intelligence Bureau.
- II. Decision to set up High Courts in Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya has been taken. It is proposed to introduce a Bill in The Parliament .
- III. Memorandum of Settlement with the militant outfit DHD (J) [Dima Halam Dargah (Joel Group)] in Assam has been finalized and has been referred to the State Government for comments.
- IV. Bill for Bifurcation of Manipur, Tripura Cadre of All India Service has been introduced in Parliament on 7.12.2011.
- V. SoO Agreement with ANVC has been extended upto 30.9.2012.
- VI. Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) has been signed with United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) on 25.11.2011 of Karbi Anglong in Assam and the organisation has dissolved itself. 1695 cadres belonging to 9 different outfits active in Assam including their commanders/important cadres, surrendered on 24.1.2012 alongwith 203 weapons before the State Govt. in the presence of the Union Home Minister.
 1. Kuki Revolutionary Army (KRA)
 2. Hmar People Convention (HPC)(D)
 3. Adivasi People's Army (APA)
 4. Santal Tiger Force (STF)
 5. Adivasi Cobra Military of Assam (ACMA)
 6. Birsa Commando Force (BCF)
 7. All Adivasi National Liberation Army (AANLA)
 8. United Kukigam Difence Army (UKDA)
 9. Kuki Liberation Army(KLA)/ Kuki Liberation Organization(KLO)

1.21 The security situation in Tripura, Assam, Nagaland and Manipur has improved with noticeable decline in incidents of violence and casualties of civilian and personnel of security forces in 2011 as compared to corresponding period in the previous year. Mizoram and Sikkim have continued to remain peaceful. Arunachal Pradesh has largely remained peaceful although there is increase in incidents of violence in some parts of the State in 2011. The States of Assam and Manipur, however, continue to account for the bulk of incidents of violence in the North Eastern Region. Meghalaya has witnessed an upswing in the incidents of violence in the year 2011.

LWE Areas:

1.22 Several Left Wing Extremist groups have been operating in some parts of the country for a few decades now. In a significant development in 2004, the People's War (PW) then operating in Andhra Pradesh and the Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCCI) then operating in Bihar and adjoining areas merged to form the CPI (Maoist). The CPI (Maoist) is the major Left Wing Extremist organisation responsible for most incidents of violence and killing of civilians and security forces and has been included in the Schedule of Terrorist Organisations along with all its formations and front organisations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The CPI (Maoist) philosophy of armed struggle to overthrow the Indian State is not acceptable in a Parliamentary democracy. The Government has given a call to the Left Wing Extremists to abjure violence and come to talks. This plea has been rejected by them, since they believe in violence as a means to achieve their objective. This has resulted in spiraling cycle of violence in many parts of India. The poor and the marginalised sections like the tribals are bearing the brunt of this violence. Many well-meaning liberal intellectuals fall prey to Maoist propaganda without understanding the true nature of Maoist insurgency doctrine which glorifies violence and believes in annihilation of the so called class enemies. Since 2007, more than 2,500 civilians have been killed by the CPI (Maoist) cadres. A majority of civilians killed are tribals, who are branded

as 'Police informers' before being brutally tortured and killed. In fact, tribals and economically underprivileged sections have been the biggest victims of the so called protracted people's war of CPI (Maoist).

1.23 The Government's approach is to deal with the Left Wing Extremism in a holistic manner, in the areas of security, development, administration and public perception. In dealing with this decades-old problem, it has been felt appropriate, after various high-level deliberations and interactions with the State Governments concerned that an integrated approach aimed at the relatively more affected areas would deliver results. With this in view, a detailed analysis of the spread and trends in respect of Left Wing Extremist violence was made and 83 affected districts in nine States have been taken up for special attention with regard to planning, implementation and monitoring various schemes. However, 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action on maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts in several ways. These include providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernisation and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF); re-imburement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States; providing helicopters for anti-naxal operations, assistance in training of State Police through the Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and the Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; assistance in community policing and civic action programmes etc. The underlying philosophy is to enhance the capacity of State Governments to tackle Maoist menace in a concerted manner. The Ministry also monitors the implementation of Integrated Action Plan for LWE Districts

and various other development and infrastructure initiatives of Government of India.

1.24 The Prime Minister chaired a meeting of Chief Ministers of Left Wing Extremist affected States on 14th July, 2010 and a number of decisions were taken to provide larger assistance to the affected States in curbing the menace of Left Wing Extremism. In pursuance, inter alia, following new initiatives have been taken.

- (i) A Unified Command has been set up in each of the States of Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Odisha, which are most affected by Left Wing Extremist violence. The Unified Command will have officers from the security establishment, besides civilian officers representing the civil administration and it will carry out carefully planned anti-naxal operations.
- (ii) The command and control setup in the Left Wing Extremist affected States of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha has been re-structured and an IG from CRPF has been posted in each of these States to work in close coordination with IG (Anti-naxal Operations) in the State.
- (iii) The Central Government has approved a new scheme to assist the State Governments for construction/strengthening of 400 fortified police stations @ ₹ 2.00 crore each in Left Wing Extremist affected districts on 80:20 basis.
- (iv) An Empowered Group of Officers has been set up at the level of Central Government to over-ride or modify existing instructions on implementation of various development programmes and flagship schemes, having regard to the local needs and conditions in Left Wing Extremist affected areas for accelerated development.

- (v) The Left Wing Extremist affected States have been asked to effectively implement the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) on priority, which categorically assigns rights over minor forest produce to Gram Sabha.

IMPORTANT SCHEMES FOR LWE AFFECTED STATES:

Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme: Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, assistance is provided for recurring expenditure relating to insurance, training and operational needs of security forces, rehabilitation of Left Wing Extremist cadres who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy of the concerned State Government, community policing, security related infrastructure for village defence committees and publicity material.

Scheme for Special Infrastructure: The Scheme was approved in the Eleventh Plan, with an outlay of ₹ 500.00 crore, to cater to critical infrastructure gaps, which cannot be covered under the existing schemes. These relate to requirements of mobility for the police/security forces by upgrading existing roads/tracks in inaccessible areas, provide secure camping grounds and helipads at strategic locations in remote and interior areas, measures to enhance security in respect of police stations / outposts located in vulnerable areas etc.

Central Scheme for assistance to civilian victims/family of victims of Terrorist, Communal and Naxal violence: The broad aim of the Scheme is to assist families of victims of terrorist, communal and naxal violence. An amount of ₹ 3.00 lakh is given to the affected family under the scheme. The assistance given to the beneficiaries of naxal violence under this scheme is in addition to ex-gratia payment of ₹ 1.00 lakh paid under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme.

Integrated Action Plan: The Planning Commission is implementing an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in 60 districts for accelerated development. The aim of this initiative is to provide public infrastructure and services in 60 affected/contagious districts. The Scheme has been extended to 18 more LWE affected districts taking the total coverage to 78 districts. A sum of ₹ 1,500.00 crore was released to the covered districts during the year 2010-11. A sum of ₹ 1,060.00 crore has been released so far (up to 31.12.2011) during the year 2011-12.

Road Requirement Plan for LWE areas: Road Requirement Plan (RRP) Phase-I was approved in February, 2009 for improvement of road connectivity in 34 most LWE affected districts in 8 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. Original RRP-I envisaged development of 5,565 km road at a cost of ₹ 7,300.00 crore. RRP-I now under implementation includes 5,477 km length of roads. The stretches for Phase-II of Road Requirement Plan have been finalized by the Ministry of Home Affairs in August, 2011 based on the priority indicated by the State Governments and the same is under consideration of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.

Scheme of Fortified Police Stations: The Ministry has sanctioned 400 police stations in 9 LWE affected States at a unit cost ₹ 2.00 crore under this scheme.

Civic Action Programme: Under this scheme financial grants are sanctioned to CAPFs to undertake civic action in the affected states. This is a successful scheme which aims to build bridges between the local population and security forces.

1.25 It is the belief of Government of India that through a combination of development and security related interventions, the LWE problem can be successfully tackled. However, it is clear that the Maoists do not want root causes like underdevelopment addressed in a meaningful manner since they resort to targeting school buildings, roads, railways, bridges, health

infrastructure, communication facilities etc. in a major way. They wish to keep the population in their areas of influence marginalized to perpetuate their outdated ideology. Consequently, the process of development has been set back by decades in many parts of the country under LWE influence. This needs to be recognised by the civil society and the media to build pressure on the Maoists to eschew violence, join the mainstream and recognise the fact that the socio-economic and political dynamics and aspirations of 21st Century India are far removed from the Maoist world-view.

Counter – terrorism:

1.26 The Government recognizes that the threat of terror has neither vanished nor receded and accordingly, various steps, commenced post 26.11.2008, have been followed up, refined and consolidated. Further, the government is committed to combat terrorism/extremism in all forms and manifestations as no cause genuine or imaginary can justify terrorism or violence in any form. Also, government is committed to ensure that perpetrators of terrorist acts, their master minds and conspirators are brought to justice and that they are prosecuted and sentenced to the fullest extent.

1.27 The Government remains committed to disturb, disrupt and dismantle the funding of terrorism. In this regard, the Central Government has frozen 46 Bank Accounts under the provisions of Section 51A of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (as amended in 2008). The dedicated cell for countering terrorist financing has also been set up in the Ministry.

1.28 The National Investigation Agency Act was enacted and notified on 31.12.2008. National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted on 31.12.2008. NIA today is functioning under a Director General with 392 posts created at various levels. Further, a branch office of NIA has been established at Hyderabad (Cyberabad), Andhra Pradesh under a Dy. Inspector General. Another branch office has been established at Guwahati. Also, orders have been issued for creation of 265 posts for branch offices of NIA at Kochi, Lucknow, Guwahati and Mumbai. The headquarters of NIA in Delhi has been

notified as 'Police Station'. 34 cases have been assigned to the Agency for investigation. Out of these cases, charge-sheets have been filed in 20 cases. 35 Special Courts have been notified in the States/UTs.

1.29 Close and continuous interaction has also been maintained at the highest level with the State Governments and they have also been urged to fill up vacancies in the State Police on a time bound basis, augment the strength of the State Police, raise Special Forces and strengthen their intelligence machinery. The Chief Ministers' Conference on Internal Security was held in February, 2011.

NATGRID:

1.30 Government has set up National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs in April, 2010. NATGRID will link data bases for conducting actionable intelligence to combat terrorism and internal security threats. As such, NATGRID has been set up to create a facility that improves India's capability to counter internal security threats. The NATGRID is conceived to be the framework which will leverage information technology to access, collate, analyse, co-relate, predict and provide speedy dissemination. NATGRID is headed by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO). 39 posts at various levels have been created. CCS approved the DPR 'in principle' on 6th June, 2011. Planning Commission has approved it as a Central Plan Scheme. EFC appraised the DPR on 23.01.2012 and recommended for approval of CCEA. CCEA note has been drafted and circulated for comments.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU:

1.31 The Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 which came into effect from 14th November, 1985 made an express provision in section 4 (3) for constituting a Central Authority for the purpose of exercising the powers and functions of the Central Government under the Act. In pursuance of this provision, Government of India constituted the Narcotics

Control Bureau (NCB) on the 17th of March, 1986. The national drug control strategy involves supply and demand reductions measures. In multi- agency approach several Central and State agencies like Customs and Central Excise, DRI, CBN, Boarder Guarding Forces, State Police, Excise, Forest Departments are empowered under the NDPS Act, 1985 to enforce and implement various provisions of the said Act, which is stringent legal framework (non-bailable offence, upto 20 years imprisonment, death penalty for the certain repeat offences, Special Courts for speedy trials etc.). International coordination in the form of bilateral agreements / MoUs on drugs related matters with other countries, controlled delivery and coordinated operations also form a strong plank in the drug controlled strategy. The Bureau has been performing the following functions:-

- (i) Collection, collation and dissemination of intelligence relating to smuggling peddling and abuse of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances, both on national and international level.
- (ii) Study of modus operandi, price structure, marketing pattern and classification of drugs and smuggling, peddling and consumption thereof so that formations are alerted and loopholes plugged.
- (iii) Coordination of actions of Central and State enforcement agencies and supplementing such actions where cases have inter-state or international ramifications.
- (iv) To act as nodal agency for liaison, cooperation and coordination at the international level with other drug law enforcement agencies and international organizations.
- (v) To have at all times a complete and detailed and up to date study on implementation of drug laws and to make recommendations to the Government from time to time for plugging loopholes and taking action where necessary.
- (vi) To make from time to time a comprehensive study of the procedures, practices, functions, conventions and understanding (both national

and international) formal or informal recognized or implied, to see their relevance to and bearing on the smuggling of the drugs.

- (vii) To study, critically, court judgments and guide complicated prosecutions proceedings launched against drug smugglers by the field formations to secure enhanced punishments.
- (viii) To receive inter-agency requests from one agency for actions by another and transmitting the same after supplying such other relevant information as may be in the possessions of the Bureau to achieve optimum result and also to supply information to the Interpol (CBI) India for transmission to the foreign member countries of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol.
- (ix) To arrange training for officers of the NCB and field formations within and outside India and to make on the spot studies at the selected centres of drug smuggling in foreign countries.
- (x) To organize conferences and meetings at the national and international level to discuss, consider and adopt counter measures to combat menace of drug smuggling.
- (xi) To gauge and assess from time to time the practical operational requirements of various fields formations and to advise the Government of whether these field formations have proper and adequate resources to meet the challenges of technological and operational means adopted by drug traffickers generally or in a particular sectors and suggest improvements.
- (xii) Complement efforts of the field formations and the Central Government with regard to implementation of the NDPS Act, 1985 and other laws on the subject.

Border Management:

1.32 In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other cross border criminal activities, Government has undertaken erection of fencing with patrol roads, floodlighting and construction of Border Out Posts (BOPs) along the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders. Most of the Indo-Pakistan border has

been covered by fencing, roads and floodlighting except for a stretch in Rann of Kutch area in Gujarat. Along the Indo-Bangladesh border, about 80% of border fencing works have been completed and the balance work, in feasible stretches, is in progress. Additional 509 Border Out Posts have been sanctioned on Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders. The construction activity in 18 BOPs has been completed and in another 105 BOPs is under way. Fencing work on Indo-Myanmar border for a stretch of 10 km have also been started.

1.33 To redress the situation of inadequate road infrastructure along the Indo-China border, the Government of India has approved the construction of 27 roads on Indo-China border at an approximate length of 804 km, with an estimated cost of ₹ 1,937.00 crore. The scheme is targeted to be completed by March, 2013. Border Roads Organization (BRO) (15 roads), Central Public Works Department (CPWD) (8 roads), National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) (2 roads) and Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HP PWD) (2 roads) are the executing agencies for the scheme. In case of one road, the Marmang - Thimbu - Mago - Chuna road in Arunachal Pradesh, the Arunachal Pradesh Rural Works Department is executing the initial stretch of 30 km from Marmang to Thimbu, under the Prime Minister's Gramin Sadak Yojana programme.

1.34 The Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders are vulnerable to anti-national, insurgent and anti-social elements. Due to inadequate road infrastructure, the SSB, the border guarding force (BGF) for these borders, has limited mobility along these borders as well as connectivity to its BOPs. Hence, there is a need for road infrastructure along these borders. Therefore, after extensive consultations amongst the GoI, the SSB and the State Governments of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam, proposals for the construction of roads along these two borders were received from these States.

1.35 Government has approved construction/upgradation of 1,377 km of strategic border roads along Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand

(173 km), Uttar Pradesh (640 km) and Bihar (564 km) and 313 km of strategic border roads along Indo-Bhutan border in the State of Assam.

1.36 On the Indo-Pakistan border, many of the BOPs in the Rann of Kutch are in remote, inaccessible and unconnected areas. Hence, there is a need for the construction of a road from Gadhuli to Santalpur joining Kutch and Patan districts. The State Government of Gujarat had therefore proposed the construction of this road in consultation with the BSF. Subsequently, the Government has approved 255 km which includes upgradation of existing 132 km road and construction of new roads to the extent of 123 km of border road along Indo-Pakistan border in the State of Gujarat.

1.37 The above schemes on Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Pak Border have been approved by the Government in November, 2010. They are scheduled for implementation from 2011-12 onwards for a period of five years. Detailed modalities for implementation of these schemes are being worked out, road-wise, with the State Governments.

1.38 Good border management is mandated by India's security concerns and to this end, it is important to put in place systems which address security imperatives while also facilitating trade and commerce. With a view to provide better management and providing all facilities in a single complex, as also for facilitation/boosting trade and security along land borders, the Government has approved the construction of 13 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at identified entry points on India's border with Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Myanmar in two phases. An allocation of ` 635.00 crore has been made for this scheme in the 11th Five Year Plan. Pre-construction activities like preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), Detailed Engineering Reports (DERs), acquisition of land etc. have been undertaken and construction of some of the ICPs has started during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

1.39 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is being implemented in 358 border blocks of 96 districts covering 17 States. In the past five years, an amount of ` 3,066.00 crore (2006-2011) has been allocated

under BADP. The allocation for 2010-11 was ` 691.00 crore, and for 2011-2012 it is ` 1003.22 crore. Funds under the programme are provided to the States for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors.

Coastal Security:

1.40 India has a coastline of 7,516.6 km running along 9 States and 4 Union Territories. A Coastal security scheme has been implemented in consultation with the State Governments of coastal States for giving focused attention to secure the coasts against illegal cross border activities of criminals and anti-national elements. Under the scheme, 73 Coastal Police Stations, 58 Out Posts and 30 Barracks were provisioned with 204 boats and vehicles. The scheme was extended till March, 2011 with an additional non-recurring outlay of ` 95.00 crore (approx.) by the Government in June, 2010. The approved outlay is ` 495.00 crore (approx.) for non-recurring expenditure and ` 151.00 crore for recurring expenditure. The scheme was implemented up to March, 2011. Following the 26/11 Mumbai incidents, the coastal security of the country has been reviewed comprehensively at various levels. Among various other measures, the coastal States/UTs have carried out vulnerability/gap analysis in consultation with the Coast Guard and firmed up their proposals for additional requirements in respect of police stations, check-posts, out-posts, vehicles, boats etc. Based on these proposals, a comprehensive scheme to be named as Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme has been approved and is under implementation from 1st April, 2011.

1.41 Various other measures to strengthen Coastal Security viz. establishment of vessel tracking and monitoring system, issuance of identity cards to fishermen, registration of all the boats, installation of transponders, issuance of Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the residents of coastal villages, and intensified patrolling on the sea are under implementation by other Ministries concerned, in close coordination with MHA.

1.42 A 'National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against Threats from the Sea' was constituted in August, 2009 under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. The Committee comprises of representatives of all the concerned Ministries/Departments/Organizations in the Government of India as well as Chief Secretaries/Administrators of the coastal States/UTs. The progress of implementation of all the major decisions in respect of the coastal security was reviewed by the National Committee in its meetings held on September 4, 2009, January 22, 2010, May 14, 2010, November 23, 2010 and July 29, 2011.

Communal Harmony:

1.43 The Government takes initiatives to instill a sense of safety, security and confidence in the minds of the people, especially those belonging to minority communities. It monitors the communal situation in the country, and takes steps to prevent disturbances, and promote harmony among various communities.

Human Rights:

1.44 The Constitution of India has provisions and guarantees for safeguarding civil and political rights. The Government of India have set up a forum for redressal of human rights violations by constituting the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and has also provided for the setting up of State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The Ministry of Home Affairs have been taking various initiatives for the spread of human rights education.

Central Armed Police Forces:

1.45 The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), and Assam Rifles are under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs. Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for raising and deploying the CAPFs. The Assam Rifles are

under the operational control of the Army, however, the raising and administrative/financial matters of Assam Rifles are the responsibility of MHA.

1.46 Among the CAPFs Border Security Force (BSF), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Indo Tibetan Border Force (ITBP) are border guarding forces deployed along the international borders of the country. The Assam Rifles is deployed along the Indo-Myanmar border under the operational control of Ministry of Defence. These Forces are also deployed for counter insurgency operations and internal security duties. The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is responsible for security to industrial establishments, important Government establishments, PSUs, private and joint sector establishments including the airports. The National Security Guard (NSG) is a task oriented force for engaging and neutralizing threats in specific situations, undertaking anti-terrorism and counter-hijacking operations in air, on land and water and also undertaking hostage rescue missions. The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is the prime force for aiding civil authorities in the States in maintaining law and order as and when the need arises. CRPF is also deployed for counter insurgency operations and 10 Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) have been created in CRPF for Anti-Naxal Operations (ANO) in LWE areas.

1.47 In the recent past, consider the security scenario, the Govt has sanctioned 116 additional Battalions in CAPFs as per the following details:-

- 38 Bns in CRPF sanctioned in 2009 to be raised during 2009-18.
- 29 Bns in BSF sanctioned in 2009 to be raised during 2009-14.
- 32 Bns in SSB sanctioned in 2010 to be raised during 2012-16
- 13 Bns in ITBP sanctioned in 2011 to be raised during 2012-13 – 2015
- 04 Bns in CISF sanctioned in 2008 & 2010 out of these 116 Bns, 36 have been raised and 21 are in the process of raising.

1.48 Four Regional Hubs of NSG have been sanctioned in 2009 at Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and Hyderabad. All the four hubs have become operational.

It has also been decided to establish one Regional Centre of NSG at Hyderabad and Government is also considering to reinforce the NSG hub at Kolkata by augmenting its strength from 241 to 460 for effective mobilization of force during crisis. Land has already been acquired at Hyderabad for establishment of NSG Regional Centre. Government of West Bengal has now agreed to provide 34.315 acres of land to NSG for augmenting the Regional Hub, Kolkata.

1.49 Ministry of Home Affairs is making its best efforts to provide adequate housing to the CAPFs. In the 11th Five Year Plan the Planning Commission approved an allocation of Rs.2500 crore for Police Housing under Residential Building (Plan). In the first four years the allocation at BE stage for Annual Plan 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 was Rs.150.00 crore, Rs.250.00 crore, Rs.270.00 crore and Rs.297.40 crore respectively. In 2011-12, an amount of Rs.487.90 crore was allocated under the scheme at BE stage which has been augmented to Rs.719.29 crore at the RE stage. The physical target during 2011-12 is to construct 2812 houses. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs.1185.00 crore has been allocated for CAPFs under this Head and approximately 4000 Nos. of houses are proposed to be constructed with the fund available under this Head.

Modernisation of Police Forces:

1.50 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a non-Plan Scheme for 'Modernisation of Police Forces' since 1969-70 towards capacity building of the State Police Forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc. Under the Scheme, assistance is provided to the State Governments in the form of grants-in-aid towards construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, for purchase of vehicles, security / surveillance / communication equipments, modern weaponry, forensic equipments, upgradation of training infrastructure, police housing etc. The Scheme has been formulated so as to

accelerate the process of modernisation in the police forces, with focused priority on States facing problems of terrorism and left wing extremism.

1.51 The annual Central allocation was enhanced by the Government to ₹ 1,645.00 crore with effect from the financial year 2005-06. 100% Central funding was being provided to 8 States (J&K and NE States except Sikkim) and 75% Central funding to the remaining 20 States until the year 2006-07. From the year 2007-08, Sikkim has also been classified as Category 'A' State making it eligible for 100% Central funding under the Scheme. The Scheme came to an end in 2010-11 and it has been extended for one more year (i.e.) financial year 2011-12. The provision for the year 2011-12 under the Scheme is ₹ 800.00 crore in the Revised Estimate (RE) stage.

Regional Institute of Correctional Administration:

1.52 To improve the quality of prison administration and also to provide training to prison personnel, the Government of India established the Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial assistance from the Centre. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh impart training to prison personnel from all over India particularly to prison personnel of neighboring states such as H.P., Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UT Chandigarh etc.

1.53 It is expected that around 30 Courses/Workshops will be conducted by the ICA Chandigarh during 2011-12 in which around 600 prison/police personnel will be trained.

1.54 In addition, an institute namely Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA), functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu, is being funded by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Home Affairs had provided a one-time grant for setting up the Institute. The State Government of West Bengal has recently set up a Regional Institute of Correctional Administration at Kolkata with the participation of North Eastern States for which Government of India has

provided one time grant during the financial year 2009-10 to the tune of ₹ 1.55 crore to the Institute.

Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003:

1.55 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 enacted by the Government of India for the repatriation of foreign nationals imprisoned in Indian jails and vice-versa to serve the remainder of their sentence in their native countries. For implementation of the Act, a treaty/agreement is required to be signed with countries having mutual interest with us in this manner.

1.56 The Government of India has so far signed agreements with the Government of U. K., Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea, Sri Lanka, Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Israel, Thailand and Maldives (15 countries). Negotiations have also been concluded with the Government of Canada, Brazil, Italy, Turkey and Bosnia & Herzegovina.

1.57 Under this Act, So far 12 Indian prisoners from Mauritius to India, 6 British Prisoners from India to U.K and 1 prisoner from UK to India have been repatriated for serving the remainder of their sentence in their respective countries.

Arms Policy:

1.58 The policy aims to regulate the proliferation of arms and ammunition in the country and also for prevention of their misuse.

Disaster Management:

1.59 India, owing to its unique geo-climatic and socio-economic condition, has been vulnerable to a large number of natural as well as human-made disasters and ranks amongst one of the most disaster prone country in the world. It is highly vulnerable to floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes, landslides, avalanches and forest fire. Disasters erode developmental gains achieved over the years. Development, therefore, cannot be sustained unless

disaster mitigation measures are made part of the development process. Out of 35 states and union territories in the country, 27 of them are disaster prone. Almost 58.6% landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity; 12% land is prone to floods and river erosion; 5,700 km out of 7,516 km is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68% of cultivable land are vulnerable to drought and hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches.

1.60 In view of the above, the Government has brought about a shift in its approach for covering all aspects of Disaster Management such as prevention, mitigation, preparedness, relief, response and rehabilitation.

1.61 In pursuance of the above approach, the Government had enacted the Disaster Management Act, 2005 on 23.12.2005. The Act provides for various institutional mechanism to frame and monitor the implementation of the Disaster Management Policies and Plans, ensuring necessary measures by the various agencies and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any Disaster or Disaster like situation.

1.62 The Central Government has constituted the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the National Executive Committee (NEC), the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) as mandated by the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

1.63 National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) has been approved by the Central Government on 22nd October, 2009. It has been prepared in pursuance of Disaster Management Act, 2005 with a vision to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response. It addresses the concerns of all the sections of the society including differently abled persons, women, children and other disadvantaged groups. Different States are also in the process of developing their own State Policy on Disaster Management on the lines of National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM).

Major Programmes/Schemes:-

- (i) National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) is first of its kind in disaster risk mitigation initiative of the Government of India. Phase-I of the Project has been approved for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha at an estimated cost of ` 1,496.71 crore to upgrade cyclone forecasting, tracking and warning systems, cyclone risk mitigation and capacity building in multi-hazard risk management.
- (ii) Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services: A Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched in November, 2009 with an outlay of ` 200.00 crore to strengthen the fire and emergency services in the country and progressively transforming the Fire Services into Multi-Hazard Response Force capable of acting as first responder in all types of emergency situations. The Central and State contribution for procurement of equipment is in the ratio of 75:25 and for north-eastern states it is in the ratio of 90:10 within the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. The scheme is being implemented in 28 states by respective State Governments.
- (iii) Revamping of Civil Defence setup through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched in April, 2009 with an outlay of ` 100.00 crore during the Eleventh Five year Plan. The objective of the Scheme is to strengthen and revitalize the Civil Defence set up in the country so as to play a significant role in disaster management and to assist the police in internal security and law and order situations while retaining their primary role. The scheme is being implemented by States/UTs.
- (iv) School Safety Programme – A Centrally sponsored National School Safety Programme was approved in June, 2011 at an estimated cost of ` 48.47 crore with the objective to promote culture of safety in schools by initiating policy level change, capacity building of officials, teachers, students and other stake holders, undertaking Information, Education and

Communication activities, promoting non-structural mitigation measures and demonstrative structural retrofitting in few Schools.

- (v) Financial assistance to Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) and other Training Institutes in States / UTs by Government of India through NIDM supports a four member faculty and two support staff besides the programme expenses of the Disaster Management Centres of the Administrative Training Institutes or other nodal institutes nominated by the states under a central sector Non-Plan Scheme (2007-12) with an outlay of ` 25.00 crore. In most of the States/UTs, such centres have been set up. Government of India has also approved in principle additional centres in 11 States and 6 Centres of Excellence on specific disasters.
- (vi) Gol-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction Programme has been launched with an outlay of \$20 million (approx. ` 100.00 crore) for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) with an objective to strengthen the institutional structure to undertake Disaster Risk Reduction activities at various levels (state, district, city, urban local body) including risks being enhanced due to climate change, and develop preparedness for recovery. The DRR Programme is under implementation in 26 states and 58 cities across the country.
- (vii) Gol-USAID Disaster Management Support Project: The Government of India has signed a Project Grant Agreement with U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The agreement for implementation of the Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project was signed in 2003. The period of the agreement has since been extended up to 2015. The total outlay of the project is USD 4.715 million (comprising of USD 420,000 for training studies, USD 500,000 for equipment and USD 3.795 million for technical assistance) and USD 5.0 million to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change.

Census Operations And Preparation of National Population Register:

1.64 The Office of the Registrar General of India and the Census Commissioner of India (ORG&CCI) has been assigned with the following functions:-

- i. To conduct decennial Population Census and collect and disseminate data on population and other demographic characteristics of the population.
- ii. To provide data on national and state level birth and death rates, fertility, mortality and other vital indicators through Sample Registration System (SRS).
- iii. To coordinate and monitor the registration of births and deaths in the country and to lay down the rules to secure the goal of cent percent registration of birth and death on current basis in the country through Civil Registration System(CRS).
- iv. To prepare National Population Register of usual residents in the country.

1.65 Besides the above, ORG&CCI has also been assigned the project of Annual Health Survey (AHS), which has been conceived at the behest of the National Commission on Population, PMO and Planning Commission to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level and to map its rate of change on a continual basis to assess the efficacy of various health interventions including those under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The AHS would, inter-alia, generate indicators such as Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Sex Ratio at Birth & host of other indicators on maternal & child care, family planning practices, etc. and changes therein on a year to year basis at appropriate level of aggregations. The AHS is being implemented in all the 284 districts of the Empowered Action Group (EAG) States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand) and Assam (henceforth referred as AHS States) and a total population of about 18.2 million and 3.6

million households is being covered under the Scheme. The funds for the scheme are being provided in the budget of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare being the Nodal Ministry.

Other Functions:

1.66 The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with matters pertaining to immigration, visa, citizenship, international cooperation to fight terrorism and organized crime at bilateral and multilateral (viz. BIMSTEC, SAARC) levels, implementation of India-Africa Forum Summit, rehabilitation of refugees and census. The Ministry is responsible for promotion of Official Language and for implementation of welfare schemes for the freedom fighters.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES:

1.67 Major programmes / schemes implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs are listed below:-

- (i) Construction of Fencing, Roads, Border Outposts and Flood lighting along the international borders.
- (ii) Schemes for Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE).
- (iii) Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF)
- (iv) Scheme for Police Housing
- (v) Modernisation of Prison Administration
- (vi) Schemes under the Registrar General of India
- (vii) Schemes for promoting the use of Official Language
- (viii) Rehabilitation Schemes/Projects
- (ix) Police Network (POLNET)
- (x) National Disaster Management / Mitigation Programmes/Projects.
- (xi) Modernisation of Fire and Emergency Services.
- (xii) Revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country.
- (xiii) Central scheme for assistance to victims of terrorist and communal violence.

- (xiv) Scheme for grant of financial assistance to states for strengthening their enforcement capability to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
- (xv) Strengthening of North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong.

CHAPTER – 2

STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATE

2.1 Of the ten Grants under Ministry of Home Affairs, only three Grants are directly controlled and administered. They are Grant No. 52 - Ministry of Home Affairs, Grant No. 54 – Police and Grant No. 55 – Other Expenditure of MHA. Information contained in this Chapter relates to details of financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected outcomes in respect of various activities/schemes covered under the above three Grants.

2.2 A substantial component of the budgeted outlays are consumed on account of establishment expenditures, which includes salary and other establishment related costs. The physical outputs in respect of such expenditures cannot be quantified in the appropriate columns of the attached proforma. However, quantified physical outputs and projected outcomes have been reflected in the case of non-establishment expenditures on specific schemes and activities.

2.3 The expenditures on such schemes/activities are incurred in a prescribed manner, by the implementing agencies concerned. Expenditure management and budgetary control orders of the Ministry of Finance issued from time to time also govern the spending profile of these activities. Regular interaction is also maintained with other Government agencies who incur expenditures on behalf of the Ministry, such as Central Public Works Department/Border Road Organisation. These agencies have their respective procedures to adhere to while executing projects on behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2.4 The endeavour of the Ministry is to ensure the overall effective utilisation of the financial resources provided in the Demands for Grants.

GRANT No. 52-MHA

(in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1.	Secretariat General Services	<p>(i) Establishment expenditure of various offices of Ministry of Home Affairs.</p> <p>(ii) To cater for the expenditures of Administrative Divisions of MHA which deal with General Services and promotion of Official Language. In addition, Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India (situated in Mumbai & Kolkata) has merged into MHA.</p>	208.00	2.00	-	<p>(i) The deliverables in respect of establishment expenditures includes various heads such as Salary, Wages, Medical Treatment, Domestic Travel Expenses, Foreign Travel Expenses, Office Expenses, Rent, Rates & Taxes, Publication, Other Administrative Expenses, Advertisement & Publicity, Minor Works, Professional Services, Other Charges, IT- Salaries, IT- Office Expenses, IT- Machinery & Equipment and Machinery & Equipment (Capital).</p> <p>(ii) As regards Department of Official Language, it is the endeavour of the Department to increase progressively, the usage of Hindi in the Government of India. Specific outputs for promotion of Official Language have been indicated in Chapter-IV.</p> <p>(iii) As regards Custodian of Enemy Property for India, situated in Mumbai & Kolkata, the allocations cater mainly to the salaries and other establishment related expenditure of the office.</p>	<p>(i to iiiii) The provision is for Secretariat expenditure of various departments under MHA. It also includes provision for Custodian of Enemy Property for India, Mumbai & Kolkata. This expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related costs.</p>	<p>Specific activities under this Grant are required to be timely processed for decision making. The endeavour is to ensure effective utilization of resources.</p>	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	National Human Rights Commission: (i) Construction of Manav Adhikar Bhavan Building. (ii) Complaint Handling Management System (CHMS)	Office Building for National Human Rights Commissions. Capacity building and establishing connectivity of the network of all the SHRCs with NHRC to ensure fast, accurate disposal of complaints without any duplication by installing CHMS in all the SHRCs.				Interior work including LAN Networking of Manav Adhikar Bhavan. Making CHMS operational in the 04 SHRCs being covered in the 2 nd phase, where it is being implemented.	Completion of all interior work including space allocation, providing & fixing of furniture items for the Officers/Units/Sections of NHRC at Manavadhikar Bhavan. LAN Networking work. Capacity building of SHRCs including installing a system of Complaint Handling which would enhance the disposal and would also have speedy retrieval of the data in various forms.	About 8-9 months. 05-06 months.	-

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
2.	Census Surveys & Statistics	Provide results of houselisting and housing census and final result of Census 2011 at national, state and district levels.	292.76	1818.00	-	(i). Tables on houses, households enities and assets. (ii) Primary Census Abstract (PCA) for India and states.	The Data published will enable Planning Commission and various Ministries etc. to take policy initiatives and formulate Schemes etc.	-	-
	(A) Improvement in Vital Statistics System	(i) <u>Civil Registration System:</u> Civil Registration System to improve and sustain the level of registration of births and deaths in the States.				(i) Improved registration of births and deaths, especially in low performing States. (ii) Availability of data on births and deaths at district level through computerization. (iii) Digitise birth death records. (iv) provide data for NPR.	Better planning of schemes/programmes of primary health, education sectors, etc. at district and state levels by State Governments	(i) Organise awareness campaign through release of advertisements in various mass electronic media; release of advertisements through print media during school admission time; and other modes of publicity. (ii) Capacity enhancement of State Governments through providing a revised training manual and training of the civil registration functionaries at different levels in various States/ UTs.	Outcome heavily depends upon involvement of States, which in turn depends on effective coordination among different departments of the respective State Government s involved in the registration of births & deaths. Linkage with NPR depends on implementation of NPR in the States.

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		<p>(ii) Sample Registration System:</p> <p>(i) Provide annual estimates of fertility and mortality indicators viz., birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, total fertility rate, institutional deliveries, medical attention at death and expectation of life at birth etc. at State and National levels;</p> <p>(ii) Conduct of Baseline survey for replacement of SRS sample;</p> <p>(iii) Generation of one time district level estimates in 2016-17 by augmenting the State/UT level samples;</p> <p>(iv) Initial and periodic refresher training to Part Time Enumerators (PTE/Supervisors);</p> <p>(v) RGI's Award to Best Field Workers under Sample Registration System;</p> <p>(vi) Automation of SRS activities through procurement of handheld device, development of software and procurement of software along with hardware, and</p>				<p>(i) Availability of annual estimates of fertility and mortality indicators viz., birth rate, death rate, IMR, TFR, institutional deliveries, medical attention at death and expectation of life at birth etc. at State and National levels separately for rural and urban areas;</p> <p>(ii) Availability of baseline information on demographic details of the usual resident population of the sample units for updating during subsequent round of HYSs;</p> <p>(iii) Availability of level estimates of fertility and mortality indicators viz., birth rate, death rate, IMR, TFR, institutional deliveries, medical attention at death and expectation of life at birth etc. at district levels separately for rural and urban areas;</p> <p>(iv) Imparting refresher training to all PTEs/Supervisors will improve performance of field functionaries and data quality under SRS;</p>	<p>(i) Enabling M/o Health & Family Welfare and State Governments to plan appropriate interventional strategies / schemes based on data on various fertility and mortality indicators and cause specific mortality by age & sex specially for maternal and child health;</p> <p>(ii) Improvement in performance of PTEs/Supervisors and quality of data;</p> <p>(iii) Reduction in time lag between collection of data and release of results;</p> <p>(iv) Generation of one time district level estimates in 2016-17 by augmenting the State/UT level samples would enable M/o Health & Family Welfare and State Governments for appropriate interventional strategies/schemes at District level.</p>	<p>(i) Continuous and retrospective recording of birth and death events and on other related information including risk factors during Half Yearly Surveys (HYSs) in the 7,597 sample units covering 1.3 million of households in all States and UTs,</p> <p>(ii) Various preliminary activities such as holding technical meetings, appointment of manpower, training etc. are to be completed in order to conduct baseline survey for all States and UTs,</p> <p>(iii) Retrospective annual survey for recording of birth and death events and on other related information including risk factors during annual survey in about 55,000 sample units covering 8.7 million of households in all States and UTs,</p>	-

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		(vii) Hiring of manpower for increase in sample size.				<p>(v) Improvement in the SRS and performance of the field functionaries by motivating through cash awards;</p> <p>(vi) To reduce time lag between collection of data and release of results by handheld device.</p>		<p>(iv) Invitation of proposals from the DCOs to plan and impart refresher training to all PTEs/Supervisors for all the SRS units,</p> <p>(v) Monitoring the work of PTEs / Supervisors during 1st and 2nd HYS, 2011 and selection of best field worker based on their performance and distribution of RGI awards to the PTEs /Supervisors for all the States/UTs by March, 2013,</p> <p>(vi) Procurement, Training and launching of handheld devices in the field for undertaking surveys,</p> <p>(vii)Initiation and selection process of an agency for development of software for all the components before the commencement of baseline survey etc.</p> <p>(viii) Initiation of recruitment process and recruitment of manpower for all the States/UTs and their placement.</p>	

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		<p>(iii) MCCD:</p> <p>(i) To assist the states in Training Medical Officers and Coders for proper assignment of Cause of death as per ICD-10.</p> <p>(ii) To improve the quality of data on causes of death,</p> <p>(iii) To support capacity building of Medical Doctors and Coders,</p> <p>(iv) To improve the coverage and content and quality of Medical Certification of cause of death.</p>				<p>(i) Availability of trained medical and statistical professionals for proper classification of cause of death as per International Classification of Diseases - 10th revision.</p> <p>(ii) Appointment of Nosologist in the Offices of Chief Registrars (Births and Deaths) for proper coordination of agencies involved in the collection and compilation of data on causes of death.</p> <p>(iii) A Standard State of Art Physician Manual on Medical Certification of cause of death for Medical Doctors and Coders.</p> <p>(iv) Discuss the problems that are associated with various aspects of implementation of the MCCD scheme.</p>	<p>(i) Generation of Reliable data on Cause - Specific Mortality on a regular basis.</p> <p>(ii) Planning for disease-specific health programmes/schemes at the Central and State levels.</p> <p>(iii) Proper allocation of financial resources by Health Ministry and State Governments for various health programmes</p>	<p>(i) Impart training to Medical Professionals and Statistical personnels for proper classification of death as per International Classification of Diseases - 10th revision.</p> <p>(ii) Inviting proposals from states for central assistance on requirement of computer systems and processing thereof.</p> <p>(iii) Persuading states for creating and filling-up the post of Nosologist.</p>	-

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	(B) GPS Satellite Based Geo-Spatial Database of Towns (Under GIS Based Town Mapping)	<p>Component-A:</p> <p>(i) To prepare detailed digital database of 4,041 statutory towns maps.</p> <p>(ii) To prepare Geo-Referenced Spatial Data Based</p> <p>(iii) To update Geo-spatial data base of 33 Capital cities.</p> <p>Component-B:</p> <p>To prepare detailed maps of growth poles of 6 Mega cities in the country.</p>				<p>(i) To collect information of towns from the government agencies in case of 37 million plus cities.</p> <p>(ii) To update the maps of 37 million plus cities showing external boundaries as per latest jurisdiction.</p>	<p>(i) To present urban built up area on the maps and disseminate census data at ward level.</p> <p>(ii) Geo-referenced spatial data base would help in proper demarcation of CEB.</p>	<p>(i) Collection of information has been completed.</p> <p>(ii) Updation work will be completed by March, 2013 in case of 37 million plus cities.</p>	-
	(C) Modernisation of Data Dissemination Activities of Census Data	Dissemination of Census 2011 provisional figures.				<p>(i) Releasing the data of Census 2011 in CDs & on internet.</p> <p>(ii) Organising data dissemination workshops on data of census 2011.</p> <p>(iii) Participation in Book Fairs for dissemination of Census 2011.</p> <p>(iv) To develop a Digital Archive of Old Census Reports & Tables.</p> <p>(v) A major initiative to disseminate Census 2011 results will be to present the results and selected reports in Hindi and 12 other major languages.</p> <p>(vi) Set up Workstations in 20 Universities/Institutes.</p>	Making available census 2011 results in a user friendly manner to data users.	To conduct activities in prescribed manner.	-

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						(vii) The exercise of sensitization of the school's students has already been taken up at the time of Census 2011. Now, with the release of Census 2011 results, the same exercise needs to be carried out for 640 districts in the country wide.			
	(D) Setting up of Training Unit	<p>(i) Training of present officials of ORGI and the Directorates for capacity building and enhancement of analytical skills.</p> <p>(ii) Training of the newly recruited officials and acquaint them through an orientation programme about the working of the different divisions of the Office of the RGI.</p> <p>(iii) Special trainings to train these officials for the 2011 Census data analysis.</p>				<p>Imparting training to officers and employees of ORGI and Directorates by holding training programmes.</p>	<p>(i) Enhancement of understanding and analytical skills of officers and employees of ORGI and Directorates.</p> <p>(ii) Develop the competency in the Officers to pay their responsibility for the use of 2011 Census data successfully.</p>	-	-
	(E) Mother Tongue Survey of India	<p>(i) The rationalization and linguistic identification of unclassified mother tongue returns of Census 2011.</p> <p>(ii) Linguistic Survey of already classified Mother Tongue returns.</p>				<p>(i) Mother Tongue Survey of 50 classified Mother Tongues using non-linguists as field worker with full videography.</p> <p>(ii) Transcription of audio-video language data into International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) by trained transcribers.</p>	<p>The information on rationalized and classified mother tongues would provide valuable insights to linguistic under currents, language movement and linguistic aspirations of the people.</p>	<p>(i) Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee (Language) for determining the Mother Tongues to be taken up for survey.</p> <p>(ii) Training of non-linguistic field workers into language data collection.</p> <p>(iii) Field data collection using</p>	-

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						<p>(iii) Data analysis and Supervision by trained Linguists.</p> <p>(iv) Report writing by Linguist scholars/ Professors.</p> <p>(v) Preservation of video data and transcribed data for future use.</p>	<p>videography.</p> <p>(iv) Transcription of audio-video data into IPA.</p> <p>(v) Data analysis, Supervision and Report writing by trained linguists.</p>		
	(F) National Population Register	<p>(i) Scheme for creation of NPR for coastal villages:</p> <p>Creation of Database of usual residents in 3,331 coastal villages.</p> <p>(ii) Scheme for creation of NPR for the Country:</p> <p>Creation of National Database of all usual residents in the country</p>				<p>(1) The data collection as well as printing of Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) has been completed in respect of 3,331 coastal villages of the maritime States/UTs, namely Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, West Bengal and Maharashtra.</p> <p>(2) The production and personalization of identity (smart) cards has commenced for these areas and more than 1,00,000 cards have been produced so far.</p> <p>(1) Data Entry (in English and the Regional language) has been completed for more than 22 crore persons.</p> <p>(2) Publicity.</p> <p>(3) The Capture of biometrics using UIDAI enrolment software, is in progress in the States of</p>	<p>Creation of NPR in 3,331 coastal villages and issuance of identity (smart) cards to usual residents in these villages.</p> <p>Creation of National Database of all usual residents in the country.</p>	-	-

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						<p>Manipur, Nagaland and Delhi (NDMC Area), Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. As on date, biometrics have been captured for more than 65 lakh persons.</p> <p>(4) Printing of LRUR.</p> <p>(5) Payment of honorarium to field functionaries.</p> <p>(6) Setting up of NPR Cell in DCOs.</p> <p>(7) Development of Technology.</p>			
3.	<p>Central Hindi Training Institute</p> <p>(A) Subordinate Office</p> <p>Provide training for :</p> <p>(i) Hindi Language</p> <p>(ii) Hindi Typing</p> <p>(iii) Hindi Stenography</p>	<p>To provide training for learning Hindi Language, Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography to the Central Government employees so that they may have working knowledge of Hindi for use in offices.</p>	40.61	15.00	-	<p>(i) Training to 12,053 employees in Hindi Language.</p> <p>(ii) Training to 1,665 employees in Hindi typing.</p> <p>(iii) Training to 244 employees in Hindi stenography.</p>	<p>(i) Increased number of employees having working knowledge of Hindi.</p> <p>(ii) Availability of adequate number of Hindi typists.</p> <p>(iii) Availability of adequate number of Hindi stenographers.</p>	During the year.	<p>(i) Lack of adequate participants due to reluctance of the offices to nominate/ relieve their employees for training.</p> <p>(ii) Non-availability of class-rooms facility equipped with adequate number of participants.</p>

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	<p>Central Translation Bureau</p> <p>(B) Subordinate Office</p> <p>(i) Provide translation of documents</p> <p>(ii) Provide training in translation</p>	To provide Hindi translation of codes, manuals, forms, procedural literature etc. in the Central Government offices and to give training for translation from English to Hindi.				<p>(i) Hindi translation – 23,200 standard pages.</p> <p>(ii) Quarterly translation training programme – 8 (79 trainees).</p> <p>(iii) 21 - day translation training programme – 01 (55 trainees).</p> <p>(iv) Short terms translation training course. Programme – 06 Trainees - 143</p> <p>(v) Advanced / Refresher translation training course. Programme – 03 Trainees – 72</p> <p>(vi) Training under National Training Policy. Programme – 02 Trainees - 32</p>	<p>(i) Availability of codes and manuals in bilingual form.</p> <p>(ii) – (vi) Strengthening/ improvement in translation facilities.</p>	During the year.	<p>(i) Targets may not be achieved fully due to vacant posts and non-availability of freelancer translators on remuneration fixed by the Government.</p> <p>(ii) Trainees under quarterly training programmes may fall short of target due to reluctance of the offices in nominating/ relieving their employees for the training.</p>

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	<p>Technical Cell (Deptt. of OL)</p> <p>(i) Provide training for use of computers in Hindi.</p> <p>(ii) Develop Language Computing Application Tools.</p> <p>(iii) Technical Conferences/ Seminars.</p> <p>(iv) Development of on-line system for submission of quarterly progress report and other reports/information for close and effective monitoring of official language policy & functioning of subordinate offices/ centres of Department of Official Language.</p>	<p>Train employees for use of computers in Hindi.</p> <p>Develop such tools for use of Hindi on computers as may be useful for associating Hindi with modern technology.</p> <p>Provide information regarding bilingual electronic equipment and softwares so that they may use the facilities available for use of Hindi.</p> <p>Close & continuous implementation of monitoring of official language policy</p>				<p>(i) 5 day training programme – 19.</p> <p>(ii) Development of on-line examination system for Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya.</p> <p>(iii) E-Mahashabdakosha for additional 07 domains, namely agriculture, banking & finance, health, legal, IT, education & tourism.</p> <p>(iv) Instruments in the mailing of Mantra, Vachantar & Pravachak.</p> <p>(v) Development of on-line system for submission of quarterly progress report and other reports.</p>	<p>Facilitate effective working on computers in Hindi.</p> <p>Acceleration in the progress in increasing the use of Hindi in Central Government offices.</p>	<p>During the year.</p> <p>During the year.</p>	-

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	<p><u>Implementation of Official Language Policy of the Union</u></p> <p>(i) Regional Implementation Offices (Department of Official Language)</p> <p>(01 office under Plan and 7 offices under Non-Plan).</p> <p>(ii) Give awards for promoting official use of Hindi + 04 Regional Conferences/ Seminars + expenditures on 274 TOLICs.</p>	<p>Ensure compliance of Official Language Policy in Central Government offices, Banks, Public Sector Undertakings etc.</p> <p>Give away awards for outstanding performance in official use of Hindi.</p>				<p>(i) Inspections of 877 central government offices to ensure implementation of Official Language Policy.</p> <p>(ii) Distribution of Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha awards 2007-08/Regional Awards (in 08 regions)/Rajiv Gandhi National Gyan Vigyan Maulik Pustak Lekhan Award - 07-08.</p> <p>(iii) 219 meetings of TOLICs.</p> <p>(iv) 32,196 offices/ sections were notified up to December, 2011 under rule 10(4) of the O.L. Act, 1963</p>	<p>(i) Better implementation of Official Language Policy.</p> <p>(ii) Promotion of Rajbhasha.</p> <p>(iii) Implementation of Official Language Policy.</p>	continuing	Nil
	<p><u>Publicity and Propagation of Hindi as official language (Department of Official Language).</u></p>	<p>To promote and publicize the use of Hindi.</p>				<p>Promote Rajbhasha Hindi through electronic and other relevant/popular medium of publicity.</p>	<p>Better awareness about Official Language and its policy.</p>	-	<p>Non-allocation/availability of adequate funds / resources needed to spread the message to the target group.</p>

(` in crore)

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4.	Payment to State Governments for Administration of Central Acts and Regulations	The budget provision includes provision for administering the Citizenship Act, Registration and Surveillance of Foreigners and other Acts/Rules & Regulations.	139.03	0.00	-	The allocation is meant for reimbursement to State Governments of the establishment expenditure incurred by them on employees in administering Central Acts.	The outcome of this allocation is to administer Central Acts and related Rules and Regulations.	Re-imbursement is done as and when demands are raised by State Governments.	-
5.	Reimbursement to States for Civil Defence	The Government of India is responsible for formulating Civil Defence policy and for coordinating and supervising measures taken to implement it. Expenditure on raising, training and equipping is shared between the Centre and the State Governments as per the existing financial policy. The Civil Defence Act, 1968 is applicable throughout the country, but the CD Organization is raised only in such areas/towns/districts which are considered vulnerable to enemy attacks and disaster point of view. Till 2009, the Civil Defence activities were restricted to the municipal limits of the 225 categorized Civil Defence towns. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country. 100 multi - hazard prone districts have been included for strengthening	21.42	75.00	-	The central financial Reimbursements to States are meant for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising, training and equipping volunteers in 225 categorized Civil Defence Districts including 100 Multi Hazard Prone districts. During the year 2011-12, ` 3,31,49,482.00 has been released to State Governments as on date against the allocated budget of ` 10.00 crore. At present claims worth an amount of ` 3,65,36,320.00 are being processed. Utilization Certificate is not applicable under this Non-Plan Scheme.	(a) Central assistance would help in imparting better training and equipping of Civil Defence Volunteers. It will also help in generating greater awareness of civil defence measures undertaken by the government. (b) This allocation would help to strengthen and revamp Civil Defence set up in country.	Processing of the reimbursement claims is linked to demands raised for reimbursements by the State Governments. Reimbursements would be made during the course of financial year.	Likely increase in the strength of CD volunteers and the total expenditure on training and equipping the larger number of CD volunteers.

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		<p>of Civil Defence set up which has been launched in the year 2009-10 during the 11th Five Year Plan.</p> <p>Roles / Objectives of raising Civil Defence are as under:-</p> <p>During times of war, emergencies and during natural / manmade disasters, the Civil Defence organization has the vital role of guarding the hinterland, supporting the armed forces, mobilizing the citizens and helping civil administration for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saving life; • Minimizing damage to property; • Maintaining continuity in production; • Keep up the high morale of public; • Enhanced capacity to deal with the adverse situation; and • Assisting the community in providing rescue & relief during and after disasters. 							
	Revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country	The overall objective of the scheme is to strengthen and revitalize the CD set up in the country so as to play significant role in disaster management and assisting the police in internal security and law and order situation while retaining their primary role.				<p>The project will have following deliverables:-</p> <p>(a) Renovation/up-gradation of 17 existing States Training Institutes.</p> <p>(b) Procurement of equipment and transport for State Training Institutes.</p>	<p>(a) Renovation / Upgradation of identified existing training institute commenced.</p> <p>(b) Construction work of infrastructure for new training institutes commenced.</p>	Processing of the allocations for this activity is linked to demands raised by the State Governments. The Government of India has decided to renovate / upgrade the state training institutes and also upgrade	Increase in the cost of training facilities, cost of equipment and cost of construction & infrastructure.

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		<p>The project will have the following outcomes:-</p> <p>CD institutes created in 10 states, renovated in 17 states and CD organizations revamped in States and at the district level.</p>				<p>(c) Construction of 9 New States Training Institutes.</p> <p>(d) Up-gradation of 100 Civil Defence Districts. Procurement of transport & equipment for 100 Civil Defence districts.</p> <p>(e) Completion of Pilot project to involve Civil Defence machinery to deal with internal security and law & order situation in 40 towns.</p> <p>(f) Publicity & awareness - Civil Defence / Disaster Management amongst the general public.</p> <p>(g) Reorientation of Civil Defence from town centric to district centric, monitoring and training exercise/camps etc.</p>	<p>(c) Provisioning of equipment and transport for existing training institutes.</p> <p>(d) Up-gradation of CD set up and transformation from town centric to district centric.</p> <p>(e) Completion of training of 214 Master Trainers & 4,280 CD volunteers under the pilot project involving Civil Defence in community policing, internal security and law & order situation and employment of volunteers for the intelligence gathering tasks.</p> <p>(f) Reorientation programme, monitoring and training exercises/camps will be commenced.</p> <p>(g) Awareness Programme on Civil Defence and disaster Management will be launched.</p>	100 multi-hazard prone districts.	

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	Strengthening of Fire & Emergency services in the Country	The overall objective of the Scheme is to strengthen/modernize the Fire and Emergency Services in the country and progressively transforming it into a multi-hazard response service capable of activity as First Responder in all types of emergencies.				Fire Services will be well equipped with modern technology to respond efficiently to any emergent situation.	(i) Response time reduced reasonably. (ii) Outreach of Fire Service particularly at district level increased. (iii) Capability for responding to fire fighting and rescue operations enhanced. (iv) Morale of Fire Services boosted. (v) Loss to life and property reduced.	(i) MHA issued administrative approval of the scheme on 10 th November, 2009. High Power Committee and Technical Committee to finalize specifications constituted. (ii) During current financial year 2011-12 ₹ 100.00 crore was allotted out of which ₹ 77.59 crore have been already utilized.	₹ 52.00 crore additional funds have been asked under RE 2011-12. Depending on what amount is finally sanctioned the remaining will get added in the plan budget 2012-13.
	Upgradation of National Fire Service College, Nagpur.	The overall objective of the scheme is to enhance the capacity of the college to meet the requirements of specialized professional training in all aspects namely fire prevention, fire protection and fire fighting, rescue, specialized emergency response in the event of disaster and also to cater for research documentations and consultancy requirements in the field.				Increased training capacity of the college. Updated professional training curriculum. Conversion of three years BE (Fire) course into regular four year degree course. Procurement of training aids and modern equipments.	(i) Capability for responding to fire fighting and rescue operations enhanced. (ii) Morale of Fire Services boosted. (iii) Loss to life and property will be reduced.	Progress is linked with the availability of funds.	The progress of the Scheme will depend on timely availability of funds.

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
6.	Reimbursement to States for Home Guards & for Deployment of Home Guards during Parliament and State Assembly Elections	<p>Home Guards are raised by States/UTs. under their respective Acts. The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the Policy with regard to the role, target, strength, raisings, training, equipping, and other important areas of Home Guards Organizations. Expenditure on Home Guards is paid by the Employing Department / Organization. Expenditure on raising, training & equipping is shared between the centre and the state governments as per the existing financial policy.</p> <p>Roles / Objectives of raising and maintaining Home Guards are as under:-</p> <p>(a) Serve as an auxiliary to the police and assist in maintaining internal security.</p> <p>(b) Assist the community in any kind of emergency on air raid, a fire, a flood, an epidemic and so on.</p> <p>(c) Organize functional units to provide essential services such as motor transport, pioneer and engineer groups, fire brigades, nursing and first aid, operation of water and power supply in installation etc.</p>	39.00	0.00	-	<p>The central financial reimbursements to States are meant as an incentive to States/UTs for raising training and equipping of Home Guards. During the current financial year 2011-12, the budget of ` 37.38 crore has been allotted for the reimbursement of claims to the State Governments. Out of which ` 26.68 crore have been already released. At present bills worth an amount of ` 10.70 crore are being processed.</p> <p>Out of ` 2.00 crore allocated for Deployment of Home Guards for election duty (Lok Sabha & Vidhan Sabha) under Grant No.52 - MHA Major Head 3601 (Grant-in-aid to State Government) for the financial year 2011-12, no funds have been released. The claims received from various states had some discrepancies. Clarification sought from the state governments are yet to be received. Utilization Certificates are not applicable under this non plan scheme.</p>	Supplement the States/ UT's police forces for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property and to guard international borders along with BSF. This allocation would help to strengthen police forces of States/UTs as well as guarding International Border along with the BSF.	Processing is linked to demands raised for reimbursements by State Governments	-

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		(d) Promote communal harmony and give assistance to the administration in protecting weaker sections of the society. (e) Participate in socio-economic and welfare activities such as adult education, health and hygiene, development schemes and such other tasks as are deemed useful.							
7.	Other items	Budget provision includes provisions for Zonal Councils, Inter State Council Sectt., National Fire Service College, Special Commission of Inquiry, Contribution to ICPO, Interpol and U.N. Convention on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, up-gradation of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, up-gradation of NCDC into a college of excellence.	94.87	9.01	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditures.			
8.	Lump sum provision for project/ schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim	The allocation is meant for utilization in N.E. Region and Sikkim by office of the Registrar General of India for 'Census' purposes.	0.00	220.00	-	The allocation of funds is for preparation of National Population Register (enumeration for National Identity Cards) for the people of North Eastern States including Sikkim.	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 52-MHA			835.69	2139.01	-		-	-	

GRANT NO. 54-POLICE

(` in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1.	Central Reserve Police Force	Assisting the state governments in the maintenance of Law and Order and performance of various internal security duties.	9305.10	2.00	-	<p>During the year 2011, 64,823 personnel were trained on different skills on anti terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme.</p> <p>CRPF was able to apprehend 2,265 militants/naxals and killed 120 (as on December, 2011).</p> <p>CRPF also organized 4,668 numbers of community interactive programmes in their area of operation viz. medical camps, schools under civic action programme, training programme for school children, villagers and other community interactive programme.</p>	Will strength the security of the country by improving law and order situation of the country.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the force.	-
2.	National Security Guard	Combat terrorism in all forms and take specific action under terrorist attack.	501.20	0.00	-	3,522 number of personnel were trained for combat terrorism in all forms and specific action under terrorist attack during 2011 (excluding other training).	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the force.	
3.	Border Security Force	Keeping vigil along the Indo-Pak & Indo-Bangladesh borders and providing support to internal security in counter insurgency / anti terrorist operations.	8561.58	5.00	-	<p>In BSF a total of 39,065 personnel were trained in 2011 on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme.</p> <p>During the year nearly 207 criminals/ terrorists/ naxal were apprehended by BSF.</p>	Will help to modernize and strengthen the effectiveness of the force.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the force.	
4.	Indo Tibetan Border Police	Keeping vigil along the Indo-China border and providing support to internal security in counter insurgency/ anti terrorist operations.	2430.75	2.00	-	<p>During 2011 (Jan to Oct) 10,466 ITBP personnel were trained.</p> <p>128 numbers of criminals/terrorists/ naxal were apprehended during the year.</p>	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the force.	

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
5.	Central Industrial Security Force	Providing security to critical and vital installations, PSUs, VIPs and important monuments of national / international heritage.	3564.01	0.00	-	During the year 2011, 18,278 personnel were trained in CISF on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme. Nearly 1,440 numbers of criminals/ terrorists/ naxal were apprehended during 2011 by CISF.	Will help to modernize and strengthen the effectiveness of the force.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the force.	
6.	Assam Rifles	Assam Rifles provides security of International Border with Myanmar besides assisting in Internal Security in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura to contain terrorism and insurgency.	2962.55	4.00	-	During the year 2011, 18,892 personnel were trained on different skills on anti-terrorism, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme by Assam Rifles.	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization..	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the force	
7.	Sashastra Seema Bal	Keeping vigil along the Indo-Nepal and Indo Bhutan borders and providing support to internal security in counter insurgency/ anti terrorist operations and performing other internal security duties.	1897.28	2.00	-	During 2011, in SSB a total of 17,790 personnel were trained on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare, IT and Management related and other training programme. During the year SSB organized 3,876 numbers of community interactive programmes in their area of operation viz. medical camps, schools under civic action programme, training programme for school children, villagers and other community interactive programme. During the year 3,958 criminals/ terrorists/ naxal were apprehended by SSB.	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization..	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the force	

(` in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
8.	Departmental Accounting Organisation of CAPFs	The allocation is meant for re-organized PAOs of Central Armed Police Forces under an integrated administrative and functional control.	67.81	0.00	-	Monthly and Annual financial statement for the Grant.	The organization would ensure timely disbursements and would bring out monthly and annual financial statements.	During the course of the financial year.	-
9.	National Intelligence Grid	The allocation is meant for utilization for linking data bases for combating terrorism by NATGRID.	0.00	364.80	-	Improve capability to counter internal security threats.	Lay the basic foundation for development of NATGRID tool.	During the course of the financial year.	-
10.	Land Ports Authority	The provision is for setting up of Land Ports Authority of India to put in place systems which addresses security imperatives and for the development and management of facilities for cross border movement of passengers and goods at designated points along the international borders of India and the connected matters.	10.70	0.00	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditures.	Own, develop and manage ICPs/land ports.	During the course of the financial year.	-
11.	Intelligence Bureau	Budget provision includes expenditure on establishment, travel expenses, machinery and equipment etc.	1073.00	0.00	-	The expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related matters. .	The outcome will be in shape of framing of policies and their implementation / monitoring as per Charter of the Ministry.	The activity is conducted as per the I.B.'s Charter.	-

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12.	Bureau of Immigration: Modernisation of Immigration and Registration functions IVFRT:	(i) The objective is to ensure faster immigration clearance as well as capturing of data from the Machine Readable Zone of Passports & Visa. (ii) Objective is to scan details of passenger from D/E cards for creation of data base for the purpose of analysis for operational and MoT requirements. (iii) In the absence of Scanning System at ICPs as above at (ii) there is a huge backlog of D/IE Cards entry. This needs to be cleared on priority. (iv) For keeping surveillance at the Immigration area from intelligence & security point of view.	135.28	0.00	-	Procurement & installation of 417 PRMs i.e. replacement of six years old PRMs (352) & new PRMs for new/additional counters (65). Installation of scanning system at 16 ICPs. Clearance of Data Entry of backlog D/E Cards. Installation of CCTV System at 6 new Airports (Trivandrum, Calicut, Cochin, Goa, Lucknow and Ahmedabad) & Registration at 6 FRROs i.e. Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Amritsar, Hyderabad and Bangalore Different modules of IVFRT Project.	Completed. Completed. NIC to indicate.	September, 2012 September, 2012 March, 2013 March, 2013 March, 2013	-
13.	Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)	The provision is for secretariat expenditure of Narcotics Control Bureau (both Hqrs., 3 DDG(R) offices & field units i.e. 13 Zonals, 1 RIU & 11 Intelligence Cells)	47.81	0.00	-	The deliverables in respect of establishment related expenditures cannot be quantified. Seizures of illicit drugs and arrests cannot be predicted. However, details of seizures of drugs and arrest of persons in the recent past have been indicated in Chapter-IV	(1) Strengthening capabilities of NCB both as enforcement and coordination agency. (a) Upgradation of intelligence set up in NCB. (b) Upgradation of surveillance technology. (c) Construction of new NCB offices and residential accommodation.	3 phase i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. 3 phase i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13.	(1) (i) Multi agency approach dependant on close coordination with other concerned Ministries and State Governments in respect of matters relating to drug abuse. (ii) Funds availability.

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							<p>(d) Purchase of land for Zones.</p> <p>(e) Enhanced coordination.</p> <p>(2) Strengthening capabilities of State Governments / UTs in controlling drug trafficking and abuse.</p> <p>(3) Implementing obligations under International / UN Conventions Protocols, ratified by Government of India, in respect of counter measures against illicit trafficking of narcotics drugs.</p> <p>(4) Increased international cooperation.</p>	<p>Continuous process.</p> <p>5 year scheme (2009-2014)</p> <p>This activity is administered under close supervision.</p> <p>Continuous process.</p>	<p>(2) (i) Funds availability. (ii) Lesser priority for a few states.</p> <p>(3) Problem in getting data from DCGI/State Drug Controllers.</p> <p>(4) Varied international interests and diplomatic relations vis-à-vis India.</p>
14.	National Investigation Agency	The Provision is for meeting the establishment related expenditure of 'National Investigation Agency (NIA), established under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs by an act of Parliament.	64.84	0.00	-	The allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditure with the aim to make National Investigation Agency fully functional.	The National Investigation Agency would be fully functional by way of filling up of the sanctioned posts, creating facilities required for professional investigation of the cases assigned to it.	-	-
15.	Institute of Medical Science of CAPFs	The Provision is for meeting the establishment related expenditure of Institute of Medical Science of CAPFs.	0.80	0.00	-	The allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditure with the aim to set up the Institute of Medical Science of CAPFs.	Construction of infrastructure for the Institute of Medical Science of CAPFs could be initiated by way of acquiring land and payment of salary for the Project Supervisor.	-	-

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16.	Education, Training and Research	Covers expenditure on Training Institutions such as Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, North-Eastern Academy, Shillong, Central Detective Training School; National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science; Bureau of Police Research and Development.	149.18	109.80	-	Greater reliability and effectiveness of CPOs in discharging their duties. Includes provision for establishment of Central Police Training College Bhopal & two more Central Detective Training Schools, BPR&D HQrs as well as for training interventions and R&D in BPR&D. This also includes provision for North Eastern Police Academy for training of police personnel of North Eastern States.	Greater effectiveness in the performance of the responsibilities of the CPOs and state police through better training & research. Providing basic training to NE Public personnel (from ASI to Deputy SP).	In accordance with the training programme of the respective training institutions.	-
17.	Criminal Investigation and Vigilance	This covers expenditure on Central Forensic Science Laboratories and Government Examiner of Questioned Documents. The provision is also for modernization of Central Forensic Science Laboratories & Government Examiners of Questioned Documents with emphasis on human resources development and Research and Development schemes, establishment of Regional Forensic Laboratories and DNA Centre.	48.21	30.40	-	The expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related expenditure on Directorate of Forensic Science; Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CBI) and Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSL) and Government Examiner of Question Documents (GEQD) so as to improve their capabilities. The plan components are for modernization of Central Forensic Science Laboratories & Government Examiners of Questioned Documents.	For enhancing the investigation capabilities of CFSL as well as GEQD.	-	-

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18.	Inter-State Police Wireless Scheme – POLNET Scheme	Directorate of Coordination, Police Wireless (DCPW) is entrusted with the responsibility for coordinating the Inter-State Police Telecommunication activity by setting up a separate network through Police Net (POLNET) throughout the country up to the Thana level for providing foolproof communication including national disasters.	60.69	14.00	-	The allocations are meant for the payment of the equipments of the POLNET Project.	Reliable and efficient communication network.	Allocation would be fully utilized during the year for the desired objectives.	-
19.	National Crime Records Bureau	The provision is for collecting/compiling and presentation of Data related to various types of crimes occurring in the country.	16.67	0.00	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified.	-	-	-
20.	Delhi Police	The non plan allocations are for maintenance and enforcement of law and order in National Capital Region of Delhi. 1. Modernization of Traffic and Communication Network of Delhi Police (i) Road Safety Cell for providing adequate facility to the vehicle owners and pedestrian and adopting latest technology for traffic and prevention of crime in Delhi. (ii) Developing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega cities and Model Traffic System.	3565.33	41.50	-	The non plan expenditure caters for establishment related expenditure. The deliverables cannot be quantified as the allocations are for the development of road safety system and for adoption of latest technology. Providing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega cities and Model System of Traffic.	To meet establishment related expenditure of Delhi Police. Providing adequate facility to the vehicle owners and pedestrian and adopting latest technology for better traffic management and prevention of crime control in Delhi. The motorists will be benefited from increased safety, better technology optimum information and reduced travel time. After completion of tendering process the case is under submission to MHA for final decision.	-	-

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		<p>(iii) Traffic Signals / Blinkers</p> <p>Installation of optimum numbers of traffic signals/blinkers at important corridors.</p> <p>2. Delhi Police Building Programme:</p> <p>The scheme Delhi Police Building Programme is primarily meant for providing Residential/ Office Buildings to maximum number of Delhi Police personnel and to own regular buildings for all Police Stations/Offices of Delhi Police.</p> <p>3. Induction of latest Technology and Capacity Building:</p> <p>This scheme consists of two components:-</p> <p>(i) Induction of latest technology in Delhi Police:</p> <p>In order to upgrade the level of efficiency and effectiveness of Delhi Police it is felt essential</p>				<p>Signals and Blinkers are to be installed for smooth traffic flow.</p> <p>The construction work of two P.S namely Mukherjee Nagar, P.S Punjabi Bagh, and 8 Police Posts namely P.P Sector-15, Rohini, Sukhdev Vihar, C-Block Janakpuri , Yamuna Vihar, Maurya Enclave, Pocket-IV Sub city Dwarka Bindapur, Sector-2 Rohini, Kondli Gharoli is under way. Besides, the expenditure on major works/extra ordinary repairs of Office Buildings and Residential Buildings are also incurred from Plan Head allocations for upkeep and maintenance of these buildings. Apart from above, the construction work of 13 new projects likely to be started from 2012-13.</p> <p>(i) Procurement of equipments including security equipments, equipments for crime branch, up-gradation of existing equipments of mobile crime teams and</p>	<p>The aim to install signals and blinkers.</p> <p>The construction work 80% of P.S Mukherjee Nagar, 40% of P.P Sukhdev Vihar, 3% of P.P Maurya Enclave and 3% of P.P Sector-2 Rohini have been completed by 31.12.2011 and the work is in full swing. The tender process are under way in respect of 4 Police Posts, C-Block Janak Puri, Sector-15, Rohini, Yamuna Vihar and Kondli Gharoli. Besides, the release of Building Plan of one P.S & Staff Quarters Punjabi Bagh and Police post Pocket-IV, Sub-City Dwarka Bindapur are at final stage. The expenditure on major works/extra ordinary repairs under Office Buildings and Residential Buildings are also incurred from Plan Head allocations for upkeep and maintenance of these buildings.</p> <p>(i) This will help Delhi Police in upgrading the level of efficiency and effectiveness in traffic control and management, providing security and controlling</p>		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
		<p>to use the latest technology for traffic control and prevention of crime in Delhi.</p> <p>(ii) Up-gradation of Training in Delhi Police.</p> <p>To provide infrastructure for the upgradation of training.</p> <p>4. Public Private Partnership initiative on Delhi Police Housing:</p> <p>The aim is to undertake the work through Public Private Partnership (PPP Mode).</p>				<p>bomb disposal squads as well as development of human resources through training.</p> <p>(ii) The purpose is for optimum development of human resources through training. Special emphasis is being made to structural modification of Libraries by installation of Split ACs, modernization of Auditorium, Smart Class Rooms by providing smart Chairs, Tables Chairs for DANIPS trainees. Providing Computer Labs for PTC and PTS.</p> <p>Delhi Police has also initiated the process to construct 5,202 staff quarters at Dheerpur and construction of New Police Headquarters Building at Parliament Street through PPP Mode.</p>	<p>crime.</p> <p>(ii) This will help Delhi Police in developing human resources by imparting training compatible with the growing challenges.</p> <p>The process to construct 5,202 staff quarters at Dheerpur and new Police Headquarters Building at Parliament Street are underway.</p>		
21.	Other Police Expenses	The provision is for Tear Smoke Unit under Border Security Force, production of Cryptographic documents and charges paid to other Government Departments.	47.41	0.00	-	Separate provisions for 'Training & Development' and 'Infrastructure for e-governance' have also been kept.	-	-	-
22.	Welfare Grants	Welfare grant given to all the personnel of Central Police Organisations for their welfare.	75.00	0.00	-	<p>Welfare grant allocated will be utilized on the following priority:-</p> <p>(i) 1st Priority – Payment of Ex-gratia to NOKs of the deceased CPFs personnel killed while on duty including J&K police personnel and IR Bn. Personnel;</p>	-	No time limits can be prescribed. However, fund will be fully utilized by the end of financial year.	Grant is utilized for payment of Ex-gratia compensation to the NOK of deceased and other welfare activities of CMPF personnel which boosts their morale.

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						(ii) 2 nd Priority – Release of Special welfare grant of ₹ 7.00 crore as already approved by FA(Home) against 75% of sale proceed of deposited amount of Empty Fire Cartridge (EFC); (iii) 3 rd Priority – Release of grant for implementation of Action Plan on prevention HIV/AIDS amongst CPFs personnel and stress related courses etc. and (iv) 4 th Priority – Normal Welfare Grant (NWG) for the Welfare activities of CAPF Personnel.			
23.	Research	Expenditure incurred on research.	1600.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Assistance to States	Central Assistance to State Govts. for Security Related Expenditure; Modernisation of all Police Forces, Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremist affected States, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS), assistance to counter insurgency and anti terrorist schools and India Reserve Battalions.	2032.54	620.00	-	The allocation will help to extend Central assistance to States to carry on their police modernization efforts on a continuing basis. The funds for 2010-11 are being used for construction of 385 police station buildings and 1,554 houses for subordinate police personnel. Besides this, a large number of weaponry items such as 6,cf542 no. of INSAS, 6,218 no. of AK-47, 28,524 Glock pistols etc. have been requisitioned / obtained by the State governments using MPF funds. (i) Hardware and connectivity in more than 80% Police Stations and Higher Offices.	To increase the effectiveness, reliability as well as capabilities of the State Police Forces to counter emerging challenges of naxalism, terrorism, left-wing extremism and counter violence and maintain law and order. (i) Rollout of Core Application Software across all the States.	(i) Rollout of Application Software by April/May, 2012.	

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		The Central Govt. reimburses a part of the expenditure incurred by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir on security related activities fighting terrorism. Assistance to Himachal Pradesh is to prevent spill over of terrorism from J&K.				<p>(ii) Customization of CAS across all States/UTs.</p> <p>(iii) Completion of capacity building training for >75% personnel.</p> <p>(iv) On boarding of vendors for specialized solutions and infrastructure.</p> <p>(v) Completion of development/customization of CAS Software.</p> <p>Expenditure on security related operations are intended to supplement the activities of the State Governments.</p>	<p>(ii) Implementation of "Bundle of Services" by Sis in States/UTs.</p> <p>(iii) Connectivity to all Police Stations.</p> <p>Financial assistance from Central Government by way of reimbursement of security related expenditure has made the State Police Forces strong enough to contain the menace of terrorism.</p>	<p>(ii) Implementation of "Bundle of Services" by Sis in States/UTs by Oct./Nov., 2012.</p> <p>(iii) Connectivity to all Police Stations by June, 2012.</p> <p>(iv) Advanced stage of implementation of Specialised Solutions and Infrastructure by Feb./March, 2013.</p> <p>No time limit can be prescribed to root out terrorism in the State of J&K in view of assistance from across the border.</p>	This is an ongoing process and financial assistance to the States of J&K and Himachal Pradesh has to be continued till cross border terrorism is completely eliminated.
25.	Assistance to Union Territories	Assistance to Delhi Police for Modernization; Strengthening of Police Organizations in UTs (With Legislature) and Modernisation of Police Organizations in UTs (Without Legislature).	154.40	0.00	-	The allocation will help to modernise Delhi Police and Police Organizations of Union Territories covering areas of communication, vehicles, equipments, computerization, strengthening of Forensic Science Labs, modern weapons, new Police Station buildings and police housing, etc.	The financial assistance shall increase the effectiveness, reliability as well as capabilities of the Delhi Police and Police Forces of Union Territories.	The Police Modernisation Scheme for Union Territories was introduced for a period of five years with effect from 2006-07 and the financial assistance is provided annually on the basis of Annual Action Plan.	

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26.	Immigration Services IVFRT	To develop secure and integrated service delivery framework that facilitates legitimate travelers while strengthening security.	5.00	160.00	-	<p>1. Introduction of integrated Online Visa Application system in 40 Indian missions abroad in phase-II.</p> <p>2. Implementation of Module for online registration of Foreigners at 35 Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs).</p> <p>3. Introduction of Biometrics with two biometrics traits (finger print and facial) in 5 Indian Missions abroad.</p> <p>4. VPN connectivity for 40 new Indian Missions/Posts.</p>	<p>1. Authentication of traveler's identity at the Missions, Immigration Check Posts(ICPs), Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) and Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) through use of intelligent document scanners and biometrics;</p> <p>2. Online registration of foreigners at the time of grant of visa and automated updation of the particulars of the foreigners at entry and exit points;</p> <p>3. Availability of a centralized system for sharing of information across the concerned agencies about foreign travelers;</p> <p>4. Improved tracking of foreigners by integrating and sharing information captured during visa issuance at missions, during immigration check at ICPs and during registration at FRRO/FROs and</p>	<p>31.03.2013</p> <p>31.03.2013</p> <p>31.03.2013</p> <p>31.03.2012</p>	<p>1. Unavailability/ unwillingness of various government agencies to cooperate.</p> <p>2. Unavailability of key personnel from stakeholders.</p> <p>3. Number and diversity of stakeholders adversely affects delivery which results in lengthy decision making process with the need to balance conflicting issues.</p> <p>4. The programme's scope expands without a corresponding increase in resources or timescales, leading to an inability to deliver the required quality on time.</p>

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
						<p>5. Procurement & installation of 417 PRMs i.e. replacement of six years old PRMs (352) & new PRMs for new/additional counters (65).</p> <p>6. Installation of scanning system at 16 ICPs.</p> <p>7. Clearance of Data Entry of backlog D/E Cards.</p> <p>8. Installation of CCTV System at 6 new airports & Registration at 6 FRROs.</p>	<p>5. Inter-agency information and alert-sharing services.</p>	<p>31.12.2012</p> <p>31.12.2012</p> <p>31.12.2012</p> <p>31.12.2012</p>	<p>5. Accommodating all agencies requirements may have an adverse effect on delivering the core element of the programme.</p> <p>6. Transfer of key personnel from MHA, MEA, NIC and Bol.</p> <p>7. Delay in budgetary allocations.</p> <p>8. Reluctance of visitors to give biometrics.</p>
27.	Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)	<p>(i) Introduction of online registration application system and automation of 7 FRROs and 5 FROs.</p> <p>(ii) Implementation of centralized sharing of BL/LOC module for all 77 ICPs.</p>	0.00	50.00	-	<p>Implementation of online registration module at all FRRO offices with beak end automation.</p> <p>Implementation of online registration module at 1 FRO (Gurgaon) with beak end automation.</p> <p>Implementation of online registration module at 4 FROs (Pune, Haridwar, Shimla and Goa) with beak end automation.</p>	<p>Operationalized at all FRROs.</p> <p>Visit to FRO Gurgaon has been completed and FRO Gurgaon is in process of implantation of the module.</p> <p>Visit to other FROs pending.</p> <p>LOC module developed by NIC has been implemented with HaridaspurLand ICP, Guwahari, Bagdogra, Jaipur, Nagpur,</p>	<p>30-06-2011</p> <p>31-12-2011</p> <p>31-03-2012</p> <p>30-06-2011</p>	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
		<p>(iii) Setting up and operationalisation of central processing office for supporting ICPs/ FRROs/FROs.</p> <p>Installation of CCTV Camera at Attari, Munabao, Gede, Kolkata, Chennai, Raxaul, Jogbani, Amritsar and all FRROs.</p>				<p>(i) Submission of SFC proposal by BOI.</p> <p>(ii) Approval of MHA.</p> <p>(iii) Issue of tenders by BOI.</p> <p>(iv) Completion of tender process and placing order.</p> <p>(v) Complete installation.</p>	<p>Manghalore, Gaya, Port Blair, Srinagar, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Wagha Road, Attari Rail, Coimbtore, Cochin, Trivandrum, Pune, Munabao and Babatpur. Implementation with remaining ICPs will be rolled out by March, 2012.</p> <p>Completed and Functional at CFB.</p> <p>(i) IFD (Home) has accorded approval on 20-09-2011</p> <p>(ii) -</p> <p>(iii) Tender for 3 Rail ICPs (Attari, Munabao & Gede) is being issued by IB Hqrs.</p> <p>(iv) -</p> <p>(v) -</p>	<p>30-06-2011</p> <p>31-05-2011</p> <p>31-07-2011</p> <p>31-08-2011</p> <p>31-12-2011</p> <p>31-03-2012</p>	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
28.	Housing: Construction of Residential accommodation for Central Armed Police Forces	The Provision has been made for construction of accommodation for Central Armed Police Forces	0.00	1803.68	-	During the year 2011, 2,974 houses were constructed for the Central Armed Police Forces.	Construction of residential accommodation will result in increased level of housing satisfaction.	The execution of residential projects take time and expenditure on projects sanctioned in a particular year are required to be phased and gets spilled over to subsequent years.	The risks could be failure of contracts, and lack of capacity of construction agencies mainly CPWD to undertake the works or delay in their part. There are other calamities in remote areas like short construction season, non-availability of capable agencies / contractors etc.
29.	Public Works: Construction of Buildings for Central Armed Police Forces	This covers expenditure on construction of border outposts, buildings for Central Armed Police Forces	0.00	3281.81	-	The expenditure of nearly ₹ 1,186.98 crore as on 19.01.2012 [₹ 1,060.71 crore (OB) + ₹ 126.27 crore (BOP)] was spent on the construction for work of buildings/elements/ border outposts/buildings infrastructure for CAPFs.	It will result in creation of infrastructure facilities for CPFs.	The execution of residential projects take time and expenditure on projects sanctioned in a particular year are required to be phased and gets spilled over to subsequent years	The risks could be failure of contracts, and lack of capacity of construction agencies mainly CPWD to undertake the works or delay in their part. There are other calamities in remote areas like short construction season, non-availability of capable agencies / contractors etc.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
30.	<p><u>Border Management</u></p> <p>(i) Indo-Bangladesh Border Works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erection of barbed wire fencing Construction of roads & BOPs Construction of floodlighting 	Erection of barbed wire fencing, construction of roads, BOPs and floodlighting on Indo-Bangladesh border to check illegal immigration and anti-national activities.	24.00	962.00	-	<p>The balance work of construction of approximately 673.45 km of fencing and approximately 592.45 km of roads under Phase-II will be undertaken.</p> <p>The balance work of construction of approximately 71 km of fencing under Phase-III will also be undertaken.</p> <p>Construction of approximately 50 BOPs and floodlighting work in approximately 500 km will also be undertaken.</p>	Improving the effectiveness of border management.	---	The risk could be in the form of natural calamities like floods which can affect the pace of work. This could be also in the nature of failure of contracting agencies to execute the work awarded. Delay in land acquisition, forest clearances and Joint Agreement for construction within 150 yards.
	(ii) Indo-Pakistan Border Works	Erection of barbed wire fencing and construction of roads & floodlighting on Indo-Pakistan border to curb the infiltration and inflow of arms and ammunition from across the border.				The balance works of fencing, floodlighting and border roads in approximately 60 km in Gujarat sector will be undertaken during 2012-13.	Improving the effectiveness of border management.	---	The risk could be in the form of natural calamities like floods which can affect the pace of work. This could be also in the nature of failure of contracting agencies to execute the work awarded. Delay in land acquisition, forest clearances and Joint Agreement for construction within 150 yards.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(iii) Indo-China Border Works	Construction of link roads of operational significance along Indo-China border. Link roads will provide connectivity to ITBP BOPs.				Approximately 200 km of roads along Indo-China border will be constructed.	Improving the road infrastructure along Indo-China border to facilitate effective border management.	---	The roads to be constructed are located in high altitude areas between 9,000 to 14,000 feet. Oxygen depletion limits working capacity of labour /personnel. Other constraints are air support, hard rock, natural calamities and limited working season.
	(iv) Development of roads of operational and strategic significance in areas along the Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Pakistan borders	To meet the operational requirements of Forces on the border and road connectivity.				Roads will be constructed along borders.	Construction of roads on the borders is in progress.	-	-
	(v) Indo-Myanmar Border Works	Erection of fencing on Indo-Myanmar border for effective border management.				Construction work of 10 km of fencing in Moreh sector along Indo-Myanmar border is under way and fencing of 1.6 km length has been completed.	Improving the effectiveness of border management..	---	
31.	<u>Coastal Security:</u> Coastal Security Scheme for enhancing coastal security by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas including close coastal waters.	Enhance the capabilities of the State Police for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas including close coastal waters.	0.00	170.00	-	The process of procurement and delivery of 180 boats sanctioned under Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) will be started. In addition, assistance will be provided to the Coastal States/ UTs for construction of Coastal Police Stations, Jetties and purchase of vehicles. .	Strengthening the infrastructure of the coastal States and UTs to patrol the coastal areas for effective surveillance.	---	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	Assistance under Coastal Security Scheme to States/ UTs : Gujarat Maharashtra Goa Karnataka Kerala Tamil Nadu Andhra Pradesh Odisha West Bengal Puducherry Daman & Diu Lakshadweep A&N Islands								
	Setting up of Integrated Check Posts.	To improve the existing infrastructure at the entry point of land borders.				Construction work of 5 ICPs in Phase-I i.e. Attari, Raxaul, Jogbani, Petrapole and Agartala has commenced and the physical infrastructure of each is expected to be completed in February, 2012, June, 2012, June, 2012, January, 2013 and July, 2012 respectively. Construction work of 2 ICPs in Phase-I i.e. Dawki and Moreh will be undertaken during 2012-13.	ICPs will act as a sanitized zone with dedicated passenger and cargo terminal providing adequate customs and immigration counters, x-ray scanners and other related facilities.	---	
32.	Maintenance of Border Works	Maintenance of fencing, floodlighting and roads on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.	107.12	0.00	-	Expenditure is being incurred on maintenance of fencing, floodlighting and roads on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.	Improving the effectiveness of border management.	---	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
33.	Border Out Posts	Effective Border Management by various Central Armed Police Forces.	0.00	380.00	-	The work of construction of all 509 BOPs has been awarded to three construction agencies viz. Engineering Project India Ltd. (66), National Project Construction Corporation (188) and CPWD (255). Construction activity in respect of 14 BOPs has been completed and in other 107 BOPs is in progress. Land acquisition for 230 BOPs is in progress and work will commence soon after the land acquisition is completed.	The establishment of additional BOPs will result in better domination of the borders.	-	Delays in land acquisition and construction.
34.	Miscellaneous Items	Purchase of 8 ALH/Dhruv Helicopters from M/s HAL and for loans and advances to India Reserve Battalions.	60.00	43.00	-	For reimbursement of claims to State Governments in respect of India Reserve Battalions raised by the State Governments. 7 ALH/Dhruv Helicopters have been procured by BSF from M/s HAL and one is expected in April/May, 2012.	It will help in making the State Governments self reliant in the field of their security needs.	Non - Plan expenditure is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the States for their security needs.	
35.	Reimbursement to States for deployment of Battalions	Provision for reimbursement to States for deployment of Battalions	18.00	0.00	-	The reimbursement is made to States as per extant policy.	Reimbursement to States against deployment of Bns. for election or other duties as per directions of MHA.	-	-
GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 54-POLICE			38586.26	8045.99	-				

GRANT NO. 55-OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA

(in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1.	<u>Social Security and Welfare Rehabilitation:</u> Repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees and their rehabilitation	Provision of relief to Sri Lankan refugees	50.00	0.00	-	Relief assistance to about 68,152 Sri Lankan refugees staying in 115 camps. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees is incurred by the State Government and is subsequently reimbursed by the Government of India.	The expenditure is for providing support to the refugees.	-	-
2.	Relief and Rehabilitation of J & K Migrants	This scheme is intended for providing assistance to the Kashmiri migrants, border migrants, ex-gratia to the Next of Kin of the security forces personnel killed while fighting terrorism etc.	100.00	0.00	-	Not quantifiable	Relief and Rehabilitation of the displaced persons and ex-gratia relief to Next of Kin of the Security Forces personnel killed.	The relief and rehabilitation would be carried out during the course of the financial year.	This scheme has to be continued till all the migrants are rehabilitated and cross border terrorism is effectively combated in Jammu and Kashmir State.
3.	Repatriates from Other Countries	The provision covers expenditure on refugees from Tibet, former West and East Pakistan and for acquisition of land and distribution of title deeds for Displaced Persons from the former East Pakistan.	23.27	0.00	-	Output is contingent on court orders.	To provide payments to displaced persons.		Displaced Persons (C&R) Act under which payments made to

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		The scheme is also for Repatriation of Indian Prisoners from other countries.							displaced persons stand repealed w.e.f 6.9.2005. The provision is kept to meet the situation arising out of court orders.
	(i) Rehabilitation –Tibetan Refugees	To provide rehabilitation assistance to Tibetan Refugees.				Housing Project for Tibetan Refugees in Uttarakhand.	Housing Project for Tibetan Refugees	-	-
	(ii) Rehabilitation of New Migrants in Non-agricultural occupation outside Dandakaranya	Relief & rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan.				Special repair of Residential Tin sheds of PL Home number 1 & 3 at Mana Camp, District Raipur	Token Provision has been made. Clarification awaited from State Government of Chhatisgarh.	-	-
	(iii) Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank (REPCO).	Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lankan.				-	-	-	-
	(iv) Rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan.	To develop the infrastructure facilities for displaced persons from the then East Pakistan settled in West Bengal.				The state government of West Bengal is implementing the scheme. They have fixed a target of developing 14,500 rural plots during 2012-13 subject to release of fund.	-	-	-
	(v) Payment under DPs. (Compensation and Rehabilitation Act, 1954).						Token Provision has been made since no claim has been received in 2011-2012.	-	-
	(vi) Management of Sale of evacuee properties						Token Provision has been made. No	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	& Government build properties.						reimbursement claim has been received in 2011-2012.		
	(vii) Resettlement of Chhamb DPs – Relief and Rehabilitation.	-				-	Token Provision has been made. No reimbursement claim has been received in 2011-2012.	-	-
	(viii) Displaced persons from PoK and Chhamb-Niabat Area.						Token Provision has been made. No reimbursement claim has been received in 2011-2012.	-	-
	(ix) Ex-gratia payment to Indian Nationals for properties seized by Pakistan during and after 1965 conflict.	Sanction of ex-gratia payment to the extent of 25% of verified claim of lost properties subject to ceiling of ` 25.00 lakh to Indian Nationals and companies who were in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh)				The allocation will be used for payment of claims of Indian Nationals who lost their properties in Bangladesh.	The expenditure is for re-imbusement of claims to Indian Nationals.	-	-
4.	Other Rehabilitation Programmes	Relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict, 1971, rehabilitation of Reang Refugees, victims of Bodo-Santhal clashes and other such assistance to North Eastern States of Tripura, Assam and Mizoram. Provisions for financial assistance to State Governments to meet expenditure on enhanced compensation to 1984 riot victims and for implementation of Assam Accord.	48.01	0.00	-	The Budget provision is kept for relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict, 1971, Reang refugees, victims of Bodo-Santhal clashes and compensation to 1984 riot victims	Effective rehabilitation of displaced persons.	-	-
5.	Pensions & Other Benefits to the Freedom Fighters 5.01 Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme	To honour the freedom fighters for their contribution/sacrifices in the National Freedom Movement.	757.17	0.00	-	Approx. 50-60 thousand pensioners/dependents are provided central samman pension through public sector banks & treasuries.	To honour the freedom fighters for their contribution / sacrifices in the freedom movement	The pension to the eligible freedom fighters/ dependents is for life time.	-
	5.02 Free Railway	To enable freedom fighters to	-	-	-	14,000-16,000 Railway	To enable freedom	Passes are	-

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	Passes to Freedom Fighters	travel by rail free of cost.				Passes are being issued by the Railway Board & the amount is reimbursed by MHA to the Railway Board.	fighters to travel free of cost.	renewed on yearly basis.	
6.	Civil Aviation Subsidy for Helicopter Services in North East Region	Provision for payment of subsidy for operating helicopter services in the North East Region.	60.00	0.00	-	Subsidy is given to Helicopter services operating in the North Eastern Region.	Improved connectivity to inaccessible areas of the North Eastern Region.	-	-
7	<u>Other General Economic Services</u> Debt Relief Scheme for Borrowers in J&K	Provision for settling claim in favour of 2,037 farmers under the scheme by J & K Rural Bank.	1.32	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Other Items	The budget provision includes provision for pensions in lieu of jagirs, Schemes of national integration, reimbursement of expenditure to Ministry of Defence for civic action programme in North Eastern areas, National Identity Card Scheme, advertising and publicity in North Eastern areas, etc. This also includes provision for revival of Ashok Paper Mills under the Assam Accord.	36.03	165.00	-	A Pilot Project on Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNIC) has been under implementation since November, 2003 in a few selected sub-districts in various districts of 12 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and Union Territory of Puducherry, covering a population of nearly 31 lakh. The Pilot Project has been undertaken to develop the processes indigenously as well as technical specifications and standards having interoperability which can then be up scaled for the National Roll-out, as and when it is decided to be implemented. The necessary legal framework	The prototype of the National Identity Card has been finalised and in the process of production.	-	The project is heavily dependent on State Government's support for undertaking a census of households and subsequently, for conducting the verification of citizenship of each individual. The latter is extremely cumbersome as the document

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
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						has been put in place by enactment of the Citizenship Act, 2003. Rules have been framed.			base for proving citizenship is not readily available in the rural areas.
9.	<u>Disaster Management</u> (A) National Disaster Management Authority	The provision is for expenditure on National Disaster Management Programmes (both natural disasters and man-made disaster). It also covers assistance to capacity-building activities such as Human Resources Development, Research and consultancy services, studies, documentation and interaction with regional and international agencies in the field of disaster management. It includes provision for National Cyclone Risk Mitigation project, USAID Disaster Management Support Project, UNDP-Disaster Risk Reduction Project.	482.48	150.00	-	The programme is broadly for meeting administrative expenses like salaries, wages, travel expenses, professional services, minor works, advertisement and publicity, information technology etc. of NDMA and for carrying out following activities:- (i) Preparation of Guidelines: The NDMA has adopted a mission-mode approach involving a number of initiatives with the help of various institutions (administrative, academic, scientific and technical) operating at the national, state and local levels. Guidelines are formulated after consultation with central ministries and states governments and other stakeholders. These guidelines are disaster specific and concerned Ministries are expected to prepare Action Plan based on these guidelines. Various disaster specific and thematic guidelines have been issued by		The policy and guidelines will facilitate preparation of DM plans by various ministries /departments of the central government and state governments.	

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						<p>NDMA.</p> <p>(ii) Awareness and Preparedness campaigns: Awareness campaign on earthquake, cyclones, Floods and other issues of disaster management for community preparedness will be continued in the electronic and print media at the national as well as state level in 2011-12. These campaigns generate awareness amongst the community and other stake-holders. In addition Table Top exercises and mock drills will be conducted to test the efficacy of the disaster management plans.</p> <p>(iii) Mock Exercise NDMA also carry out mock exercise to prepare masses against various types of disasters. Since 2006, NDMA has conducted 209 number of Mock Exercises out of which during 2010, 58 mock exercises were conducted. During 2011-12 such exercises will be conducted in various parts of the country.</p> <p>--</p>			
	<p>(B) Mitigation Projects of NDMA:</p> <p>(i) National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project</p> <p>(ii) National Flood</p>	<p>Mitigation measures will bring about a paradigm shift from the erstwhile post event relief –centric approach to advance financial planning and management focusing on</p>					<p>These projects, once implemented, will minimize losses to lives, livelihood and property and help in</p>		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
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	Mitigation Project (iii) National Landslide Mitigation Project (iv) National Disaster Communication Network (v) Other Disaster Risk Mitigation Projects	prevention and preparation aspects.					conserving developmental gains.		
	(C) Plan scheme relating to National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) [Externally aided project]	The aim of the project is to address the cyclone hazard risk in the country. The main objective of the project is to strengthen the structural and non-structural mitigation efforts to reduce the cyclone risk and vulnerability in the 84 coastal districts prone to cyclones.	-		This is an externally aided project (EAP). The Project has been posed to World Bank. World Bank has agreed to provide US Dollar 255 Million out of US Dollar 308.60 Million, the total cost of Phase-I of the Project.	States/UTs which are prone to cyclones will build capacities for cyclone risk mitigation, strengthen cyclone preparedness and improve emergency response capacities in cyclone prone areas. Construction of cyclone shelters, coastal canals and embankments for improve drainage, shelterbelt plantation, mangroves, construction of missing road links/bridges are some of the physical outputs expected to be achieved. National and regional training institutions, putting in place the techno-legal regime for cyclone mitigation, commissioning of different studies on risk assessment and cost benefit analysis of cyclone risk mitigation measures are some of the deliverables.	The project will strengthen the infrastructure for cyclone risk mitigation in 13 cyclone prone States/UTs. In Phase-I, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh will implement the project in five years starting from 2010-11.	(i) NCRMP has been approved by Government on 6.1.2011. (ii) Government of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha will take up 2 nd year investment activities of construction of approach roads to habitations/cyclone shelters etc.	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	New Plan Scheme relating to Strengthening of DDMA's, SDMA's & NDMA	This Project aims at improving the speed and effectiveness which DDMA's & SDMA's respond to any calamity or disaster.					The schemes once implemented will strengthen the institutional mechanism of the States.	-	-
	National Disaster Management Training Institute	A National level Institute for developing capacity of personnel of NDRF as well as SDRF has been proposed by NDMA.					The scheme once implemented will strengthen the institutional mechanism of response structure of central & state governments.		
	State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)	This project aims that efficient and effective response to disasters by SDRF with the help of specialized equipment to carryout search, rescue and relief operation during different type of disasters.				To enhance the capacity of the state by strengthening the capacity of the State Force by main streaming them on the pattern of National Disaster Response Force. To learn the various methods and techniques of evacuating casualties and to become familiar with the essential of firefighting and control. To acquire the requisite life saving skills needed for water and flood rescue operations.	-	-	-
	National Disaster Response Force	NDRF battalions are envisaged as a multi-disciplinary, multi-skilled, high tech force, capable of effective responding to all type of disasters. The battalions are located at ten different places in the country, to cut down the response time for their development				The scheme is aims to strengthen the infrastructure of NDRF which is raised to respond in any kind of disaster or calamity and help in search & rescue and other relief operations. NDRF would work for capacity building of the state police forces and other stakeholders.	-	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors						
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources										
	NDRF	NDRF battalions are envisaged as being a part of a multi-disciplinary, multi-skilled, high-tech force, capable of effectively responding to all types of disaster. These are located at different places in the country, on the basis of vulnerability profile of the area and the population, so that the response time for their deployment is minimised. At present 09 battalions of NDRF have been raised from 04 different CAPFs. Each battalion has 18 response teams consisting of 45 members each for prompt movement in disaster prone areas.			-	<p>NDRF battalions have responded to natural calamities/disasters in various parts of the country since 2006. NDRF disaster teams have worked with civil administration to mitigate the hardships of the effected people. NDRF responded immediately and saved several thousands marooned people. NDRF teams also deployed for Flood & Rescue operation in West Bengal, Bihar, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Guajrat, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Leh (J&K) and Uttarakhand in July to September, 2010 and responded immediately during Mayapuri radiation incident in April, 2010 and handled the situation effectively. 34 teams of NDRF were deployed to meet any eventuality during commonwealth Game - 2010. NDRF team have well during the disaster activities national and international level. During the year, 2011-12 the retrieved casualty save life as under:-</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Retrieved casualty</th> <th>Save life</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>42</td> <td>18530</td> <td>18572</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Retrieved casualty	Save life	Total	42	18530	18572	NDRF is endowed with the responsibilities of mitigating the effects of natural as well as man made calamities. Training imparted to the personnel and equipment held by the battalions will effectively deal with all types of eventualities with available trained manpower. Resultantly many lives and properties can be saved effectively.		
Retrieved casualty	Save life	Total													
42	18530	18572													

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						Our achievement during the past year has been detailed in Chapter-IV.			
	National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).	National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)-discharge of responsibilities as per the mandate given by the Disaster Management Act, 2005.				NIDM will conduct 114 training courses/workshops and train about 2,850 senior and middle level officers of the central and state governments. 46 of these programmes shall be conducted in the state capitals. In addition, NIDM will conduct on-line courses, undertake research, documentation and publication on disaster management. NIDM will continue to implement the proposed revised scheme for financial support to the administrative training institutes in states for operation of a centre/Faculty of Disaster.	Human Resource Development in the field of disaster management and development of the trainers in the field. Standardization of training, documentation of major disasters and dissemination of knowledge and skills. State level training institutes will utilize technical and financial support from the central government through NIDM to impart training to officers and other stakeholders at the state / district / local body levels keeping in view the vulnerability of the states to different kind of disasters. The new campus of NIDM will provide adequate infrastructure to enable it to discharge its mandate under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 more effectively.		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	National Disaster Management Training Institute	A national level institute for developing capacity of personnel of NDRF as well as SDRF has been proposed by NDMA.					The scheme once implemented will strengthen the institutional mechanism of the states.		
	Capital Outlay on NIDM	Setting up of a dedicated campus for the institute.				Acquisition of land for construction of new campus of NIDM and preparation of building plans.	The case for purchase of land has been considered for allotment of land in Sector-29, Rohini which is expected to be allotted during the year 2011-12. Therefore, provision has been kept of ₹ 7.00 crore for purchase of land and developing initial excavation work for the campus for the year 2011-12.		
GRAND TOTAL : GRANT No. 55 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA			1558.28	315.00	-				

CHAPTER –3

REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

3.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs is primarily responsible for maintenance of internal security of the country. In order to improve the effectiveness of service delivery mechanism, MHA has initiated a few reform measures and policy initiatives which are highlighted in the following paragraphs. Considering the nature of the responsibility of the Ministry, Public Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives as alternate delivery mechanisms are not readily applicable. However, MHA is examining the feasibility of such initiatives in areas, such as, Police Housing. Similarly, wherever possible, greater de-centralisation is also being considered.

POLICE HOUSING FOR CENTRAL POLICE FORCES (CAPFs):

3.2 The provision of housing facilities to CAPF personnel has an important bearing on the morale of the Force. The demand for family accommodation for the Force personnel has increased considerably in recent years, particularly, keeping in view the fact that the Forces are working for long periods in far flung areas.

3.3 The Group of Ministers on Reforming the National Security System recommended enhancement of the satisfaction level from 14% to 25% for ORs. To address the problem of Housing deficiency in CAPF personnel, Finance Minister announced in his budget speech of 2009-10 to build one lakh houses on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. In pursuance, Ministry of Finance appointed M/s CRISIL as consultant to assess the feasibility of the project. M/s CRISIL did a study and submitted the Feasibility Report in December 2009 for this Mega Housing Project for CAPF personnel. Subsequently, M/s Pricewaterhouse Cooper (PwC) was

appointed as Transaction Advisor of the project by Ministry of Finance on behalf of Ministry of Home Affairs through open transparent bidding process.

3.4 In this project, 228 sites have been identified across the country where lands are available with the CAPFs and construction can be taken up. These sites have been grouped into 39 clusters, which have further been clubbed into 4 lots. Approximately 57787 houses and 348 barracks are proposed to be constructed. Earlier it was proposed to construct 64643 houses and 536 barracks at 262 sites in 5 lots. The remaining 6856 houses and 188 barracks will be now constructed through CPWD/PWOs as a part of works programme of CAPFs. 1st and 2nd lot of the housing project have been approved by Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC). For the 1st lot, after going through RFQ to RFP, bidders have been shortlisted. For the 2nd lot, applications received at RFQ stage and evaluated. The remaining 2 lots will be taken-up under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode or Engineering, Procurement & Construction (EPC) mode depending on the approval/directions of Cabinet. In the regular scheme of Residential Building (Plan) approximately 4000 houses will be constructed with the allocation of Rs.1185 crore during 2012-13.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS PENSIONS:

3.5. The basic pension of freedom fighters and spouses of deceased freedom fighters was enhanced from ` 4,000/- per month to ` 6,330/- per month with effect from 02.10.2006 so that the total pension, inclusive of dearness relief, became ` 10,001/- per month.. The dearness relief has been enhanced from 123% to 143% of the basic pension with effect from 01.08.2011 for all categories of freedom fighters. With this increase, the total pension to the freedom fighters has now become ` 15,382/- per month. Since the inception of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972, a total of 1,71,431 freedom fighters have been granted pension till 29.02.2012.

3.6 Database of the freedom fighters/eligible dependents drawing pension from public sector banks and treasuries had been uploaded on MHA's Website in the year 2010. Some of the data regarding disbursement of pension to the freedom fighters /dependents received from the banks were analyzed. Pursuant to such analysis, the concerned banks were advised to thoroughly analyze the data provided by them and take remedial measures for rectification of deficiencies observed by them in disbursement of pension to the freedom fighters/ dependents and to send re-verified data of the freedom fighters/dependents drawing pension from the banks. The concerned banks have since taken appropriate measures for removal of deficiencies in disbursement of pension to the freedom fighters/ dependents. The re-verified data of the freedom fighters/ dependents drawing pension from Public Sector Banks has already been compiled and is being uploaded on MHA's website.

SCHEMES UNDER REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA:

3.7 Presently, the priorities of ORG&CCI are to publish, at the earliest, the results of Census, 2011 i.e. Houselisting & Housing Census (Phase I) & Population Enumeration (Phase II) and to take the project of National Population Register (NPR) in the country to its logical end since these will enable Planning Commission, Ministries of Home Affairs & Finance and various other Ministries/Departments to take a number of policy initiatives for taking up new schemes and reform measures in the schemes already being implemented by them. Implementation of the project of NPR to its logical end, in particular, will be extremely helpful in improvement of security environment in the country and to ensure proper implementation of a number of schemes, which are being implemented by States/UTs on behalf of Government of India.

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES:

3.8 A number of initiatives have been taken during 2011-12 to strengthen and institutionalize Disaster Management in the country. The National Policy on Disaster Management received the approval of the Union Cabinet on 22nd

October, 2009. A chapter on Disaster Management has also been included in the 11th Plan document in consultation with the Planning Commission. The policy reflects the National Vision “to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response”. NDMA has so far (since constitution of NDMA) released various disaster specific & thematic guidelines like Psycho-Social and Mental Health Care, Incident Response System, Tsunami, Drought, Urban Flooding, Cyclone, Floods, Landslides & Snow Avalanches, Chemical (Industrial) Disaster, Chemical (Terrorism) Disasters, Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management. NIDM has introduced web-based self study courses and had observed the Disaster reduction day as part of policy initiative. Details are as under:-

Self Study Courses:

3.9 On the occasion of "Disaster Reduction Day" on 12-10-11, NIDM in collaboration with C-DAC launched e-learning self study programme on disaster management for general public as well as government officials and other stakeholders who have role and responsibility of managing disasters. These self study programmes on disaster management could be accessed by anyone from anywhere in the world free of cost and as per user's convenience.

3.10 The Institute is in the process of developing other courses on various themes namely Earthquake, Flood, Cyclone, Disaster Management for Civil Defence Volunteers, Public Health Workers, School Children and Community Preparedness. These courses have been developed in a manner that will take the participants through the subjects in an interesting and absorbing manner and lead to various knowledge tests after every learning unit and end-of-course test. The aim of these courses is to create interests and raise the level of awareness of people regarding disaster management and in some cases supplement the existing class room based training programmes.

Disaster Reduction Day:

3.11 NIDM observed "Disaster Reduction Day" on the 12th October, 2011 at New Delhi on the lines of International Day for Disaster Reduction. Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, was the Chief Guest of the function. Other guests who graced the occasion were Dr. Muzaffar Ahmed, Hon'ble Member, National Disaster Management Authority of Government of India and Shri A. E. Ahmed, Secretary to Government of India for Border Management. In addition, a number of dignitaries, officials, children and their parents, representatives of Civil Society, NGOs & UN agencies participated in the event.

3.12 Various activities including lectures, students' march, poster & painting competitions, slogan writing (both in Hindi & English) competitions were organized for school children at various schools. Winners were given prizes by the Chief Guest in the programme. Rallies and special lectures were organized in the universities and colleges to mark the initiatives of awareness for disaster reduction amongst youth & children.

GENDER BUDGETING:

3.13 The following initiatives have been taken in the Ministry of Home Affairs for the benefit of women:-

(A) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF):

- The CISF has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres (FWCs) at Reserve Battalions and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefit of women. Construction of family welfare centre at RTC Arakkonam has already been completed in current financial year, work at RTC Behror is under progress which shall be completed by the end of current financial year 2011-12 and work of RTC, Deoli is likely to be completed in 2012-13. These Family Welfare Centres are constructed exclusively for the

women to learn new skills and augment their family income by earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts, production of food items etc.

(B) Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D):

3.14 BPR&D, which is undertaking studies on police problems and formulating and coordinating policies and programmes for police training etc., has undertaken a number of activities for the benefit, welfare and development of women in police. A provision of ₹ 1.18 crore in Budget Estimates 2011-12 has been made for the following schemes benefiting women:-

- (i) Research Study (₹ 56.00 lakh);
- (ii) Award of Junior Research Fellowships for doctoral work in Police Science and Criminology as per the guidelines laid down by the UGC (₹ 13.00 lakh);
- (iii) Courses on Self Development and Conflict Management for Women Police Officers of the rank of Dy.SP to ASI at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D (₹ 11.00 lakh);
- (iv) Courses on Crime Against Women vis-à-vis Human Rights, Juvenile Justice & Human Rights and Investigation of Female Feticide Cases at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D (₹ 7.00 lakh);
- (v) Seminar cum Workshop on “Trafficking of Persons and Role of Police in the country” (₹ 15.00 lakh);
- (vi) Vertical Interaction Course for IPS and other senior officers on issues relating to Gender & SC/ST categories (₹ 15.00 lakh);
- (vii) Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme – Publication of Hindi Books (₹ 84,000/-);

3.15 The Research and Training activities undertaken by BPR&D during the year 2011-2012 benefiting the women are as follows:-

- Third and final installment amounting to ` 83,000/- awarded to Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Lecturer, Bangalore University for the Research study on “A Comparative Sociological Analysis of the Job Stress, Vulnerability and subsequent Security Need for the Women in the ITES and Garment Industries in the Silicon Valley of India, Bangalore” in 2011-2012.
- Third and final installment amounting to ` 80,463/- awarded to Dr. S. Latha of Madras University, Chennai for the Research study on “Reporting behavior of Crime Victims – A Dynamic Approach to Police – Public Interface” in 2011-12.
- Two installments amounting to ` 2,61,667/- awarded to Dr. S. Karunanidhi for the Research study on “Influence of certain Psychological variable on occupational stress and well being among women police” in 2011-12.
- Research study on ‘Crime against Women in Eastern Region’ was awarded to Project Director Dr. R.P. Mitra, Department of Anthropology, Delhi University, co-ordinated by Prof (Dr.) Deepti Shrivastava, Bhopal with a total outlay of ` 19,80,000/- out of which first installment amounting to ` 6,60,000/- has been released in 2011-12.
- Research study on ‘Crime against Women in Western Region’ was awarded to Project Director Dr. (Mrs.) Shatabdi Pandey, Mahila Manch, Chhatisgarh, co-ordinated by Prof (Dr.) Deepti Shrivastava, Bhopal with a total outlay of ` 19,79,800/- out of which first instalment amounting to ` 6,59,933/- has been released in 2011-12.
- Research study on ‘Crime against Women in Northern Region’ was awarded to Project Director Dr. Raka Arya, National Law University, Bhopal, co-ordinated by Prof (Dr.) Deepti Shrivastava, Bhopal with a

total outlay of ` 19,78,900/- out of which first installment amounting to ` 6,59,634/- has been released in 2011-12.

- Two Research projects on women related issues to be undertaken by the women professionals proposed by the Correctional Administration Division with an estimated expenditure of ` 5.00 lakh during 2011-12.
- Two Doctoral fellowships in Police Science and Criminology earmarked for being awarded to women with an estimated expenditure of ` 2,18,000/- during 2011-12.
- Fourteen (14) women are being sanctioned fellowship (ongoing) amount totaling ` 11,15,000/- for the Doctoral Work in Police Science and Criminology in 2011-12.
- Six (6) courses on Crime Against Women vis a vis Human Rights, Juvenile Justice and Human Rights have been conducted at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D, incurring expenditure of ` 2,24,000/- during 2011-12.
- Two (02) Courses on Self Development and Conflict Management exclusively for Women Police Officers of the rank of Dy.SP to ASI have been organized at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D, incurring expenditure of ` 3.00 lakh during 2011-12.
- Ten (10) Seminars cum Workshops on trafficking of personnel and role of police in the country have been organized incurring expenditure of ` 15,56,000/- during 2011-12.
- Two (02) numbers of Vertical Interaction Courses for IPS and Senior Officers on the issues relating to Gender & SC/ST have been organized incurring expenditure of ` 1,60,000/- during 2011-12.
- One (1) course on Training of Trainer exclusively for women officers has been conducted incurring expenditure of ` 4.00 lakh during 2011-12.

- Three Prizes totaling ₹ 84,000/- being awarded to women for books in Hindi pertaining to police related subject under Pandit Gobind Ballab Pant Award Scheme during 2011-12.

(C) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF):

3.16 The government had initially approved the raising of one Mahila Battalion in CRPF during 1985. Within a short span of time, another two Mahila Battalions have been inducted and presently three Mahila Battalions are functioning in CRPF. Besides, the Force has enlisted women personnel for three CRPF units exclusively for women and posted them in these units including RAF units/GCs deployed in various parts of the country.

3.17 The Force has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres for the benefit of women. These Family Welfare Centres are constructed exclusively for women to learn new skills and to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and productions of food items etc. CRPF has got following schemes which are exclusively benefiting women:-

- Women's hostel.
- Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation/common staff rooms.
- Gymnasium and other facilities for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in the ladies room.
- Day care centre/Creches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women.
- Providing embroidery machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra skills.

3.18 Apart from above and in order to redress of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment of women at work place, the CRPF has constituted a four

member complaint Committee at Sector level. The Committee has started holding regular quarterly meetings to quick redress the complaint, if any.

3.19 Facilities of separate rest rooms, recreation rooms, mobile toilets have been provided to women in CRPF. During deployment separate toilets even in the unit vehicles are made available to women. Besides relaxation in wearing of Pant, Shirt and web belt has been given during the time of pregnancy. All out efforts to solve problems of women personnel are being taken at appropriate level. Gender sensitization is also being carried out and rights of women are informed besides, regular interactions through interviews, Roll Call, Sainik Sammelans. Field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command.

3.20 CRPF comprises three exclusive Mahila Battalions, one at Delhi, second at Gandhinagar (Gujarat) and third at Ajmer (Rajasthan). The Mahila personnel of trained Battalions are deployed for various law and order duties. In addition, Mahila employees posted at Group Centres and RAF at various levels are rendering different kind of law and order and other police duties around the country. Total number of women working in each group area is as under:-

Gazetted	Non-Gazetted	Total
153	4476	4,629

3.21. Approximate annual salary cost of women employees is ` 121.94 crore.

3.22 The first Indian Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) consisting of 125 female formed police officers reached Monrovia, Liberia on January 30, 2007 and after pre-induction training with effect from February 2, 2007 to February 5, 2007, the troops started with first deployment at Unity Conference Centre on February 8, 2007.

3.23 The deployment of FFPU continues till date and subsequent batches have been deployed in the year 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011. The present batch i.e. FFPU 5th contingent comprising of 125 mahila officers/men are deployed in Monrovia, Liberia under UNMIL w.e.f. 10/22nd February, 2011. The contingent is due for rotation in the month of February, 2012 by another contingent for which selection process is on under the overall supervision of I. G., RAF. The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:-

(` in crore)

Sl. No.	Details of the Schemes	Allocation	
		2011-12	2012-13
1.	Day Care Centre	6.00	8.00
2.	Gender Sensitization	2.00	3.00
3.	Health Care Centre	8.00	8.00
4.	Improvised Service	10.00	10.00
5.	Nutritional Care Centre	7.00	8.00
6.	Women's Hostel/Family Accommodation	42.00	40.00
	Total	75.00	77.00

(D) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB):

3.24 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:-

(` in crore)

Sl. No.	Details of the Schemes	Allocation	
		2011-12	2012-13
1.	Day Care Centre	0.16	00.56
2.	Gender Sensitization	0.03	00.10
3.	Health & Nutritional Care Centre	0.21	00.34
4.	Women Hostel	1.50	00.00
5.	Separate Accommodation for women employees	1.00	00.00
	Total	2.90	01.00

- ` 2.94 lakh utilized by the units working under Sector Hqrs., Ranidanga for running of Day Care Centres (Creche) and Body Care Centres;

- ₹ 2.99 lakh utilized by the units working under FTR Patna for running of Day Care Centres (Creche) and Body Care Centres;
- ₹ 5,580/- utilized by the units working under FTR Guwahati for payment of honorarium to Attendants & Ayahs;
- ₹ 20.38 lakh has been incurred for construction of one Barrack (for 72 women constables) for mahila component at Battalion Headquarter, Narkatiaganj. Fund will be utilized by 31.03.2012.

(E) Border Security Force (BSF):

3.25 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting the women, and the provision made against each of them during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under :-

S. No.	Details of the Schemes	(₹ in lakh)	
		2010-11	2011-12
1.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 86 BOPs of Punjab Ftr., BSF	250.00	264.40
2.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 06 BOPs of South Bengal Ftr., BSF	5.00	0.00
3.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 04 BOPs of North Bengal Ftr., BSF	10.00	0.00
4.	Women Hostel for Mahila Trainees at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	150.00	0.00
5.	Toilet Block for Mahila Trainees at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	2.00	0.00
6.	Lecture Posts at STC BSF Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	5.00	0.00
7.	Toilet Blocks at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	5.00	0.00
8.	Mahila Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 25 Bn BSF, Chhawla Camp, New Delhi.	40.00	16.00
	Total Budget/Allocation	467.00	280.40

- ₹ 264.40 lakh has been utilized for construction of 15 Nos. mahila accommodation with toilet, cook houses etc. at BOPs of Punjab Frontier during the year 2011-12.

- 56.00 lakh has been utilized for construction of mahila accommodation with toilets and cook houses cum dining hall at 25 Bn. BSF, Chhawla Camp, New Delhi during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12.
- Health and Nutritional Care facilities have been created at all BOPs out of the available accommodation.
- Day care and gender sensitization facilities have also been created at Bn. HQrs, Sector HQ, Frontier HQ and Training Institutions out of available accommodation.

(F) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP):

3.26 The force has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres for the benefit of women. These Family Welfare Centres are constructed exclusively for women to learn new skills and to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items.

3.27 The following schemes have been introduced exclusively benefiting women:-

- (a) Women hostel.
- (b) Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation/common staff rooms.
- (c) Gymnasium and other facilities for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- (d) Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in the ladies room.
- (e) Day care centre/creches including provision of ayah to look after children of serving women.
- (f) Providing embroidery machines exclusive to women to enable them to gain extra.

3.28 Facilities of separate rest rooms, mobile toilets are being provided to women. During deployment separate toilets even in the unit vehicles are

made available to women. Besides relaxation in wearing of Pant, Shirt and web belt has been given during the time of pregnancy. All out efforts to solve problems of women personnel are being taken at appropriate level. Gender sensitization is also being carried out and rights of women are informed besides, regular interactions through interviews, Roll Call, Sainik Sammelans. Field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command. Total number of women working in each group area is as under:-

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
31	66	803	900

At present 05 women from ITBP are on deputation to United Nations Mission at Kango.

3.29 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:-

(` in crore)

S. No.	Details of the Schemes	Allocation	
		2011-12	2012-13
REVENUE			
1.	Opening of Creche for Women, Day Care Centre, Gender Sensitization, Health Care Centre, Nutritional Care Centre, Women's Rest Rooms (furniture & fixtures) & Washing/Drying/Women's laundry at 32 locations.	0.17	0.21
2.	Staff position (Wages)	0.05	0.06
Total Revenue		0.22	0.27

Expenditure Information System:

3.30 The expenditure information system is used by the Departmental Accounting Organization of MHA through web based application e-lekha which is an e-governance initiative of the Office of Controller General of Accounts. The coverage and scope of the reports have been widened to provide the information required by the executive authorities for decision

making. The reporting of expenditure is on a near real time basis. In Assam Rifles, Comprehensive DDO software has been implemented to have a seamless transmission of information from DDO to PAO and to the Principal Accounts Office in the Ministry. A web-based initiative called e-samartha has been implemented in CISF for providing a complete solution to GPF contribution information for all the subscribers. The accounting organizations of BSF and CRPF have also started regular uploading transaction details on e-lekha systems making the coverage of the expenditure information system complete and current. Also, a system for monitoring of flow of Plan releases has been implemented in MHA which tracks the releases made under various Plan Schemes. A linkage between expenditure accounting software and finance module of Internet Prahari of BSF has also been worked out for better coordination. To improve service delivery in Delhi Police a new PAO (Pay & Accounts Office) has been made functional in Delhi Police.

3.31 The coverage of e-lekha has been extended to four UTs without legislature. Regular training programmes on COMPACT and e-lekha is being conducted by the Departmental Accounting Organization of MHA for these organizations to ensure their smooth integration.

3.32 Departmental Accounting Organization has also developed Standard Operating Procedure for monitoring of Utilization Certificates. This would be done through a software solution for which the masters have already been made. To ensure transparency in the payment process, a new system of electronic payments directly into the accounts of the beneficiary has been initiated in PAO (ITBP). This system is now being extended to 32 PAOs of Ministry of Home Affairs in the current financial year.

3.33 The reports generated on E-lekha and CPSMs are used to facilitate improvised budget formulation, execution and reporting.

3.34 These reports also support the internal audit organization which is mandated to carry out various assurance and consulting activities.

CHAPTER –4

REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE

I. CONSTRUCTION OF FENCING, FLOODLIGHTING AND ROADS ALONG THE BORDERS

4.1 In order to curb infiltration, insurgent activities and to ensure effective policing, the Government has undertaken construction of fencing, floodlighting and roads in vulnerable stretches on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.

(i) Indo-Bangladesh Border:

4.2 The Indo-Bangladesh border is marked by a high degree of porosity and 'checking illegal cross border activities' has been a major challenge. The main problem is of 'illegal migration' from Bangladesh into India. In order to prevent, illegal immigration and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India had sanctioned the construction of border roads and fencing, in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border sanctioned to be fenced is 3,436.59 km; out of which 2,760.12 km of fencing has been completed. There have been some problems in constructions of fencing in certain stretches on this border due to riverine/low lying areas, population within 150 yards of the border, pending land acquisition cases, which has led to delay in completion of the project.

4.3 In addition, 3,605.20 km of border roads have also been constructed out of sanctioned length of 4,426.11 km (The scheduled date of completion of the fencing and road project is March, 2012. However, keeping in view the present progress and problems faced, the CCS is being approached for

extension of the period for completion of the project by another two years).

The phase wise progress of fencing and roads is as under:

Fencing

Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	507.00	507.00	1,021.00	715.00	1,528.00	1,222.00
Assam	152.31	149.29	77.72	72.27	230.03	221.56
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	272.17	182.00	470.23	380.06
Tripura	-	-	856.00	730.50	856.00	730.50
Mizoram	-	-	352.33	206.00	352.33	206.00
Total	857.37	854.35	2,579.22	1,905.77	3,436.59	2,760.12

Border Roads

Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	1,770.00	1,616.57	0.00	0.00	1,770.00	1,616.57
Assam	186.33	176.50	102.42	85.42	288.75	261.92
Meghalaya	211.29	211.29	328.00	210.85	539.29	422.14
Tripura	545.37	480.51	645.00	466.00	1,190.37	946.51
Mizoram	153.40	153.06	484.30	205.00	637.70	358.06
Total	2,866.39	2,637.93	1,559.72	967.27	4,426.11	3,605.20

Floodlighting:

4.4 277 km of floodlighting has been completed in West Bengal, as a pilot project. The government has decided to undertake floodlighting in the states of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura in 2,840 km along Indo-Bangladesh border at an estimated cost of ` 1,327.00 crore. The work has been assigned to Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Engineering Project India Limited (EPIL) and National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC). The work of floodlighting in new border areas for a length of 1,015 km has been completed, of which 600 km has been energized. Additionally, in about 612 km work of erection of poles, laying of cables and fitting of fixtures is under progress. The work is scheduled to be completed by March, 2012. However, keeping in view the present progress, the CCS is being approached for extension of the period for completion of the project by another two years.

Replacement of fencing constructed under Phase-I:

4.5 Most of the fencing constructed under the Phase-I in West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya has deteriorated due to adverse climatic conditions, repeated submergence etc. The government of India has sanctioned a project namely Phase-III for erection of 861 km of fencing, replacing the entire fencing constructed under Phase-I at an estimated cost of ₹ 884.00 crore.

4.6 The work has been assigned to Central Public Works Department, National Buildings Construction Corporation and National Project Construction Corporation. 790 km of fencing has been replaced so far. Although the target date of completion of the project was March, 2012, it is likely to spill over due to ground level constraints.

(ii) Indo-Pakistan Border:

4.7 India shares 3,323 km [including Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) sector] of its land border with Pakistan. This border runs along the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and J&K. The Indo-Pakistan border has varied terrain and distinct geographical features. This border is characterized by attempts of infiltration by terrorists and smuggling of arms, ammunition & contraband, the LoC being the most active and live portion of the border.

4.8 A total length of 462.45 km and 460.72 km has been fenced and flood lit respectively in the entire Punjab sector, except some gaps in riverine areas. In Rajasthan sector also, the work of construction of fencing and floodlighting in 1,048.27 km and 1,022.80 km respectively has been completed except certain shifting sand dune areas. In Jammu sector, the work of construction of 186 km of fencing has been completed. 176.40 km of floodlighting works have also been completed and work on 9.60 km will be undertaken after realignment of fencing.

4.9 The government had approved a comprehensive proposal for erecting fencing, floodlighting and construction of border/link roads and Border Out-Posts for Border Security Force in the Gujarat sector of the Indo-Pak border. Works of 252.78 km of fencing, 244 km of floodlighting and 261.28 km of border roads have been completed so far in this sector out of 340 km sanctioned. 41 BOPs have also been established out of 70 BOPs sanctioned.

4.10 There has been time overrun in completing the above project due to unforeseen circumstances and natural calamities including devastating earthquake in 2001, unprecedented rains and consequential floods in 2003 & 2006. The cost of the project has also increased considerably due to price escalation, increase in the scope of work, upgradation of specifications for roads and electrical works etc. In addition, an expenditure of ` 224.00 crore is estimated for upgradation works as per Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) recommendations after the floods in 2006.

4.11 The Government has approved the extension of time for completion of the fencing and floodlighting project and revised cost amounting to ` 1,201.00 crore against original sanction of ` 380.00 crore. The project has targeted to be completed by March, 2012 or three working season after the work is started. However, keeping in view the present progress and the problems being faced, the work is likely to spill over.

The status of progress of fencing and floodlighting on the Indo-Pak border as on February, 2012 is indicated below:

Fencing

(Length in km)

Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be fenced	Length of the border fenced so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced
Punjab	553.00	461.00	462.45*	---
Rajasthan	1,037.00	1,056.63	1,048.27*	---
Jammu International Border	210.00	186.00	186.00	---
Gujarat	508.00	340.00	244.00	96.00
TOTAL	2,308.00	2,043.63	1,940.72	96.00

*Length is more due to topographical factors/alignment of fencing.

Floodlighting

(Length in km)

Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be floodlit	Length of the border floodlit so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be floodlit
Punjab	553.00	460.72	460.72	---
Rajasthan	1,037.00	1,022.80	1,022.80	---
Jammu International Border	210.00	186.00	176.40	9.60
Gujarat	508.00	340.00	219.00	121.00
TOTAL	2,308.00	2,009.52	1,878.92	130.60

(iii) Indo-Myanmar Border:

4.12 Government has approved a proposal to fence a stretch of 10 km (BP No.79 to BP No.81) on Indo-Myanmar border, for which, ₹ 4.00 crore in BE 2011-12 has been allotted. The fencing work has been started by BRO in this stretch and is in progress.

(iv) Development of roads of operational and strategic significance in areas along the Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Pakistan borders:

4.13 The Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders are vulnerable to anti-national, insurgent and anti-social elements. Due to inadequate road infrastructure, the SSB, the border guarding force (BGF) for these borders, has limited mobility along these borders as well as connectivity to its BOPs.

Hence, there is a need for road infrastructure along these borders. Therefore, after extensive consultations amongst the Government of India, the SSB and the State Governments of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam, proposals for the construction of roads along these two borders were received from these states.

4.14 Government has approved construction/upgradation of 1,377 km of strategic border roads along Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand (173 km), Uttar Pradesh (640 km) and Bihar (564 km), 313 km of strategic border roads along Indo-Bhutan border in the State of Assam.

4.15 On the sensitive and challenging Indo-Pakistan border, many of the BOPs in the Rann of Kutch are in remote, inaccessible and unconnected areas. Hence, there was a need for the construction of a road from Gadhuli to Santalpur joining Kutch and Patan districts. The Government has approved 255 km of strategic border roads along Indo-Pakistan border in the State of Gujarat. Out of the approved 225 km, upgradation work of existing roads in 132 km is under progress.

4.16 The scheme has been approved by the Government in November, 2010. It is scheduled for implementation from 2011-12 onwards for a period of five years. Detailed modalities for implementation of the scheme are being worked out, road-wise, with the State Governments.

II. CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL BORDER OUT POSTS (BOPs) ALONG INDO-BANGLADESH AND INDO-PAKISTAN BORDERS:

4.17 There already exist 802 BOPs on Indo-Bangladesh border and 609 BOPs on Indo-Pakistan border for effective domination of these borders. In order to reduce the inter-BOP distance for effective border management, a proposal for construction of additional 509 BOPs (383 along Indo-Bangladesh

border and 126 along Indo-Pakistan border) at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,832.50 crore has been approved by the government on February 16, 2009. Construction of these additional BOPs will provide all necessary infrastructures for the accommodation, logistic support and the combat functions of the BSF troops deployed on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders. The project is targeted to be completed by 2013-14.

4.18 The work has been entrusted to CPWD, NPCC and EPIL. Construction work in respect of 18 BOPs has already been completed and is in progress in another 105 BOPs. Land acquisition for 227 BOPs is in progress and work will commence soon after the land acquisition is completed.

4.19 In addition another 70 BOPs were sanctioned under composite scheme for Gujarat Sector of Indo Pak Border. CPWD and NBCC have been entrusted with 46 nos. and 24 nos. of BOPs respectively. 41 nos. of BOPs have already been constructed. Work is in progress in another 19 BOPs.

III. STRENGTHENING OF COASTAL SECURITY:

India's Coastline:

4.20 India has a coastline of 7,516.60 km bordering the mainline and islands with Bay of Bengal in the East, Indian Ocean on the South and Arabian Sea on the West. There are nine States viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal and four Union Territories viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands situated on the coast.

Security concerns of the coast:

4.21 India's long coast line presents a variety of security concerns that include landing of arms and explosives at isolated spots on the coast, infiltration/exfiltration of anti-national elements, use of the sea and off shore

islands for criminal activities, smuggling of consumer and intermediate goods through sea routes etc. Absence of physical barriers on the coast and presence of vital industrial and defence installations near the coast also enhance the vulnerability of the coasts to illegal cross border activities.

Present Coastal Security System:

4.22 There is a multi-tier arrangement for protection and maritime security of the country involving the Indian Navy, Coast Guard and marine police of the coastal States and Union Territories. The surveillance on the high seas is carried out along the limits of exclusive economic zone (EEZ) by Navy and Coast Guard. In the territorial waters, the Coast Guards protect the Indian interests with Coast Guard vessels and aerial surveillance by Coast Guard aircrafts. Close coastal patrolling is done by State Marine Police. The State's jurisdiction extends upto 12 nautical miles in the shallow territorial waters.

Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I:

4.23 Keeping in view the vulnerability of the coasts to the activities of criminals and anti-national elements, a Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I was formulated. The Scheme was approved in January, 2005 for implementation in 5 years from the year 2005-06. The Scheme was extended for one year till 31st March, 2011. Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I stands completed on 31st March, 2011.

Objectives of the Scheme:

4.24 The objective of the Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I was to strengthen the infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast to check and counter any illegal cross border activities and criminal activities using the coast or sea.

Main features of the Scheme:

4.25 The scheme provided assistance in the form of grant to all the coastal States and UTs:-

- To set up coastal police stations, check posts, out posts;
- To equip the coastal police stations with manpower trained in maritime activities;
- To provide for vehicles and boats for mobility on coast and close coastal waters;
- To provide lump sum assistance of ` 10.00 lakh per coastal police station for equipment, computer system, furniture etc;
- To provide for meeting recurring expenditure for a period of 6 years on fuel, repairs and maintenance for the patrol boats;
- To provide for meeting training requirements of the marine police personnel;
- States and UTs to provide for manpower;
- To make institutional arrangements at State and district level for coordination and sharing of information among various agencies including Coast Guard and Navy.

Financial Outlays:

4.26 The Scheme had an outlay of ` 646.00 crore out of which ` 495.00 crore for meeting non-recurring expenditure and ` 151.00 crore for meeting recurring expenditure for 6 years on fuel, repairs and maintenance of the boats and training of Marine police personnel.

Components provisioned under Phase I of the Coastal Security Scheme:

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	Costal Police Stations	Vessels	Jeeps	Motor Cycles	Check post	Out-post	Barracks	Rubber Inflated Boats
1	Gujarat	10	30	20	101	25	46	-	-
2	Maharashtra	12	28	25	57	32	-	24	-
3	Goa	3	9	6	9	-	-	-	10
4	Karnataka	5	15	9	4	-	-	-	-
5	Kerala	8	24	16	24	-	-	-	-
6	Tamil Nadu	12	24	12	36	40	12	-	-
7	Andhara Pradesh	6	18	12	18	-	-	-	-
8	Odisha	5	15	10	15	-	-	-	-
9	West Bengal	6	18	12	12	-	-	6	-
10	Puducherry	1	3	2	3	-	-	-	-
11	Lakshadweep	4	6	8	8	-	-	-	-
12	Daman & Diu	1	4	3	5	-	-	-	-
13	A&N Islands	-	10	18	20	-	-	-	-
	Total	73	204	153	312	97	58	30	10

4.27 A lump sum assistance of ` 10.00 lakh per police station has also been approved for computers and equipments, etc.

4.28 Boats/Vessels have been procured centrally from MOD's, PSUs i.e. Goa Shipyard Ltd (GSL), Goa, and M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers (GRSE) Ltd., Kolkata, on nomination basis. A contract was signed in March, 2008 by these vendors with the Government for supply of 110 Nos. of 12 Ton boats, and 84 Nos. of 5 Ton boats. State-wise details of delivery of boats are as under:-

S. No.	Name of the State	Total approved boats under Coastal Security Scheme			Boats delivered			Shipyard
		12 Ton	5 Ton	Total	12 Ton	5 Ton	Total	
1.	Gujarat	20	10	30	20	10	30	GSL
2.	Maharashtra	6	22	28	6	22	28	
3.	Goa	6	3	9	6	3	9	
4.	Karnataka	10	5	15	10	5	15	
5.	Kerala	16	8	24	16	8	24	
6.	Lakshadweep	2	4	6	2	4	6	
7.	Daman & Diu	2	2	4	2	2	4	
	Total	62	54	116	62	54	116	
8.	Tamil Nadu	12	12	24	12	12	24	GRSE
9.	Andhra Pradesh	12	6	18	12	6	18	
10.	Odisha	10	5	15	10	5	15	
11.	West Bengal	12	6	18	12	6	18	
12.	Puducherry	2	1	3	2	1	3	
13.	A&N Islands	10	0	10	10	0	10	
	Total	58	30	88	58	30	88	
	Grand Total	120	84	204	120	84	204	

4.29 Fuel consumption of Coastal Security Scheme boats is borne by Government of India. The reimbursement of fuel to Coastal States/UTs is done maximum @ ₹ 5.00 lakh per month per 12 Ton boats and ₹ 4.00 lakh per month for 5 Ton boats.

4.30 Under the scheme, manpower for the marine police personnel including technical crew for the boats is provided by the States and UTs. The process of filling up the posts is underway. Coast Guard is meeting the training requirements of the marine police personnel in the Coast Guard District Headquarters. So far, more than 2,346 police personnel have been imparted training by the Coast Guard.

4.31 Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) has been signed by Ministry of Home Affairs, on behalf of coastal States/UTs, with Government of India Undertaking shipbuilders, GSL and GRSE initially for a period of four years for maintenance of boats supplied under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I. Regional maintenance units have been set up by GSL and GRSE by deploying local personnel for maintenance of boats.

Strengthening of Joint Coastal Patrolling off Gujarat and Maharashtra Coast under Operation SWAN:

4.32 A scheme was formulated for implementation in 6 years with effect from 2005-06 for creating additional infrastructure for Coast Guard to ensure intensive patrolling and surveillance of the close coastal areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra. Under the scheme, Coast Guard is to procure 15 Interceptor Boats and set up 3 Coast Guard Stations in Dhanu and Murud Janjira in Maharashtra and Veraval in Gujarat. These assets are in addition to the infrastructure available with the Coast Guard in this area of operations.

4.33 Approved outlay of scheme is ₹ 342.56 crore for non-recurring expenditure, which is being met by Ministry of Home Affairs. Recurring

expenditure including manpower is being met by Ministry of Defence (MoD). Land for the Coast Guard Stations at Dhanu, Murud Janjira and Veraval has been acquired, except for a part of required land for Murud Janjira station. Veraval and Murud Janjira have been operationalized in hired buildings.

4.34 Ministry of Defence is processing procurement of Interceptor Boats under the scheme. As per Defence Procurement Procedures, the MoD has obtained CCS approval for incurring total expenditure of ₹ 28,123.20 lakh for procurement of 15 interceptor boats for Coast Guard from M/s Bharati Shipyard Ltd. The supply of 15 interceptor boats will be completed by March, 2014. The implementation of the scheme has been extended upto March 31, 2014 by the CCS. The scheme has been transferred in totality in March 2011, to MoD for further implementation.

Initiatives After 26/11 Mumbai Incidents:

4.35 Subsequent to the terrorists attack in Mumbai on 26/11, the entire coastal security scenario of the country has been thoroughly reviewed by the Government of India. Several high-level meetings were held in Cabinet Secretariat, Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, Shipping and Fisheries etc. to review the coastal security arrangements of the country and to address various related issues. During these meetings several important decisions were taken, which are given below:-

Formulation of Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II):

4.36 The coastal States/UTs were asked to carry out vulnerability/gap analysis in consultation with Coast Guard to firm up their additional requirements for formulation of Phase-II Scheme of the Coastal Security. After getting detailed proposals from the coastal States/UTs Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) has been approved.

4.37 The scheme is being implemented over a period of 5 (five) years starting from 1st April, 2011 with total financial outlay of ` 1,579.91 crore (` 1,154.91 crore for non-recurring expenditure and ` 425.00 crore for recurring expenditure) through 9 coastal States and 4 UTs. The details of approved components under the Scheme are given below:

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	Costal Police Stations	Boats/Vessels		Number of jetties	Four-wheelers	Motor Cycles
			12 Ton	Others			
1	Gujarat	12	31	-	5	12	24
2	Maharashtra	7	14	-	3	7	14
3	Goa	4	4	-	2	4	8
4	Karnataka	4	12	-	2	4	8
5	Kerala	10	20	-	4	10	20
6	Tamil Nadu	30	20	-	12	30	60
7	Andhra Pradesh	15	30	-	7	15	30
8	Odisha	13	26	-	5	13	26
9	West Bengal	8	7	-	4	8	16
10	Daman & Diu	2	4	-	2	2	4
11	Lakshadweep	3	6	12 **	2	3	6
12	Puducherry	3	6	-	2	3	6
13	A&N Islands	20# ***10 MOCs	-	10* 23**	10	20	20
	Total	131	180		60	131	242

*LV- large vessels **RIB- Rigid Inflatable Boats*** Marine Operational Centres
existing 20 Coastal Police Stations will be upgraded.

4.38 A lump sum assistance of ` 15.00 lakh per Costal Police Station is also given for surveillance equipment, computer systems and furniture.

Implementation status of Phase-II of Coastal Security Scheme:

4.39 All the coastal States/UTs have initiated the process of land identification and land acquisition, for operationalization and construction of coastal police stations & jetties. State/UT-wise details are given below:

Coastal Police Stations

State/UT	Nos. of sanctioned coastal PSs	Operationalization of nos. of coastal PSs in current year 2011-12	Identification of land/site	Land acquisition process started	Whether land acquired
Gujarat	12	-	10	10	10
Maharashtra	7	-	5	3	-
Goa	4	4	3	3	-
Karnataka	4	4	4	4	-
Kerala	10	10	7	5	2
Tamil Nadu	30	-	29	29	-
Andhra Pradesh	15	-	13	12	1
Odisha	13	8	8	-	-
West Bengal	8	-	4	3	-
Daman & Diu	2	-	2	2	1
Puducherry	3	3	3	3	-
Lakshadweep	3	3	3	-	-
A&N Islands	20*	20	20	N.A.	20
Total	131	52	111	74	34

*Existing PSs to be upgraded to coastal PSs.

Jetties:

State/UT	Number of Sanctioned jetties	Identification of land/Site	Land acquisition process started	Whether land acquired
Gujarat	5	-	-	-
Maharashtra	3	-	-	-
Goa	2	1	-	-
Karnataka	2	2	2	-
Kerala	4	4	2	-
Tamil Nadu	12	10	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	7	7	-	-
Odisha	5	-	-	-
West Bengal	4	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	2	2	2	-
Puducherry	2	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	2	-	-	-
A&N Islands	10	1	-	-
Total	60	27	6	-

4.40 ` 15.76 crore have been released to coastal States/UTs for starting of construction work, purchase of vehicles etc.

Procurement of Phase-II boats:

4.41 Procurement of approved 180 (12 Ton) boats and 10 large vessels for A&N Islands in Phase-II of Coastal Security Scheme is being done centrally by Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of total 180 (12 Ton) boats under the scheme; specifications for 150 modified (12 Ton) boats have been finalized. The process of procurement of these 150 (12 Ton) boats has been initiated by Ministry of Home Affairs (PM Division).

4.42 The specifications for remaining 20 boats of 19 meter length for Tamil Nadu, 10 modified 5 ton boats for Gujarat and 10 large vessels of A&N Islands have also been finalized.

Comprehensive Security Plan for A&N Islands

4.43 A&N Administration has submitted a comprehensive security plan of A&N Islands after consulting Coast Guard, Navy and other stake holders, for implementation for a period of 8 years, in three phases 2012-2015, 2015-2017 and 2017-2020. A&N has divided the comprehensive security plan in two parts. In Part - A, they have placed the items which are already approved under Phase II of coastal security scheme. In Part – B, they have included the items which will be taken up in the state plan of A&N Islands separately, with other concerned ministries or UT division of Ministry of Home Affairs. The comprehensive security plan for A&N has been approved.

Registration of boats:

4.44 All the fishing/non-fishing boats plying in Indian waters will be registered under a uniform system. The Department of Shipping is the nodal department in this regard. Two notifications, one for amending the Merchant Shipping (Registration of Fishing Vessels) rules alongwith revised format for registration, and another, for notifying the list of registrars, have been issued by Ministry of Shipping in June, 2009. States/UTs are taking follow-up actions

in this regard. The NIC has developed an online uniform registration system in the country. An amount of ₹ 120.00 lakh has been released to NIC and ₹ 581.86 lakh to the Coastal States & UTs for implementation of the programme. The process of registration of boats above 20 mtrs. under the new format is being carried out by all States/ UTs, with progress monitored by DG (Shipping).

Installation of transponders on the boats:

4.45 All type of boats are being fitted/provided with navigational and communication equipments to facilitate vessel identification and tracking. The Department of Shipping is the nodal department for this matter too. The DG Shipping has issued two circulars to ensure that all types of vessels including fishing vessels, other than fishing vessels of less than 20 mtrs. categories, are installed with AIS type B transponders for the purposes of identification and tracking. The coastal States/UTs are taking necessary steps for compliance of these circulars.

4.46 For vessels of less than 20 meters length, a committee under the DG, Coast Guard has carried out '*No Cost No Commitment (NCNC)*' trials of suitable tracking systems; which are – (a) Satellite based, (b) Automatic Identification System/Very High Frequency (AIS/VHF) based, and (c) Very High Frequency/Global Positioning System (VHF/GPS) based. While the final deliberations for the most suitable technology or a mix of technologies are in progress, it has been recommended that Radio Frequency Identification Devices (RFID) should be installed on all the boats. It has been decided to conduct two 'pilot projects' at Mumbai and Porbander to test the suitability of the three technologies under the supervision of Ministry of Defence.

Issuance of ID cards to fishermen:

4.47 All the fishermen are being issued ID cards which are relatable to a single centralized data-base. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F), as nodal agency, is taking necessary actions in this regard, in consultation with all concerned. Ministry of Agriculture has, on 11th December, 2009, launched a Central Sector Scheme on 'Issuance of Biometric Identity cards to coastal fishermen' at a total cost of ` 72.00 crore. A Consortium of three Public Sector Undertakings led by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) has been identified for the work of digitization of data, card production and issuance.

4.48 DAHD&F has released a sum of ` 8.00 crore to the coastal States/UTs for implementation of the project. An amount of ` 25.00 crore has also been released to the three PSUs of the aforesaid consortium. Out of 18,11,697 coastal fishermen identified for issuance of biometric ID card, data collection in respect of 16,14,848 (89.13%) have been completed and for the remaining the process of data collection is in progress. More than 58,000 cards have been produced till 29.02.2012.

4.49 The consortium of PSUs have started the digitization of data and completed digitization of data in respect of 16,04,492 fishermen. The consortium has also commenced biometric enrolment and completed enrolment in respect of 11,52,184 fishermen upto February, 2012.

Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the coastal population:

4.50 Registrar General of India (RGI), Ministry of Home Affairs, is working on a project for issuance of Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the population in the coastal villages. This is being done, as a part of its project of creation of 'National Population Register (NPR)' in the coastal States/UTs and

issuance of identity (smart) cards to the usual residents of these villages who are above the age of 18 years. It has been decided to implement this project in two phases.

Phase I – 3,331 villages on the coastline (in A& N Islands, all the villages and towns to be covered in Phase –I).

Phase II – Towns/cities and other villages on the coastline along with 2011 census.

4.51 The Cabinet approval for the scheme at an estimated cost of ₹ 216.31 crore has been obtained. For the first time, direct data collection methodology has been proposed to be undertaken for the project. This is being done with the assistance of central PSUs namely BEL, ECIL and ITI jointly through the State, District and Village level functionaries. Biographic details of more than 120 lakh persons have so far been collected while biometric capture has been completed for more than 75 lakh persons.

4.52 For production, personalization and delivery of identity cards, the approval of the Cabinet has been obtained at an estimated cost of ₹ 135.53 crore. Printing of Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) has been completed for coastal villages in all the coastal States/UTs. The LRUR has been displayed for objections. After incorporating the objections, the data will be digitally signed. The production and personalization of ID cards has started in the 1st week of August, 2011 by the consortium of three PSUs (BEL, ECIL & ITI). More than 13 lakh cards have been produced upto 29.02.2012.

Port Security:

4.53 The security of 12 major ports of the country is being looked after by the CISF. These major ports are also subject to periodical security audit by the IB. However, no security norms for the 187 minor ports of the country have so far

been evolved. Ministry of Shipping has constituted a working group in July, 2009 for standardization of ports security. The working group was mandated to draft the broad guidelines and prescribe uniform security standards for the ports. The working group has submitted its report which is under consideration in the Ministry of Shipping.

National Committee for strengthening maritime and coastal security against threats from the sea:

4.54 A 'National Committee for strengthening maritime and coastal security against threats from the sea' has been constituted by the Cabinet Secretariat in the month of August, 2009, under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. The committee consists of representatives of all the concerned Ministries/Departments/Organisations in the Government of India as well as Chief Secretaries/Administrators of the coastal States/UTs.

4.55 Five meetings of the National Committee were held on September 4, 2009, January 22, 2010, May 14, 2010, November 23, 2010 and July 29, 2011 wherein, the progress of implementation of all the major decisions in respect of the coastal security was reviewed. The various decisions taken in these meetings are being followed up by the concerned agencies.

Setting up of Joint Operation Centres for sharing intelligence:

4.56 Ministry of Defence (MOD) has created Joint Operation Centres (JOC) for sharing of intelligence among various agencies. These centres have been set up at Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi and Port Blair under the charge of existing Naval Commander-in-Chief as the Commander-in-Chief Coastal Defence. The JOCs are jointly manned and operated by the Navy and Coast Guard with inputs from the concerned Central and State agencies.

Raising of Sagar Prahari Bal:

4.57 A special force named as Sagar Prahari Bal (SPB) comprising of 1,000 personnel has been raised by the Navy for force protection, security of naval bases and co-located Vulnerable Areas (VAs) and Vulnerable Points (VPs). MoD has accorded sanction of manpower for the SPBs. The SPBs will cover all Commands. Personnel have been positioned and patrolling has commenced using hired boats.

Finalization of SOPs for all coastal States and UTs:

4.58 The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all coastal States and UTs have been finalized and issued by Indian Coast Guard.

Joint Coastal Security exercise:

4.59 Joint Coastal Security exercises like 'Sagar Kavach' have been very useful and have ushered in an era of synergy in joint operations. Modalities have been worked out to disseminate the lessons learnt in each exercise for the benefit of all other coastal States/UTs. The joint coastal security exercises are conducted biannually. The lessons learnt are being communicated to all stake-holders to fill the gaps.

Coordination among various agencies:

4.60 As regards coordinated approach to Maritime Security, the Cabinet Committee on Security, in its meeting on 16th February, 2009, considered a proposal of Ministry of Defence for strengthening the maritime security of the country, which was formulated after due consultation with all the concerned Ministries including Ministry of Home Affairs. It was decided therein that the Indian Navy would be designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security which includes coastal security and offshore security. The Indian Navy assisted by Coast Guard, State Marine Police and other central

and state agencies for coastal defence of the nation. The Indian Coast Guard has been additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The Director General Coast Guard is designated as Commander Coastal Command and is responsible for overall coordination between Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal security. These decisions are being implemented by the MoD.

IV. CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROADS OF OPERATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ALONG INDIA-CHINA BORDER:

4.61 To redress the situation arising out of poor road connectivity which has hampered the operational capability of the Border Guarding Forces deployed along the India-China border, the Government has decided to undertake phase-wise construction of 27 road links totaling 804 km in the border areas along the India-China border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,937.00 crore.

Preparation of Detailed Project Reports:

4.62 The work of construction of 27 ITBP roads has been assigned to Border Roads Organization (BRO) (15 roads), Central Public Works Department (CPWD) (8 roads), National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) (2 roads) and Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HP PWD) (2 roads). Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)/cost estimates in respect of all the 27 roads, submitted by the executing agencies, have been approved by the High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC).

Status of forest/wildlife clearance:

4.63 Since large parts of the approved roads would pass through forest areas, it is mandatory to obtain the forest clearance under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 before commencing the construction. In addition, diversion of land for non-forestry purposes falling under Wildlife Sanctuaries/National Parks requires prior permission of National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) as well as the Supreme Court before seeking forest clearance.

4.64 Wildlife clearances of all the 27 roads have been obtained. Final forest clearance has been obtained for 26 roads while it is awaited for 1 road i.e. Chitkul-Dumtli road (20.75 km.) in Himachal Pradesh. Construction work on 23 roads has commenced. 510.02 km of formation and 166.03 km of surfacing works have been completed so far. Construction of remaining roads is likely to commence from the next working season i.e. April/May, 2012.

V. DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED CHECK POSTS:

4.65 Existing infrastructure available with Customs, Immigration and other regulatory agencies at the Land Custom Stations (LCSs) is generally inadequate. Support facilities such as warehouses, parking lots, banks, hotels, fuel outlets etc. are inadequate. Regulatory and support functions in an integrated manner are not available in one complex. There is no single agency responsible for co-ordinated functioning of various Government authorities/service providers.

4.66 To redress this situation, Government has decided to set up 13 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at identified entry points on the international land borders of the country through a Plan Scheme in the 11th Plan at an estimated cost of ₹ 635.00 crore. The ICPs shall be a sanitized zone with dedicated passenger and cargo terminal providing adequate customs and immigration counters, X-ray scanners, passenger amenities and other related facilities like service stations,

fuel stations etc. in a single modern complex equipped with state of the art amenities. An institutional framework viz. Land Ports Authorities of India (LPAI) has been established to undertake the responsibilities of planning construction, management and maintenance of ICPs. A list of 13 ICPs proposed to be set up is as under:-

Phase – I

(` in crore)

Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated cost	Approved cost
1.	Petrapole	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	172	172
2.	Moreh	Manipur	India-Myanmar	136	Yet to be firmed up
3.	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal	120	120
4.	Attari (Wagah)	Punjab	India-Pakistan	150	150
5.	Dawki	Meghalaya	India-Bangladesh	50	Yet to be firmed up
6.	Akhaura	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	60	73.50
7.	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal	34	82.49

Phase – II

(` in crore)

Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated cost	Approved cost
8.	Hili	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	78	Yet to be firmed up
9.	Chandra-bangha	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	64	Yet to be firmed up
10.	Sutarkhandi	Assam	India-Bangladesh	16	Yet to be firmed up
11.	Kwarpuchhai	Mizoram	India-Bangladesh	27	Yet to be firmed up
12.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	34	Yet to be firmed up
13.	Rupaidiha	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	29	Yet to be firmed up

Progress of Development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPS):

4.67 Construction of ICPs at Attari, Raxaul and Jogbani is in progress. At petrapole, mobilization of men, material and machinery has been done, work is at the start up stage. In case of Attari, 98%, Raxaul , 44%, Jogbani, 25% and Agartala, 8% of the construction work has been completed. For Attari ICP, Technical & Financial bids have been opened and approved by Empowered Steering Committee for Package III (Signages). Work has been awarded. The break down schedule for operationalization of ICP at Attari has been prepared. Work is progressing as per the schedule. Secretary (BM) visited Attari on 29th February, 2012 to review the progress of ICP at Attari. It was decided that ICP will be operationalized shortly.

4.68 At ICP Raxaul, building structures and road base layers are complete. Physical infrastructure is expected to be completed by June, 2012. The physical infrastructure at Jogbani, is also expected to be completed by June, 2012. Physical infrastructure at Agartala and Petrapole, is expected to be completed by July, 2012 and January, 2013 respectively.

4.69 DER at Moreh has been cleared by Empowered Steering Committee (ESC), Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) has been issued. Sale of tender document has started from 27th February, 2012.

Phase-II

4.70 Physical possession of land for the Rupaidiha ICP has been taken. Land acquisition for the Sunauli ICP is under process. Land for the ICPs at Kwarpuchiaiah, Changrabandha and Hilli have been identified by the respective State Governments. In Sutrakhandi, the site is to yet to be identified

Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI):

4.71 The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) has been envisaged as a statutory body which will function as a body corporate under the administrative control of the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs. The LPAI is expected to provide better administration and cohesive management of entry points/land ports on the land borders and would be vested with the powers on the lines of similar bodies like Airports Authority of India.

4.72 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, has notified the establishment of the Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) w.e.f. March 1, 2012 under the Land Ports Authority of India Act, 2010. The LPAI comprises of a Chairman and two whole time Members and will have representation of officials concerned from the Centre and the States. The Office of the Land Ports Authority of India shall, temporarily, be located at Vigyan Bhavan Annexe till the LPAI shortly sets up its own Head Quarter at New Delhi. The LPAI has been tasked with the responsibility of putting in place systems which address security imperatives relating to the cross border movement of passengers, vehicles and goods as also developing Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at designated points along the international borders of India.

VI. BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

4.73 The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management with the aim to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory

approach and to promote a sense of security and well being among the border population. The programme covers 358 border blocks of 96 border districts of 17 States located along the international land border. The programme is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Funds are provided to the States as a non-lapsable Special Central Assistance (SCA) for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors.

Guidelines of Border Area Development Programme (BADP):

4.74 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is being implemented under the guidelines framed by the Planning Commission. The funds are allocated by the Planning Commission annually which are re-allocated to the Border States taking into consideration (i) length of International Border (km); (ii) Population of the border block and (iii) Area of the border block (Sq. km). Weightage of 15% over and above the total allocation is also given to States having hilly/desert/Kutchh areas. The funds are allocated for addressing the special problems faced by the people of the border areas. Funds are released to the States in two installments. 1st installment of 90% amount of total allocation of the State and 2nd installment of 10% amount of the allocation.

4.75 The Schemes under this programme are prepared by State Government and approved by the State Level Screening Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State and executed by the agencies of the State Government. Security related schemes can be taken up under BADP by the expenditure on such schemes should not exceed 10% of the total allocation in a particular year. The funds under BADP are to be used for schemes in the identified border blocks only.

Empowered Committee:

4.76 The policy matters relating to the scope of the programme, prescription of geographical limits of areas in the States within which schemes will be taken up, allocation of funds to the States and modalities for proper execution of the programme will be laid down by an Empowered Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Border Management) in the Ministry of Home Affairs

Revision of guidelines of Border Area Development Programme (BADP):

4.77 A Task Force was constituted earlier under the chairmanship of Shri B.N. Yugandhar, Member, Planning Commission, for revamping the Border Area Development Programme. In accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force, guidelines of BADP were revised in February, 2009 after due consultation with the State Governments. The revised guidelines emphasized the need for participatory planning, convergence of all Centrally Sponsored Schemes with BADP funds, filling up critical gaps in infrastructure, providing livelihood opportunities. In the new guidelines, emphasis has been given on the need for organized work selection, effective monitoring and review of the programme.

4.78 In order to ensure more qualitative implementation of BADP and to ensure implementation of schemes in those villages which are located closer to the border, the emphasis has now been given in the revised guidelines on specific socio-economic and infrastructure development of villages falling between '0 to 10 km' from the border. The villages have been arranged in an order from the zero line to 10 km. The village development profile of each and every village is being prepared. All the major developmental infrastructure facilities like pucca road connectivity, electricity, safe drinking water, telephone facilities, primary school building, PDS shop, and community center are being

developed in a planned way. Village plan and block plan of each and every village are being prepared. After saturating the villages falling between 0 to 10 km from the border, the next set of villages falling between 10 to 15 km and 15 to 20 km will be taken up for implementing the schemes under the BADP. The State Governments have been directed that ad-hoc projects should not be taken at all. The village plan should be integrated with district plan for the proper and sustainable development of the remote villages. The selection of the projects is, therefore, expected to be more organized and responsive to area needs.

4.79 In the 11th Plan, the emphasis would be on allocation of more resources from the Centre and dove-tailing other on-going schemes and adopting bottom-up area planning approaches, so as to augment the resources and to upgrade infrastructure and socio-economic services. The review and monitoring of BADP is being done at the district level, State level and in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Periodical visits of the officers from the State level and Govt. of India are being taken.

Flow of funds:

4.80 An allocation of ` 635.00 crore was made during financial year 2009-10 and ` 691.00 crore during financial year 2010-11, which was entirely released. During 2011-12, budget allocation of ` 1,003.22 crore (R.E.) has been made for BADP and the same has been released to the states. The details of funds allocated and released to the States under BADP during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:

(` in lakh)

Name of States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (As on 13.03.2012)	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
Arunachal Pradesh	6647.45	6647.45	5850.00	5850.00	15433.00	15433.00

Assam	2395.62	2395.62	4000.00	4000.00	1980.01	1980.01
Bihar	3660.00	3660.00	3715.00	3715.00	5577.00	5577.00
Gujarat	3269.00	3269.00	2800.00	2800.00	3616.82	3616.82
Himachal Pradesh	1276.00	1276.00	1280.00	1280.00	2000.00	2000.00
Jammu & Kashmir	9877.74	9877.74	10000.00	10000.00	12462.40	12462.40
Manipur	2086.00	2086.00	1343.00	1343.00	2000.00	2000.00
Meghalaya	1647.19	1647.19	1247.00	1247.00	3140.00	3140.00
Mizoram	2494.42	2494.42	2506.00	2506.00	3839.73	3839.73
Nagaland	1950.00	1950.00	2500.00	2500.00	2015.00	2015.00
Punjab	2978.00	2978.00	2225.00	2225.00	3292.00	3292.00
Rajasthan	9296.00	9296.00	8696.00	8696.00	11509.00	11509.00
Sikkim	1520.50	1520.50	2000.00	2000.00	2085.00	2085.00
Tripura	3005.89	3005.89	3579.00	3579.00	9635.00	9635.00
Uttar Pradesh	2995.23	2995.23	2905.00	2905.00	4876.00	4876.00
Uttarakhand	2178.80	2178.80	2261.00	2261.00	3298.00	3298.00
West Bengal	6222.16	6222.16	10961.00	10961.00	13563.04	13563.04
TOTAL	63500.00	63500.00	67868.00	67868.00	100322.00	100322.00
Kept reserve for contingencies etc.					Nil	Nil
Grand Total					100322.00	100322.00

SCHEME FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE(SRE):

North Eastern States:

4.81 Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing the scheme of Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure to the States which are affected by insurgency/militancy in the North East. The objective of the scheme is to assist the eligible State Governments to undertake effective counter insurgency operations and to maintain internal security. The scheme is being implemented in the States of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya. Items of expenditure eligible for reimbursement, inter-alia, include (a) payment of ex-gratia to the next of kin of the State police personnel and civilians killed in militant violence, (b) providing logistic support to the Central Armed Police Forces, (c) maintenance of designated camps of militant groups with whom Central Government/State Government have entered into Suspension of Operation agreement, (d)

surrender and rehabilitation of militants as per approved scheme, (e) special training for State Police Personnel for counter insurgency operations, (f) raising of India Reserve Bns., etc. In the last financial year and during 2011-12 (upto 09.03.2012) an amount of ` 240.00 crore and ` 200.00 crore respectively have been released to the six North Eastern States under this scheme.

Civic Action Programme in North Eastern States:

4.82 Army and Central Armed Police Forces have been conducting Civic Action Programme for boosting their image among the citizens and for soliciting their cooperation in combating insurgency in the North Eastern States. Under this programme, various welfare/developmental activities are undertaken like holding of medical camps, sanitation drives, sports meets, distribution of study material to children, minor repairs of school buildings, roads, bridges, etc. and running adult education centres, etc. Other initiatives undertaken by Central Police Forces under the Civic Action Programme include running of medical camps, provision of medicines, medical equipments, sanitation in the hospitals, provision of computer with accessories, distribution of sports material, sewing machine, CTVs, DVDs and generator sets to villages. The thrust of the Civic Action Programme has been revisited and is now more youth oriented. During current financial year 2011-12, an amount of ` 7.51 crore has been released (upto 09.03.2012) against a budget provision of ` 8.00 crore.

Reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Foreigners Tribunals in Assam:

4.83 Thirty six Foreigners Tribunals (FTs) under the provisions of Foreigners Act 1946 have been constituted in the State of Assam to adjudicate the cases, which are referred by the competent authority to the Tribunal for opinion whether a person is foreigner or not. As per report received from the

Government of Assam, Foreigners Tribunals disposed of number of cases 6,883, 9,825, 8,331 in the year 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. In the current year (upto April, 2011) Tribunal disposed of 3,178 number of cases. ` 6.13 crore, ` 4.00 crore and ` 4.00 crore were released to Government of Assam for meeting expenditure on Foreigners Tribunals in the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. For the year 2011-2012, an amount of ` 5.50 crore has been earmarked for the purpose.

Tripura – Relief to migrants:

Memorandum of Settlement with NLFT

4.84 A Memorandum of Settlement with National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) was signed on 17.12.2004. The MoS envisages a special package of ` 55.00 crore for capacity building and tribal development in Tripura. The package includes grants-in-aid for construction of composite market stalls, capacity building, family oriented programmes in food processing handlooms & handicrafts, pisciculture, animal husbandry, rubber plantation and horticulture sectors, promotion of education, promotion of tribal language and promotion of sports in tribal areas. Between 2006-2007 to 2010-11 an amount of ` 55.00 crore had been released to Government of Tripura for implementation of Special Package in pursuance of above Memorandum of Settlement. The State Government's request for an additional grant of ` 9.63 crore for completion of all the components of the package is being considered for placing before the SFC (Standing Finance Committee) of the Ministry for approval.

Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

4.85 Due to ethnic violence in the Western Mizoram part of Mizoram in October, 1997, more than 30,000 minority Bru (Reang) tribals, mostly from Western Mizoram families migrated to North Tripura in 1997-98. They are sheltered in six relief camps of Tripura, viz. Naisingpara, Asopara, Khakchangpara, Hazacherra, Koiskau and Hamsapara. In the years 2005 and

2006, 195 cadres of BNLF and 857 cadres of BLFM surrendered to Government of Mizoram. They have since been rehabilitated in Mizoram with grants-in-aid provided to Government of Mizoram by Ministry of Home Affairs.

4.86 As a result of continued efforts/persuasion through various meetings, the State Government of Mizoram agreed that in the first phase, those Bru migrants whose names are in the electoral Rolls of Mizoram would be repatriated to Mizoram. The first phase of repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram was to commence in November, 2009. However, the repatriation of Bru Migrants could not take place in 2009 because of killing of a Mizo youth by suspected Bru Militants on the 13th November, 2009 followed by burning of some Bru hutments in Western belt of Mizoram by miscreants. As a result of this incident, 462 Brus fled to Tripura in November, 2009. Because of efforts of Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments of Mizoram and Tripura, Brus who had fled to Tripura in November, 2009 have since been returned to Mizoram. As now approximately 785 Bru families (about 4,000 Nos.) have since been repatriated to Mizoram. This is in addition to repatriation of approximately 462 Bru families displaced from Mizoram and Tripura due to fresh incidence of violence in November, 2009. Government of Mizoram is preparing road-map for next phase of Bru repatriation.

4.87 Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending grants-in-aid to Government of Tripura for maintenance of the migrants. In 2011-12, ` 12.50 crore have been released in August, 2011 for maintenance of Brus lodged in various relief camps of Tripura. Earlier, ` 9.97 crore was released to Government of Mizoram during 2010-11 for rehabilitation of Bru families in Mizoram.

Helicopter Service in the North Eastern States:

4.88 In order to provide connectivity to remote areas as also for providing air connectivity to these areas with rest of India, helicopter services are in operation in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim

and Tripura under non-plan scheme with subsidy from Ministry of Home Affairs. The subsidy portion is limited to 75% of operational cost after adjusting recovery from passengers. For the purpose of respecting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours for each helicopter has been fixed. The component authority has given sanction for operation of helicopter services in the five States as per details given below:

Helicopter on wet lease by State Govts.	Type of Helicopter	No. of flying hours sanctioned per annum
Tripura	Dauphin Double engine	480
Arunachal Pradesh	1 st MI-172	960
	2 nd MI-172	1,200
	Bell-412 Double engine	1,300
Sikkim	Bell-406 Single engine/ Double engine	1,200
Meghalaya	Dauphin Double engine	720
Nagaland	Dauphin/Bell Double engine	480

4.89 For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours have been fixed for the helicopter service operating in various States as detailed above. However, the State Governments are permitted to operate helicopter services in excess of the ceiling of flying hours. But, the subsidy is limited to flying hours ceiling fixed for each type of helicopter being operated in these States. After adjusting subsidy from Ministry of Home Affairs, the balance cost of operating helicopter services is met by concerned State Governments. For the year 2011-12, as against the budget provision of ` 59.99 crore in RE, ` 54.35 crore have been released upto 29th February, 2012 and balanced ` 5.64 crore is under process for release. In addition to above helicopter services, Ministry of Home Affairs operates one twin engine helicopter based at Guwahati for use by VIPs and senior officers of Central Government for visiting North Eastern States.

NAXAL MANAGEMENT:

Left Wing Extremism (LWE):

4.90 Under this scheme, reimbursement is provided by Ministry of Home Affairs to State Governments for security-related expenditure in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts in respect of (i) ex-gratia payment for civilians and security personnel killed, (ii) transportation, communication and other logistic support for Central Armed Police Forces deployed for anti-naxalite operations, (iii) ammunition for anti-naxalite operations, (iv) training to state police forces, (v) community policing, (vi) security-related infrastructure by village defence committees (nagrik suraksha samitis), (vii) honoraria to special police officers (SPOs), (viii) rehabilitation of surrendered naxalites, (ix) premium for insurance of police personnel, (x) need-based hiring of weapons/vehicles and communication equipment in emergent situations, (xi) recurring expenditure for strengthening of police stations/check posts/outposts and (xii) publicity material.

4.91 The Districts are included under the SRE scheme after a due process of consideration and approval, having regard to the intensity and duration of naxal violence, the organizational consolidation attained by various naxal outfits, the presence and strength of armed *dalams*, the spread of active mass front organizations that lend constant and effective support in terms of logistics and safe refuge to the armed cadres and the extent of pro-active measures initiated by the police/administration to counter the naxal activities. There is, hence, the need to ensure optimal and qualitative utilization of this assistance. Benefits are in the arena of security. Security, in turn, also provides an enabling environment for development.

Jammu & Kashmir – SRE Scheme for J&K:

4.92 In view of the serious militancy/insurgency in J&K, the Government of J&K had to incur more expenditure for maintaining peace and tranquility which had led to additional burden for debilitating effects upon its revenue/budget. In order to mitigate this problem and with a view to supplement the resources of the J&K Government, a separate SRE Scheme for J&K was introduced which provided for reimbursement of expenditure on Police (SRE-Police) and Relief & Rehabilitation (SRE-R&R).

4.93 Under SRE (Police), the expenditure relating to carriage of constabulary, material & supplies, rent of accommodation hired for SFs, Border Posts, honorarium to SPOs, raising of IR Battalions, construction of alternate accommodation, airlift charges, security works by Police Department and expenditure on retinues etc. are allowed.

4.94 As regard SRE(R&R), the relief to Kashmiri migrants, ex-gratia payment, pension to widow of the civilians killed in militancy related violence, scholarships to orphans affected by militancy, the expenditure on Prime Minister's package for return & rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants etc. are being reimbursed to J&K Government.

4.95 In 2010-11 an amount of ` 460.00 crore was reimbursed on account of SRE (Police) and ` 60.00 crore was reimbursed on account of relief and rehabilitation of migrants etc. The B.E. for 2011-12 is ` 200.00 crore under SRE (Police) and ` 81.55 crore for Relief and Rehabilitation which has since been utilized. An additional ` 145.68 crore under SRE (Police) and ` 33.45 crore under SRE (R&R) has been provided in R.E. and the expenditure would be booked on receipt of re-appropriation order.

SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES (MPF):

4.96 The law and order situation and crime scenario warrant modernisation of State Police Forces. The State Police, being directly concerned with the law and order, needs to improve its functioning and be equipped with the latest technology so that it is able to successfully meet emerging challenges. The Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces is a significant initiative of the Ministry of Home Affairs towards capacity building of the State Police Forces (SPF), especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc. The main objective of the scheme is to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and Central Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situation by way of equipping the State Police Forces, adequately. The Scheme also aims at a balanced development of the State Police Forces.

4.97 Some of the major items provided under the scheme include construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, ensuring mobility, provision of modern weaponry, security, surveillance, communication and forensic equipments, upgradation of training infrastructure, police housing, etc. These items only indicate the broad areas for which assistance is admissible under the Scheme. The Annual Action Plans, covering these broad areas, are prepared by the State Governments, and submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs for consideration and approval. Based on the approved Annual Action Plans, Central funds are released to the States, as per the terms of the Scheme. The Scheme has made perceptible impact in all the States and has provided the much needed assistance and impetus to police modernization. Quarterly Concurrent Audit (QCA) of the scheme has also been initiated by the Internal Audit Organisation of Ministry of Home Affairs. The Concurrent Audit of MPF scheme for all the four quarters of 2010-11 has been completed in all States. The Quarterly Concurrent Audit Reports have been sent to the

respective State Governments and Action Taken Reports are sought from the States on the observations made in the reports to ensure that the State Governments take appropriate action on audit observations. While releasing funds to States, these are taken into account.

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems Project (CCTNS):

4.98 The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Project was conceived as a Mission Mode Project fully sponsored by the Government of India under the National e-Governance Programme with a provision of ₹ 2,000.00 crore in the 11th Five Year Plan. The CCTNS project is to be implemented in a manner where the major role would lie with the State Governments in order to bring in the requisite stakes, ownership and commitment, and only certain core components would be in the hands of the Central Government, apart from the required review and monitoring of project implementation on a continuing basis.

4.99 With the launching of CCTNS, the erstwhile Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) programme, which was being implemented as part of the Non-Plan Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, would be subsumed into it in a manner that the work already done there is not disrupted. CIPA had been initiated to computerize and automate the functioning of police stations with a view to bring efficiency and transparency in various processes and functions at the police station level and improve service delivery to the citizens. So far, 2,760 police stations, out of a total of around 14,000 police stations across the country, have been covered under the CIPA Scheme.

4.100 The CCTNS project aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing at the Police Station level through adoption of principles of e-Governance, and creation of a nationwide networked infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art

tracking system around “investigation of crime and detection of criminals” in the real time, which is a critical requirement in the context of the present day internal security scenario.

4.101 The broad objectives of the CCTNS project are streamlining investigation and prosecution processes, strengthening of intelligence gathering machinery, improved public delivery system and citizen-friendly interface, nationwide sharing of information on crime and criminals and improving efficiency and effectiveness of police functioning.

4.102 The project was approved by the Planning Commission. The approved project has an expenditure budget of ` 2,000.00 crore on Plan side for the Ministry of Home Affairs in the 11th Five Year Plan. Software development for CCTNS is to be owned and managed by NCRB for Ministry of Home Affairs, under the guidance of Department of IT and Ministry of Home Affairs.

4.103 For the successful implementation of this Mission Mode Project the following committees have been constituted in Ministry of Home Affairs:-

- (i) Project Monitoring & Review Committee, with the Home Secretary as chairperson.
- (ii) Empowered Committee, with the Additional Secretary (CS) as chairperson.
- (iii) Mission Team, with Joint Secretary (CS) as Mission Leader.

4.104 These committees will *inter alia* be responsible for the overall guidance on project formulation and reviews, policy directions and guidance for successful execution of the project and review the progress of the project and of release and utilization of funds. Further, the state-level monitoring of implementation will be carried out by state/district level committees (State Apex Committee and State Empowered Committee) and Teams (State Mission Team and District Mission Team).

4.105 An amount of ₹ 164.43 crore was allocated as per budget estimates for the year 2009-10 for CCTNS project. The approved RE for 2009-10 was ₹ 104.00 crore and the final total allocation was ₹ 117.00 crore. ₹ 115.7 crore has been released to States/UTs in 2009-10. An amount of ₹ 135.00 crore has been allocated for the year 2010-11. ₹ 123.30 crore has been released, of which ₹ 119.42 crore was released to States/UTs in 2010-11.

4.106 BE for the year 2011-12 was ₹ 384.5 crore. The approved RE was ₹ 200.00 crore. Till 12.03.2012, a total of Rs. 92.67 crores had been released. ₹ 82.6 crore have been released to States/UTs for System Integrators and Networking, ₹ 3.45 crore to NCRB, ₹ 4.55 crore to CPMC and ₹ 2.07 crore has been released to CPMU respectively. The following are the implementation highlights of the Project for the year 2011-12:

- (i) 35 States/UTs have released RFPs for the selection of SIs, out of which, 16 States have finalized SI Tenders and contract have been signed/LoI issued.
- (ii) MoA with BSNL signed for the connectivity and networking solution. SLA agreement between BSNL and States/UTs signed in 11 States.
- (iii) For the implementation of connectivity solution by BSNL, Total of 18554 police sites have been surveyed. Implementation would start after the States sign SLA with local BSNL Circle.
- (iv) Core Application Software development has been completed and User Acceptance Testing & Intensive Field Testing is in progress. CAS has been released to STQC for testing and certification.
- (v) Data Migration Utility (DMU) development has been completed for State (CIPA, CCIS and manually digitized data) and for centre (CCIS, MVCS, Talaash). DMU has been submitted for STQC certification.

- (vi) NDC has been set up at Shastri Park, New Delhi through NIC and DRC has been set up at Pune. Primary set up of production servers is ready for hosting STQC certified CAS application in the staging area.
- (vii) All 15 sites in three Pilot States have been successfully connected to NCRB for CAS Pilot Implementation.

SCHEME FOR POLICE HOUSING:

Housing for Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) personnel:

4.107 Initially, housing for CAPFs personnel was being undertaken as a part of works programme of Battalions and other establishments out of Non-Plan heads. However, realizing the need for additional family accommodation, housing for CAPFs was included as a Plan scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan (FYP) from the year 1993-94.

4.108 A sum of Rs.2000 crore was projected by MHA for "Police Housing" under "Plan" during 10th Five Year Plan. Planning Commission had earmarked a sum of Rs.1037.50 crore for 10th Five Year Plan. The actual allocation under "Plan" for "Police Housing" during 10th Five Year Plan had however been Rs.689.29 crore. A sum of Rs.683.02 crore was utilised during the 10th Five Year Plan.

4.109 Ministry of Home Affairs is making its best efforts to provide adequate housing to the CAPFs. In the 11th Five Year Plan the Planning Commission approved an allocation of Rs.2500 crore for Police Housing under Residential Building (Plan). In the first four years the allocation at BE stage for Annual Plan 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 was Rs.150.00 crore, Rs.250.00 crore, Rs.270.00 crore and Rs.297.40 crore respectively. In 2011-12, an amount of Rs.487.90 crore was allocated under the scheme at BE stage which has been augmented to Rs.719.29 crore at the RE stage. The physical target during 2011-12 is to construct 2812 houses. During 2012-13,

an amount of Rs.1185.00 crore has been allocated for CAPFs under this Head and approximately 4000 Nos. of houses are proposed to be constructed with the fund available under this Head.

4.110 In this project, 228 sites have been identified across the country where lands are available with the CAPFs and construction can be taken up. These sites have been grouped into 39 clusters, which have further been clubbed into 4 lots. Approximately 57787 houses and 348 barracks are proposed to be constructed. Earlier it was proposed to construct 64643 houses and 536 barracks at 262 sites in 5 lots. The remaining 6856 houses and 188 barracks will be now constructed through CPWD/PWOs as a part of works programme of CAPFs. 1st and 2nd lot of the housing project have been approved by Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC). For the 1st lot, after going through RFQ to RFP, bidders have been shortlisted. For the 2nd lot, applications received at RFQ stage and evaluated. The remaining 2 lots will be taken-up under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode or Engineering, Procurement & Construction (EPC) mode depending on the approval/directions of Cabinet. In the regular scheme of Residential Building (Plan) approximately 4000 houses will be constructed with the allocation of Rs.1185 crore during 2012-13

DELHI POLICE:

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENTS

4.111 Delhi Police intends to improve the present level of housing satisfaction from 18.60% to 40% by the end of current Five Year Plan. As regards office building particularly for Police Stations, out of total 180 Police Stations, only 106 Police Stations are having regular own buildings. Remaining Police Stations are functioning either in Police Post Buildings or temporary structure or hired buildings. Land has been allotted for 37 Police Stations out of which

buildings of five police stations are under construction and efforts are afoot to complete construction work by the end of 11th Five Year Plan and efforts are also being made to start construction work of 32 Police Station buildings.

4.112 The aim is to complete the construction work of two Police Stations viz Mukherjee Nagar, P.S Punjabi Bagh, and 8 Police Posts viz P.P. Sector-15, Rohini, Sukhdev Vihar, C-Block Janakpuri , Yamuna Vihar, Maurya Enclave, Pocket-IV Sub city Dwarka Bindapur, Sector-2 Rohini, Kondli Gharoli. 80% construction work of P.S Mukherjee Nagar and Punjabi Bagh, 40% of P.P Sukhdev Vihar, 3% of P.P Maurya Enclave and 3% of P.P Sector-2 Rohini have been completed by 31.12.2011 and the remaining work is in full swing. The tender process is under way in respect of 4 Police Posts, C-Block Janak Puri, Sector-15, Rohini, Yamuna Vihar and Kondli Gharoli. Besides, the release of building plan of P.S & staff quarters Punjabi Bagh and Police post Pocket-IV, Sub-City Dwarka Bindapur is at final stage.

4.113 The sanctioned strength of Delhi Police is 83,762 personnel by December, 2011 and at present, Delhi Police has only 15,579 staff quarters which is approximately 18.60% to total requirement. The process to construct 5,202 staff quarters at Dheerpur and new police headquarters building at Parliament Street .are underway. A token provision of ` 2.00 crore has been kept for the year 2011-12.

4.114 Re-development of existing building complexes is also receiving due attention. The existing office and residential buildings at Old Police Lines at Rajpur Road, Police Station Punjabi Bagh, Delhi Cant and Police Colony Andrews Ganj have outlived their life spans and at all the sites, new buildings are being planned/constructed. The shortfall in the housing satisfaction level of constabulary of Delhi Police is attributable to the following reasons:-

- i) **Increase in man-power strength of Delhi Police.** In the beginning of 10th Plan i.e. on 01-04-2002, the sanctioned strength of Delhi Police was 58,877 which has now increased to 83,762 i.e. an increase of 24,885 i.e 42.46% increase in the number of sanctioned strength of Delhi Police and the construction of houses has not kept pace with the increase in strength due to one reason or the others.
- ii) Non allotment of land by land owning agencies.
- iii) Delay in clearance of building plans by local bodies like DDA, MCD, NDMC, Delhi Fire Service & DUAC etc.
- iv) Delay in completion of constructions by PWD.
- v) Non allotment of ready built flats by DDA.

4.115 To increase the housing satisfaction level for constabulary of Delhi Police, planning to construct 5,202 quarters at Dheerpur is under process under PPP Mode. Similarly, maximum numbers of type-II quarters in the other housing projects of Delhi Police are being planned.

4.116 However, the following suggestions are enumerated for expeditious completion of Delhi Police housing and office building projects:-

- a) The construction of Delhi Police office buildings and residential quarters is normally undertaken by CPWD/PWD. Delhi Police awards its constructions projects to various PSUs also. Presently, Delhi Police is to seek clearance from Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India before a project can be awarded to any PSU. This is a time-consuming process. It is desired that in the interest of expediency Delhi Police may be authorized to directly award works to PSUs with the concurrence of Ministry of Home Affairs and the matter need not be referred to Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.

- b) Delhi Police is going for construction of its two major projects viz. construction of Dheerpur Police Housing Complex and Police Headquarters Complex, Parliament Street under PPP mode for which a token provision of ₹ 2.00 crore for financial year 2011-12 has been kept.
- c) Major concern of delay in Delhi Police projects is the inordinate delay on the part of local bodies in getting the drawings cleared. This not only results in great inconvenience but also results in cost run over. It is requested that all Delhi Police projects may be categorized as “operational buildings” so that there is no requirement of clearance of building plans from local bodies. Alternately, a specific time limit may be specified for the local bodies such as MCD, DDA, DUAC, Environment Committee, etc. to clear Delhi Police building plans e.g. a fixed time frame of say 3 months failing which Delhi Police may be allowed to go ahead with its projects.
- d) Delhi Police may be allowed to hire private Architects for preparation and clearance of building plans of their projects since most of the time is consumed in this process.
- e) Delhi Police's request for allotment of land do not get due priority with the land owning agencies such as DDA, MCD, GNCTD, L&DO, etc. It is requested that Delhi Police's request for land allotment be dealt with by the land owning agencies on priority basis and be cleared within a fixed time frame say a fortnight.

Developing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR and Mega Cities:

4.117 Delhi Police proposes to implement a new Plan Scheme introduced in the 11th Five Year Plan, namely, Development of Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega Cities and Model Traffic System with an allocation of ₹ 200.00 crore. The scheme has two components viz, (i) Introduction of Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) for which M/s RITES, a Government of India undertaking, has been engaged as consultant and (ii) Setting up an Integrated Data Communication Network (Cyber Highway) through MTNL.

4.118 Pre-investment activities payment amounting to ₹ 6.73 crore and ₹ 7.66 crore have already been made to M/s MTNL on Cyber Highway component and therefore, till date total expenditure on this project amounts to ₹ 14.39 crore. After completion of tendering process the case is under submission to Ministry of Home Affairs for final decision.

4.119 The matter has been examined in Ministry of Home Affairs. It was observed that Delhi Police had received three bids on 24.11.2010 for the Intelligent Traffic System (ITS). The bids were examined by the Consultant for the Project, viz., RITES. Out of the three bidders, one bidder was found disqualified and the Purchase Committee of Delhi Police examined the evaluation report of RITES in respect of two bidders. The Purchase Committee had zeroed on the L-1 firm. However, due to certain shortcomings the L-1 firm could not be approved.

4.120 On the request of MHA, Delhi Police and the Consultant were requested to resolve the discrepancies found in the bids of the L-1 firm. Even after re-examination of entire financial bids on the basis of resolution of anomalies (except Net Present Value) as per the suggestion of RITES and calculation of NPV as per suggestion of Delhi Police, the Purchase Committee found that the bids of firm which might come out as L-1 was not acceptable because of certain shortcomings.

4.121 Delhi Police, while quoting the above mentioned reasons concluded that the Purchase Committee had once again recommended that the present tender be scrapped. Keeping in view the above, it was decided that the present tender be scrapped.

4.122 The Ministry, in keeping with the advice of the purchase committee of Delhi Police, directed the Delhi Police to scrap the tender and invite the bids afresh. Delhi Police is now in the process of re-inviting the bids.

SCHEME FOR SPECIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN LEFT WING EXTREMISM AFFECTED STATES:

4.123 This is a centrally – sponsored scheme, with cent per cent funding by the Central Government and implemented by the State Governments concerned. An outlay of ` 500.00 crore was allocated for this scheme during the XI Plan Period. So far, an amount of ` 374.53 crore has been released to the States to cater to the critical infrastructure needs in the LWE affected areas. It has been proposed to continue this scheme in 12th Plan also with an outlay of ` 750.00 crore. The scheme has following objectives:

- (a) to provide critical mobility to the police by upgrading existing roads / tracks in inaccessible areas;
- (b) to provide secure camping ground and helipads at strategic locations in remote and interior areas;
- (c) to provide secure police stations/outposts by strengthening those at risk of attack due to their dilapidated condition;
- (d) to upgrade and strengthen approach roads to police stations/outposts where there is risk of attack by improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and landmines; and

- (e) to provide for critical needs, specific to the areas/districts where holistic anti-naxalite measures are being taken in a focused manner.

4.124 The benefits of this scheme would be in the arena of security, which in turn, would provide an enabling environment for development and economic growth.

Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations:

4.125 The Government approved the Scheme for construction/strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations @ ₹ 2.00 crore per police station in 83 SRE districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The salient features of the scheme are as under:-

- (i) The centre would assist the State Government on 80:20 basis (80% of the cost not exceeding ₹ 1.6 crore to be met by the Centre and 20% of the cost including excess, if any, to be met by the State Government).
- (ii) The estimated cost of one police station is ₹ 2.00 crore.
- (iii) The State Government will ensure a minimum strength of 40 police personnel in each of such police stations.
- (iv) The approval for construction of new police stations will be granted wherever land is available with State Government.

4.126 This scheme would provide secure police stations in LWE affected districts, which in turn would provide enabling environment for development. All 400 police stations have been formally sanctioned and an amount of ₹ 120.00 crore has been released to state governments.

SCHEME OF MODERNISATION OF PRISONS:

4.127 The central government launched a non-plan scheme in 2002-03 for construction of new jails to reduce over-crowding, repair and renovation and construction of additional barracks in the existing jails, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of living accommodation for prison personnel. The scheme known as Modernization of Prisons is being implemented in 27 states over a period of five years (2002-07) with an outlay of ` 1,800.00 crore on cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between the central and state governments respectively. The scheme which was extended by a further period of 2 years without additional funds to enable the state governments to complete their activities, stood close on 31.3.2009.

4.128 As against the total central share of ` 1,350.00 crore, an amount of ` 1,346.95 crore has been released to the state governments leaving ` 3.05 crore. Out of this amount, ` 1.50 crore pertains to the State of J&K which could not be released to the state government due to non-submission of utilization certificate. The balance amount of ` 1.55 crore was the uncommitted fund. The progress of the scheme is being monitored closely with a view to ensure that the funds released to the states are properly utilized for the purpose for which they have been released. Last review meeting was held on 16.9.2011. The scheme of modernization of prisons has now ceased to exist on 31.3.2009. As outcome of the scheme of Modernisation of Prisons, the following infrastructure has been created by the State Governments as on 30.12.2011:

(i)	Construction of new jails	:	120
(ii)	Construction of additional barracks	:	1,572
(iii)	Construction of staff quarters	:	8,572

REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION:

4.129 To improve the quality of prison administration and also to provide training to prison personnel, the Government of India established the Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial assistance from the centre. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh impart training to prison personnel from all over India, particularly to prison personnel of neighboring states such as Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UT Chandigarh etc. Besides, specific training courses are also undertaken for the police personnel, doctors, etc.

4.130 In addition, a Regional Institute for Correctional Administration, namely Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA) is also functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu. The said Academy is being funded jointly by the state governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Home Affairs had provided a one-time grant for setting up the Institute. Recently, the state government of West Bengal has set up a Regional Institute of Correctional Administration at Kolkata with the participation of North Eastern States for which Government of India has provided one time grant to the tune of ` 1.55 crore to the Institute.

REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS ACT, 2003:

4.131 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 enacted by the Government of India for the repatriation of foreign nationals imprisoned in Indian jails and vice-versa to serve the remainder of their sentence in their native countries. For implementation of the Act, a treaty/agreement is required to be signed with countries.

4.132 The Government of India has so far signed agreements with the Government of U. K., Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea, Sri Lanka, Iran, Saudi Arabia and UAE. Negotiations have

also been concluded with the Government of Canada, Israel, Brazil, Italy, Turkey and Bosnia & Herzegovina.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU:

ENFORCEMENT:

4.133 The quantity of drug seized by Narcotics Control Bureau during the year 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 are as under:

(in Kg)

I Seizure of Narcotics Drugs, Psychotropic substances & Precursors					
Name of the Drug	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Heroin	178	212	190	145	69
Opium	170	105	133	52	74
Morphine	0	2	1	0	1
Ganja	3,676	1,406	4,483	5,642	3,021
Hashish	1,440	202	217	451	791
Cocaine	1	0	1	2	1
Methaqualone	1	1,724	5	0	0
Ephedrine	290	139	218	2,041	132
Amphetamine	0	12	41	36	4
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	0	87	340	0	0
II Number of Seizures					
Cases	111	148	133	115	174
III Persons arrested					
Indians	93	114	88	107	145
Foreigners	26	21	26	34	24
IV Property Frozen					
(` in crore)	7.14	2.62	2.73	2.53	2.60

Important Operation:

(i) During the year 2011, NCB busted an illicit internet pharmacy network operating from Chennai and seized 1,27,651 tablets/capsules containing

psychotropic substances. Two persons including one foreign national were arrested in the case.

(ii) During 2011, NCB, Mumbai dismantled a clandestine lab manufacturing illicit ephedrine. Two persons were arrested in the case.

Destruction:

4.134 During the year 2010-11, NCB in proactive coordination with other central and state government agencies destroyed illicit cultivation of opium poppy plants spread over 14,365.17 acres of land.

Conviction:

4.135 On the basis of complaints filed before the designated Courts by NCB, 53 persons were convicted during the year, 2011.

Drug Disposal:

4.136 During the year 2011, 143.509 kg. of Heroin, 400.080 kg. of Hashish, 5,102.072 kg. of Poppy straw, 362.4 kg. of Ganja, 1.280 kg. of Methaqualone and 41,472 tablets of Spasmo Proxyvon were disposed off. Besides, 18.590 kg. of Opium was recommended for transfer to opium factory Neemuch.

DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:

Introduction:

4.137 With a view to ensuring compliance of constitutional provisions, Official Language Act, 1963 and Official Language Rules, 1976, Official Language Resolution, 1968 and the Presidential orders issued from time to time regarding Official Language of the Union Government, Department of Official Language is a nodal department. It was set up in June, 1975. This department is conducting various activities to promote the progressive use of Hindi in the offices of central government. These activities include imparting training of Hindi language, Hindi stenography, Hindi typing and translation, inspection of offices, monitoring the progress through periodical reports, introducing various schemes to promote official language implementation, holding conferences at all India and regional level and co-ordination of work related to meetings of the committees constituted at different levels for implementation. This department also publishes and distributes reference literature for publicity & propagation of official language Hindi. With a view to increasing facility to work in Devnagiri Script in various electronic equipments to be used in offices, Department of Official Language is playing an important role to coordinate all the activities regarding development of such equipments and availability.

4.138 Department of Official Language basically performs the activities related to publicity & propagation and use of Official Language Hindi. This Department promotes the maximum use of Hindi in official working in the offices of central government. Department of Official Language fixes the annual targets of training in Hindi language and Hindi Typing/Stenography for government employees, translation work of official material, propagation of official language Hindi, prize distribution for incentive and makes efforts to achieve them. The Department tries its best to utilize the allotted amount of budget.

Subordinate Offices of Department of Official Language:

(a) Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan (Central Hindi Training Institute):

4.139 The Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan (CHTI) was set up on 21st August, 1985 under the Department of Official Language to achieve the following objectives:-

- (i) To arrange full time intensive training courses in Hindi for newly recruited officers/employees in the central government offices, undertakings, enterprises, corporations and banks etc. who do not know Hindi and to impart training of Hindi typing and Hindi stenography to the English typists and stenographers.
- (ii) To conduct Refresher Courses for teachers of training institutes in order to apprise them of the latest techniques of teaching Hindi.
- (iii) To organize five days workshops for the officers/employees of the union government who have knowledge of Hindi but feel difficulty to work in Hindi.

(b) Up-Sansthans of Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan:

4.140 In order to accelerate the activities and to expand the training capacity of the Sansthan, 5 Up-Sansthans have been working at Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai under the Sansthan. In addition, five regional offices of 'Hindi Teaching Scheme' have also been set up in Guwahati, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. 129 full time training centres and 18 part-time training centres have been working to impart training of Hindi language and Hindi typing/stenography under 'Hindi Teaching Scheme' throughout the country.

4.141 Details of activities regarding 'Hindi teaching/training' conducted by 'Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan' are as under:-

Activities related to Hindi Teaching/Training	Year 2010-2011		Year 2011-2012		Year 2012-2013
	Target (No. of Trainees)	Achievement (No. of Trainees)	Target (Annual) (No. of Trainees)	Achievement (No. of Trainees) (up to 31.12.2011)	Target (No. of Trainees)
(1) Hindi Language Teaching (Prabodh, Praveen, Pragya)					
(A) Hindi Teaching	27,040	17,356	28,940	21,330	28,720
(B) Intensive Training	3,510	1,204	4,590	650	4,590
(C) Language Correspondence	4,000	2,665	4,000	3,251	4,000
Total	34,550	21,225	37,530	25,231	37,310
(2) Hindi Typing Training					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	2,740	1,853	2,860	1,846	3,010
(B) Intensive Typing	750	375	750	141	660
(C) Typing Correspondence	1,000	707	1,000	752	1,000
Total	4,490	2,935	4,610	2,739	4,670
(3) Hindi Stenography Training					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	1,230	222	1,230	300	1,280
(B) Intensive Training	210	46	210	38	180
Total	1,440	268	1,440	338	1,460
(4) Hindi Workshops					
(A) Workshops	75	46	39	28	39
(B) Trainees	2,250	815	1,170	525	1,170
(5) Other Short-term Training Programmes					
(A) Programmes	07	07	07	4	07
(B) Trainees	Based on nomination	138	Based on nomination	86	Based on nomination

Note: The target of 39 workshops has also been fixed for the year 2012-13 in comparison to 39 workshops in the year 2011-12.

4.142 Reasons for not achieving the targets fixed for training in Annual Action plan of the year 2011-2012: -

- (i) It is the responsibility of each & every office of Central Government that they may send minimum 20% of the officers/employees remaining for training in their offices whereas, most of the offices do not send their employees for training and do not follow the above instructions.
- (ii) Almost all the classes of 'Hindi Teaching Scheme' are organized in the premises of other offices with their support. Sometimes, there is no proper sitting arrangement of 30 trainees as per norms, at the place provided by the concerned offices. Therefore trainees in adequate number are not admitted in the classes due to inadequacy of seats in many classes.
- (iii) Initially training of Hindi typing was given manually and thereafter through electronic typewriters but, at present, in view of the need of hour it is now given on computer. In training centres, where 30 typewriters were provided, only 15-20 computers could be installed. Besides, only Personal Assistants, Private Secretaries and Principal Private Secretaries are nominated for training in Hindi stenography and all of them are posted with high officials, who do not always nominate their officers/employees for one year or 80 full days' stenography training.

4.143 The Sansthan has taken following steps to achieve the targets fixed for training:-

- (i) A letter from Joint Secretary (Official Language) has been sent to all the Heads, Town Official Language Implementation Committees directing them to invite officers of Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan/Hindi Teaching Scheme in the meetings

of Town Official Language Implementation Committees and discuss with them on Hindi training.

- (ii) Classes of Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan/Hindi Teaching Scheme are organized in the premises of other offices, therefore a letter has been sent to all the ministries from Joint Secretary (Official Language), Department of Official Language directing them to provide class rooms equipped with infrastructural facilities for Hindi classes, so that the employees to be trained may be provided all the facilities.
- (iii) All the regional Deputy Directors of Hindi Teaching Scheme had been issued direction that they may ask all Assistant Directors and Hindi teachers under them to increase number of classes, so that if 30 trainees are not admitted due to non-availability of the space etc. this problem may be solved by increasing the number of classes.
- (iv) To be in tune with the modern technology, action is being taken with the support of 'C-DAC', Pune to get the atmosphere of classes modernized & sophisticated and to adopt on-line training system for training in classes.
- (v) It has been considered to make more attractive the cash awards to be given after getting Hindi training. The intention, behind it, is that targets could be achieved with the implementation of such measures.
- (vi) During the annual meeting of Regional Deputy Directors of 'Hindi Teaching Scheme' held on 16.01.2012 the matter relating to achieving annual targets fixed for Hindi language, Hindi typing and Hindi stenography was discussed and it was decided that all Deputy Directors should at their level contact Assistant Directors & Hindi teachers for achieving the targets, so that fixed targets may be achieved.

- (vii) Better coordination is being established between Deputy Directors of Regional Implementation offices of the Department of Official Language and regional offices of Hindi Teaching Scheme, so that the information of actual data related training etc. is received.

Central Translation Bureau (Translation work):

4.144 Central Translation Bureau, a subordinate office of the Department of Official Language was set up on 1st March, 1971. It translates non-statutory literature of Ministries, Departments, offices of Central Government, undertakings etc. and conducts translation training courses for the officials associated with translation work in the offices of Central Government. Apart from Central Translation Bureau's Headquarters at Delhi, there are translation training centres at Bangalore, Mumbai & Kolkata. There is a facility of hostel at Delhi Headquarter for outstation trainees.

4.145 During the year 2010-11, Bureau translated a total no. of 47,163 Standard pages (35,042 by Regular Establishment and 12,121 by Scheme for Expansion of Translation Capacity) against the target of translation of 50,200 standard pages (38,200 by Regular Establishment and 12,000 by Scheme for Expansion of translation capacity). During the year 2011-12, upto December, 2011, a total no. of 38,822 standard pages (25,930 by Regular Establishment and 12,892 by Scheme for Expansion of Translation capacity) were translated against the annual target of the translation of 50,200 standard pages.

Translation Training Programmes:

4.146 Details of various Translation Training Programmes conducted by Central Translation Bureau are as under: -

Activities related to Translation Training	Year 2010-2011		Year 2011-2012		Year 2012-13
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (upto 31.12.2011)	Target
(1) Three - Months' Translation Training Course	16 Programmes 250 Trainees	16 Programmes 160 Trainees	16 Programmes 250 Trainees	8 Programmes 86 Trainees	16 Programmes 250 Trainees
(2) 21 days' Translation Training Programme	02 Programmes 30 Trainees	02 Programmes 53 Trainees	02 Programmes 30 Trainees	01 Programme 22 Trainees	02 Programmes 30 Trainees
(3) Short-term Translation Training Programme	16 Programmes 400 Trainees	16 Programmes 446 Trainees	16 Programmes 400 Trainees	10 Programmes 244 Trainees	16 Programmes 400 Trainees
(4) Advanced / Refresher Translation Training Programme	06 Programmes 90 Trainees	06 Programmes 106 Trainees	06 Programmes 90 Trainees	03 Programmes 70 Trainees	06 Programmes 90 Trainees
(5) Training under National Training Policy	04 Programmes 40 Trainees	04 Programmes 43 Trainees	04 Programmes 40 Trainees	02 Programmes 21 Trainees	04 Programmes 40 Trainees

4.147 The main reason for falling short in the number of trainees as per fixed targets in Three Months' Translation Training programmes is reluctance of the offices in nominating/relieving their employees/officers for three months. The Central Government offices who have shown in their quarterly progress reports some employees/officers yet to be trained in Translation Training, have been requested to nominate their employees/officers for the Translation Training. During the meeting of Central Official Language Implementation Committee in December, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, (OL) with the officers monitoring implementation of Official Language policy in Ministries & Departments, the Ministries/Departments have been asked to nominate their officials for translation training from their Ministries/Departments/ subordinate

& attached offices. In addition to this, the possibilities are also being examined to make this training compulsory during the probation period at the beginning of the service of the employees and officers recruited for the translation work. Better co-ordination is being made among the Deputy Directors of regional offices of the Department of Official language and centers of the Central Translation Bureau to emphasise the importance of the training in the meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committee situated outside Delhi and in other forums.

Technical aspects of Official Language Hindi

4.148 The Technical Cell of the Department of Official Language, in addition to developing software for the use of Hindi and for imparting training, is also liaising with ministries/departments, undertakings, banks etc. through technical seminars and try to overcome the difficulty through electronic equipments in working in Hindi & Software applications being used.

4.149 Technical Cell is organizing computer training programmes for the use of Hindi for central government employees through National Informatics Centre, New Delhi, C-DAC, Noida and N.P.T.I., Faridabad. The employees/officers of ministries/departments of central government undertakings, banks can take part in these programmes without any fees. During the year 2011-2012 also a total no. of 125 computer training programmes were organized keeping in view the available budget. In view of the importance & demand of computer training, the target for the year 2012-13 is fixed for organizing 100 programmes for computer training institutions including 'Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan', the subordinate office of Department of Official Language.

4.150 Four technical seminars and computer exhibitions are also organized by Technical Cell every year during Regional Conferences being held by DOL, wherein latest information is provided about the bilingual (Hindi-English)

facilities in computers. Four technical seminars were organized during the year 2010-11. However, five seminars are being organized during the year 2011-12. In this series, the first technical seminar was held in Mysore on 21.12.2010, second at Patna on 10-2-2012, Third at Guwati on 13-2-3012. The fourth and fifth conferences are scheduled to be held on 16-3-2012 at Aurangabad and at Dehradun on 25-3-2012.

4.151 In addition to the above, Department of Official Language is also working for developing various software supportive for the use of Hindi through C-DAC, Pune. According to the agreement signed by Department of Official Language with C-DAC for the development of these softwares, the targets and achievements under these projects are as under:-

	Year 2010-2011		Year 2011-2012		Year 2012-13
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target
Language Application tools					
1. "LILA" (Learn Indian Languages through artificial intelligence)	To prepare revised editions as per 'Praveen' & 'Pragya' courses	Work continued	To prepare revised edition as per 'Praveen' & 'Pragya' courses	Development work completed	Tenure of the project has been completed
2. "MANTRA"	Final edition of 'MANTRA' for translation of general correspondence and improve the quality of 'MANTRA' software upto accepted level.	Work continued	Final edition of 'MANTRA' for translation of general correspondence and improve the quality of 'MANTRA' software upto accepted level.	'MANTRA' was developed for translation of general correspondence. After improving the quality, representatives of users have been asked to give their opinion on the quality of revised software. To create awareness among users about 'MANTRA', officers of some selected ministries/ departments shall be imparted training for the	With the help of C-DAC and NIC its capacity shall be displayed with nominated 'Mantra Champions' to improve the quality of translation.

				use of 'MANTRA' with the help of C-DAC and its capacity shall be displayed.	
3. 'VACHANTAR'	Final version of 'VACHANTAR'	Development of final version of 'VACHANTAR' is continued	To improve the quality of Mantra associated software	The work of software is associated with Mantra. Mantra software is being taken for improvement its quality.	With the help of C-DAC and NIC its capacity shall be displayed with nominated 'Mantra Champions' to improve the quality of translation.
4. 'PRAVACHAK'	Final version of PRAVACHAK	Development of final version of 'PRAVACHAK' is continued	To improve the quality of PRAVACHAK software	The opinion of the representatives of the users on the quality of the revised software is being taken for improvement its quality.	Evaluation of software and publicity.
Language Computing Application					
1.E-Mahasha-bdakosh	E-Mahashabdakosh bilingual, bi-dimensional English-Hindi dictionaries (for 09 domains including legal education & tourism.)	The development work is in progress	Further development of E-Mahashabdakosh bilingual, bi-dimensional English-Hindi dictionaries for 12 domains including sports, culture & railways	So far dictionaries have been developed in total 08 domains namely administration, agriculture, banking & finance, health, legal, information technology, education & tourism. The authenticity of these dictionaries is being carried out by Commission for Scientific & Technology Terminology.	Further development of E-Mahashabdakosh bilingual, bi-dimensional English-Hindi dictionaries for 15 domains namely administration, health & industries, information technology, agriculture, banking & finance, legal education, tourism, sports, culture and railways, commerce, social welfare & science & technology.
2. On-line Examination System	Development work is in progress.	To complete the development work of online examination.	To complete the development work of online examination.	Development work of on-line examination has been completed & on-line examination was conducted at selected	To apply on-line examination system.

3. Language Labs	Establishment of Language Lab.	The location has been decided for the establishment of first Hindi Language Lab & action has been taken to establish Language Lab by C-DAC, Pune.	Establishment of one more Language Lab.	centres To display the functioning of lab to be established, prototype of first Hindi Language Lab has been prepared.	Establishment of another Language Lab.
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4.152 There is scheme for Monitoring and Development of new software to provide administrative/financial and performance reports on-line. This scheme requires about ₹ 12.00 lakh. This scheme is likely to be continued during the year 2012-13.

4.153 Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs is a nodal Department for monitoring of the use of official language and implementation of official language policy in about ten thousand central government offices situated in various parts of the country. The said offices are members of 312 Town Official Language Implementation Committees situated all over the country. The process of monitoring is done at three stages:-

- (a) At first stage information are received from the regional offices of Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan and Central Translation Bureau about their subordinate offices. The Sansthan has 129 full time & 18 part-time centres of Hindi language training. There are 20 full time & 13 part-time centres of Hindi typing & stenography training.
- (b) Department of Official Language gets financial & physical reports of training from CHTI, Central Translation Bureau & Regional Implementation offices.
- (c) Department of Official Language get quarterly & annual progress reports from all central ministries/departments.

4.154 In addition to this, it is also proposed to develop the system of getting various reports/informations on-line for monitoring of administrative and financial & physical progress of regional implementation offices of the Department of Official Language, regional centres of subordinate offices by MIS system.

4.155 It is also pertinent to be mentioned here that the monitoring of implementation of official language is done at apex level by Kendriya Hindi Samiti constituted under the chairmanship of honourable Prime Minister, Hindi Salahakar Samities constituted under the chairmanship of honourable ministers in all ministries/departments and Central Official Language Implementation Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Official Language. In addition to this, committee of Parliament on Official Language also monitors continuously the use of official language in various ministries, PSUs, Banks etc.

Activities of Research Unit:

Publicity and propagation through periodicals and literature on Official Language:

4.156 For the purpose of presenting strongly the aspect of propagation and development of official language Hindi in government offices a Research Division has been established in Department of Official Language. Printing, publication & distribution of quarterly magazine 'Rajbhasha Bharti' is done by 'Magazine Unit' of Research Division. In this magazine, articles of various themes and the activities related to the use of Official Language in the ministries, departments, undertakings, banks & other institutions are published. Upto December, 2011, 131 editions of this magazine have been published and its 132nd edition is under process of publishing.

4.157 Annual Report related to details of official activities performed by Department of Official Language is a published containing the related to activities of Department of Official Language & activities of subordinate offices.

Another report i.e. Annual Assessment Report is a compilation of consolidated assessment reports prepared on the basis of quarterly progress reports received from various ministries/departments, undertakings, banks etc. Printing, publishing & distributing of both the reports is done & follow-up action on annual assessment reports is ensured to be taken by all ministries/departments. Annual assessment report is placed on the table of both the Houses of Parliament.

4.158 With a view to making effective the Hindi magazines being published for more & more propagation of Official Language Hindi by ministries/offices of central government/undertakings, '**Hindi Patrika Puraskar Yojna**' has been introduced. Under this scheme Ministries/Departments and Public Sector Undertakings are awarded respectively 2-2 awards for outstanding magazine. Upto December, 2011, 18 lists of Hindi standard books containing 37,947 books has been issued.

Implementation and Monitoring aspects of Official Language of Union Government:

Committees:

4.159 To ensure the implementation of Official Language Policy in the offices of central government, following committees have been constituted:

Kendriya Hindi Samiti:

4.160 This Samiti has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister for coordinating all the programmes related to propagation and progressive use of Hindi in ministries/departments of Government of India. It is the apex committee which lays down important guidelines regarding the Official Language Policy. Kendriya Hindi Samiti has been reconstituted on 13.11.2009. The last meeting (30th) was held on 28th July, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister.

Committee of Parliament on Official Language:

4.161 This committee was constituted in 1976 under Section 4 of Official Language Act, 1963. It is provided that the committee shall consist of 30 members of whom twenty are members of the Lok Sabha and 10 are from Rajya Sabha. It is the duty of the committee to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purposes of the union and to submit a report to the President making recommendations thereon. Upto December, 2011, Presidential orders on eight parts of the report submitted by the Committee on Official Language have been passed.

Hindi Salahkar Samiti:

4.162 With a view to advising the ministries/departments. of central government for smooth implementation of Official Language Policy, Hindi Salahkar Samitis have been constituted in 54 ministries/departments under the chairmanship of the ministers of the concerned ministries/departments. During the year, minimum two meetings of this Samiti are required to be held by the concerned Ministry.

Central Official Language Implementation Committee:

4.163 With a view to reviewing the maximum use of Hindi for the official purposes in the ministries/departments of the central government as per the provisions of Official Language Act, 1963 and Official Language Rules, 1976, training of the employees of the central government in Hindi to review the implementation of the instructions issued by the Department of Official Language and to suggest measures for rectifying the shortcomings found in the compliance of these instructions, there exists a Central Official Language Implementation Committee in the Department of Official Language under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Official Language. Upto December,

2011, 36 meetings have been held, with last meeting held on 30th December, 2011.

Town Official Language Implementation Committees:

4.164 The main objective for constitution of Town Official Language Implementation Committees is to review the implementation of Official Language Policy in central government offices, undertakings, banks etc. spread all over the country to promote it and to remove the difficulties coming in the way of its compliance. 312 Town Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted in different towns of the country. Out of these, 47 committees have been constituted for banks & undertakings (34 for banks and 13 for public sector undertakings). Meetings of these committees are required to be held twice a year.

Departmental Official Language Implementation Committees:

4.165 Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted in all ministries/departments and offices. Meetings are held once in a quarter. In these meetings quarterly progress reports are reviewed and measures are taken for achieving the targets fixed in the Annual Programme.

Implementation of Official Language Policy by Regional Offices:

4.166 For effective implementing the official language policy of government, eight Regional Implementation offices have been working in different parts of the country who monitor the implementation of official language policy of the union government at regional level. A target of twelve inspections per month per officer has been fixed for Regional Implementation Offices. For reviewing the implementation of O.L. Policy and the compliance of Official Language Rules in this regard, Regional Implementation offices have inspected 1,743 government offices upto December, 2011 against the target of annual inspections of 3,024 central government during the year 2011-12.

Meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs):

4.167 376 meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs) were held against the target of 542 meetings of Town official Language Implementation Committees during 2010-11. Upto January, 2012, 337 meetings have been held against the target of 554 meetings during the year 2011-12.

Regional Official Language Conferences:

4.168 For creating an ideal atmosphere for official Language Hindi, for discussing the difficulties coming in the way of its implementation and for encouraging the implementation of Official Language Policy in Central Government offices at regional level, Regional Official Language Conferences are held every year. Awards are given to outstanding performance in the use of Official Language Hindi in these conferences. During the year 2011-12, the first conference was held in Mysore on 8th December, 2011, second on 10.2.2012 at Patna and third on 13.2.2012 at Guwahati. Fourth and fifth Conferences are scheduled to be held on 16.3.2012 at Aurangabad and 23.3.2012 at Dehradun respectively.

Awards for Promotion of Rajbhasha

4.169 Rajbhasha Shields are given to various Ministries/Departments, Boards, Autonomous Bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalized Banks, Town official language Implementation Committees. Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Awards are given at national level for original book writing in Hindi. These awards were given on 14.09.2011 in New Delhi. On this occasion, awards were also given under Rajeev Gandhi National Award Scheme for original book writing in Hindi on Gyan-Vigyan.

REHABILITATION SCHEMES/PROJECTS:

Sri Lankan Refugees:

4.170 Due to ethnic violence and continued disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka, a large number of Sri Lankan refugees have entered India since July, 1983. Between July, 1983 to February, 2012, 3,04,260 Sri Lankan Refugees arrived in India.

4.172 While 99,469 refugees were repatriated to Sri Lanka upto March 1995, there has been no organized repatriation after March, 1995. However, some refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka or left for other countries on their own. As on 1st October 2011, about 68,152 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in 114 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa. Besides, about 34,108 refugees are staying outside the camps on their own, after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

4.173 Upon fresh arrival, refugees are quarantined, and, after complete verification of their antecedents, they are shifted to refugee camps. Pending repatriation, certain essential relief facilities are provided to them on humanitarian grounds. These facilities include shelter in camps, cash doles, subsidized rations, clothing, utensils and medical care and educational assistance. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees is incurred by the State Government and is subsequently reimbursed by the Government of India. An amount of ₹554.43 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July 1983 to February 2012.

Tibetan Refugees:

4.174 The current population of Tibetan refugees in India is about 1,09,015 (based on the demographic survey conducted by the 'Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama' informed vide their letter dated 27.2.2008). Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with

Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in different States in the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (44,468), Himachal Pradesh (21,980), Arunachal Pradesh (7,530), Uttarakhand (8,545), West Bengal (5,785) and Jammu & Kashmir (6,920). The Ministry of Home Affairs have spent an amount of about ₹18.72 crore up to 2008 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees. No expenditure after 2008 has been incurred in rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees. However, only one residuary housing scheme in the State of Uttarakhand is under implementation. State Government of Uttarakhand has so far not requested funds for implementation of this scheme.

Residuary work pertaining to rehabilitation of displaced persons (DP's) from erstwhile east Pakistan (now Bangladesh):

4.175 About 52.31 lakh displaced persons from former East Pakistan had migrated to India during the period from 1946 to 1971. Out of these 52.31 persons, 37.32 lakh displaced persons were settled in West Bengal. A range of relief and rehabilitation measures were taken to settle them. However, as these measures seemed inadequate, it was decided in 1976 to develop infrastructure facilities in displaced persons colonies. In urban as well as rural areas, development of infrastructure facilities in displaced persons colonies in urban areas were completed by Ministry of Urban Development in three phases between 1976 to 2000. The Ministry of Urban Development did not agree to take up the work relating to development of infrastructure facilities in rural colonies and suggested that the matter needs to be examined by Ministry of Rural Development.

4.176 The matter relating to development of infrastructure facilities in displaced persons colonies in rural areas was placed before the Committee of Secretaries. The Committee of Secretaries recommended that the matter needs to be processed by Ministry of Home Affairs. While the matter was under consideration of Central Government, the State Government of West Bengal continued to pursue their request for grants-in-aid for developing infrastructure facilities in rural colonies of displaced persons. The matter was

examined and it was noted that the Government of West Bengal had already developed infrastructural facilities in 88 rural colonies of displaced persons. Therefore, it was decided in January, 2011 that the State Government of West Bengal may be provided grants-in-aid of ₹ 79.10 crore over three years for development of infrastructure facilities in 44,000 plots located in 258 colonies of displaced persons. An amount of ₹ 5.01 crore was released to Government of West Bengal in May, 2011. Additional funds would be released to State Government in 2011-12 for this purpose, depending on availability of funds.

Ex-gratia payment etc. to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947 and Non-Camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area, 1971:

4.177 Government of India announced relief packages in April & August, 2000 for the Non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area and displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir respectively. A Committee headed by Divisional Commissioner, Jammu was also appointed to verify the genuine claims of eligible displaced persons. Brief description of the admissible benefits is as follows: -

- (i) Payment of ex-gratia @ ₹25,000/- per family to non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb Niabat Area (1971)
- (ii) Payment of ex-gratia @ of ₹25,000/- per family to displaced persons from POK (1947).
- (iii) Payment of cash compensation for land deficiency at the rate of ₹ 5000/- per kanal subject to the maximum limit of ₹ 25,000/- per family of displaced persons from POK (1947).
- (iv) Payment of ₹ 2.00 crore to be provided for the allotment of plots to those displaced persons who have already been settled in the state of J & K and who have not been allotted plots in the past.
- (v) Payment of ₹ 25.00 lakh to the State Government for improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularized colonies.

4.178 The Committee constituted for verification of genuine claimants for payment of ex-gratia/rehabilitation assistance and headed by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu has undertaken the job of identification of eligible beneficiaries of PoK (1947). A total amount of ₹ 6.17 crore was released to the Government of J&K during 2002-2004 for disbursement to verified and eligible families. Out of assistance of ₹ 6.17 crore released to the Government of J&K, the Government of J&K has disbursed an amount of ₹ 423.71 lakh to 1873 families. The Government of India has further released ₹ 49.00 crore as an advance grants-in-aid to the State Government of J&K on 24.12.2008 for payment of ex-gratia for land deficiency to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947. The State Government has reimbursed ₹23.79 crore to the 2311 eligible beneficiaries @ ₹25,000/- per kanal subject to maximum amount of ₹1.5 lakh till January, 2012.

4.179 As regards non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area(1971), the Committee has verified 1502 cases out of total of 1965 cases for payment of ex-gratia @ ₹ 25,000/- per eligible family. Government of India released ₹ 83.00 lakh to Government of J&K in March, 2004 for disbursement to eligible beneficiaries. Government of J&K has already utilized the assistance.

Ex-gratia payment to Indian Nationals for properties seized by Pakistan during and after 1965 conflict:

4.180- A Provision of ₹4.00 lakh has been made in BE-2011-2012 under the head Ex-gratia payment of Indian Nationals for properties seized by Pakistan during and after 1965 conflict. After Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971, the Government of India passed a resolution No.12/1/1971 EI&EP dated March 15, 1971 to sanction ex-gratia payment to the extent of 25% of the lost properties subject to a ceiling of ₹ 25.00 lakh to the Indian Nationals and companies who were in West and East Pakistan. A sum of ₹71.01 crore has so far been paid by way of ex-gratia payment to the claimants till 29.02.2012.

POLICE NETWORK (POLNET):

4.181 POLNET is a satellite based Police Telecommunication Network to cater to the communication needs of Police in maintaining the Law and Order of the country, covering States, UTs, CAPFs and CPOs. The POLNET envisages installation of 852 Nos. of Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs), 605 Nos. of Multi Access Radio Telephony Base Station Units (MART BSUs) and 11,502 Nos. of MART Radio Subscriber Units (MART RSUs). POLNET is working on INSAT 3 E satellite Transponder taken on lease from ISRO. The total break-up of non-recurring component against the States, UTs and CPOs of POLNET Project is as under:-

(` in crore)

Sl. No.	Funds resources	Share from respective heads	Amount spent
1.	28 States from MPF Grant	63.653	59.74
2.	7 UTs from their own budget	03.921	3.80
3.	6 CAPFs from their own budget	10.402	10.36
4.	DCPW from their own budget	21.084	20.67
	Total	99.060	94.57

4.182 The present status of POLNET Installations is as under:-

Sl. No.	Items	Allotted (in Nos.)	Installed (in Nos.)
1.	Hub	1	1
2.	VSATs	852+109	961
3.	MART BSUs	605	439
4.	MART RSUs	11,502	4,640

4.183 During the current year i.e. 2011-12, an amount of ` 1.10 crore under 'M&E' head of DCPW has been earmarked for making payment to M/s. BEL towards AMC (Annual Maintenance Charges) for the POLNET HUB and ` 8.30 crore has been earmarked under 'PSS' Sub-head of DCPW towards the Transponder Rental, License Fee, Spectrum charges etc.

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES:

MITIGATION PROJECTS:

4.184 On the recommendations of the Working Group on Disaster Management headed by Dr. Mohan Kanda, former Member, NDMA, the Planning Commission had included in the Eleventh Five Year Plan document, the projects/schemes to be undertaken during the Plan period. Some of the major projects to be undertaken during this Plan 2012-13 are as under:

(a) National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) - The main objectives of the project are to strengthen the structural and non-structural efforts and to reduce the risk and vulnerability of the people living in the coastal Districts which are prone to cyclones. NCRMP will assist the vulnerable States/UTs in building capacities for cyclone risk mitigation. The first phase of the project which was approved by Government of India on 06.01.2011 with the World Bank support in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha is under implementation. The project cost is ₹ 1,497.00 crore. The Board of Directors of International Development Association had earlier approved the Project on 22nd June, 2010 to provide credit for an amount of US\$ 255 million.

(b) National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP) – The objective of this project is to strengthen the structural and non-structural earthquake mitigation efforts and to reduce the earthquake risk and vulnerability in all States/UTs in the country particularly the high risk areas prone to earthquakes. This project would incorporate schemes/activities in accordance with Earthquake guidelines prepared by NDMA. This project would be implemented in two phases namely preparatory phase and implementation phase.

(c) National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project (NLRMP) – Recognizing the risk due to landslides, the 11th Five Year Plan envisaged to prepare a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for project, which however, could not make much head way so far. It has been felt that landslides are site specific in nature. Also, the

vulnerability are different in different locations. As such, it has not been feasible to have one large National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project. Accordingly, it has been proposed that the National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project (NLRMP), which could not make much headway, be rechristened as the Landslide Risk Mitigation Projects (LRMP) comprising a number of site specific mitigation projects in a phased manner.

(d) National Disaster Management Communication Network (NDMCN) -

The country requires a dedicated Communication & IT support for pro-active disaster support functions including early warning and forecasting. The support has to be converged (Voice, Video & Data), adequate and also responsive. It also has to be multilayered - both for Command and Control as also for execution and early warning/forecasting. In order to reduce risks arising out of disasters in communication network, necessary risk mitigation measures are proposed to be put in place in all the States and District Headquarters. DPR is under finalization by NDMA.

(e) National Flood Risk Mitigation Project (NFRMP) -

National Flood Risk Mitigation Project (NFRMP) was envisaged during 11th Five Year Plan. It was envisaged to prepare a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the project, which however, could not make much head way so far. It has been felt that flood is River/River basin specific in nature. Also, the vulnerability is different in different River/River basins due to many factors. As such, it has not been feasible to have one large National Flood Risk Mitigation Project. Therefore, in order to avoid duplicity of work and to productively utilize the available resources, it is felt that the National Flood Risk Mitigation Project (NFRMP), be rechristened into Flood Risk Mitigation Project (FRMP), covering “disaster prevention strategy, disaster mitigation and R&D in monitoring of factors causing flood thereby leading to the development of Early Warning System and Capacity Building initiatives”. Under this project financial support to the flood prone States is proposed for undertaking non-structural measures for specific River/River basin flood mitigation activities. The cost will be shared

between the centre and the states on 75:25 basis. The financial support to states for developing Flood Early Warning Systems (FEWS), Digital Elevation Maps (DEMs), related R&D support, Capacity Building initiatives in respect of specific river basin/river system may be provided to premier institutes/organizations like IITs, NITs, etc.

(f) Other Disaster Management Projects (ODMP) – Other Disaster Management Projects/Studies include various projects including School Safety Project. The School Safety Project includes components of promoting awareness, demonstration of disaster risk measures, training and capacity building, etc. The project on school safety has been approved with an estimated cost of ₹ 48.47 crore.

ODMP also include scientific studies and schemes. These are under implementation given as under:-

- Development of Cartographic Base for India by NATMO.
- Development of Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Map of India (PSHA) by Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC), Chennai.
- Geo Technical Investigation for Seismic Microzonation of Indian Land Mass by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- Brahmaputra River Erosion Study by IIT, Roorkee.
- Advanced Forecasting Modeling to improve accuracy of forecasting by IMD.
- Setting up of Additional Emergency Response Centre to tackle nuclear/radiological emergencies.

4.186 In the year 2009-10, the National Institute of Disaster Management conducted 78 face-to-face training programmes and 13 web-based courses which were attended by 2,083 and 886 participants respectively. During the year 2010-11, the Institute conducted 84 training programmes which were attended by 2,142 participants and 15 web-based courses which were

attended by 781 participants. In addition to the training programmes, Institute also conducted 4 Workshops.

Training Programme for African Countries:

4.187 One of these programmes conducted by NIDM was for officials of African countries. This programme was conducted under the Indo-Africa Summit II. 20 senior officials from 14 different countries participated in this programme which was conducted from January 10-21, 2011.

NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE:

4.188 The country has witnessed frequent and intense natural disasters in the past, leading to large scale destruction, death, disability, diseases, panic and fear among the people at risk. The growing tendency of over ensuring, and not having faith in the civil setup to deal with emergencies, has led to frequent deployment of the armed forces. Accordingly, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been constituted for the purpose of providing response to threatening disaster situations or disasters. NDRF is highly trained, specialist, quick response force equipped with world class equipment. The main objective of this force is to respond immediately to disasters or disaster situations with a proactive approach. NDRF is a motivated force with advanced training, equipment, communication and mobility to respond to all types of natural or man-made disasters including nuclear, chemical and biological disasters.

4.189 Force personnel are being trained for Search & Rescue operations in such an eventuality. Training has been imparted in swimming, para dropping, deep diving and helislithering. NDRF battalion personnel have also been trained to act as medical first responders in such a situations and for effectively dealing with collapsed structures. For flood-related activities motorised boats help in quick response. National Disaster Response Force have responded very well during disasters situation. The response action has been praised by all of the people. NDRF has responded well during the

emergencies such as bus accidents, train accidents, collapsed structures, bomb blast, earthquake, floods, cyclone etc. struck at different places during the year.

4.190 Besides above deployment, NDRF teams along with necessary equipments were also deployed for following major incidents to carry out search and rescue operations:-

- Search and rescue operation at Pavana Dam, Lonavala, District Pune (Maharashtra):- (drowning case – 14.1.2012).
- Search and rescue operation at Isapur Nazafgarh, Delhi. - (drowning case – 26.1.2012).
- Train accident at railway station Mirza. (3.2.2012) - 40 persons evacuated.
- Fire accident: at R.B. Commercial Cotton Production Industry, Mirza in Kamrup, Assam – 15.2.2012 – 06 injured factory workers evacuated.
- Dakla Boriapur, District Kamrup (Assam):- (drowning case – 18/02/2012).
- Vill. Indurigaon, District-Pune (MH): (drowning case – 21/02/2012).
- Dharapur Shamshanghat, P.S. Azara Distt. Kamrup (Assam): (drowning case- 08.03.2012).
- Padamari, Gotanagar, P.S. Jhalukbari (Assam): - Heavy truck accident - falling into drainage - extracted the trapped victims safely-12/03/2012.
- Parliament House deployment: one team of NDRF is deployed at Parliament House, Delhi in connection with Parliament House Budget Session w.e.f. 12/03/2012.

SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA:

Census 2011:

4.191 India has a long tradition of having regular decennial population censuses since 1872. Population census 2011 is the 15th census in the country and the 7th since independence. Population census is the largest administrative exercise in the country providing statistical data on different socio economic parameters of population. The census operations are conducted in two phases viz. Houselisting and Housing Census and Population enumeration. The first phase of population census 2011 was conducted in April-September, 2010 and the second phase in February-March, 2011. Data on various socio economic parameters like age, sex, literacy, religion, disability, SC/ST, languages known, economic activity status and migration etc. in respect of each individual have been collected during the population enumeration.

4.192 The report on provisional population totals (PPT – 1) giving details on size, growth and distribution of population, gender composition and state of literacy was released for India and states/UTs on 31st March, 2011 within three weeks of the completion of census. The report on provisional population totals (PPT – 2, Volume 1) giving rural-urban distribution and population figures of cities/urban agglomeration with one lakh and above population has also been released.

4.193 The data processing for the first phase of census viz. houselisting and housing census has been completed. The data are being released on 13.03.2012. Scanning and processing of household schedules are in progress. The final results of the Census 2011 are likely to be finalized in the third quarter of 2012.

Plan Schemes under Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India:

Improvement in vital Statistics System:

(A) Civil Registration System:

4.194 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the functionaries appointed by the State Governments under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. The Registrar General, India coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births & Deaths are the chief executive authorities in the respective States / Union Territories. The progress on various components of the scheme is given below:

Advertisement & Publicity:

4.195 Telecast/broadcast of video/audio spots on registration of births and deaths through Doordarshan and Private T.V. / All India Radio were continued. Release of advertisements on birth registration in leading local newspapers in States in order to sustain / improve the level of registration was another activity which was continued to sensitize the general public. Besides, financial assistance was provided to States / UTs towards publicity aimed at creating awareness among the general public about the need, importance and benefits of registration of births and deaths. The publicity items included pamphlets/leaflets, posters, hoardings and panel boards, wall paintings and advertisements on State transport buses / items of public utility, local cable TV channels etc.

4.196 In 2009-10, Uttarakhand has achieved significant improvement of 8.6% in the level of birth registration followed by Madhya Pradesh (7.7%) over the previous year. Rajasthan and West Bengal have improved marginally by 1.7% each over the previous year.

4.197 In 2010-11, Madhya Pradesh has achieved significant improvement of 7.0% in the level of birth registration followed by Andhra Pradesh (2.0%), Sikkim (2.0%), Tamil Nadu (2.0%) and Haryana (0.4%) over the previous years. A & N Islands (3.1%) Daman & Diu (7.0%) and Lakshadweep (4.9%)

respectively has achieved improvement in birth registration over the previous year.

Training:

4.198 Each year, the registration functionaries of various States are imparted training on the provisions of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, procedures involved in the registration of births and deaths, compilation of statistical information etc.

4.199 During 2010-11, financial assistance of about ` 66.47 lakh has been provided to Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Karnataka, Mizoram, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and Pudduchery for imparting training to civil registration functionaries and procurement of items for preservation of CR records.

4.200 Till March, 2012, financial assistance of about ` 80.13 lakh for imparting training to civil registration functionaries was provided to Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir for imparting training to civil registration functionaries under this scheme. Central Assistance to the tune of ` 6.02 lakh was provided for reimbursement towards salary to the State of Uttarakhand. Till March, 2012, financial assistance of about ` 66.51 lakh was provided to Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim and Kerala for procurement of items for preservation of CR records to civil registration functionaries.

Publicity:

4.201 As per the provisions of the RBD Act, 1969, the responsibility of reporting of a domiciliary event (birth/death) for registration is with the head of household. Therefore, there was a need to create awareness among the general public about the need for registration and the various provisions of the Act/Rules.

Keeping this in view, a large scale publicity campaign was carried out during the financial year 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to December, 2011) through various media, viz., Doordarshan and All India Radio. Messages on registration of births and deaths were also spread through posters/wall hangers, stickers and local leading newspapers in the state. In order to sustain the interest of the public, new video spots and radio jingles were also produced for telecasting/broadcasting. During 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to December, 2011), the expenditure for an amount of ₹ 1,093.03 lakh and ₹ 1,566.95 lakh respectively was incurred on publicity.

(B) Sample Registration System:

4.202 Since its inception in 1970, the Sample Registration System (SRS) has been a continuous source of data on fertility and mortality which inter alia include infant mortality, child mortality and female mortality. The SRS sample is replaced every ten years based on the results of the latest census with the main objective of making the sample more representative of the entire population. The present sample has been replaced on the basis of 2001 census frame and sample size has been enhanced from 6,671 units to 7,597 and made effective from January, 2004.

4.203 During the year 2008-09, SRS Bulletin-2008 containing birth rates, death rates and infant mortality rates by sex and residence for the year 2007, the SRS Statistical Report, 2008 containing vital rates along with the detailed report on fertility and mortality for the year 2007 and the SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, 2002-06 were brought out. During 2009-10, the Special Bulletin on Levels of Maternal Mortality in India 2004-06, SRS Bulletin-2009 containing the vital rates of 2008 and Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators, 1971-2007 have been brought out. During 2010-11, the SRS Bulletin-2011 containing the vital rates of 2009 has been brought out. During 2011-12, the SRS Statistical Report, 2009, SRS Bulletin, 2010 and the Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2007-09 have been brought out.

4.204 There is a plan to introduce direct data collection through handheld device from the field under the SRS as a part of the overall plan of developing a fully integrated online system. It would help in reducing time lag between data collection and release of reports besides, creating of electronic database. The application software for the direct data capture has been developed through NICS I, the field trials have been successfully conducted in Delhi and Rajasthan. Based on the feedbacks, it was further improved and is ready for deployment. It was planned to initially introduce the handheld devices in urban sample units and subsequently in rural units. However, due to delays on the part of NICS I in the procurement of the handheld devices, the device could not be introduced during the 11th Five Year Plan period as planned. The RFPs floated by NICS I on two previous occasions could not materialize due to gap in the specifications prescribed by the Expert Committee constituted by the Government for the purpose. Accordingly, the specifications were revised and a fresh tender was floated by the NICS I. The technical evaluation of the sample HHDs has since been completed and the financial bids are to be opened shortly. Since the replacement of SRS sample units is due in 2013, it has been planned to introduce the handheld device right from the beginning, i.e., from Baseline survey, both in the urban as well as rural sample units during 2013-14.

4.205 The RGI's award to the best field workers i.e. Supervisors and Part Time Enumerator's (PTEs) for the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 in recognition of their outstanding performances was distributed. The process for conferring RGI's awards for the year 2011-12 is under progress. During 2008-09 and 2010-11, two rounds of biennial Refresher Training for 11th plan period were conducted for the PTEs of all the States/UTs in order to improve performance of the field functionaries and also the quality of data being collected by them.

(C) MCCD:

Performance during the financial year 2010-11:

4.206 15 States/UTs were sanctioned financial Assistance for imparting training to Medical Officers and Statistical coders under the scheme of MCCD. To strengthen the scheme & have a better quality of data on causes of death, the states of Gujarat, Sikkim, Kerala and Haryana have created & filled up the posts of Nosologist (Medical Statisticians) in the respective offices of Chief Registrars of Births & Deaths.

Performance during the financial year 2011-12 (up to 31st December, 2011):

4.207 23 States/UTs have been sanctioned the financial assistance for conducting training to Medical Officers and Statistical coders under the scheme of MCCD. The Annual Reports on MCCD for the years 2005 and 2006 are under print. The Annual Report on MCCD for the year 2007 is under preparation.

GPS Based Geo-Spatial Town Mapping (Under GIS Based Town Mapping):

4.208 The objectives of GIS Based Town Mapping have been (i) to prepare digital data base of all Statutory Towns (4,041) of the country showing ward boundaries and other important land mark features. generate spatial geographic database of towns at ward level along with other major physical landscape, infrastructure, major cultural/historical, places of tourist interest etc. (ii) link census data and store them in magnetic media for quick retrieval (iii) provide complete coverage of spatial data of capital cities at ward level showing buildings, houses, lanes, by lanes and important land marks. The Office of the Registrar general, India has completed the creation of digital database of all the administrative units i.e. States/UTs, districts, sub-districts

showing village boundaries and all statutory towns of the country. Now, to bring the entire database at a single platform, it is proposed to tag the graticules (Lat & Long) with the statutory towns which are not Geo-referenced. It is, therefore, proposed to extend this plan project and bring the entire digital data base in one domain. The methodology and approach is described in the coming paragraphs.

4.209 Similarly, in view of the usefulness of these maps of the capital cities during the HLO and the PE 2011, it is also proposed to extend GIS based town mapping work in the growth poles of Mega Cities and other Million Plus cities of the country. It would be more convenient to extend the existing work of some of the Mega cities to cover the entire growth of the satellite towns like the urban sprawl of capital city, NCT of Delhi up to the entire NCR area which includes Noida, Gr. Noida, Ghaziabad, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonapat, Bahadurgarh, etc. Likewise, the core city of Mumbai has also extended covering the neighborhood urban corridors like Thane, Kalyan, Washi, etc. The twin city of Hyderabad and Secundarabad has also been extended many fold and is now known as Greater Hyderabad. Administratively, it covers the area of Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts. Bangaluru municipal city has also expanded many fold and is now known as Brahat Bangaluru. Chennai city has also reflected similar growth over the last decade like other mega cities. Kolkata city is also surrounded by many growth centres. Therefore, these six mega cities are proposed to be covered for detailed mapping for their growth poles centres.

4.210 With this view, it is proposed to use Global Positioning System (GPS) technology (hand handled devices) to pick up the graticules of important locations, intersections and land mark features of the statutory towns and transforming the same on the digital files. With this, all existing digital files in ORGI would be on the same platform for **Census data dissemination** upto ward in towns and village level. This data being in the standard format will be ready for use for any other developmental activities. The GIS mapping will also

be extended to the peripheral area of these Mega cities in the phased manner followed by other Million Plus cities.

Achievements (Outcome) of the Earlier Plan Project:

4.211 During the 11th five year plan, this office had completed the preparation of ward maps of 33 capital cities in digital format showing houses, buildings, lanes, by-lanes, road network and major land mark features as part of preparation for 2011 Census. The availability of such detailed maps helped to ensure better coverage by reducing the omissions and overlapping which generally occurred in the absence of Census Enumeration Blocks maps. These ward/EB level maps were used during HLO and also in PE 2011 to a greater extent. Besides the utility of these maps to the Census organization, these maps are also quite useful for other developmental activities. The project is completed within the target date and the detailed maps prepared under this project have been successfully utilized.

4.212 Apart from the above, the creation of digital data base pertaining to 4,041 statutory towns showing ward boundaries and other important landmark features was also completed. These statutory town maps were procured from the respective municipal authorities and they are being used for dissemination of census data upto ward level.

Modernizing Data Dissemination Activity in Census:

4.213 The Data Dissemination Centres set up in each Census Directorates in the States helped in creating awareness about availability of Census data and its use in various subjects, such as, demography, socio-economic activities, migration, fertility etc. A large number of Census data products in the form of printed volumes and CDs were made available for use to wide array of data users, including government departments, voluntary organizations and also to individual research scholars within country and outside.

4.214 After the completion of Census 2011 operation and release of Provisional Population of the country, the same have been disseminated in print, on CD and made available at the Census of India website on the internet. All tables released on Census 2011 data sets and all publications brought out are immediately released on the web for free download. As a result the number of users of latest census data have increased manifold as these are now available free on the click. A new way of data dissemination and sensitizing data users is in using such social media network on the web like Face Book and Twitter. Both these social media network have become very popular with data users as they are in a position to post questions and get answers immediately.

4.215 Another major step towards the dissemination of Census 2011 provisional result is disseminated by developing Census Info Dashboard on the Census website where Census 2011 results are depicted using tables, maps and charts. The new version of Census Info contains many new features and is very user-friendly. The data on Housing and infrastructure available at Household level as generated from Houselist data and Primary Census Abstract for Census 2011 will also be disseminated using Census info software.

Setting up of Training Unit:

4.216 The training activities over the years would cover training needs to build preparedness for the organization and ensuring a level of competency and capacity for ORGI personnel to the challenges of pre/post census operations. During the financial year 2011-12, three training programmes have been organized so far in which 100 officers/officials have been imparted training in order to enhance the expertise of the officers of ORGI and DCOs. The first training programme was orientation course on record management organized in collaboration with National Archives of India (NAI). The second training was held as per the recommendation of the sixth Central Pay Commission for Group – D officials and the third was held to finalise the Houselisting data.

Mother Tongues Survey of India (MTSI):

Background:

4.217 Language is the most valuable single possession of the human race. India with a population of 121 crore of people of various races with an area of over 3 million square km. is a storehouse showcasing multiplicity of languages. Data on language is derived from the mother tongue return in respect of every individual in the household during census. Data on mother tongues are one of the most useful means to analyse the composition of the population with respect to ethnic origins.

4.218 In India the Census is the basic source of data on languages/mother tongues spoken in the country. In every census a large number of mother tongues get returned. These raw returns need to be identified and classified in terms of actual languages and variants to present a meaningful linguistic picture of the country. Mother tongue pattern is a changing phenomenon. Thus each census provides a dynamic profile of the linguistic situation of the country. The information on rationalized and classified mother tongues would provide valuable insights to linguistic under currents, language movement and linguistic aspirations of the people.

4.219 Based on earlier experiences obtained from a similar Survey project of Eighth Five Year Plan the need for a new Survey with some modifications in methodology has been felt. Accordingly a project "Mother Tongue Survey of India" has been undertaken by the Registrar General, India on the basis of 2001 Census data on languages as a new project under the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

4.220 At the 2001 census, the number of raw returns of mother tongues has totaled 6,661. Since mother-tongues as returned in the census are basically the designations provided by the respondents of the linguistic mediums in which the respondents think they communicate, they need not be identical with

the actual linguistic mediums. For assessing the correlation between the mother tongue and designations of the census and for presenting the numerous raw returns in terms of their linguistic affiliation to actual languages and dialects, 6,661 raw returns were subjected to thorough linguistic scrutiny, edit and rationalization. This resulted in 1,635 rationalized mother tongues and 1,957 names which were treated as 'unclassified' and relegated to 'other' mother tongue category.

4.221 The rationalization and linguistic identification of unclassified mother tongue returns could be done on the basis of spot verification by the linguistic personnel during the inter-Census period. During the plan period 2007-2012, a total of 541 mother tongues have been taken up for Survey in a methodologically authentic manner during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Achievements (Outcome) of the Earlier Plan Project:

4.222 During the 11th Five Year Plan, the office has completed field survey and classification of more than 530 Mother Tongues so far. The remaining work is also expected to be over by March 2012. Classification of these hitherto 'unclassified' returns will be extremely useful for coding the raw returns received in Census 2011 and is expected to reduce the number of unclassified returns in future census data.

4.223 During the execution of the MTSI project in the 11th Five Year Plan, the ORGI has also constituted a Technical Advisory Committee (Language) where the methodology of the MTSI survey was placed. The shortage of field linguists to carry out the field-work was one major issue of concern. After examining them in detail, the TAC (L) has proposed to test check a procedure where field data collection can be carried out by trained non-linguists along with professional videography of the entire interview which can then be transcribed by professional transcribers. The transcribed data and audio-video will be used by the linguists for analysis and report writing. The same procedure is being field-tested for 6 MTs during the 11th Five Year Plan.

National Population Register:

(A) Scheme for creation of National Population Register (NPR) in the country:

4.224 The Citizenship Act, 1955 was amended in 2003 and Section 14A was inserted, which provides that the “Central Government may compulsorily register every citizen of India and issue National Identity Card to him”. The Registrar General, India has been designated as the National Registration Authority / Registrar General of Citizen Registration under the Act. Simultaneously, the Citizenship (Registration and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 have been enacted laying down the processes to be followed for giving effect to this intent.

4.225 To understand the complexities involved in preparation of the population register then subsequently National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC), to issue the National Identity Cards in the country and to test check feasibility of the processes, choice of technology and the methodology laid-down, a pilot project was undertaken for implementation in selected areas in 12 States and 1 Union Territory encompassing a population of 30.96 lakh. The total cost of the project was ₹ 44.36 crore. More than 12.50 lakh cards were delivered to the citizens in the pilot areas. During the maintenance phase of one year, the MNIC Centres at the Taluk level provided services for updating and maintenance of the citizen database at the local level. The pilot project was closed on 31.3.2009. Consequent to the implementation of the pilot project, processes and technology for database preparation/data validation/ data storage and transmission and card personalisation have been well established and tested indigenously.

National Population Register (NPR):

4.226 A proposal for the national rollout of the MNIC project was presented to the Committee of Secretaries (COS) in October, 2006. The COS considered the proposal and noted that determination of citizenship was an involved and

complicated issue. Therefore, the population may be covered during Census 2011 to prepare the National Population Register (NPR).

4.227 An Empowered Group of Ministers (E-GoM) constituted in December 2006 recommended the collation of the two schemes namely MNIC of MHA and UID of DIT and approved the approach of data collection of the persons in the country along with their biometrics to create the National Population Register (NPR) with the Census of India 2011. The NPR so created would be the mother database.

4.228 In March 2010, the Government decided to create a NPR in the country. As per the approved Scheme, the NPR would contain certain demographic information of all usual residents in the country. It would also contain photograph, 10 finger- prints and two IRIS prints of all usual residents who are of age 5 years and above. An allocation of ₹ 6,649.05 crore has been approved by the Cabinet for creation of NPR.

4.229 The data required for creating the NPR has been collected along with the first phase of Census 2011. All the filled in forms (approximately 27 crore) have been scanned. More than 2.5 million designated government officials were engaged for this national flagship scheme.

4.230 The work of data entry and capture of three biometrics i.e. photographs, ten fingerprints and IRIS of all usual residents of age 5 years and above for creation of NPR has been entrusted to two agencies i.e. CPSUs and Department of Information Technology (DIT), Government of India. After data entry, three biometrics i.e. photographs, ten fingerprints and IRIS would be collected by organizing camps in the local areas in two rounds. Residents missing in first round would be issued notices to come at the second camp. Residents missing both rounds will be intimated of a camp at Tahsil for a fixed period.

4.231 The NPR data base would be sent to UIDAI for de-duplication and assignment of UID Number. After the allocation of the UID Number to each individual, the NPR database would become ready and final.

4.232 The data digitization of these records is in progress and as on 31.12.2011, more than 52 crore records have been digitized. The process of collecting biometrics is in progress in Manipur, Nagaland, Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal and Lakshadweep. The collection of biometrics of more than 1.40 crore persons has been completed.

(B) National Population Register (NPR) in Coastal Areas:

4.233 After the Mumbai terror attacks in November 2008, the creation of NPR and issue of identity (smart) cards in coastal areas was taken ahead as a measure of coastal security. In scheme, 3,331 villages located on the coastline in 13 coastal States/UTs were taken up for implementation.

4.234 The proposal for creation of NPR in the selected 3,331 villages and all towns of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the coastal areas and issuance of identity (smart) cards to all usual residents who are of age 18 years of age and above, was approved by the Cabinet at an estimated cost of ` 216.31 crore on 10.12.2009.

4.235 The data collection for the coastal villages has already been completed. The production and personalization of identity (smart) cards has commenced and more than 14 lakh cards have been produced so far.

North Eastern Police Academy:

North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong:

4.236 The North Eastern Police Academy, spread over 210 acres was established in 1978 on the recommendation of the Gore Committee - with the

objective of providing training to the police personnel of the North Eastern States. It is situated in UMSAW, UMIAM, Meghalaya. The Academy is entrusted to look after all the training-related issues for the police personnel (ASI and above rank) of the North Eastern States.

4.237 It was decided in 2006 that the NEPA may be transferred to Ministry of Home Affairs from DONER. Subsequently, it was transferred to Ministry of Home Affairs w.e.f. 01.04.2007. To strengthen NEPA, in January, 2011, Government took up a scheme with estimated outlay of ₹. 82.13 crore. Its basic objective is to create infrastructure comparable to the best police training institutes of Central Police Organisations.

4.238 Major completed works of the scheme are: –

- Installation of Generator Sets (04 nos.),
- Purchase of 50 computers with printers,
- Purchase of Vehicles,
- Construction of Sr. Officer's Suites and Site development.

4.239 Major ongoing works of the Scheme are: –

- Construction of Residential Quarters,
- 120 bedded SIs Mess,
- Driving Simulator,
- Water Treatment Plant,
- Foot Ball Ground.
- Construction of 120 bedded Cadet Mess
- Construction of Constable Mess,
- Construction of Residential quarters,
- Construction of Training Block,
- Construction of Auditorium, Swimming Pool, and
- Construction of Shopping Complex etc.

SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad

4.240 The SVP National Police Academy is a premier police training institution in the Country. It was established in 1948 at Mount Abu and, after shifting to Hyderabad in 1975, is now functioning as a 'Centre of Excellence'. The Academy conducts the basic courses for the regular recruits IPS probationers, induction trainings for the State Police Service officers appointed to IPS by promotion.

4.241 Since 2009, a number of additional responsibilities are being shouldered by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad like - Introduction of Mid carrier Training Programme (MCTP) for IPS officers, Training larger batches of IPS officers, Conducting Tactics Courses etc.

4.242 With a view to meet infrastructural requirements on account of increased training activities, the Government has approved a comprehensive plan for augmentation of infrastructure of NPA at a cost of ₹. 200.67 Crore.

4.243 Major works include -

- Construction of 140 rooms, Sr. Officers Mess Phase-II,
- Construction of New IPS Mess with 100 rooms (₹.18.32 crore),
- Construction of New Indoor Training Complex (₹.22.78),
- Construction of One Indoor Sports Complex (₹.13.06 Crore),
- Acquisition of 3 pieces of land (₹.57 Crore) etc.

4.244 The Ministry has delegated powers to Director, NPA to release available funds (₹.105 Crore) on the approved works.

Setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist Schools (CIATs) of the Police Education & Training Scheme during XIth Five Year Plan.

4.246 During the 11th Plan period, a plan scheme was approved for setting up of 20 CIAT Schools, four each in the States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa at a total cost of ₹. 52.40 crore. The basic objective is to train state police personnel for combating terrorism/ Naxalism. The training is mainly outdoor-based. The Ministry of Home Affairs provided an amount of ₹. 1.5 Crore for each CIAT School. The Ministry also bear recurring expenditure towards honorarium fee paid to the trainers. The land for these schools was made available by the concerned State Governments. It was also decided that they would also provide administrative support for running the CIAT Schools and necessary training equipments like weapons, ammunition, supporting manpower etc; BPR&D has already signed an MoU with each State to this effect. Based on progress made by various states and requirement of the other states these CIAT schools have been redistributed in July, 2010 as below:-

(i) Assam	-	03
(ii) Bihar	-	03
(iii) Orissa	-	03
(iv) Chhattisgarh	-	04
(v) Jharkhand	-	04
(vi) West Bengal	-	01
(vii) Tripura	-	01
(viii) Manipur	-	01
(ix) Nagaland	-	01
Total	-	21

4.247 ₹.36.94 Crore has already been released to the states for establishment/ upgradation and payment of trainer fees for CIAT schools.

Presently 17 CIAT schools are functional and training is being imparted in these institutes. Remaining 4 CIAT Schools are under construction. More than 13000 Police personnel have been trained since 1st December 2009 to 31st December, 2011.

Plan Scheme of BPR&D

4.248 In the year 2007, Planning Commission approved ₹. 130.14 Crore for five schemes related to Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D). The projects are being implemented through BPR&D:-

- (i) Construction of BPR&D HQrs
- (ii) Construction of two new Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS).
- (iii) Setting up of Central Police Academy for Police Training (CAPT) at Bhopal.
- (iv) Research & Development
- (v) Training Intervention.

Scheme No. 1 : (i) Construction of BPR&D HQrs.

4.249 Presently BPR&D HQrs is situated in CGO Complex, New Delhi. As a result of establishment of National Police Mission Directorate, activities in BPR&D have increased manifolds. The space available in CGO Complex is not sufficient for the additional activities. The government has approved construction of BPR&D HQr at a cost of ₹. 19.20 crore on 1st April, 2009. The Ministry has released ₹. 2.82 Crore for levelling of the site and construction of boundary wall on the land at Mahipalpur. It was decided that HQr of National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) would also be situated on the same land. Revised estimate of ₹. 114 Crore for construction of BPR&D and NCRB HQ is under consideration.

Scheme No. 2 : (i) Construction of two new Central Detective Training Schools.

4.240 Presently, three Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs) at Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Kolkatta are functioning to train States/UTs Police officers and Police officers of friendly countries. Since, these three CDTSs are not sufficient to cater to the demands of States/UTs & friendly foreign countries, it was decided on the 1st of April, 2009 to construct new CDTSs.

4.241 Ministry of Urban Development has allotted 8.37 acres of land at a cost of ₹. 2.18 Crore at Kamala Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad. The Rajasthan Government has agreed in principle to allot land for construction of CDTS nearby Jaipur.

Scheme No. 3: Setting up of Central Academy for Police

4.242 It has been decided to establish Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT) at Bhopal with an outlay of Rs. 47.14 crore on 4th March, 2009 for providing training to the trainers of the State Police Training Institutes as the State Police forces do not have sufficient trainers who can train the state police personnel in the latest techniques to combat the newly emerged challenges to internal security.

4.243 This Academy would also provide training to the direct recruit Dy. SPs and also conduct in-service and specialized training to Dy. SPs/ Addl. SPs of the States who at present do not have training facilities of appropriate standards.

4.243 400 acres of land at Kansuia village, near Bhopal (MP) has been provided by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Ministry has released Rs. 82.06 lakh for providing and fixing of barbed wire fencing with RCC post

and MS gate at land. This Ministry has approved Rs. 7.60 crore for construction of prefabricated structures at Bhopal and the work is going on. In view of delay in construction of necessary infrastructure at Kanushia village, Bhopal, the Ministry decided to start training courses from the temporary space at MP Police Academy provided by MP Government Four courses have already been conducted there. Construction of pre-fabricated structures at Bhopal is likely to be completed by March, 2012. Once construction of prefabricated structure is completed, training would be started there. 243 posts are sanctioned for CAPT, Bhopal.

Scheme No. 4. Research & Development Projects:

4.244 The scheme with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 crore was sanctioned on 06th June, 2008. Research and Development in the area of Policing and Correctional Administration has been undertaken through this scheme. There is a component to provide grants-in-aid of ` . 4 Crore for construction of one Model Police Station each in West Bengal and Punjab. ` . 1.5 Crore was released in October, 2010 as first instalment. Eleven research projects on policing matters are being carried out. The following Research & Correctional Administration courses have been conducted:-

- (i) Research project on development of performance Indices for prison personnel.
- (ii) Research project on status of probation, parole, leave and their impact on overcrowding in Indian Prisons.
- (iii) Research project on status of correctional programmes including Prison studies on the Reformation and Rehabilitation of Prisoners.
- (iv) Research project on police performance in extremist and non extremist areas.
- (v) Research project on social, economic and political dynamics of extremists.

- (vi) Research project on status of crime against women in North eastern region.
- (vii) Research project on status of crime against women
- (viii) Status of crime against women in Northern & western region.
- (ix) National requirement of manpower for police for 8 hours shift.
- (x) High altitude police development.

Scheme No. 5: Training Intervention:

4.245 The basic objective of the scheme is to identify the gaps between needs & potentials of policing and to take appropriate 'training interventions' for bridging the gaps so that the police personnel are able to discharge their duties more effectively. SHOs and investigation officers of the States are target training groups under this scheme. 78 courses, some of them being on investigation of murder/homicide cases, investigation of economic crime cases, investigation of traffic accident cases, bomb & explosives, weapon & tactics, investigation techniques, investigation on cyber crime, anti human trafficking courses of investigators, and VIP security etc. have been conducted and 2600 police personnel have been trained. A manual for constable was prepared and circulated to all states at a cost of ₹. 1.35 Crore.

New Scheme: Upgradation of infrastructure of New Training Block, Hostel and Gym Building for CDTs.

4.246 The basic objective of the scheme is to enable the CDTs to run courses for 100 participants at a time against the present capacity of 40 participants. under this scheme, a new Training Block, Hostel and Gymnasium Building for CDTs Hyderabad at a cost of ₹. 15.39 was approved in 24th October, 2011. ₹. 4.00 Crore is likely to be spent in current financial year and remaining works will be constructed in next financial year. Proposal for upgradation of CDTs at Chandigarh and Kolkatta is under preparation by BPR&D.

Police Education & Training (CS)

4.247 Under this plan scheme, the Ministry supplements the needs of training institution of CAPFs. Major needs are met through regular budget and thrust is shifted for providing training to state police personnel which are affected from naxalism/ insurgency.

IMMIGRATION SERVICE:

S. No.	Project	Progress
1.	Introduction of Online Visa Application system in 30 Missions/Ports.	The new software has been installed in 50 Indian Missions abroad.
2.	Automation of 7 FRROs and 5 FROs.	Online FRRO Registration application form (both front end and back end) has been implemented at 7 FRROs viz. Delhi, Chennai, Bangalore, Kolkata, Mumbai, Amritsar and Hyderabad and 2 FROs at Shimla and Gurgaon.
3.	Implementation of Centralized BL/LOC module for all 77 ICPs.	The module to enable sharing of centrally maintained BL and LOC with Missions and the ICPs using VPN connectivity has been developed and the same has been successfully tested with Indian Missions in UK and Bangladesh. The new module is under implementation in all Indian Missions where IVFRT integrated online visa system is being implemented. The module to enable sharing of centrally maintained LOC with ICPs has been implemented at 20 ICPs.
4.	Implementation of centralized APIS at 25 airport ICPs.	Activity completed.
5.	Setting up and Operationalization of Central Processing Office for supporting ICPs, FRROs/FROs.	NIC is finalizing the terms and conditions with NICSI for hiring/setting up of the Central Office at Shashtri Park. The new office is ready.
6.	VPN Connectivity for 30 Missions/Posts and all the States/UTs.	This activity is co-scheduled with the introduction of online visa application system at the selected Missions. 60 Missions have been provided e-

		tokens for VPN connectivity.
7.	Commissioning of New Data Centre for IVFRT project.	National Data Centre being developed by NIC under the National Knowledge Network shall be used for Data Centre for the IVFRT Project. The Disaster Recovery Centre shall be at Pune/Secunderabad.
8.	Introduction of Biometrics for IVFRT processes at 3 Missions (London, Dhaka and Islamabad) and 7 FRROs.	It has been decided to capture the biometrics traits of finger prints and facial for the IVFRT project. NIC is finalizing the operational modalities for implementation of Biometrics.
9.	Recruitment & Deployment of 288 Permanent Technical Staff of NIC to support Indian Missions and ICPs.	NIC has completed the recruitment process for the permanent employees. The appointment letters have been issued after finalizing the deployment plan with Bureau of Immigration (BoI). Selected candidates have started joining. These measures are expected to result in better facilitation of legitimate foreign travelers to India, apart from enhancing the security.

CHAPTER-5

OVERALL TRENDS OF EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS BUDGET ESTIMATES/REVISED ESTIMATES

5.1 The Demands for Grants Vol. I comprise five Grants pertaining to MHA and Vol. II comprises five Grants pertaining to five UTs. A synopsis of the Budget Estimates 2011-2012; Revised Estimates 2011-12 and Budget Estimates 2012-13 of the Ten Grants handled by MHA are as follows:-

REVENUE

(` in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2011-2012			REVISED ESTIMATES 2011-2012			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2012-2013		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
52- Ministry of Home Affairs	3226.00	1695.54	4921.54	1525.00	1703.16	3228.16	2135.66	789.70	2925.36
53- Cabinet	0.00	330.54	330.54	0.00	808.99	808.99	0.00	602.79	602.79
54- Police	839.95	30347.52	31187.47	552.55	33860.63	34413.18	1199.85	36090.97	37290.82
55-Other Expdtr. of MHA	328.00	1312.87	1640.87	165.00	1400.19	1565.19	315.00	1410.56	1725.56
56-Transfer to UTs.	1562.29	496.00	2058.29	977.31	563.00	1540.31	1640.89	514.00	2154.89
Total Revenue (Grant No 52-56)	5956.24	34182.47	40138.71	3219.86	38335.97	41555.83	5291.40	39408.02	44699.42
96 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	851.52	1153.51	2005.03	852.92	1213.92	2066.84	981.03	1263.26	2244.29
97 – Chandigarh	195.34	1857.99	2053.33	195.34	1924.62	2119.96	377.18	1993.24	2370.42
98 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	181.63	93.48	275.11	181.63	97.09	278.72	359.10	102.98	462.08
99 – Daman & Diu	148.36	104.73	253.09	148.36	105.73	254.09	218.48	112.53	331.01
100 – Lakshadweep	121.54	382.64	504.18	121.54	393.14	514.68	145.32	402.50	547.82
Total Revenue (Grant No.96-100)	1498.39	3592.35	5090.74	1499.79	3734.50	5234.29	2081.11	3874.51	5955.62
Total – 10 Grants (Revenue)	7454.63	37774.82	45229.45	4719.65	42070.47	46790.12	7372.51	43282.53	50655.04

CAPITAL

(` in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2011-2012			REVISED ESTIMATES 2011-2012			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2012-2013		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
52-Ministry of Home Affairs	11.00	17.85	28.85	12.00	43.94	55.94	3.35	45.99	49.34
53-Cabinet	0.00	104.07	104.07	0.00	186.25	186.25	0.00	139.08	139.08
54-Police	5595.05	2877.47	8472.52	3897.00	1821.59	5718.59	6846.14	2495.29	9341.43
55-Other expenditure of MHA	0.00	103.99	103.99	0.00	93.00	93.00	0.00	147.72	147.72
56-Transfer to UTs.	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
Total Capital (Grant No 52-56)	5606.05	3175.38	8781.43	3909.00	2216.78	6125.78	6849.49	2900.08	9749.57
96 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	578.93	20.39	599.32	465.08	20.39	485.47	720.40	13.35	733.75
97 – Chandigarh	466.55	(-)211.46	255.09	466.55	-155.46	311.09	360.05	-188.46	171.59
98 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	152.51	3.82	156.33	152.51	3.82	156.33	248.58	3.58	252.16
99 – Daman & Diu	176.59	0.67	177.26	176.59	0.67	177.26	349.77	0.67	350.44
100 – Lakshadweep	267.25	3.12	270.37	267.25	3.12	270.37	255.29	3.27	258.56
Total Capital (Grant No. 96 -100)	1641.83	(-)183.46	1458.37	1527.98	-127.46	1400.52	1934.09	-167.59	1766.50
Total – 10 Grants (Capital)	7247.88	2991.92	10239.80	5436.98	2089.32	7526.30	8783.58	2732.49	11516.07
GRAND TOTAL 10 GRANTS (REVENUE + CAPITAL)	14702.51	40766.74	55469.25	10156.63	44159.79	54316.42	16156.09	46015.02	62171.11

Note:- The above estimates are net of recoveries.

5.2 Grant No. 53 - Cabinet, though included under Ministry of Home Affairs, is a Grant which is not administered by this Ministry. Similarly, in respect of the five Grants relating to UTs without Legislatures, included in Vol. II of the Demands for Grants of MHA, and Grant No. 56 -Transfer to UTs, the schemes are scrutinized and sanctioned by the Central Ministries under whose purview the particular scheme falls. Thus effectively only three Grants are controlled and administered by the Ministry. These are:-

1. **Grant No. 52 – Ministry of Home Affairs**
2. **Grant No. 54 – Police**
3. **Grant No. 55 – Other Expenditure of MHA**

5.3 The actual expenditures of the last two years; BE/RE 2010-2011, 2011-12 and BE 2012-13 and percentage variations with reference to preceding years of these three Grants are as under:-

(` in crore)

Grant	Actuals 2009-2010	BE 2010-2011	RE 2010-2011	Actuals 2010-2011	Percentage variation w.r.t. preceding year (Actuals)	BE 2011-2012	RE 2011-2012	BE 2012-2013	Percentage variation w.r.t. preceding year (BE)
52-MHA	1692.83	3283.39	4344.61	4202.19	148.23%	4950.39	3284.10	2974.70	(-)39.90%
54-Police	31791.77	29940.21	34080.64	33525.65	5.45%	39659.99	40131.77	46632.25	17.58%
55-Other Exp. of MHA	1491.24	1495.95	1452.76	1386.68	(-)7.01%	1744.86	1658.19	1873.28	7.35%

5.4 The graphs in the following pages depict budgetary allocation and its utilization in the preceding three years 2009-10; 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011) in respect of major schemes administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

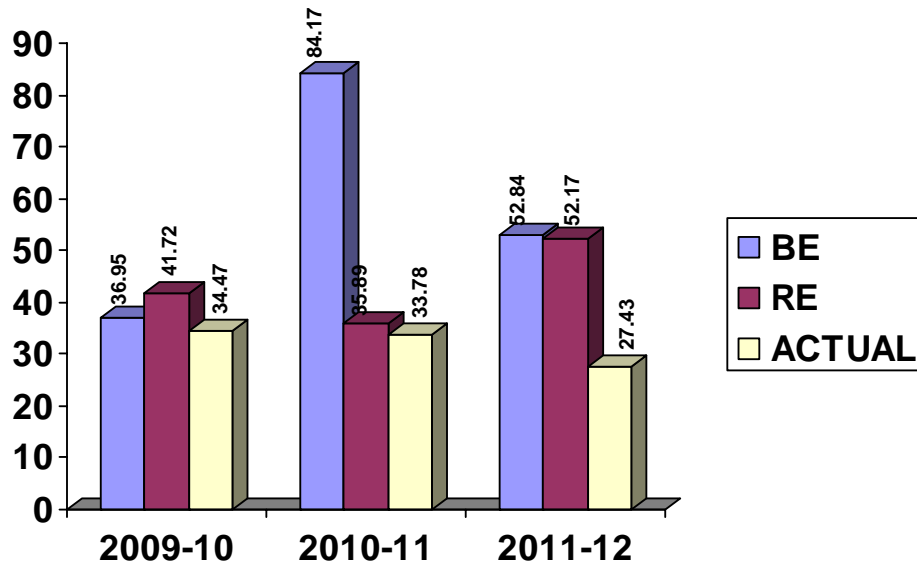
(in crore)

Demand No.		BE 2011-12			RE 2011-12			BE 2012-13		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
52- MHA	Revenue	3226.00	1695.54	4921.54	1525.00	1703.16	3228.16	2135.66	789.70	2925.36
	Capital	11.00	17.85	28.85	12.00	43.94	55.94	3.35	45.99	49.34
	Total	3237.00	1713.39	4950.39	1537.00	1747.10	3284.10	2139.01	835.69	2974.70
53- Cabinet	Revenue	0.00	330.54	330.54	0.00	808.99	808.99	0.00	602.79	602.79
	Capital	0.00	104.07	104.07	0.00	186.25	186.25	0.00	139.08	139.08
	Total	0.00	434.61	434.61	0.00	995.24	995.24	0.00	741.87	741.87
54- Police	Revenue	839.95	30347.52	31187.47	552.55	33860.63	34413.18	1199.85	36090.97	37290.82
	Capital	5595.05	2877.47	8472.52	3897.00	1821.59	5718.59	6846.14	2495.29	9341.43
	Total	6435.00	33224.99	39659.99	4449.55	35682.22	40131.77	8045.99	38586.26	46632.25
55- Other Expenditure of MHA	Revenue	328.00	1312.87	1640.87	165.00	1400.19	1565.19	315.00	1410.56	1725.56
	Capital	0.00	103.99	103.99	0.00	93.00	93.00	0.00	147.72	147.72
	Total	328.00	1416.86	1744.86	165.00	1493.19	1658.19	315.00	1558.28	1873.28
56- Transfer to UTs	Revenue	1562.29	496.00	2058.29	977.31	563.00	1540.31	1640.89	514.00	2154.89
	Capital	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
	Total	1562.29	568.00	2130.29	977.31	635.00	1612.31	1640.89	586.00	2226.89
Total Grant No.52-56	Revenue	5956.24	34182.47	40138.71	3219.86	38335.97	41555.83	5291.40	39408.02	44699.42
	Capital	5606.05	3175.38	8781.43	3909.00	2216.78	6125.78	6849.49	2900.08	9749.57
	Total	11562.29	37357.85	48920.14	7128.86	40552.75	47681.61	12140.89	42308.10	54448.99
96- Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Revenue	851.52	1153.51	2005.03	852.92	1213.92	2066.84	981.03	1263.26	2244.29
	Capital	578.93	20.39	599.32	465.08	20.39	485.47	720.40	13.35	733.75
	Total	1430.45	1173.90	2604.35	1318.00	1234.31	2552.31	1701.43	1276.61	2978.04
97- Chandigarh	Revenue	195.34	1857.99	2053.33	195.34	1924.62	2119.96	377.18	1993.24	2370.42
	Capital	466.55	-211.46	255.09	466.55	-155.46	311.09	360.05	-188.46	171.59
	Total	661.89	1646.53	2308.42	661.89	1769.16	2431.05	737.23	1804.78	2542.01
98- Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Revenue	181.63	93.48	275.11	181.63	97.09	278.72	359.10	102.98	462.08
	Capital	152.51	3.82	156.33	152.51	3.82	156.33	248.58	3.58	252.16
	Total	334.14	97.30	431.44	334.14	100.91	435.05	607.68	106.56	714.24
99- Daman & Diu	Revenue	148.36	104.73	253.09	148.36	105.73	254.09	218.48	112.53	331.01
	Capital	176.59	0.67	177.26	176.59	0.67	177.26	349.77	0.67	350.44
	Total	324.95	105.40	430.35	324.95	106.40	431.35	568.25	113.20	681.45
100- Lakshadweep	Revenue	121.54	382.64	504.18	121.54	393.14	514.68	145.32	402.50	547.82
	Capital	267.25	3.12	270.37	267.25	3.12	270.37	255.29	3.27	258.56
	Total	388.79	385.76	774.55	388.79	396.26	785.05	400.61	405.77	806.38
Total Grant No. 96-100	Revenue	1498.39	3592.35	5090.74	1499.79	3734.50	5234.29	2081.11	3874.51	5955.62
	Capital	1641.83	-183.46	1458.37	1527.98	-127.46	1400.52	1934.09	-167.59	1766.50
	Total	3140.22	3408.89	6549.11	3027.77	3607.04	6634.81	4015.20	3706.92	7722.12
Total of 10 Grants	Revenue	7454.63	37774.82	45229.45	4719.65	42070.47	46790.12	7372.51	43282.53	50655.04
	Capital	7247.88	2991.92	10239.80	5436.98	2089.32	7526.30	8783.58	2732.49	11516.07
	Total	14702.51	40766.74	55469.25	10156.63	44159.79	54316.42	16156.09	46015.02	62171.11

**GRANT NO. 52 – MHA
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
DURING 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)

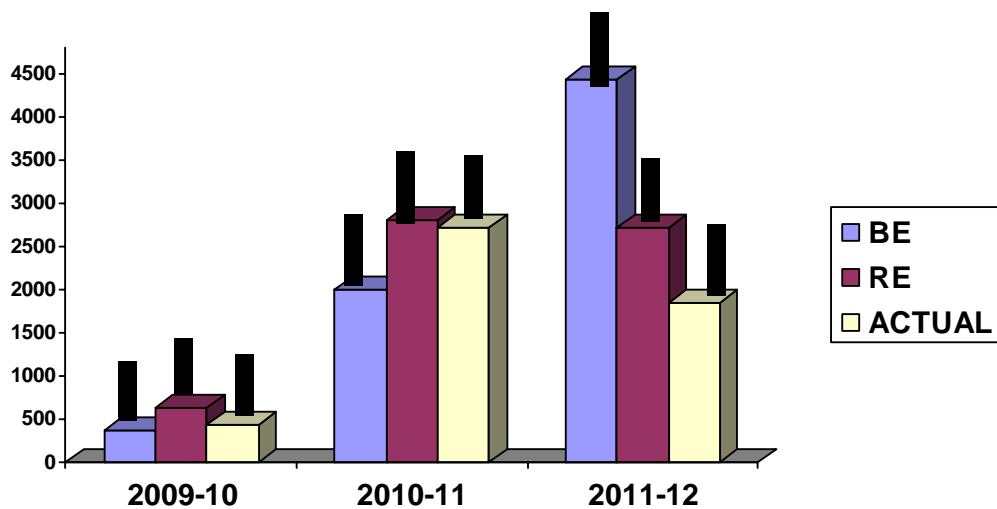


Actuals upto 31-12-2011 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 52 – MHA
SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA
DURING 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)

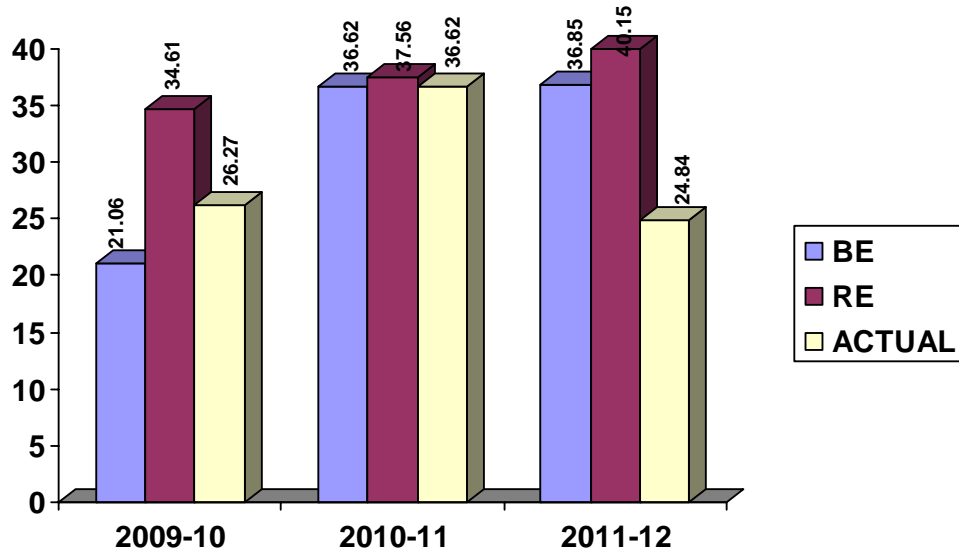


Actuals upto 31-12-2011 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 54 – Police
NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU
DURING 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)

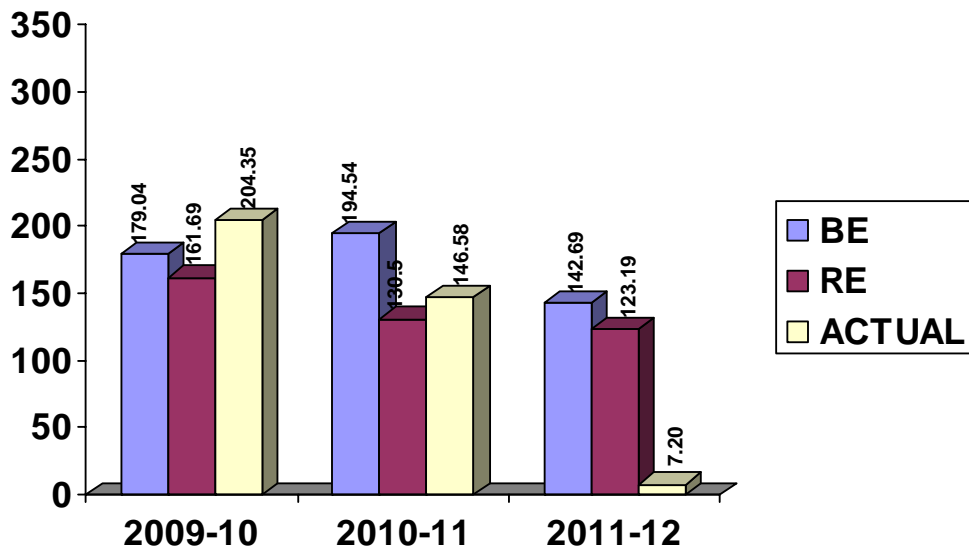


Actuals upto 31-12-2011 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 54 - POLICE
INDO - PAKISTAN BORDER WORKS
DURING 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)

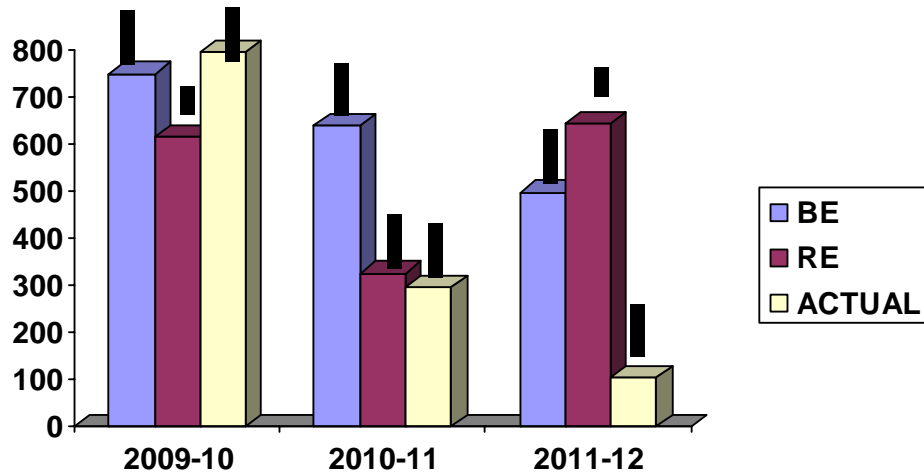


Actuals upto 31-12-2011 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 54 - POLICE
INDO - BANGLADESH BORDER (ROAD & FENCING) PROJECT
DURING 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)

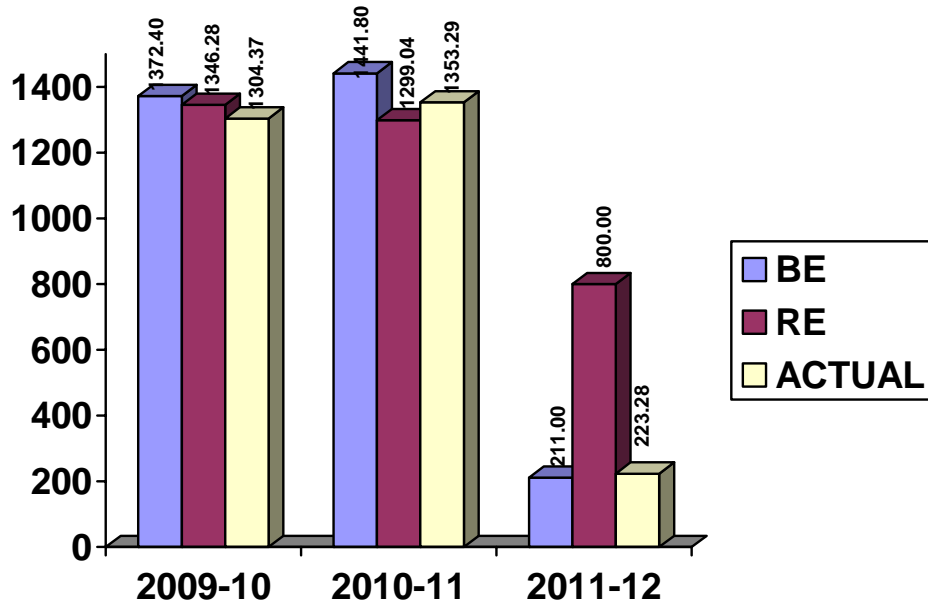


Actuals upto 31-12-2011 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 54 - POLICE
MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES
DURING 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)

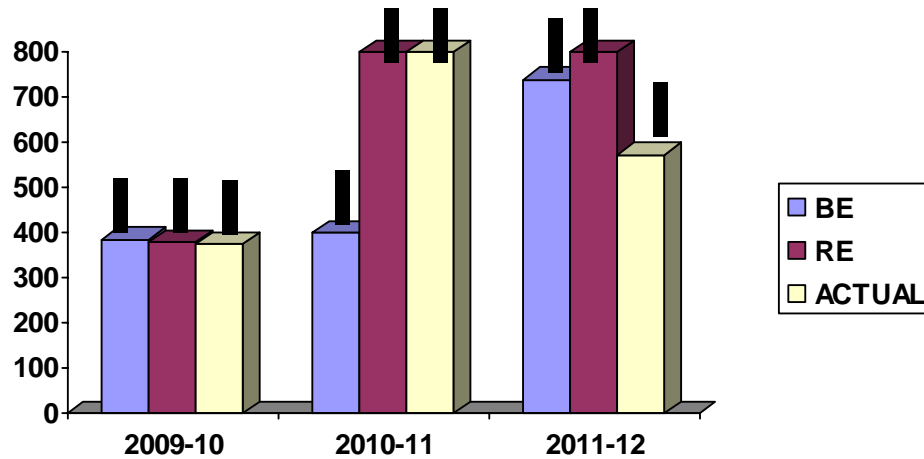


Actuals upto 31-12-2011 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 54 - POLICE
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES
DURING 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)



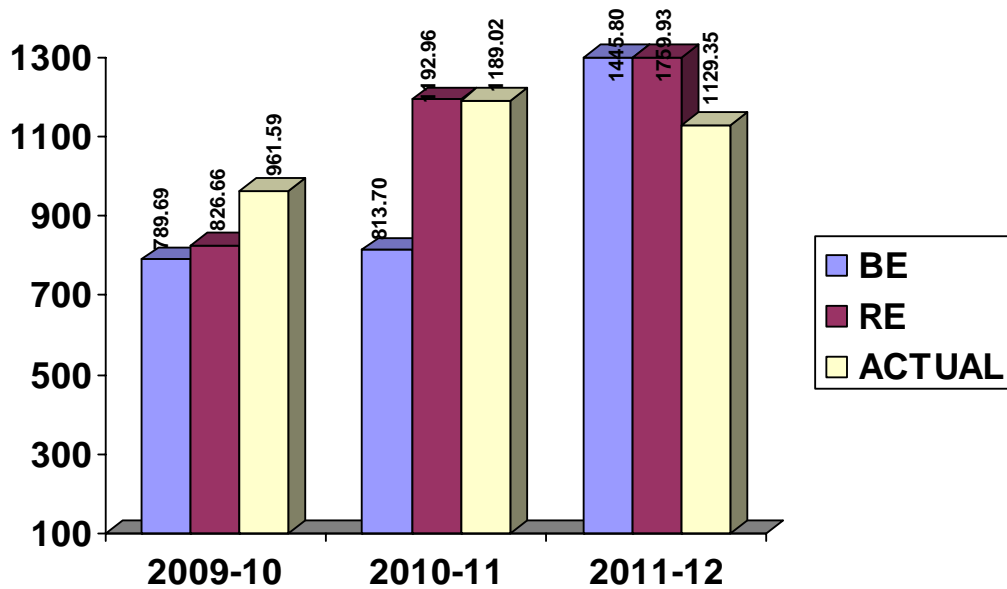
Actuals upto 31-12-2011 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 54 – POLICE
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES
DURING 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

OFFICE BUILDING

(` in crore)



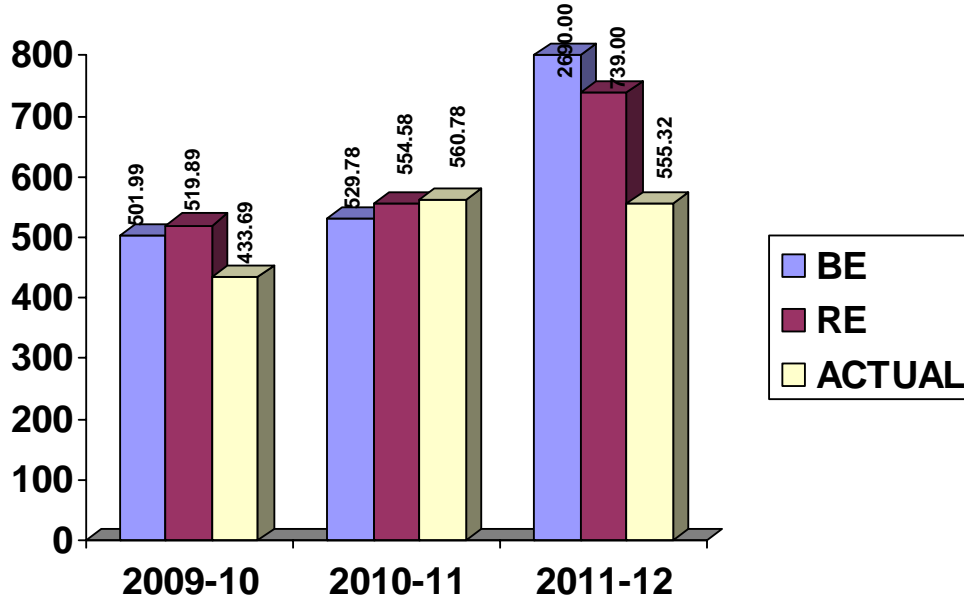
Actuals upto 31-12-2011 (Provisional)

**GRANT No. 54 – POLICE
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES
DURING 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

(` in crore)



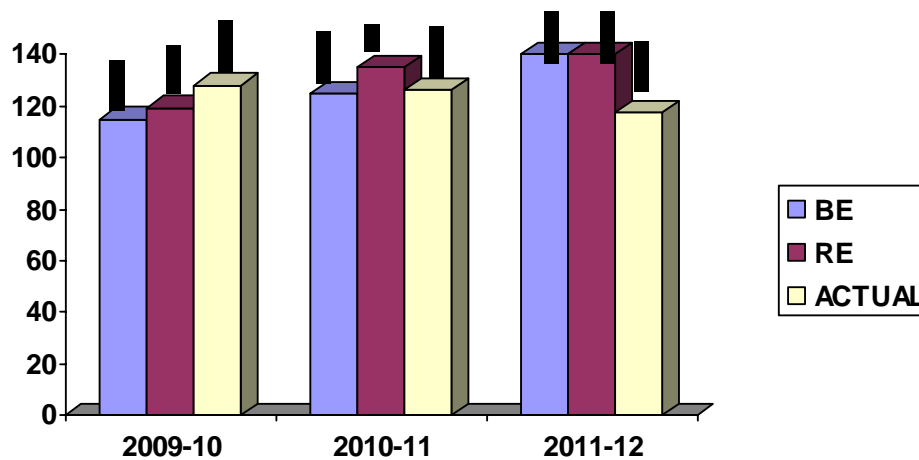
Actuals upto 31-12-2011 (Provisional)

**GRANT No. 54 – POLICE
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES
DURING 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

BORDER OUTPOST

(` in crore)

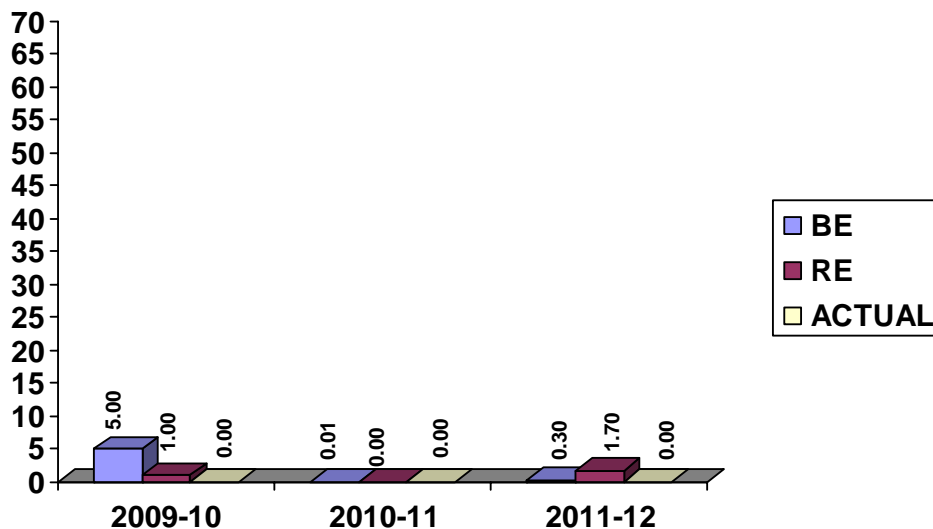


Actuals upto 31-12-2011 (Provisional)

**GRANT No. 55 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
MODERNISATION OF PRISON ADMINISTRATION
DURING 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)

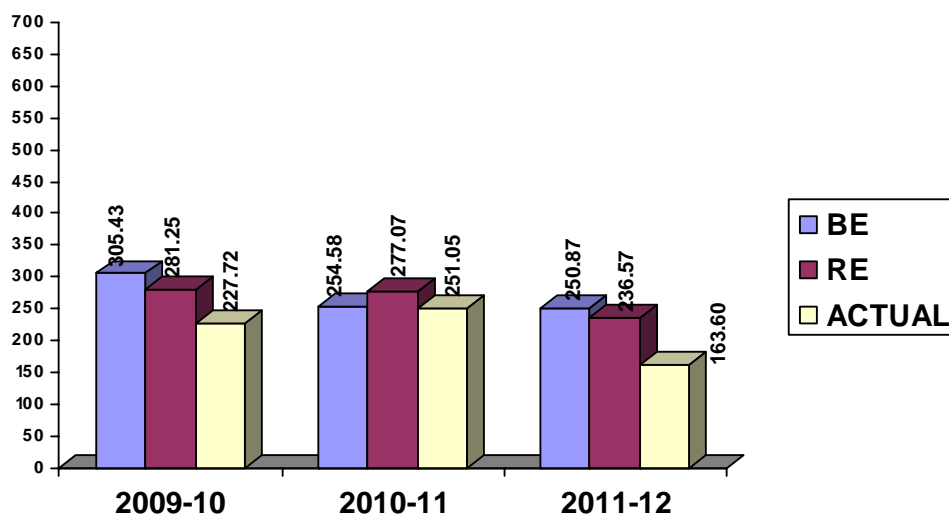


Actuals upto 31-12-2011 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 55 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SCHEMES OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATES
DURING 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)

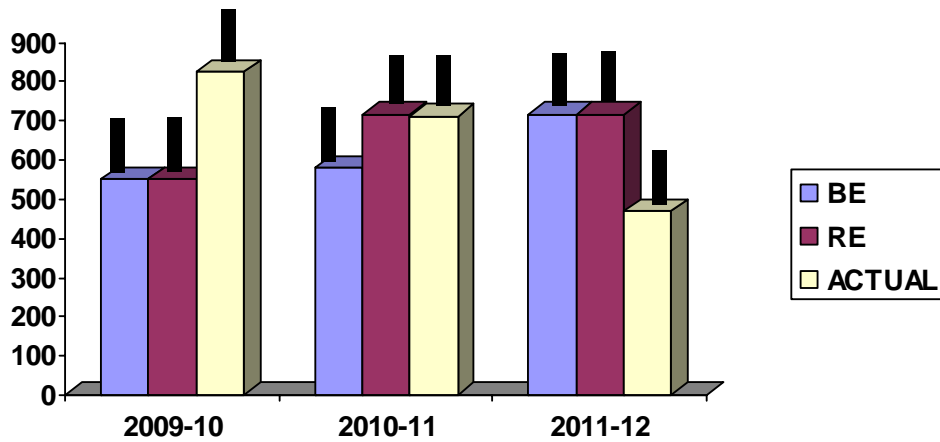


Actuals upto 31-12-2011 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 55 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN PENSION
DURING 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)

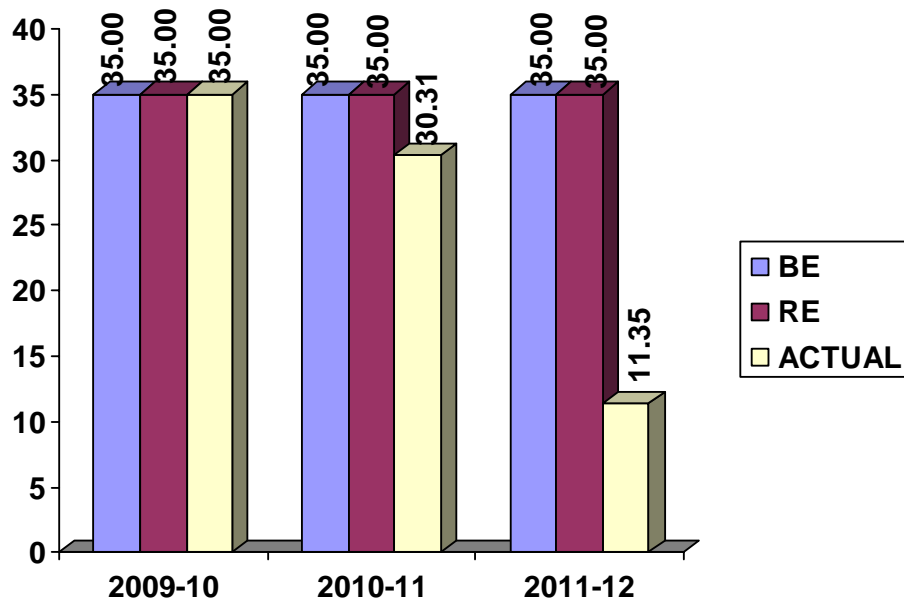


Actuals upto 31-12-2011 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 55 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
FREE RAILWAY PASSES TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS
DURING 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)



Actuals upto 31-12-2011 (Provisional)

Ministry of Home Affairs Police

Central Armed Police Forces Budgetary Provision Vs. Actual Expenditure from 2008-2009 to 2010-2011

(in crore)

Deptt.	Trend for the year 2008-2009				Trend for the year 2009-2010				Trend for the year 2010-2011			
	B.E.	Final Grant	Actual Exp.	Variation In Actual with final grant	BE	Final Grant	Actual Exp.	Variation in Actual with final grant	BE	Final Grant	Actual Exp.	Variation in Actual with final grant
REVENUE												
CRPF	4038.31	5181.58	5182.58	+1.00	6765.39	6909.00	6901.32	-7.68	5561.11	7135.91	7136.70	0.79
BSF	3833.24	4982.97	4949.20	-33.77	6292.18	6431.10	6429.97	-1.13	5273.33	6768.03	6698.46	-69.57
CISF	1483.62	2107.17	2106.40	-0.77	2637.79	2829.86	2829.53	-0.33	2232.18	3056.27	3052.79	-3.48
ITBP	960.50	1225.36	1218.64	-6.72	1481.18	1633.61	1632.78	-0.83	1430.11	1624.74	1617.88	-6.86
Delhi Police	1525.90	1960.63	1964.32	+3.69	2812.49	2806.16	2604.60	-201.56	2663.03	2930.25	2921.23	-9.02
NSG	151.58	196.64	196.68	+0.04	276.80	308.45	305.02	-3.43	312.18	366.43	362.69	-3.74
AR	1256.04	1628.08	1621.57	-6.51	2209.11	2326.97	2320.46	-6.51	1903.53	2387.89	2383.30	-4.59
IB	431.53	572.20	581.57	+9.37	657.10	779.63	757.60	-22.03	633.07	849.11	835.60	-13.51
S.S.B.	862.10	1080.76	1049.02	-31.74	1416.01	1359.29	1338.94	-20.35	1166.75	1419.44	1390.57	-28.87
TOTAL	14542.82	18935.39	18869.98	-65.41	24548.05	25384.07	25120.22	-263.85	21175.29	26538.07	26399.22	-138.85
CAPITAL												
CRPF	431.25	376.87	369.80	-7.07	566.47	686.36	682.71	-3.65	551.76	724.31	729.40	5.09
BSF	475.56	457.07	451.39	-5.68	819.36	924.17	937.62	13.45	510.10	799.28	663.20	-136.08
CISF	54.80	64.26	63.82	-0.44	49.69	65.94	66.02	0.08	115.00	154.17	149.68	-4.49
ITBP	190.05	224.98	216.06	-8.92	227.35	224.82	253.46	28.64	273.99	260.08	246.00	-14.08
Delhi Police	92.00	97.83	98.62	+0.79	151.04	163.70	157.13	-6.57	175.50	119.74	108.96	-10.78
NSG	14.90	16.28	13.74	-2.54	132.60	135.80	120.31	-15.49	141.00	125.47	128.82	3.35
AR	335.00	357.25	351.98	-5.27	330.00	379.05	378.70	-0.35	329.00	344.86	347.64	2.78
IB	22.06	22.06	21.53	-0.53	60.96	64.48	53.47	-11.01	45.00	57.09	55.68	-1.41
S.S.B.	340.50	200.66	189.45	-11.21	297.09	224.15	195.91	-28.24	290.79	270.69	247.76	-22.93
TOTAL	1956.12	1817.26	1776.39	-40.87	2634.56	2868.47	2845.33	-23.14	2432.14	2855.69	2677.14	-178.55
GRAND TOTAL	16498.94	20752.65	20646.37	-106.28	27182.61	28252.54	27965.55	-287.03	23607.43	29393.76	29076.36	-317.40

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE FOR 2010-11

(in crore)

Grant No	B.E.	Suppl.	Total Grant	Actual Expenditure	+ Excess - Saving	% of saving/ excess with reference to Total Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52 – MHA	3283.39	1061.22	4344.61	4202.19	(-) 142.42	(-)3.28
54 – Police	30170.21	6393.64	36563.85	33525.65	(-) 3038.20	(-)8.31
55- Other Exp. of MHA	1495.95	53.27	1549.22	1386.68	(-) 162.54	(-)10.49
Total	34949.55	7508.13	42457.68	39114.52	(-) 3343.16	(-)7.87

**COMPARISON OF OBJECT HEADWISE EXPENDITURE GRANT NO. 52 - MHA; 54 - POLICE and 55 - OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA FOR THE YEAR
2009-10 TO 2011-12 (Upto 31st December, 2011)**

(in crore)

	HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	MHA			POLICE			OTHER EXP OF MHA			TOTAL OF ALL GRANTS YEAR WISE		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Salary	1027.70	2391.37	1340.63	19986.96	20339.99	20051.68	161.32	141.44	172.75	21175.98	22872.80	21565.06
2	Wages	9.62	9.57	0.42	7.01	10.83	15.16	0.00	0.01	0.00	16.63	20.41	15.58
3	Overtime	0.70	0.64	0.19	0.00	0.23	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.87	0.52
4	Pensionary charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	825.29	710.83	469.68	831.27	710.83	469.68
5	Rewards	0.96	1.22	0.00	5.98	7.47	6.48	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.00	8.79	6.57
6	Medical Treatment	9.77	11.47	3.05	105.75	131.04	111.83	1.19	1.97	1.53	116.71	144.48	116.41
7	Domestic Travel Expenses	34.11	77.17	9.48	708.62	922.59	652.36	6.62	7.67	6.76	749.35	1007.43	668.60
8	Foreign Travel Expenses	1.84	3.36	0.92	2.66	8.72	5.37	0.16	0.53	0.73	4.66	12.61	7.02
9	Office Expenses	75.32	795.56	385.06	343.68	417.79	380.71	5.18	6.82	4.97	424.18	1220.17	770.74
10	Rent, Rates & Taxes	13.70	19.60	7.77	15.67	18.83	24.71	0.03	0.00	0.00	29.40	38.43	32.48
11	Publication	9.82	77.49	10.56	7.64	8.40	4.67	0.23	0.65	0.10	17.69	86.54	15.33
12	BCTT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00
13	Other Adm. Expenses	4.90	6.05	3.64	13.56	15.71	11.82	2.13	1.45	1.54	20.59	23.21	17.00
14	Supplies & Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.82	13.05	11.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	718.93	13.05	11.87
15	Arms & Ammunitions	0.19	0.20	0.00	718.93	981.77	1227.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	1157.98	981.97	1227.61
16	Cost of Ration	0.13	0.06	0.00	1157.79	1378.00	1317.68	9.71	8.66	10.80	297.96	1386.72	1328.48
17	Petrol, Oil & Lubricant	0.33	1.39	2.78	288.12	301.87	276.15	0.73	1.63	1.85	387.11	304.89	280.78
18	Clothing & Tentage	0.00	0.00	0.00	386.05	339.15	235.53	0.40	0.93	1.90	30.29	340.08	237.43
19	Advt. & Publicity	14.50	66.95	24.50	29.89	39.08	21.21	25.56	17.12	4.20	295.42	123.15	49.91
20	Minor Works	35.61	34.87	1.57	255.36	255.61	190.46	0.07	0.74	0.24	269.80	291.22	192.27
21	Prof. Services	15.84	214.86	213.76	234.12	223.85	210.90	3.00	2.80	2.42	2033.80	441.51	427.08
22	Grants-in-Aid	115.24	140.02	181.60	2014.96	2765.85	1263.66	264.90	295.70	262.70	380.14	3201.57	1707.96
23	Contributions	1.92	1.67	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.14	2.05	1.80	1.14
24	Subsidies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.99	44.99	35.67	35.74	44.99	35.67
25	Scholarship	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.80	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.01	16.39	0.81	0.20
26	Secret Service	55.84	56.21	0.00	16.38	38.05	71.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.84	94.26	71.43
27	Lump-Sum Provision	1.03	1.59	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	1.60
28	Other charges	145.11	186.75	12.53	1177.31	1536.01	1032.41	54.90	56.75	21.00	1377.32	1779.51	1065.94
29	Motor Vehicles	7.10	9.32	0.05	445.72	308.48	235.84	1.69	3.36	1.00	454.51	321.16	236.89
30	Mach. & Equipments	64.53	50.67	3.12	842.11	786.08	483.71	19.47	43.59	10.11	926.11	880.34	496.94
31	Major works	53.59	44.15	9.89	3266.35	2990.80	2296.52	24.85	26.69	12.75	0.00	3061.64	2319.16
32	Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.01	13.18	13.18	48.01	13.18	13.18
33	Loans & Advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.75	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.75	5.00	0.00
34	Misc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.78	0.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	1699.40	4202.23	2214.12	32086.86	33845.05	30140.29	1491.25	1387.75	1036.12	35277.51	39435.03	33390.53

Object head-wise statement of proposed/agreed BE 2012-13 in respect of Grant No.52-MHA, Grant No.54-Police and Grant No. 55-Other Expenditure of MHA						
Non-Plan					(Rs.in thousands)	
Object Head	MHA		Police		Other Expenditure of MHA	
	BE 2012-13 (Proposed)	BE 2012-13 (Agreed)	BE 2012-13 (Proposed)	BE 2012-13 (Agreed)	BE 2012-13 (Proposed)	BE 2012-13 (Agreed)
Salaries	3920447	3920447	317170000	262893500	2480900	2268000
Salaries(Charged)	0	0	5100	5100	0	0
Wages	8115	8115	338500	302000	110	110
Overtime Allowance	4710	4210	9900	9940	10	10
Rewards	0	0	159800	130960	1500	1500
Medical Treatment	55315	55215	2002200	1513200	25000	20000
Pensionary Charges	0	0	0	0	7500150	7170950
Domestic Travel Exp.	131990	126199	11347400	10447500	97100	97100
Foreign Travel Exp.	38550	28550	181800	153600	16000	16000
Office Expenses	349219	305800	6879000	5636500	130800	90800
Rent,Rate & Taxes	602481	286771	592000	460100	10500	10500
Publication	95400	85300	130100	124800	6100	6100
Banking Transaction Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Admn.Expenses	53628	53128	509400	283200	33100	33100
Supplies & Material	0	0	156500	143700	110	110
Arms & Ammunition	0	0	16342500	15842000	200	200
Arms & Ammunition(M)	0	0	1914300	115400	0	0
Cost of Ration	0	0	19141300	17619000	175000	140000
P.O.L.	4000	4000	4879000	4623900	35150	35150
Clothing & Tentage	0	0	5488500	5056700	160100	140100
Clothing & Tentage(M)	0	0	100000	1100	0	0
Adv. & Publicity	39870	34870	398900	339800	123000	122500
Minor Works	101900	101900	5833200	3456200	35100	35100
Prof. Services	345800	218000	7132200	2589100	60200	42700
Grants-in-aid-General	1287125	2232625	29215400	18466310	3193400	2462100
Grants-in-aid-for creation of Capital Assets	0	0	4200000	3600000	0	0
Contribution	19800	19800	0	0	1500	1500
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	600000	600000
Scholarship & Stipends	0	0	14600	14400	150	150
Secret Service Expr.	0	0	1243600	1133000	0	0
Lump-sum Provision	30400	24400	0	0	0	0
Other Charges(Voted)	253950	196450	10348800	20514500	909300	786300
Other Charges(Charged)	0	0	51000	51000	0	0
Information Technology	223300	191220	2867200	1364190	25520	25520
Rectt. (Office Expenses)	0	0	302400	247400	0	0
Rectt.(Adv.& Pub.)	0	0	76600	71600	0	0
Other Charges	0	0	18850000	0	0	0
Minor Works	46100	46100	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicles(Voted)	13600	13600	9729000	3066600	90000	90000
Motor Vehicles(Charged)	0	0	18000	18000	0	0
Motor Vehicles(Mod.)	0	0	1129000	182500	100	100
Machinery & Equipment(M)	0	0	2453100	652500	100	100
Machinery & Equipment	60200	40200	10106500	6983300	720000	460000
Office Bldg(Voted)	1316000	360000	0	0	0	0
Office Bldg.(Charged)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential Bldg.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Border Out Posts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans & Advances	0	0	50000	50000	0	0
Major Works(IBB/IPB etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Works	0	0	0	0	2000000	927000
Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	9001900	8356900	491366800	388162600	18430200	15582800

**UTILISATION CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT
OF GRANTS/LOANS RELEASED UPTO 31ST March, 2010**

No. of UCs due in r/o grants released upto March, 2010	Amount involved (` in crore)	No. of UCs received	Amount involved in respect of UCs received (` in crore)	No. of UCs outstanding as on 31.12.2011	Amount involved on outstanding UCs (` in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
817	12,142.00	457	10,720.83	345	555.15

5.6 Efforts are made to obtain Utilization Certificates (UCs) as per the guidelines issued by Government of India from time to time.

UNSPENT BALANCES AS ON 31.12.2011

A. UNSPENT BALANCES WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS

S. No.	Scheme	Amount (` in crore)
1.	Modernisation of Police Forces	375.22
2.	Scheme for Modernisation of Prisons	18.39
3.	Bodo Territorial Council	0.36
4.	Special Infrastructure Scheme in LWE affected States	238.23
5.	Scheme for construction/strengthening of Fortified Police Stations	120.00
6.	Additional Relief and Rehabilitation to the victims of communal riot of 2002 in Gujarat	1.79
7.	Grants-in-aid to State/UT Governments for Capacity Building, System Integrator and Project Management Consultancy under CCTNS Scheme	234.68
8.	Grant-in-aid to ATIs	1.04
9.	NPCBAERM/NPCBEERM	3.39
10.	Scheme for revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country	5.20
11.	Scheme for strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services	0.39
12.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)	0.65
13.	State Disaster Management Programme (SDMP)	3.39
14.	Assistance to the State Government for Establishment of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist School	2.91
15.	Rehabilitation of refugees in Tripura	12.50
16.	Rehabilitation of refugees in Mizoram	9.97
17.	Ex-gratia/Cash for land deficiency to displaced from POK 1947	25.21
TOTAL		1,053.32

B. UNSPENT BALANCES WITH IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Scheme	Agency	Amount
1.	Civic Action Programme	CAPFs(BSF, CRPF, ITBP & SSB)	9.69
2.	Crime & Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)	National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), R.K.Puram, New Delhi	2.17
3.	Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT)	National Informatics Centre, New Delhi	40.34
	TOTAL		52.20

CHAPTER – 6

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NDMA):

6.1 NDMA was constituted on 30th May, 2005 by an executive order of the Government of India. Subsequently, the Disaster Management Act, was enacted on 23rd December, 2005 and the Authority was notified on 27th September, 2006 under the provisions of the Act. As an Apex Body for Disaster Management in India, NDMA has the responsibility of laying down Policies, Plans and Guidelines for Disaster Management for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters. It is deeply involved with all phases of disaster management, especially the prevention, preparedness, mitigation in a proficient and well coordinated manner.

National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM):

6.2 The National Policy on Disaster Management received the approval of the Union Cabinet on 22nd October, 2009. The Policy reflects the National Vision “to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response”.

Guidelines already released and under process

6.3 NDMA is engaged in the formulation of guidelines through a consultative process involving all stakeholders, including Government, Non-Government

Organizations, Academic and Scientific Institutions, Corporate Sector and Community.

Awareness Campaigns:

6.4 NDMA has launched awareness campaigns to improve risk perception, preparedness and self reliance against various disaster through different means of communication such as audio-visual spots, press advertisement, print material, etc. Some of the major activities carried out during this year are as follows:-

- Production of audio-video spots on Cyclone, Flood Disaster Management and Paradigm Shift.
- Telecast/Broadcast of audio-video spots on Earthquake, Flood, Cyclone, Urban Flooding on Pvt. T.V. Channels, Doordarshan, AIR, Lok Sabha T.V. F.M. Radio Channels.
- Advertisement in various leading newspapers and magazines.
- Printing messages on Railway Reservation Tickets.
- Printing of Posters and leaflets on Flood and Cyclone Disaster Management Awareness.

Mock Exercises:

6.5 So far 209 Mock exercises have been conducted by NDMA covering nearly all natural and man-made disaster and almost all parts of the country.

Mitigation Projects:

6.6 National level Mitigation Projects relating to Cyclones, Earthquake, Communication Network, Landslides, School Safety and Floods etc. are under preparation/finalization. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are being formulated

through multi-disciplinary teams describing all support systems like financial, technical and managerial resources and techno-legal regimes. Government approval for National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project has been obtained on 6.1.2011. DPRs relating to National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project and National Disaster Communication Network Project as submitted by the Consultants are under examination.

Response by NDRF during Major Disasters:

6.7 NDMA had responded by deputing National Disasters Response Forces (NDRF) during 2010 for train accident at Senthia & Jhargram, West Bengal; cyclone LAILA in Andhra Pradesh, radiation exposure at Mayapuri, Delhi, neutralization of chlorine cylinders at MPT, Mumbai; cloudburst and floods at Leh, floods in Assam, Bihar, Uttrakhand, Haryana and Punjab. NDRF also distributed food and drinking water in addition to medicines to the flood victims. Besides, NDRF provided complete CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear) security cover to recently concluded Commonwealth Games Delhi, 2010. Rescue and relief services rendered by NDRF were highly appreciated by the concerned.

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM):

6.8 During 2011-12, the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has proposed 114 programmes and 16 web-based courses. Till October 31, 2011, the Institute has conducted 41 in-campus training programmes on different aspects of disaster management. 985 participants attended these programmes. Out of these 41 programmes, 19 were conducted at State ATIs in collaboration with centres for disaster management. The Institute has conducted 9 web based courses on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework and specialized subjects like Community Based Disaster Risk Management, Earthquake Risk Reduction, Risk Analysis, Safer Cities and

Climate Change & Disaster Management between 01/04/2011 and 31/10/2011. A total of 524 participants have attended these courses.

Training Programme for African Countries:

6.9 On request of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, the Institute conducted a two week course titled “Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management” for officials from African countries from September 19-30, 2011 in New Delhi. This course was attended by 22 officers from 13 different African nations.

Training of Trainers Course on Incident Response System in collaboration with USAID and USFS:

6.10 NIDM will be organizing 7 training of trainers (ToT) courses on Incident Response System in collaboration with US Agency for International Development (USAID) and US Forest Service (USFS) as part of trainers development programme. The objective of these courses is to develop core/master trainers on Incident Response System in the country. Three ToT courses have already been conducted from April 1 to October 31, 2011.

Workshop in collaboration with GIZ:

6.11 NIDM in collaboration with GIZ-InWent and Infanos India had organized an international workshop on “Environmental Knowledge for Disaster Risk Management (eKDRM)” on May 10-11, 2011 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi with an aim to understand the existing framework, assess strengths and challenges, identify gaps and develop strategic approaches and tools for environment based disaster risk management interventions.

CHAPTER –7

FOLLOW UP ACTION AFTER PRESENTATION OF OUTCOME BUDGET

7.1 To monitor the financial progress during the course of the year, the Principal Accounts Office in Ministry of Home Affairs prepares the Monthly Expenditure Statement after the accounts are compiled. The accounts wing of the Ministry also brings expenditure reports on a monthly basis to appraise executive authorities about the progress of expenditure. The comprehensive reports cover all aspects of functioning of MHA and regular review of physical and financial progress is made. The MIS generated also helps in evenly pacing the expenditure of the Ministry and ensures effective utilisation of funds allocated.

7.2 The budgetary allocations made to different administrative divisions of MHA are linked with accounting MIS and progress is monitored regularly. DAO (Departmental Accounting Organisation) under the Finance Division work closely with administrative divisions to work out budgetary estimates, revised estimates, supplementaries and re-appropriations. The DAO support administrative divisions in achieving various programme objectives and acts as an interface with the Ministry of Finance. The DAO also ensures that the canons of budgeting are complied with. The accounts wing of the Ministry also ensures that releases are phased evenly and rush of expenditure does not take place at the end of the financial year and directions of Ministry of Finance are complied in this regard.

7.3 Since the bulk of Capital Works are carried out by CPWD, or other Public Works Organizations, separate meetings are also held with them so as to

review the pace of expenditures, and identify the impediments so that the financial as well as physical targets are achieved.

7.4 In addition to the above on the basis of expenditure statements issued by Principal Accounts Office, Ministry of Home Affairs also releases financial data on its website which indicate the following:-

- (i) Statement of receipts and disbursements;
- (ii) Statement of transfer to PSUs, autonomous bodies etc.;
- (iii) Statement of releases to States/UTs. under Centrally Sponsored Schemes/State Plans; and
- (iv) Major scheme wise statement of expenditure.

7.5 These Statements are uploaded every month on the Ministry's website, showing the actuals up to the month and the corresponding figures for the previous year so as to facilitate comparison. Real time reports on Plan expenditure are also available on the website CPSMS (Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System). In this manner, MHA places financial data of the implementation of its programmes/schemes etc. in the public domain.

7.6 The administrative and functional integration of accounting organizations of BSF and CRPF have been completed. COMPACT (Computerised Accounting) has already been implemented in BSF. In CRPF, COMPACT has become operational. This would help in comprehensive expenditure reporting for all the units of MHA on a near real time basis. The monitoring of Grants released to various implementing agencies and its utilization has been strengthened to ensure that the intended outcomes from the funds released are achieved. The internal audit acts as a feedback mechanism for the Ministry with regards to the budget execution at the field level. Further, the Internal Audit Function has been reoriented. The Internal Audit Organisation has the mandate as per the Charter **(Appendix-I)**. It focuses on a Risk Based Approach and tries to identify major risks in achievement of programme objectives. In addition, the internal audit conducts its engagements keeping

Outcome Budget in its perspective to evaluate whether intended outcomes and outputs are being delivered at the field level. To facilitate this, an Audit Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Home) to give overall direction to the Internal Audit Function. AS&FA, MHA is the Vice-Chairman of the Audit Committee. CCA (Chief Controller of Accounts), MHA has been designated as the CAE (Chief Audit Executive). CAE heads the Management Committee of Internal Audit of MHA. The Internal Audit has taken up scheme Audits of Police Modernisation Scheme, Security Related Expenditure, Integrated Check Posts, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems, Freedom Fighter Pension as well as Schemes of Delhi Police for giving an independent objective assurance designed to add value and improve the operations of these schemes. The Internal Audit also conducted special audits of Integrated Check Posts and Swatantrata Samman Pension Scheme. Internal audit is focusing on use of IT for internal auditing. Data mining software is also being used for focused audit engagements. The officers and staff of the Internal Audit Organisation are encouraged to upgrade skill and acquire globally recognized certifications. Several members of this organization have acquired certification such as Certified Internal Auditor (CIA), Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA), Certified Information Security Manager (CISM) etc.

Internal Audit Charter:

Role of Internal Audit Function:

The internal audit is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organization's operations. It helps organisations accomplish their objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. Internal audit is concerned with controls that ensure:

- Reliability and integrity of financial and operating information.
- Effectiveness and efficiency of operations.
- Safeguarding of assets.
- Compliance with laws, regulations and contracts.

The Internal Audit Function would carry out audits to check that various field formations are complying to the rules, policies and procedures established by the Government of India in general and Ministry of Home Affairs in particular. The Internal audit would check the accuracy of accounting and financial records maintained by various executive offices of the Ministry of Home Affairs and would focus on rules and regulations to be followed. It would look at the spirit of the policies of the Ministry and would evaluate actual performance at the field level. The audit would look into performance aspects as well and would evaluate the actual performance of the fund released and the Schemes implemented to check that the intended objectives are being achieved. It would also look into planning and other related aspects. The internal audit would focus on control weaknesses and would opine on improving the control mechanisms.

The Internal Audit function would aim at improving the overall operating effectiveness of the programmes of Ministry of Home Affairs. It would evaluate operations with respect to policy guidelines, scheme provisions and objectives and would make an independent evaluation of the operations and make suggestions to make the operations more robust. The mandate of internal audit would include looking at all the aspects of functioning of the spending units and would not be limited to financial audit only and would make evaluations and recommendations to ensure full Value for Money released from the exchequer. The Internal Audit organization of the Ministry of Home Affairs would be authorized to evaluate and audit every rupee released from the Ministry and would develop its audit plan accordingly. The audit plan would concentrate on extensive coverage of the high risk areas and would set up its audit priorities and coverage based on risk assessment and available resources.

Responsibilities:

Programme divisions are responsible for maintaining an adequate system of internal control to manage risks to the organization. Internal audit would provide assurance services to the spending units, the programme divisions and the audit committee in terms of reviewing the adequacy of these systems of internal control. Internal audit would also provide a consulting role in helping promote and facilitate the development of effective systems of risk management and internal control. In addition, and subject to the availability of resources, audit would seek to respond to programme divisions' requests for investigations into matters of fraud, probity and compliance.

Plans:

Internal audit would bring out an annual audit plan to the audit committee and perform the audits that are contained within this plan, to the standards set out in the audit manual. Annual audit plans would be based on the risk

assessments carried out by the divisions and take into account issues derived from the current audit strategy that is approved by the audit committee.

Reports:

All audit reports will be issued with the approval of Chief Audit Executive. Reports which have significant issues would be circulated with the approval of Vice Chairman of the Audit Committee. Also summary of major observations on the basis of work done by the internal audit parties during a financial year would be brought out in the Annual Audit Review for the Ministry and would be submitted to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The programme divisions would be required to take follow up actions on the audit report and the significant non compliance would be brought to the notice of the Audit Committee for adequate action.

Access:

Internal Audit would have access to all officers, buildings, information, explanations and documentation required to discharge the audit role.

Independence:

Internal audit would be required to provide an objective audit service in line with professional auditing standards (as embodied within the audit manual) and the auditor's code of ethics. The independence of the internal audit organization would be ensured by providing a clear mandate to the internal audit wing of Ministry of Home Affairs. The work of Internal Audit with respect to the professional and ethical standards would also be periodically reviewed by the audit committee.

Structure of Internal Audit Organization:

Audit Committee:

An Audit Committee would be an apex body whose purpose would be to oversee the:

- (i) Reliability of the entity's financial statements and disclosures.
- (ii) Effectiveness of the entity's control and risk management systems.
- (iii) Compliance with the entity's code of business conduct, legal and regulatory requirements.
- (iv) Independence, qualifications and performance of the external auditors and the performance of the internal audit activity.

The Audit Committee would have the following composition:

- Secretary (Home), Chairman
- AS & FA (Home), Vice Chairman
- CCA(Home), Member Secretary
- Director (Finance), Member
- Director (Fin-Pers.), Member

- The Audit Committee would be responsible for finalizing and approving the Internal Audit Charter for the audit organization and establishing its role, responsibility and structure within the organization.

- The Audit Committee would periodically review the administration of Internal Audit Function and would specify the direction in which IA function should move.

- The Audit Committee would also take stock of the audits undertaken by the Internal Audit Organization and follow up the cases where some serious issues have been identified.
- The Internal Audit Organization would put up a quarterly review of the Internal Audit Function before the Audit Committee which would take up the serious issues with the concerned divisions in writing as well as through review meetings for the Internal Audit Observation.

Management Team:

- (i) Management Team of the Internal Audit Function would be headed by the Chief Audit Executive who would supervise the Internal Audit Function of the Ministry.
- (ii) The management team would discuss key risk areas and would plan the audit priorities. The management team would supervise all the phases of Internal Audit; Annual audit plan, planning the audit engagements, conducting the audits, preparation and issue of reports, monitoring and follow up with the auditees.
- (iii) The management team would also finalize the available audit resources and their utilization. The management team would approve audit advisories for the audit team and would decide on scope of various types of audit. The management team would also discuss with various audit teams the focus, direction and emphasis of audits.
- (iv) The management team would develop standard audit programmes for various schemes and would provide it to the audit teams which would then conduct the audit according to the work programme. Completing the work programme provided to them would be the minimum expected from every audit team, besides

the teams should exercise their judgement when they actually conduct the audit assignment.

Management team would have following composition:

- Chief Controller of Accounts (Chairman)
- Controller of Accounts (Vice-Chairman)
- Director (Accounts), BSF (Member)
- Deputy Director (Accounts), CRPF (Member)
- Deputy Controller of Accounts/Assistant Controller of Accounts, IA (Member Secretary)
- Deputy Controller of Accounts/Assistance Controller of Accounts in various field offices (Members)

IA Management team would supervise the entire audit process and would guide the audit teams to deliver quality in audits.

Chief Audit Executive:

- (i) The Chief Audit Executive would be responsible for the overall management of the audit process and would be the link between the audit committee and the audit organization.
- (ii) The Chief audit executive as a head of management team would finally take decision on various issues faced by the audit team after taking inputs from other members of management team.
- (iii) CAE would decide upon the audit resources, members of the audit team for a particular audit. He would also approve the annual audit plan. He would provide guidance on the scope and depth of coverage for various audits.
- (iv) CAE would also approve the advisories to Internal Audit teams as to concentrate on any specific issue in a particular audit. The

audit reports submitted by the audit teams would be put up to him for approval before being finally issued to the client and to the Ministry.

- (v) CAE and the Management Team would meet with the audit teams regularly to guide them regarding the focus of Internal Audit Function. Also, CAE would facilitate the audit process by interacting audit clients at an appropriate level if there are any issues related with providing of records by the audit client.
- (vi) CAE would also finalize and approve the general format of the report and also the format in which working papers are to be maintained in the audits.
- (vii) Chief Controller of Accounts (MHA) would be the Chief Audit Executive.

Audit Execution Team consists of Officers/Staff of:

- Internal Audit Organization of Ministry of Home Affairs including Internal Audit organizations of CPFs.
- Other PAOs of Ministry of Home Affairs
- From other division of Ministry of Home Affairs and
- Other PAOs of other Civil Ministry of various locations on temporary attachments and consultants engaged from CGA's parties.