



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS**

OUTCOME BUDGET

2013-2014

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GENDER BUDGETING:

Ministry of Home Affairs has taken the following initiatives for the benefit of women through the Plan Schemes being implemented in the following Organizations:-

(A) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

- The CISF has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centre (FWCs) at Reserve Battalions and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefits of women. Construction of family welfare centre at RTC Arakkonam and RTC Behror have already been completed and put into use for the benefits of women. The work of Family Welfare Centre at RTC Deoli is in progress and shall be completed in 2013-14. 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 foods items etc.
- Budgetary Provision of Rs. 0.10 Cr. in BE 2012-13 has been increased to Rs. 0.48 Cr. in RE 2012-13, keeping in view the completion of construction of family welfare centres at RTC Deoli. However, constructions of Family Welfare Centres at RTC Deoli will be completed in next financial year 2013-14.

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

BPR&D is undertaking studies on police problems and formulating and coordinating policies and programmes for police training etc. **A provision of ` 125.00 lakhs in Budget Estimates 2012-13 has been made.** Presently, 52 women employees have been benefited and 367 women are likely to be

benefitted during the year 2012-13. Following activities have taken place for the benefit of women:-

- i. 5th National Conference for Women in Police (` 10.00 lakh)- 212 personnel have participated.
- ii. Research study on Women Empowerment and Future Vision in Central Armed Forces awarded to Smt. Nitu D Bhattacharya and 1st Instalment of ` 1.60 lakh released.
- iii. Research study on Anti-human trafficking and Multistake holder involvement in the Rehabilitation of Rescued Persons awarded to Dr. Ranjana Kumar and 1st instalment of ` 1.65 lakh released.
- iv. Doctoral fellowship on criminology awarded to 5 women (`2.75 lakh).
- v. Research Studies undertaken by Women professional (` 01.00 lakh).
- vi. Organized training for women on “Self Development and conflict Management” for women police officers of the rank of DSP to ASI (` 08.00 lakh) (. 01 courses were organized and 24 officers were trained.
- vii. Organized courses on crime against women viz a viz Human Rights, Juvenile Justice and Human Rights & Investigation of female foeticide cases at CDTS Chandigarh, Kolkata and Hyderabad (` 5.00 lakh).

- viii. Organized the workshops/Seminar on Trafficking in persons- Role of Police, in the States to sensitize Police Officers on these issues. (` 20.00 lakh).
- ix. Set up crèche for women Employees in 3 CDTS and Fitness Center for Women in 3 CDTS (` 5.00 lakh).
- x. Setup Rest room for Women trainees and Women Employees in each CDTS (Minor works) (` 5.00 lakh).

(C) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

The Govt. had initially approved the raising of one mahila Bn in CRPF during 1985. Within a short span of time, another two Mahila Bns have been inducted and presently three mahila Bns 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. The Force constructed 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 following schemes exclusively benefiting women:

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

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 is holding regular quarterly meetings to quick redress the complaint, if any.

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.

CRPF comprises three exclusive Mahila Battalions, one at Delhi, second at Gandinagar (Gujrat) 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 are as under:-

Gazetted	Non Gazetted	Total
204	5418	5622

Approximate annual salary cost of women employees is Rs. 182.36 Crs.

The first Indian Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) consisting of 125 female formed police officers reached Monrovia, Liberia on 30th January 2007 and started duty at Unity Conference Centre wef 8th February 2007. The deployment of FFPU continues till date & subsequent batches have been

deployed in the year 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011. The present batch i.e. FFPU-Vth contingent comprising of 125 mahila officers/men are deployed in Monrovia, Liberia under UNMIL w.e.f 19th Feb' 2012. The contingent is due for rotation in the month of February 2013 by another contingent. The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under :-

(Rupees in Crores)

Details of the Schemes	BE 2012-13		BE 2013-14	
	N/Plan	N/Plan	N/Plan	Total
Day care centre	8.00	8.00	8.50	8.50
Gender Sensitization	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00
Health Care Centre	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00
Improvised Service	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00
Nutritional care centre	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00
Women's hostel/ family accommodation	40.00	40.00	100.00	100.00
Total	77.00	77.00	141.50	141.50

(D) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under:-

(` In crore)

Sl. No.	Details of the Schemes	Allocation	
		2012-13	2013-14
1.	Day Care Centre	00.56	00.60
2.	Gender Sensitization	00.10	00.23
3.	Health & Nutritional Care Centre	00.34	00.34
4.	Women Hostel	00.00	00.25
5.	Separate Accommodation for women employees	00.00	00.10
	Total	01.00	01.52

(E) Border Security Force (BSF)

The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting the women, and the provision made against each of them during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under:-

(` In lakh)

S. No.	Details of the Schemes	Year-wise Allocation		
		2011-12	2012-13	Remarks
1.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 86 BOPs of Punjab Ftr., BSF	.00	.00	Completed
2.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 06 BOPs of South Bengal Ftr., BSF	.00	.00	Completed
3.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 04 BOPs of North Bengal Ftr., BSF	.00	.00	Completed
4.	Women Hostel for Mahila Trainees at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	.00	.00	Completed
5.	Toilet Block for Mahila Trainees at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	.00	.00	Completed
6.	Lecture Posts at STC BSF Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	.00	.00	Completed
7.	Toilet Blocks at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	.00	.00	Completed
8.	Mahila Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 25 Bn BSF, Chhawla Camp, New Delhi.	.00	.00	Completed
9.	C/o Accommodation for Mahila Constables at BOP Arjun of 17 Bn BSF under SHQ BSF JPG, at BOP Ambikanagar of 16 Bn BSF SHQ BSFKNJ and BOP Singhpara of 48 Bn under SHQ BSF SLG.	.20	.00	On completion stage
10.	C/o 83 Nos. Mahia accommodation for BOPs and STC under Punjab Ftr.	.86	.00	On completion stage
	Total Budget/Allocation	1.06	.00	

(E) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

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.

2. The following schemes were being 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 center/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. 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.

4. Total Number of women working in each group area as under:-

Group -A	Group- B	Group- C	Group -D	Total
38	56	841	14	949

At present 07 women ITBP are on deputation to Kango/Afganisthan.

5. The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions proposed against each of them during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under :-

Rs. in Crore

Details of the Scheme	Head	BE 2012-13			RE 2012-13			BE 2013-14		
		Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
REVENUE										
Opening of Creche for Women, Day Care Center, Gender sensitization, Health care Center, Nutritional Care center, Womens Rest Rooms (furniture & fixtures), 8 station Multipurpose Gym, Music Systems.	Creche Facilities OC(V)	0	0.10	0.10	0	0.12	0.12	0	0.4	0.4
Total Revenue		0	0.10	0.10	0	0.12	0.12	0	0.4	0.4
CAPITAL OUTLAY										
Construction of Barracks, toilets Cum Bathroom, women hostel, Recreation & Retiring /Rest Room with attached toilet and bathroom for women.	OB(Plan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.17	0	0.17
Total		.	0.10	0.10	0	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.4	0.21

F) Police Training Institutes of CAPFs:

The scheme is being implemented in the 6 CAPFs namely Assam Rifles, Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Central Industrial Security Force, Indo Tibetan Police and Shastra Seema Bal. An amount of ` 15.00 crore has been allocated to these CAPFs during the financial year 2012-13. All the CAPFs are imparting the training to their women employees and taking initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres (FWC) at Battalions and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefit of the women to learn new skills and to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and product of food items etc. Besides, special computer training, soft and hardware, training material and other important training aids are being provided to women employees in the CAPFs. **The budget provision for benefiting women employees has been kept in other major heads by the respective CAPFs as well.**

(G) Augmentation of Infrastructures at SVPNPA, Hyderabad:

NPA is imparting basic training to the new entrants in the Indian Police Service and also updating the skills of the in-service officers through periodical in-service courses thereby improving their efficiency in discharge of their duties and keep them abreast with the latest and updated provisions and technologies and technological gadgets in the field of policing. NPA is also undertaking the research on Police Subjects for betterment of policing. The expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related matters on training of the Indian Police Service Officers (men & women). NPA has been allocated ` 100.00 crore to augment their infrastructure during the financial year 2012-13.

NPA has organized Basic Training for 126 IPS officer trainees including 18 women of 64 RR (2011 batch and 13 foreign officers from Bhutan, Nepal and Maldives underwent 46 weeks of Phase-I training in their Academy. Besides, presently 221 women employees including course participants have been benefited from the ongoing scheme of NPA.

So far as the budget provision for women benefiting is concerned, ` 9.02 crore has been kept exclusively for the purpose in the BE-2012-13, out of which ` 2.89 cr will be utilized for payment of salaries/daily wages to the women employee including officer trainees and the rest the amount will be utilized for the benefit of the following:-

- i. Gymnasium and other facilities extended for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- ii. Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc., for recreation of women in their hostel rooms at IPS mess.
- iii. Women oriented periodicals books and journals in recreation/common halls at IPS/IPS mess.
- iv. Provision of women specific items and equipments like Abdominal Exercise Machines for the use of women at Gymnasiums.
- v. NPA has taken special initiative for recruitment of special batch of Ladies containing 7 Sub Inspectors and 5 Constables for the purpose of support in training of Lady IPS Officers/participants during the C.F.Y.
- vi. NPA is organizing special awareness campaigns/ programmes exclusively for women on "Domestic violence".
- vii. A special lady doctor supporting by four women Staff Nurse are appointed for health check of women employees and families of employee.

A provision of ` 13.62 cr. has been made in the Budget Estimates 2013-14 for the schemes exclusively benefiting women out of which an amount of ` 11.04 cr. will be utilized for the payment of salaries/wages for the women employee including IPS officer trainees who are working/undergoing training in the Academy.

(H) Strengthening of Infrastructure of North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong:

The Academy is conducting both basic and In-service courses for the benefit of the police officers of N E States and other police organization of the country and CPOs as well. The beneficiaries from the various courses conducted, include women also.

The benefit of budget grants of NEPA, extend proportionately to the women, participating in the courses being conducted by the Academy.

The Academy, at present has only 10 women employees, posted on regular basis and form only 3.84% out of the total staff strength. As such, the physical target benefiting women is around 15 – 20% on a yearly basis, including the participants of various courses.

Presently, 26 women employees including course participants are benefited with the ongoing schemes of NEPA viz. Construction of Women cadet mess, Shopping complex, Swimming pool, Hospital, Indoor sports complex etc. for which this Ministry has allocated funds to the tune of ` 40.00 crore during the financial year 2012-13.

A provision of ` 20.00 lakh has been made in the Budget Estimates 2013-14 for the schemes exclusively benefiting women out of which an amount of ` 12.04 cr. will be utilized for the payment salaries/wages for the women employee working/undergoing training in the Academy.

(I) Setting up of Counter Insurgency & Anti-Terrorist Schools in LWE States:

The objective of the scheme is to train the state police personnel of those States which are affected by the Left Wing Extremism and other insurgencies. The training is mainly outdoor. Presently 21 CIAT Schools have been established in the various states viz Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal. To implement this scheme, ` 8.00 crore has been fixed as Revised Estimate for the financial year 2012-13. So far, around 20,000 police personnel have been trained in these CIAT Schools. **While there**

is no separate/earmarked budget for women but the women police personnel also participate in these courses.

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 2011-2012 and 2012-2013, and the targets set for the year 2013-2014.

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. 54 – Cabinet and Grant No. 57 – 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. 53 – Ministry of Home Affairs, Grant No. 55 – Police, and Grant No. 56 – Other Expenditure of MHA.

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

(` in crore)

Grant No.	BE 2013 – 14		Total
	Plan	Non-Plan	
53 - MHA	1360.98	812.88	2173.86
55 - Police	8661.02	43603.79	52264.81
56 -Other Expdr. of MHA	478.00	1587.17	2065.17
Grand Total	10500	46003.84	56503.84

4 Grant No. 55 – 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 framework 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);
- Modernizing 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 2012, (upto 31st Dec. 2012), 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 in comparison to corresponding period of 2011. The terrorist violence statistics/ parameters in 2012 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 35.29% decline in 2012 (upto Dec. 2012) as compared to the corresponding period in 2011. Similarly, the fatalities in respect of Security Personnel and civilians came down by 54.54% and 51.61% respectively as compared to the corresponding period in 2011. However, in 2012 (Upto Dec. 2012), infiltration increased by 6.88% as compared to corresponding period in 2011.

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 being faced by 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 ` 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 ` 32009.05 crore. against which the expenditure incurred is ` 14569.61 crore. In the J&K budget for 2012-13, ` 700 crore has been allocated for PMRP.

1.10 The Projects/Schemes envisaged in the Reconstruction Plan-2004 are implemented by respective Administrative Ministries in consultation with the State Government. The progress of implementation of the Plan (67 Projects/Schemes covering 11 sectors of economy), is monitored jointly by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission. Out of the aforesaid 67 Projects/Schemes, 33 Projects/Schemes have been completed. The project on Pre-feasibility Report for Augmentation and Improvement of Water Supply for Greater Jammu and another one namely Construction of Health Centre Buildings across the State through External Assistance have since been dropped from the list of PMRP projects. Out

of remaining 32 Projects, 29 are at different stages of implementation. Some of the major projects and their present status of progress is as follow:

Some of the major projects and their present state of progress is as follows:-

1.11 Unit I, II & III of Chutak Hydro Electric Project have been synchronized and Unit IV is expected to be synchronized shortly. Due to current agitation and stoppage of work by local residents demanding employment in NHPC, commissioning of the project Uri-2 HEP is shifted to March, 2013. Under the project 'Electrification of all villages across the State', National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) have electrified 2767 villages and 51012 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been provided electricity connections. Out of 73 schemes under the project 'Power transmission & distribution network strengthening works in Jammu & Kashmir region', 42 schemes (19 grid stations & 20 transmission lines and 3 bays) have been completed.

1.12 Under the Road projects, Domel-Katra road has been completed. Narbal-Tangmarg road is also almost completed. Mughal road is likely to be completed by March, 2013. Work under other important roads projects viz double-laning of Batote - Kishtwar Road (NH 1B), Double-laning of Srinagar-Leh Road via Kargil (NH-ID), Upgrading Srinagar-Uri-LOC road etc, is also under progress.

1.13 Similarly, the project for rehabilitation of Migrants namely 'Two room tenements for Kashmiri migrants' has been completed. Constructions of 5242 two room tenements have been constructed. Allotment of the same is under progress.

Special Task Forces for Jammu & Ladakh regions

1.14 Two Special Task Forces (STFs) for Jammu and Ladakh regions were constituted in October 2010 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Abhijit Sen, and Dr. Narendra Jadhav, both Member, Planning Commission for examining the

development needs of the Jammu and Ladakh regions with particular reference to deficiencies in infrastructure and to make suitable recommendations. STFs have since given their reports in February/ March 2011 recommending short-term projects for immediate implementation at a total cost of ` 497 crore and ` 416 crore for Jammu and Ladakh regions respectively. Towards this a provision of ` 100 crore and ` 150 crore are made by Ministry of Finance as Special Plan Assistance during the financial year 2011-12. The prioritized projects are under implementation by the State Government.

1.15 An allocation of ` 150.00 crore for Jammu and ` 50.00 crore for Leh and ` 75.00 crore for Kargil priority projects have been approved by Planning Commission in the State Plan for the year 2012-13. Work on most of the projects have started.

Special Industry Initiative(SII J&K)

1.16 The Expert Group constituted by Prime Minister's Office under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to formulate a Job plan for the State of Jammu & Kashmir has recommended the Scheme which is known as (SII) Special Industry Initiative termed as 'Udaan' for J&K. The Scheme is to provide skills and enhance employability to 40,000 youth from J&K over a 5 year period in key high growth sectors during XII Five Year Plan. The programme is targeted at providing well-paying jobs to the trained manpower. The Scheme is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and the Corporate Sector in a PPP mode.

1.17 Project Approval Committee (PAC) has approved proposals of 25 corporates to train 25090 candidates. Over a period of 5 years. 185 candidates have completed their training. 106 have been given job offer and placement of

another 48 is under way. Other corporates are in the process of selection of candidates and will commence training in stages. The scheme has been redesigned in consultation with NSDC and Corporate, to make it more flexible and relevant. The modification proposal was approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 24th January, 2013.

1.18 With a view to provide broad coverage of the programme for the youth of J&K, a website has been designed by NSDC where candidates desirous of availing the benefit of the programme, can get complete information and register themselves on line.

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

1.19 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 (SSC) and 2219 candidates have been selected through local recruitment rallies conducted by CAPFs.

1.20 Besides, the recruitment of Constable/GD for the year 2012 (2012-13) has also been completed. Against 3062 vacancies for the State of J&K, 919 candidates have been selected through SSC and 1161 candidates have been selected through recruitment rallies so far. Another recruitment rally is proposed to be held in the months of March-April, 2013.

North East:

1.21 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 (MPF) Scheme apart from assistance for counter insurgency operations under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme and for raising additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions.

1.22 Surrenders/arrests of militants keep taking place. Further, dialogues/negotiations with Underground Outfits (UGs) have been held and Suspension of Operation (SoO) agreements have been signed. To contain the cross-border terrorism, National Level Meetings (NLM) at the Home Secretary level and Sectoral Level Meetings (SLM) at Joint Secretary level are held every year apart from Border Liaison Offices' (BLO) meetings at District level with Myanmar. In respect of Bangladesh also, talks are held at different levels including at HM level every year to discuss security and Border Management related issues between the countries.

The significant outcomes achieved in the year 2012-13.

1.23.1 On 30th April, 2012, 103 assorted UGs of various groups along with their weapons surrendered before the Chief Minister of Manipur in the presence of the State Home Minister, State Chief Secretary, the Director General of Police, Joint Secretary (NE), MHA, Government of India, and Assam Rifles officials at the IGAR (south) Hqr. The Group-wise summary of surrenders is as follows:-

S.No.	Name of the Group	Total Number
1.	United National Liberation Front (UNLF)	22
2.	People's United Liberation Front (PULF) (All factions)	21

3.	People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) (All factions)	14
4.	Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) (All factions)	10
5.	People's Liberation Army (PLA)	09
6.	Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL)	08
7.	Kuki National Liberation Front (KNLF)	08
8.	United Naga People's Council (UNPC)	04
9.	Kuki Revolutionary Front (KRF)	02
10.	National Socialist Council of Nagalim (NSCN-IM)	02
11.	National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN-K)	01
12.	Komrem Peoples' Army (KRPA)	01
13.	United Peoples' Party of Kangeipak (UPPK)	01
	TOTAL	103

1.23.2 In order to control ethnic violence, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) took prompt and immediate necessary steps to restore peace during the communal violence in Assam which flared up on 19th July, 2012 in Kokrajhar, and later spread to Chirang and Dhubri Districts in which 99 lives were lost and more than 4.85 lakhs people were displaced initially and were accommodated in relief camps. In November, 2012 fresh incidents of violence took place in Kokrajhar districts in Assam resulting of deaths of 10 persons. The Union Home Ministry and senior officers visited Assam in July,2012 to oversee the security situation and also the relief provided to the displaced persons staying in the relief camps set up by the State Government. The Union Home Minister held meetings with Chief Minister, Assam and also visited the violence affected areas. MHA monitored the situation in Assam on hour to hour basis. MHA also provided additional 68 companies of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in the violence affected areas in addition to 117 companies of CAPF already deployed in the State of Assam. 127 police pickets had been set up in sensitive areas to instill a sense of security among the affected people. At present security situation is under control and is being monitored regularly.

1.23.3 A Tripartite Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) among the Central Government, Government of Assam and the factions of Dima Haram Daogah (DHD) & DHD/Joel group was signed on 8.10.2012. The MoS provides for enhanced autonomy for the North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council in Assam and also a special package for speedier socio-economic and educational development of the area.

1.23.4 There are institutional frameworks existing to discuss issues of arms smuggling, drug trafficking and cross border terrorism with the neighbouring countries. Fruitful discussions were held between the Home Secretary, Government of India and the Chief of General Staff of Myanmar in the past to deal with the Indian insurgent Groups operating from Myanmar. The 19th Sectoral Level meeting with Myanmar was held in Kolkata on 26th and 27th June, 2012. The 18th National Level Meeting between India and Myanmar was held on 28th -29th December, 2012. Both sides agreed to cooperate to eliminate the nexus between drug trade, arms smuggling and extremism.

1.23.5 The 13th meeting of the Home Secretaries between Bangladesh and India was held on 16-17th October, 2012 at Dhaka. The Bangladesh delegation was led by Mr. C.Q.K. Mustaq Ahmed, Senior Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Bangladesh. The Indian delegation was led by Shri R.K. Singh, Union Home Secretary. The issues relating to security, border management and enhancement of cooperation of law enforcement agencies were discussed. The other important issues discussed were:

- (i) Smuggling of arms and narcotic drugs.
- (ii) Construction of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) /Land Custom Stations (LCSs) within 150 yards of Zero Line.
- (iii) Outcome of 12th Joint Working Group (JWG) meeting.
- (iv) Cooperation in addressing the security concern of India particularly in dealing with Indian insurgent groups, smooth operation of Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP).

- (v) Increased joint patrolling to curb criminal activity along the border.
- (vi) Revival of the mechanism of regular consultation between the District Commissioner (DC) and District Magistrate (DM) of border districts for resolving the local issues.
- (vii) Intensification of the activities of different nodal points.
- (viii) Extending cooperation for apprehension of wanted criminals.
- (ix) Curbing of the menace of drugs.
- (x) Implementation of three agreements i.e Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, on Transfer of Sentenced Persons and on Combating the Terrorism, organized crime and illicit drug trafficking.
- (xi) Liberalization of visa procedure and.
- (xii) Ratification of Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) 1974 by the Government of India and the protocol signed in 2011.

1.23.6 The 4th meeting between the Home Ministers of Bangladesh and India was held on 28th - 29th January, 2013 at Dhaka. The Bangladesh delegation was led by Dr. Muhiuddin Khan Alamgir, Minister of Home Affairs, Government of Bangladesh. The Indian delegation was led by Shri. Sushil Kumar Shinde, Union Home Minister, Government of India. Both the Home Ministers expressed their satisfaction over signing of the Extradition Treaty and the Revised Travel Arrangements (RTA) between the two countries, expressed their belief that the Extradition Treaty etc, will help to increase cooperation among law enforcing agencies of the two countries, curb criminal activities, ease the visa obtaining procedure and promote people to people exchange.

1.24 The states of Assam and Manipur continue to account for the bulk of incidents of violence in the North Eastern Region. In Nagaland and Meghalaya, the violence level is higher than in previous year. Tripura, Mizoram and Sikkim remain peaceful. In Arunachal Pradesh, barring a few incidents, there is general atmosphere of peace.

LWE Areas:

1.25 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 rebellion against the Indian State is unacceptable under our constitutional dispensation. 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 marginalized 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).

Vision/Policy Frame work:

1.26 The Government's approach is to deal with the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) 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 106 affected districts in nine States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal 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; modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); reimbursement 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 Organizations 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 Division also monitors the implementation of Integrated Action Plan for LWE Districts and various other development and infrastructure initiatives of Government of India.

1.27 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:

1.28 Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, the Central Government reimburses to the State Government of 9 LWE affected States security related expenditure of 106 districts relating to ex-gratia payment to the family of civilian/security forces killed in LWE violence, insurance of police personnel, training and operational needs of security forces, compensation to Left Wing Extremist cadres who surrender in accordance with the surrender and 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.

Special Infrastructure Scheme:

1.29 The Scheme for special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism attached states 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. So far, ` 445.82 crore has been released to the 9 LWE affected states under this scheme.

Central Scheme for assistance to civilian victims/family of victims of Terrorist, Communal and Naxal violence:

1.30 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:

1.31 The Planning Commission is implementing an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts, inter alia, including 71 LWE affected districts, for accelerated development of the affected areas. The aim of this initiative is to provide public infrastructure and services in the affected/contagious districts. So far, a sum of ` 5340.00 crore has been released to the districts covered under the IAP.

Road Requirement Plan for LWE areas:

1.32 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 which is under implementation includes 5,477 km length of roads and is likely to be completed by March, 2015. The stretches for Phase-II of Road Requirement Plan have also been finalized by Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways based on the priority indicated by the State Governments. Phase-II of Road Requirement Plan involves a total of

5624 km of road stretches with bridges estimated to cost ` 9400.00 crore, and is under process for appraisal and approval of the Government.

Scheme of Fortified Police Stations:

1.33 The Ministry has sanctioned 400 police stations in 9 LWE affected States at a unit cost of ` 2.00 crore under this scheme. So far, ` 356.50 crore has been released to 9 LWE affected States under this scheme.

Civic Action Programme:

1.34 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.

Conclusion

1.35 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. The Government is optimistic of eradicating the LWE problem through the strategic vision articulated above. It is worth mentioning that due to the measures initiated by the Government, LWE violence has significantly declined in the last two years i.e, 2011 and 2012. The multi-pronged efforts of the Government are slowly showing positive impact and results.

Counter – terrorism:

1.36 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 masterminds and conspirators are brought to justice and that they are prosecuted and sentenced to the fullest extent.

1.37 The Government remains committed to disturb, disrupt and dismantle the funding of terrorism. In this regard, the Central Government has frozen 49 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.

Success in Investigations and Prosecution

1.38 In the year, 2012, the security agencies investigating the bomb blast cases achieved substantial success in solving these cases. Charge sheets were filed in the cases of M.C. Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium Bomb Blast of 17.4.2010, Firing and Bomb Blast near Jama Masjid, Delhi of 19.09.2010, Serial Bomb Blast in Mumbai of 13.07.2011, Bomb Blast at Delhi High Court of 7.9.2011 and Blast in a Car of the Embassy of Israel on 13.02.2012, in 2012.

1.39 The National Investigation Agency Act was enacted and notified on 31.12.2008. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted on 31.12.2008. NIA today is functioning under a Director General with 657 posts created at various levels in NIA HQs, New Delhi and branch offices at Hyderabad, Guwahati, Kochi, Lucknow and Mumbai. Among them 40% of the 265 posts recently sanctioned for the branches will be filled-up in the next-financial year (i.e. 2013-2014). The NIA headquarters Delhi and branch offices Hyderabad and Guwahati are notified as "Police Stations". For other branches notifications are pending with the respective State Government. As on 31.12.2012, 52 numbers of cases were assigned to NIA. 39 NIA Special Courts have been notified in the 35 States/UTs.

Bilateral Cooperation

1.40 Indo-Pakistan Home Secretary Level Talks was held on 24-25 May, 2012, in which issues of mutual cooperation between the two countries viz. terrorism, Mumbai Terror Attack, Cooperation between NIA and FIA, Samjhauta Express Blast Case, Establishment of Hotline between Home/Interior Secretaries, Holding of DG Level Talks on Drug Trafficking, Release of Fishermen/prisoners and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty etc., were discussed.

NATGRID:

1.41 Government has set up National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs on 1.12. 2009. 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. Cabinet Committee on Security (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 CCS approved the DPR on 14.06.2012 for an amount of ` 1002.97 crore for implementation of Foundation, Horizon-I and some elements of Horizon-II of the NATGRID project. Work on the foundation and first horizon of NATGRID is in progress.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU:

1.42 The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 which came into effect from the 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, the Government of India constituted the Narcotics Control Bureau on the 17th of March, 1986. The national drug control strategy involves supply and demand reduction measures. In Multi- agency approach, several Central and State agencies like Customs & Central Excise, DRI, CBN, Border 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 provides stringent legal framework (non-bailable offence, up to 20 years imprisonment, death penalty for certain repeat offences, Special courts for speedy trials etc.). International coordination in the form of Bilateral agreements/MOUs on Drug related matters with other countries, controlled delivery and coordinated operations also form a strong plank in the drug control strategy. The Bureau, subject to the supervision and control of the Central Government, exercises the powers and functions of the Central Government for taking measures with respect to:

- Co-ordination of actions by various offices, State Governments and other authorities under the N.D.P.S. Act, Customs Act, Drugs and

Cosmetics Act and any other law for the time being in force in connection with the enforcement provisions of the NDPS Act, 1985.

- Implementation of the obligations in respect of counter measures against illicit drug trafficking under various UN conventions (1961, 1971 and 1988) and International protocols.
- Assistance to concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned international organisations to facilitate coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in these drugs and substances.
- Coordination of actions taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Welfare and other concerned Ministries, Departments and Organizations in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.

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 levels.
- (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 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:

1.43 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 82% 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 61 BOPs has been completed and in another 114 BOPs is under way. Fencing work on Indo-Myanmar border for a stretch of 10 km has also been started. About 4.00 Kms of fencing has been completed.

1.44 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. Out of the 27 roads, construction work of 24 roads is in progress. Construction of one road has been completed and efforts are on for early starting the construction work of remaining two roads.

1.45 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.

1.46 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.

1.47 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 construction of 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 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. Gujarat Roads and Building Department has completed 95% of 132 Km of targeted work so far.

1.48 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.

1.49 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 construction of 13 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at identified entry points on India's border with Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Myanmar in two phases. 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 already started during 2010-11. Construction of ICP at Attari has been completed and operationalized.

1.50 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is being implemented in 361 border blocks of 96 districts covering 17 States. In the years, 2006-2010 an amount of ` 2375.00 crore has been allocated under BADP. The allocation for 2010-11 was ` 691.00 crore, 2011-2012 was ` 900.00 crore and 2012-13 is ` 990.00 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:

1.51 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 formulated and approved for implementation from 1st April, 2011.

1.52 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.

1.53 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, July 29, 2011, June 22, 2012 and November 30, 2012.

Communal Harmony:

1.54 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:

1.55 The Constitution of India has provisions and guarantees for safeguarding almost the entire gamut of civil and political rights. Directive Principles of State Policy further require the States to ensure the promotion and protection of social, cultural and economic rights, particularly of the weaker sections of the society, so as bring about a just and equitable social order, leading to an overall improvement in the quality of life for all section of the society. The civil and criminal laws of our country also have in-built

mechanism to safeguard the rights of the individuals and provide special protection to the most vulnerable sections of the society.

1.56 In this backdrop, the Government of India have set up a forum for redressal of human rights violations by constituting the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and provided for the setting up of State Human Rights Commissions (SHRC) under the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

Central Armed Police Forces:

1.57 The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), National Security Guard, Assam Rifles and National Investigation Agency 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 is under the operational control of the Army; however, the raising and administrative/financial matter of Assam Rifles is the responsibilities of MHA.

1.58 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.

1.59 In the recent past, considering 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 2009-10- to 2018-19.
- 29 Bns in BSF sanctioned in 2009 to be raised during 2009-10 to 2013-2014.
- 32 Bns in SSB sanctioned in 2010 to be raised during 2010-11 to 2014-2015.
- 13 Bns in ITBP sanctioned in 2011 to be raised during 2012-13 to 2016-2017.
- 04 Bns in CISF sanctioned in 2008 & 2010.
- Out of these 116 Bns, 47 have been raised and 14 are in the process of raising in 2012-13.

1.60 Four Regional Hubs of NSG were 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, Government is also considering to reinforce the NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai by augmenting its strength from 241 to 460 for each hub for effective mobilization of force during crisis. Land has already been acquired at Hyderabad for establishment of NSG Regional Centre. Sanction for an amount of ` 533.68 crore for raising of infrastructure for establishment of NSG Regional Centre, Hyderabad has also been accorded. Government of West Bengal has provided 34.315 acres of land to NSG for augmenting the Regional Hub, Kolkata.

1.61 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 ` 2500 crore for Police Housing under Residential

Building (Plan). In the five years the allocation at BE stage for Annual Plan 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 was ` 150.00 crore, ` 250.00 crore, ` 270.00 crore ` 297.40 crore and ` 487.90 crore respectively. In 2012-13, an amount of ` 1185.00 crore was allocated under the scheme at BE stage The physical target during 2012-13 is to construct 6665 houses and 149 barracks. In BE 2013-14, ` 1503.01 crore has been provided for Residential Building(Plan) and ` 2653.66 crore from Office Building(Plan).

Modernization of Police Forces:

1.62 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a non-Plan Scheme for 'Modernization 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.

1.63 The Scheme was extended for two financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12 on a yearly basis and has since come to an end on 31st March, 2012. The proposal for extension of the MPF Scheme for a period of five years with effect from 2012-13 partly under Non-Plan and partly under Plan was considered in a meeting held on 7th February, 2013 and approved. The budgetary provision for the MPF Scheme for the financial year 2012-13 under Non-Plan is ` 300.00 crore in Revised Estimates stage. There is no provision made for the MPF Scheme under Plan in RE 2012-13 stage. Cabinet approval for

implementation of MPF from 2012 -13 to 2016-17 for 5 years has been received with a total outlay of ` 3750.87 crore under Plan, ` 8628.43 crore under Non-Plan Grant which includes ` 432.90 crore for Mega City Policing .

Regional Institute of Correctional Administration:

1.64 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 of Chandigarh, etc.

1.65 It is expected that around 30-32 Courses/Workshops will be conducted by the ICA Chandigarh during 2012-13.

1.66 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:

1.67 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.

1.68 The Government of India has so far signed agreements with the 18 Countries viz UK, Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea, Sri Lanka, Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Maldives, Israel, Thailand, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Italy. Negotiations have also been concluded with the Government of Canada, Brazil, Qatar and Russia.

1.69 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:

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

Disaster Management:

1.71 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 countries 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 27 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.

1.72 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.

1.73 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.

1.74 The Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. K. Mishra, Chairman, Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission, Gujarat for review of the Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005 vide letter no 30-2/2011- NDM II dated 23rd December, 2011.

1.75 The Task Force has since then consulted the State Government/UTs, State Disaster Management Authorities and other stakeholders including Central Ministries, National Executive Committee, NDMA, NIDM, NGOs and UN organizations etc. on several issues relating to the implementation of DM Act. Views of various stakeholders from Central Ministries/ Departments, States and UTs, NGOs, UN Organization, etc. have been solicited through questionnaire and regional consultation / workshop. During above such consultations and in response to the questionnaire circulated by the Task Force, several suggestions have been made for changes in different provisions of the Act. The suggested changes were compiled and discussed at a National level Workshop held on 12th October, 2012 at Vigyan, Bhawan, New Delhi.

1.76 Presently, the Task Force is working on the draft report. The final report of the Task Force is expected to be submitted to the Ministry by 28th February, 2013.

1.77 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.

1.78 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 for Disaster Management:

1.79. 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.

1.80.1 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.

1.80.2 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.

1.80.3 School Safety Programme – A Centrally sponsored National School Safety Programme is under implementation 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 29 Communication activities, promoting non-structural mitigation measures and demonstrative structural retrofitting in few Schools.

1.80.4 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.

1.80.5 GoI-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.

1.80.6 GoI-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:

1.81 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.

1.82 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:

1.83 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:

- 1.84 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, construction of integrated check posts at identified entry points on India. Coastal Security Scheme, Border Area Development Programme.
 - (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.
 - (xvi) Scheme for Indian Reserve Battalions and Specialised India Reserve Battalions.
 - (xvii) Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT).
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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. 53 - Ministry of Home Affairs, Grant No. 55 – Police and Grant No. 56 – 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. 53-MHA

(` in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			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 to the expenditures of Administrative Divisions of MHA which deal with General Services and promotion of Official Language. In addition, O/O of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India (situated in Mumbai & Kolkata) has merged into MHA.</p>	235.60	0.50	-	<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 iii) The provision is for Secretariat expenditure of various departments under MHA. It also includes provision for Custodian of Enemy Property for India. 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 2013-14			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<p>National Human Rights Commission:</p> <p>(i) Construction of Manav Adhikar Bhavan Building.</p> <p>(ii) Complaint Handling Management System (CHMS)</p> <p>(iii) Non-Plan</p>	<p>Office Building for National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).</p> <p>Capacity building and establishing connectivity of the network of all the (State Human Rights Commissions(SHRCs) with NHRC to ensure fast, accurate disposal of complaints without any duplication by installing CHMS in all the SHRCs.</p> <p>To meet the expenses for discharging functions under Protection of Human Rights ACT, 1993</p>				<p>Interior work including Local Areas Networking (LAN) of Manav Adhikar Bhavan.</p> <p>Scheme discontinued for the time being</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>About 3-4 months.</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The outcome would be reflected in the Annual Report as per PHR Act, 1993 to be submitted in the Parliament in due course.</p>

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
2.	Census Surveys & Statistics	Provide results of individual SC/ST, Socio-cultural, Economic, Migration and Religion of Census 2011 at national, state and district levels.	279.07	1122.16	-	Tables on (i) religion, (ii) D-series: Migration table (Partly), (iii) B-Series: Economic tables (Partly), (iv) Tables on SC-ST, (v) C-Series: Socio- Cultural tables (Partly) (vi) A-Series: General Population Tables (Partly).	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) Civil Registration System: 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 computerisation. (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 Governments involved in the registration of births & deaths. Linkage with NPR depends on implementation of NPR in the States.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<p>(ii) Sample Registration System(SRS):</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) Initial and periodic refresher training to Part time Enumerators (PTE/Supervisors),</p> <p>(iv) RGI's Award to Best Field Workers under Sample Registration System,</p> <p>(v) Automation of SRS activities through procurement of handheld device, development of software and procurement of software along with hardware, and</p> <p>(vi) Hiring of manpower for increase in sample size.</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) Imparting refresher training to all PTEs/Supervisor will improve performance of field functionaries and data quality under SRS,</p> <p>(iv) Improvement in the SRS and performance of the off field functionaries by motivating through cash awards, (v) To reduce time lag between collection of data and release of results by handheld device.</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>(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 7597 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) Invitation of proposals from the DCOs to plan and impart refresher training to all PTEs/Supervisors for all the SRS units,</p> <p>(iv) Monitoring the work of PTEs / Supervisors during 1st and 2nd HYS, 2012 and selection of best field worker</p>	-

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							<p>based on their performance and distribution of RGI awards to the PTEs / Supervisors for all the States/UTs by March, 2014,</p> <p>(v) Development & testing of software for all the components before the commencement of baseline survey etc.</p> <p>(vi) Initiation of recruitment process and recruitment of manpower for all the States/UTs and their placement.</p>		
		<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>(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>(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>(i) Impart training to Medical Professionals and Statistical personnel 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>	-

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		(iii) To support capacity building of Medical Doctors and Coders (iv) To improve the coverage and content and quality of Medical Certification of cause of death.				(iii) A Standard State of Art Physician Manual on Medical Certification of cause of death for Medical Doctors and Coders. (iv) Discuss the problems that are associated with various aspects of implementation of the MCCD scheme.	(iii) Proper allocation of financial resources by Health Ministry and State Governments for various health programmes	(iii) Persuading states for creating and filling-up the post of Nosologist.	
	(B) GPS Satellite Based Geo-Spatial Database of Towns (Under GIS Based Town Mapping)	Component-A: (i) To prepare detailed digital database of 4041 statutory towns maps (ii) To prepare Geo-Referenced Spatial Database (iii) To update Geo-spatial database of 33 Capital cities. Component B: To prepare detailed maps of growth poles of 6 Mega cities in the country.				(i) To collect information of towns from the Govt. agencies in case of 37 million plus cities. (ii) To update the maps of 37 million plus cities showing external boundaries as per latest jurisdiction.	(i) To present urban build up area on the maps and disseminate census data at ward level. (ii) Geo-referenced spatial database would held in proper demarcation of CEB.	(i) Collection of information will be completed by December, 2013-14. (ii) Updation work will be completed by March, 2013 in case of 37 million plus cities.	-
	(C) Modernization of Data Dissemination Activities of Census Data	Dissemination of Census 2011 figures of primary Census Abstract up to village and ward level.				(i) Releasing the data of Census 2011 in CDs & on internet. (ii) Organizing data dissemination workshops on data of census 2011.	Making available census 2011 results in a user friendly manner to data users as per the tabulation plan.	To conduct activities in prescribed manner.	-

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						<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 Indian major languages.</p> <p>(vi) set up Workstations in 20 Universities/Institutes.</p> <p>(vii) the exercise of sensitization of the schools 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 in all districts of the country wide.</p>			
	(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</p>				<p>(i) 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 perform their responsibility for the compilation,</p>	-	-

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		different Divisions of the Office of the RGI. (iii) Special trainings to train these officials for the 2011 Census data analysis.					analysis of 2011 census data as well as other functions and duties undertaken by the organisation.		
	(E) Mother Tongue Survey of India	(i) The rationalization and linguistic identification of unclassified mother tongue returns of Census 2011. (ii) Linguistic Survey of already classified Mother Tongue returns.				(i) Mother Tongue Survey of 100 classified Mother Tongues using non-linguists as field worker with full videography. (ii) Transcription of audio-video language data into International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) by trained transcribers. (iii) Data analysis and Supervision by trained Linguists for 110 MTs (iv) Report writing by Linguist scholars/ Professors for 110 MTs. (v) Preservation of video data and transcribed data for future use of 110 MTs.	The information on rationalized and classified mother tongues would provide valuable insights to linguistic under current language movement and linguistic aspirations of the people.	(i) Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee (Language) for determining the Mother Tongues to be taken up for survey. (ii) Training of non-linguistic field workers into language data collection. (iii) Field data collection using videography. (v) Transcription of audio-video data into IPA. (iv) Data analysis, Supervision and Report writing by trained linguists.	Since data transcription, analysis and report writing are to be done by outsourced scholars to be supervised by professors from Universities and Institutions, the numbers completed will depend on their availability in the financial year.
	(F) National Population Register(NPR)	(i) Scheme for creation of NPR for coastal villages: Creation of Database of usual residents in 3331 coastal villages				(1) The data collection as well as printing of Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) has been completed in respect of 3331 coastal villages of the maritime States/UTs, namely	Creation of NPR in 3331 coastal villages and issuance of Identity (smart) cards to usual residents in these villages	-	-

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		<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>Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Andaman & Nicobars Islands, West Bengal and Maharashtra.</p> <p>(2) The production and personalization of identity (smart) cards has commenced for these areas and more than 60 lakh cards have been produced so far.</p> <p>(1) Data Entry (in English and the Regional language) has been completed for more than 106.56 crore persons.</p> <p>(2) Publicity</p> <p>(3) The Capture of biometrics using UIDAI enrolment software is in progress. As on date, biometrics have been captured for more than 9.18 Cr. 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>	Creation of National Database of all usual residents in the country.		

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		<p>(iii) Identity Card for the country under NPR. (Proposed)</p> <p>(v) Setting up of NPR Centres.</p>				<p>The proposal for issuance of RICs to all usual residents of 18 years and above under the scheme of NPR in the country has been approved by the EFC. The EFC has recommended cost of ` 5552.55 crore.</p> <p>Updating and maintenance of NPR Database.</p>			
3.	<p>Official Language</p> <p><u>Central Hindi Training Institute</u></p> <p>(A) Subordinate Office of DOL</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>	38.67	8.31		<p>(i) Imparted Training to 25,757 employees in Hindi Language.</p> <p>(ii) Imparted Training to 2,970 employees in Hindi typing.</p> <p>(iii) Imparted Training to 310 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>	Year	-None-

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources					
	<p>Central Translation Bureau</p> <p>(B) Subordinate Office</p> <p>(i) Provide translation of official 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 – 46,644 standard pages translated</p> <p>(ii) Quarterly translation training programme organized – 12 (141 trainees)</p> <p>(iii) 21 - day translation training programme – 02 (48 trainees)</p> <p>(iv) Short term translation training course Programme organized – 13 Trainees - 370</p> <p>(v) Advanced / Refresher translation training course organized Programme – 05 Trainees – 94</p> <p>(vi) Training under National Training Policy Programme – 02 Trainees - 22</p>	(i) Availability of codes and manuals in bilingual form.	(ii) – (vi) Strengthening/ Improvement in translation facilities	Year	-None-

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	<p><u>Technical Aspects of Official Language Hindi</u></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>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 in Hindi.</p>				<p>(i) Organized 5 day training programme – 31, remaining programs are in the pipeline</p> <p>(ii) Development of various Hindi soft wares.</p> <p>(iii) Further improvement in the existing Hindi soft wares.</p>	<p>Facilitate effective working on computers in Hindi and acceleration in the progress in increasing the use of Hindi in Central Government offices through the latest techniques of technology</p>	<p>Year</p>	<p>-None-</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 Town Official Language Implementation Committees (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) Made Inspections of 1403 Central Govt Offices to ensure implementation of Official Language Policy.(upto Dec,2013).</p> <p>(ii) Distribution of Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha awards 2011-12 / Regional Awards (in 08 regions) / Rajiv Gandhi National Gyan Vigyan Maulik Pustak Lekhan award- 2011-12</p> <p>(iii) 361 meetings of TOLICs were held. (upto Dec, 2013)</p> <p>(iv) further notification of offices under rule 10(4) of the O.L. Act, 1963</p>	<p>(i) Better & effective implementation of Official Language Policy.</p> <p>(ii) Promotion of Rajbhasha in the Central Govt. Offices throughout the country.</p>	Year	-None-
	<p><u>Publicity and Propagation of Hindi as official language (Department of Official Language).</u></p>	<p>The Department promotes and publicizes use of Hindi in offices through calendars, posters, list of standard Hindi books, message from Home Minister etc.</p>				<p>For promotion and publicity of Hindi as official language, posters, calendars, list of standard Hindi books, message of Home Minister etc. are prepared and distributed in Central Government offices.</p>	<p>Better awareness about Official Language Hindi and its policy in the Government set-up.</p>	Year	-None-

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
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.	80.18	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-imbursment is done as and when demands are raised by State Governments.	-
5.	Civil Defence 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.	19.42	9.50		<p>The central financial reimbursement to States are meant for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising, training and equipping volunteers in 259 categorized Civil Defence Districts including 100 Multi Hazard Prone districts.</p> <p>During the year 2012-13, 9.90 crore has been released to State Governments as on 30th Sep, 2012 against the allocated budget of ` 12.0 Crore.</p>	<p>(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.</p> <p>(b) This allocation would help to strengthen and revamp Civil Defence set up in country.</p>	Processing of the reimbursement claims is linked to demands raised for reimbursement by the State Govts,	Likely increase in the strength of CD volunteers and the total expenditure on training and equipping the larger number of CD volunteers.
	Revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country	<p>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. The project will have the following outcomes:-</p> <p>CD Institutes created in 09 States, Renovated in 17 States and CD organizations revamped in</p>				<p>The project will have following deliverables:-</p> <p>(a) Renovation / upgradation of 17 existing States Training Institutes.</p> <p>(b) Procurement of equipment and transport for State Training Institutes.</p> <p>(c) Construction of 9 New States Training Institutes.</p>	<p>(a) Renovation / upgradation of identified existing training institute being carried out.</p> <p>(b) Construction work of infrastructure for new training institutes being done.</p> <p>(c) Provisioning of equipment and transport for existing training</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 100 multi-hazard	Increase in the cost of training facilities, cost of equipment and cost of construction & infrastructure.

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		States and at the district level.				<p>(d) Up-gradation of 100 Civil Defence Districts including procurement of transport and equipment.</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.</p> <p>(h) ` 19.358 crore released on 8.2.2013.</p>	<p>institutes.</p> <p>(d) up-gradation of Civil Defence set up and transforming from town centric to district centric.</p> <p>(e) Completion of training of 214 Master Trainers and 4280 CD volunteers under the pilot project.</p> <p>(f) Reorientation programme, monitoring and training exercises/ camps completed.</p> <p>(g) Awareness programme on Civil Defence and disaster management completed.</p>	Prone districts.	A new scheme on mainstreaming of Civil Defence in disaster risk reduction is being proposed at an outlay of Rs. 600 cr.

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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.	During 2012-13, an amount of ` 30.72 cr. has since been released.	A new scheme on modernization of fire services is being proposed at an outlay of ` 2000 cr. -
	Upgradation of National Fire Service College, Nagpur.	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. To conduct 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 depends on timely availability of funds.
6.	Home Guards Reimbursement to States for Deployment of Home Guards during Parliament and State	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	39.00	0.00		The Central financial reimbursements to States are meant as an incentive to States/UTs for raising training and equipping of Home Guards. During the financial year 2012-13, the budget of ` 37.00 crore has been	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	Processing is linked to demands raised for reimbursements by State	-

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	Assembly Elections	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.				allotted for the reimbursement of claims to the State Governments.	strengthen police forces of States/UTs as well as guarding International Border along with the BSF.	Governments.	
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, Kabir Puraskar and NIC Meetings, Protection and Upkeep of acquired properties at Ayodhya, Office Expenditure of Office of the Authorised Person and Claims Commissioner, Ayodhya.	120.94	0.51	-	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 implementation of Plan Schemes	0.00	220.00	-	The allocation of funds is for preparation of National Population Register and other Plan Schemes of the office of the Register General of India for the people of North Eastern States including Sikkim.	-	-	-

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 53-MHA			812.88	1360.98	-		-	-	

GRANT NO. 55 –POLICE

(' in crore)

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			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.	10817.53	1.00		<p>During the year 2012, 24096 personnel were trained (as on December,2012) on different skills on anti terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme.</p> <p>CRPF was able to apprehend 1766 militants/naxals and killed 104 (as on Dec 2012).</p> <p>CRPF also organized 5003 numbers(as on Dec 2012) 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 strengthen 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 forces.	-
2.	National Security Guard	Combat terrorism in all forms and take specific action under terrorist attack.	585.81	0.00	-	3876 number of personnel were trained (as on Dec 2012) for combat terrorism in all forms and specific action under terrorist attack.	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the forces.	
3.	Border Security Force	Keeping vigil along the Indo-Pak & Indo-Bangladesh borders	9809.46	2.00	-	In BSF a total of 20547 personnel were trained in 2012 (as on Dec 2012) on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and	Will help to modernize and strengthen the	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous	

S.	Name of	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable/Deliverables/	Projected	Processes/	Rema
		and providing support to internal security in Counter Insurgency / anti terrorist operations.				Management related programme. During the year nearly 4000 criminals/terrorists/naxal were apprehended by BSF (as on Dec 2012)	effectiveness of the Force.	and on going exercise to strengthen the forces	

(` in crore)

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
4.	Indo-Tibetan Border Police	Keeping vigil along the Indo-China border and providing support to internal security in Counter Insurgency / anti terrorist operations.	2725.73	1.00		During 2012, 6367 ITBP personnel were trained. 175 number of criminal / terrorists / Naxal were apprehended during the year.	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization	Non-Plan expenditure is a continues and on going exercise strength the force.	
5.	Central Industrial Security Force	Providing security to critical and vital installations, PSUs, VIPs and important monuments of national / international heritage.	4009.00	0.00		During the year 2012, 23,858 personnel were trained (as on December, 2012) in CISF on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme. Nearly 1922 numbers of criminals/ terrorists/ Naxal were apprehended during 2012 (as on December, 2012) 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 forces.	
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.	3295.68	2.00	-	During the year 2012, 11516 personnel were trained (as on Dec 2012) 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 forces.	
7.	Sashastra	Keeping vigil along the	2482.76	1.85	-	During 2012 in SSB a total 30775 personnel were	Increased	Non-Plan	

S.	Name of	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable/Deliverables/	Projected	Processes/	Remarks/
	Seema Bal	Indo-Nepal and Indo Bhutan borders and providing support to internal security in Counter Insurgency / anti terrorist operations. and performing other internal security duties.				trained (as on Dec 2012) on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare, IT and Management related and other training programme. During the year SSB organized 4436 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 2012, 4695 criminals/ terrorists/ Naxal were apprehended (as on Dec 2012) by SSB.	reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization.	expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the force	

(` in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			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.	82.21	0.00		Monthly and Annual financial statement for the Grants.	The organization would ensure timely disbursements and bring out monthly and annual financial statements through COMPACT(Computerized Accounting, E-lekha and CPSMS(Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System). Assurance to spending units through internal audit.	During the course of the financial year.	Non existence of risk matrix and weak risk management activities.

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9.	National Intelligence Grid	NATGRID will link intelligence and investigation agencies which may be called as User Agencies (UA) (10 Nos.). At the same time these will be linked independently with certain data bases which may be called as Providing Organisations (PO) (21 Nos.) to generate intelligence inputs	0.00	66.50		Data Centre, Business Continuity Plan and Disaster Recovery Centre	<p>NATGRID will assist User Agencies specifically in the following ways.</p> <p>(i) NATGRID will assist in 'joining the dots' and presenting discrete pieces of information as a complete 'picture' of events and potential threats.</p> <p>(ii) NATGRID will ensure that User Agencies have timely and secure access to a wider source of information and analytics that will help strengthen their counter-terrorism initiatives.</p> <p>(iii) NATGRID will assist in developing a controlled knowledge network on known and suspected terrorists, international terror groups, and their modus operandi as well</p>	As per implementation schedule of Cabinet note dated 27.04.2012 approved by CCS on 14.06.2012, the Foundation and Horizon-I are to be implemented in a period of 24 months i.e. 14.06.2012.	The timelines of implementation of the project are dependent on receipt of approval from various authorities.

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							as their network of contacts. (iv) The framework created by NATGRID will help improve the User Agencies' ability to predict, prevent and mitigate the risks to India's security.		
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.	15.78	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.	1196.58	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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						<p>(iii) Procurement of about 300 PRMs for additional counters created/being created at ICPs and replacement of old PRMs completing serviceable life.</p> <p>(iv) Computerization and networking of all ICPs.</p> <p>(v) "Online Registration System".</p> <p>(vi) Implementation of UCF Module in respect of each foreigners visiting the country.</p> <p>(vii) Implementation of C-FRO module envisaging online registration visa extension System etc. in all Distt. FROs.</p> <p>(viii) Implementation of</p>	<p>by NIC is under way. Evaluation of technical bids is under progress.</p> <p>Proposal is being moved for approval of MHA.</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed at all 7 FRROs</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>C-FRO module has been rolled out at Gurgaon and Faridabad for testing and thereafter would be rolled out at all States/UT by 31.03.2013. Meanwhile, BOI has organized training on C-FRO module as well as sensitization on other modules of IVFRT for all States/UT except Assam due to law and order problem & in Arunachal Pradesh due to heavy rain in the region. The training would be organized on 31.10.2012 in Arunachal and in January in Assam.</p> <p>LOC module has been</p>	<p>31.03.2014</p> <p>31.03.2014</p> <p>31.03.2014</p>	

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						Centralized sharing of BL/LOC module for all 77 ICPs (now 81).	rolled out for all ICPs. However, some of the smaller ICPs (Dalu, Dawki, Garuiphanta, Rupaidhiya, Raxaul & Jogbani) connected through regional hub are not able to check against this data because of networking/power problems. MHA has already taken up matter with the respective State Govts. BOI is also pursuing the matter.		
						(ix) Implementation of Biometric modules in 10 Missions aboard and in 5 FRROs at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Haridaspur land ICP and all FRROs.	The biometric enrollment software has been enrolled in HCI London on testing basis. ECIL has been engaged by NIC for implementation of their solution of 1: N matching.	31.12.2014	
						(x) Clearance of data entry of backlog D/E cards upto 31.12.2011.	Clearance of data entry of backlog D/K Cards at Delhi has started by an outsourced agency appointed by NIC. Till September 31,2012, More than 98 lakhs D/E cards have been scanned and data entry of more than 9 lakhs cards have been completed. 41 machines for data entry have been installed at IGI Airport. Vendor has been asked to work on round the clock basis for optimum utilization	31.03.2014	

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						<p>of the infrastructure. NIC has been requested to advise the vendor to start data entry at Shastri Park and IGI Airport on round the clock basis. Further. a proposal has been sent to MHA for revision of rates for clearance of backlog at Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Amritsar.</p> <p>(xi) Implementation of Module for filling online C-Form.</p> <p>(xii) Implementation of Foreign Students Information System Module.</p>	<p>All hoteliers in Delhi are submitting C-Forms to FRRO Delhi via online module has also been implemented at Chennai & Bangalore and at other FRROs is scheduled to be rolled out by 31.12.2013 and all over the country by 31.03.2014.</p> <p>The pilot module to be implemented in Chennai. The module to be rolled out to other FRROs by 31.03.2014.</p>	<p>31.03.2014</p> <p>31.03.2013</p>	
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 Zones, & 12 Sub Zones)	57.20	0.00	-	<p>(1) Establishment and operationalization of New Units.</p> <p>(2) Recruitment and deployment of persons in new and existing units</p> <p>(3) Acquisition of land and construction of new office cum residential complex in location.</p>	<p>(1) Strengthening capabilities of NCB both as enforcement and coordination agency.</p> <p>(a) Upgradation of intelligence set up in NCB.</p> <p>(b) Upgradation of surveillance technology.</p>	3 phase i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13.	(1) (i) Multi agency approach dependant on close coordination with other concerned Ministries and State Governments in respect of

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						<p>(4) Acquisition of surveillance equipments, vehicles and other logistics.</p> <p>(5) Entering into MOU's Bilateral agreement in Narcotics matters with countries.</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>(5) Capacity Building and Training of other law enforcement agencies in drug related matter.</p> <p>(6) Increased drugs detection and prosecution capabilities.</p> <p>(7) Increased Interdiction / seizure of rugs and arrests offenders.</p> <p>(8) Increased operational efficiency and effectiveness.</p>	<p>5 year scheme (2009-2014)</p> <p>This activity is administered under close supervision.</p> <p>Continuous process.</p> <p>-do-</p> <p>-do-</p> <p>-do-</p>	<p>matters relating to drug abuse.</p> <p>(ii) Funds availability.</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)', establishment under the administrative control of Home Affairs by an Act of Parliament.	103.87	0.00	-	The allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditure with the aim to make National Investigation Agency fully functional.	The National Investigation Agency will be functional by way of filling up of the sanctioned posts, creating facilities required for	-	-

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							professional investigation of the case assigned to it.		
15.	Institute of Medical Science of CAPFs	Establishment of Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences(CAPFIMS) along with an 800 bedded Research & Referral Hospital(500 bedded General Hospital + 300 bedded Super specialty Hospital), a Nursing College and a School of Paramedics, to provide tertiary level health care to The CAPFs personnel and their families. Provision of BE 2013-14 merged with Education, Training and Research	0.00	0.00		The allocation are mainly for establishment related expenditure with the aim to set up the Institute of Medical Science of CAPFs Allocation of ` 312.50 crore have been projected for Plan Head.	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.		
16.	Special Protection Group (SPG)	To provide security to the Prime Minister, former Prime Ministers and members of their immediate family.	386.27	0.00		-	-	-	-
17.	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. The allocations include establishment related expenditure with the aim to set up the Institute of Medical Science of CAPFs.	195.37	101.33	-	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.	-
18.	Criminal Investigation and Vigilance	This covers expenditure on Modernisation of Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Bhopal, Pune and Guwahati.	60.93	24.81	-	The expenditure covers mainly salaries, construction of building and other establishment related expenditure on Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Pune,	For enhancing the investigation capabilities of CFSL	-	

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19.	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.	66.30	5.00	-	Bhopal and Guwahati. 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.	-
20.	National Crime Records Bureau	The provision is for collecting/compiling and presentation of Data related to various types of crimes occurring in the country.	19.45	0.00	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified.	-	-	-
21.	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 Road Safety Cell (i) 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. (iii) Traffic Signals / Blinkers	4033.53	34.46	-	The non plan expenditure caters for establishment related expenditure. The Plan expenditure under the scheme Road Safety Cell is for providing more awareness about the road safety measures and to facilitate the vehicle owners and pedestrians for smooth flow of traffic. Providing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega cities and Model System of Traffic Management. Installation of new Traffic	To meet establishment related expenditure of Delhi Police. The Traffic Unit will undertake various steps to keep pace with modernization advancements in order to meet the increasing challenges of traffic regulation. Procurement of 15 Wide Area Network (WAN) equipment & 1198 Local Area Network (LAN) point for Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS),	Efforts will be made for providing better Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega Cities etc. Efforts will be made to use latest technology to regulate the traffic in a highly professional manner in Delhi.	-

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		<p>Installation of optimum numbers of traffic signals/blinkers at important corridors.</p> <p>2. Delhi Police Building Programme:</p> <p>The scheme of 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 to use the latest technology for traffic control and prevention of crime in Delhi.</p>			<p>lights and Signals in NCT of Delhi, Installation of Pelican signals/ vehicles actuated signals/ microprocessor best fix time traffic signals and installation of new blinkers in Delhi.</p> <p>The aim is to complete the ongoing construction work of seven buildings viz. Police Post (P.P.) Sector-2 Rohini, Maurya Enclave, Kondli Gharoli, P.P. Sector-15 Rohini P.P. Yamuna Vihar, Police Stations (P.S). & Staff quarters of Punjabi Bagh, P.P. C- Block Janak Puri and Sub City Dwarka Bindapur. Besides above, new projects approved by MHA shall be started as per availability of funds.</p> <p>The Plan component is for induction of equipments of latest technology.</p> <p>The purpose is the optimum development of human resources through training by providing various equipments/facilities.</p>	<p>Video conferencing equipments and MCU redundant at data Centre, EPABX facility, equipment for additional 05 police stations, Bandwidth charges, Digital Signature charges manpower charges for Cyber Highway projects and Bandwidth charges for CCTNS locations etc.</p> <p>Presently these Police Stations are functioning either in Police Post Buildings or temporary structure or hired buildings. Upon completion these PS full will start functioning from their own buildings.</p> <p>The connectivity charges of City Video Surveillance System on quarterly basis will be made.</p> <p>Necessary efforts will be made to provide various training equipments as well as facilities to the trainees.</p>	<p>All out Efforts will be made to achieve the targets fixed for 2013-14</p>	

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		<p>(ii) Up-gradation of Training in Delhi Police.</p> <p>To provide infrastructure for the up gradation of training.</p> <p>4. Public Private Partnership initiative on Delhi Police Housing:</p> <p>(iii) P.P.P</p> <p>The aim is to undertake the work through Public Private Partnership (PPP Mode).</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>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>		
22.	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.	47.79	0.00	-	Four Lakhs Tear Smoke Mutation (TSM) has been produced during 2012-13 for CAPFs	Five Lakhs TSM will be produced during 2013-14	-	-
23.	Welfare Grants	Welfare grant given to all the personnel of Central Police Organisations for their welfare.	75.00	0.00	-	<p>Welfare grant allocated is 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> <p>(ii) 2nd 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);</p> <p>(iii) 3rd Priority – Release of grant for implementation of Action Plan on prevention HIV/AIDS</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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						amongst CPFs personnel and stress related courses etc. and (iv) 4 th Priority – Normal Welfare Grant (NWG) for the Welfare activities of CAPF Personnel.			
24.	Research	Expenditure incurred on research.	1100.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Assistance to States	Central Assistance to state Governments for security related expenditure; modernization of Police Forces, special infrastructure, Left Wing Extremist affected States, Central Assistance to State Govts. for Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems (CCTNS). Assistance to counter insurgency and anti-terrorists schools, India Reserve Battalions, assistance to Naxal Management, construction/strengthening of fortified police stations, Gorkhaland Territorial Administration and Narcotic Control Bureau to cover gap in resources	1893.68	1467.90	-	1. Sis to take up the commissioning of CCTNS Hardware (including client systems, peripherals, network and communications equipment, connectivity, handholding etc.) and software at all Police Stations and Higher Offices. 2. Sis to complete commissioning of CCTNS hardware at State Data Centres and the respective disaster recovery centres 3. Establishment of Broadband, WiMax and VSAT connectivity will be completed for tall higher offices and police stations 4.Capacity building and data digitization to be completed for tall sites commissioned under CCTNS 5. Selection of agencies, complete installation and commissioning for implementation of specialized solutions and infrastructure	1. Implementation of “Bundle of Services” by Sis in remaining districts of all States/UTs by 31 st August 2013.	1. Implementation of “Bundle of Services” by Sis in the remaining districts of all States/UTs by 31 st August 2013. 2. Connectivity to remaining Police Stations/ Higher Offices in all State/UTs by 27 th August 2013. 3. Agencies to begin implementation of Specialised Solutions and Infrastructure post RFP Process closure by March 2013.	1. Risk for those States who have already signed SI contracts: Activities to be performed by the Sis like Hardware procurement and Data Digitization etc are not keeping pace with the required timelines because SI in still doing negotiations with the OEMs and vendors 2. Risk for those States who have still not signed SI contracts: Signing of SI and SPMU contracts across some

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						. O&M and AMC for Infrastructure at Police Stations, Higher Offices and Data Centers			State/UTs is getting considerably delayed due to failure of negotiations between the SI and the State to arrive at the allocated figures by MHA OR the dependency on the revised SPMU contracts. 3. Fresh release of funds to the State /UTs is suffering because of the low utilizations across the State/UTs hence impacting negatively on the Res which have now been proposed to be reduced to be reduced to ` 150.00 crore only
26.	Assistance to Union Territories	Assistance to Delhi Police for Modernization; Strengthening of Police Organizations in UTs	154.80	0.00	-	The allocation will help to modernise Delhi Police and Police Organizations of	The financial assistance shall increase the	The Police Modernisation Scheme for Union	

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		(With Legislature) and Modernisation of Police Organizations in UTs (Without Legislature).				Union Territories covering areas of communication, vehicles, equipments, computerization, strengthening of Forensic Science Labs, modern weapons, new Police Station buildings and police housing, etc.	effectiveness, reliability as well as capabilities of the Delhi Police and Police Forces of Union Territories.	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.	
27.	Immigration Services	To develop secure and integrated service delivery framework that facilitates legitimate travelers while strengthening security. This covers Border Check Posts, setting up of Integrated Check Posts	5.00	250.00	-	<p>1. Introduction of Online Visa Application system in 40 missions abroad.</p> <p>2. Implementation of C-FRO Module envisages online registration visa extension system of in 500 District Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs).</p> <p>3. Introduction of Biometrics with two biometrics traits (finger print and facial) in 40 Indian Missions abroad.</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>31.03.2014</p> <p>31.03.2014</p> <p>31.03.2014</p>	<p>1. Unavailability/ unwillingness of various government agencies to co-operate.</p> <p>2.Unavailability of key personnel from stakeholders</p> <p>3.Accommodating requirement of all the stakeholders may have an adverse effect in delivering the core element of the programme.</p> <p>4. Transfer</p>

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						4. VPN connectivity for 40 new Indian Missions/Posts. And all Airport ICPs. Missions/Posts.	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.	31.03.2014	of key personnel from MHA, MEA, NIC, Bol.
						5. Installation of CCTV cameras at all Airports and FRROs.	5. Inter-agency information and alert-sharing services.	31.03.2014	5. Delay in Budgetary allocations.
						6. Procurement and installation of 371 PRMs for ICPs.		31.03.2014	6. Reluctance of visitors to give Biometrics.
						7. Implementation of UCF module in respect of each foreigner visiting India.		31.03.2014	
						8. Implementation of Module for filling online C-Forms in all FRROs and 20 FROs.		31.03.2014	
						9. Implementation of Foreign Students Information System module in all FRROs and 20 FROs.		31.03.2014	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
28.	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> <p>(iii) Setting up and operationalization of Central Processing Office for supporting ICPs/FRROs/FROs.</p>	0.00	46.00	-	<p>Implementation of online Registration module at all FRRO offices with beakend automation.</p> <p>Implementaion of online Registration module at 1 FRO (Gurgaon) with beakend automation.</p> <p>Implementation of online Registration module at 4 FROs (Pune, Haridwar, Shimla and Goa) with beakend automation.</p>	<p>Operationalized at all FRROs.</p> <p>Visit to FRO Gurgaon has been completed and FRO Gurgaon is in process of implementation of the module.</p> <p>Visit to other FROs pending.</p> <p>LOC module developed by NIC has been implemented with Haridaspur Land ICP, Guwahati, Bagdogra, Jaipur, Nagpur, Mangalore, Gaya, Port Blair, Srinagar, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Wagha Road, Attari Rail, Coimbatore, 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>30.06.2011</p> <p>31-12-2011</p> <p>31-03-2012</p> <p>30-06-2011</p>	-

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29.	Housing: Construction of Residential accommodation for Police	The Provision has been made for construction of accommodation for Central Armed Police Forces. IB and NIA.	23.83	1503.01	-	<p>Upto 31.01.2013, 2420 houses were constructed for the Central Armed Police Forces and 3496 houses are under construction.</p> <p>During the year 2012-13, (upto 11.02. 2013), an amount of ` 706.65 crore has been utilized under Residential Building (Plan) scheme against the allocation of ` 1185 crore (BE).</p>	Construction of residential accommodation will result in increased level of housing satisfaction	The execution of residential projects takes time and expenditure on projects sanctioned in a particular year are required to be phased and gets spilled over to subsequent years.	

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30.	Public Works: Construction of Buildings for Police	This covers expenditure on construction of buildings for Central Armed Police Forces/CPOs,	2.90	2653.66	-	The expenditure of ` 1822.78 crore as on 11.02.2013 ` 1617.58 (OB) + ` 205.20 crore BOP was spent on the construction for work of buildings/elements/ border outposts/buildings infrastructure for CAPFs, IB and NIA	It will result in creation of infrastructure facilities for CAPFs, IB and NIA.	The execution of residential projects takes time and expenditure on projects sanctioned in a particular year are required to be phased and gets spilled over to subsequent years.	

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
31.	Border Management		0.00	2025.00	-			--	
	(i) Indo-Bangladesh Border Works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erection of barbed wire fencing • Construction of roads and 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.	(0.00)	(550.00)	-	The balance work of construction of approximately 621 Km of fencing and approximately 629 Km of roads under Phase-II will be undertaken. The balance work of construction of approximately 70 Km of fencing under Phase-III will also be undertaken. Construction of approximately 113 BOPs and floodlighting work in approximately 612 Km will also be undertaken.	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.	(0.00)	(230.00)		The balance works of fencing, floodlighting and border roads in approximately 81 Km in Gujarat sector will be undertaken.	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

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
									work awarded. Delay in land acquisition, forest clearances and Joint Agreement for construction within 150 yards.
	(iii) Indo-China Border Works	Construction of link roads of operational significance along Indo-China border. Link roads will provide connectivity to ITBP BOPs.	(0.00)	(300.00)		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 9000 to 14000 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 .		(0.00)	(930.00)			Improving the road infrastructure along border to facilitate effective border management.	-	-
	Indo-Myanmar Border Works	Erection of fencing on Indo-Myanmar border for effective border management.	(0.00)	(15.00)	--	Construction work 10 km. of fencing in Moreh sector along Indo-Myanmar border is under way and fencing of 3.6 km. length has been completed.	Improving the effectiveness of border management.		

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
32.	Coastal Security: Coastal Security Scheme for enhancing coastal security by strengthening infrastructure Assistance under Coastal Security Scheme to States/ UTs.	Enhance the capabilities of the State Police for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas including close coastal waters.	0.00	150.00	-	The process of procurement and delivery of 150 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.	---	
33.	Maintenance of Border Works	Maintenance of fencing, floodlighting and roads on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.	120.00	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.	---	
34.	Border Out Posts	Effective Border Management by various Central Armed Police Forces.	0.00	234.00	-	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 expenditure of nearly ` 205.20 crore (OB) was spent on the construction for	The establishment of additional BOPs will result in better domination of the borders.	-	Delays in land acquisition and construction.

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						work of buildings/elements/ buildings infrastructure for CAPFs, IB and NIA as on 11.02.2013.			
35.	Miscellaneous Items	Purchase of 8 ALH/Dhruv Helicopters from M/s HAL and for loans and advances to India Reserve Battalions.	26.62	91.50	-	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 has been procured and handed over during Oct. 2012	It will help in making the State Governments self reliant in the field of their security needs. To provide/facilitate movement of force personnel during Anti-Naxal operation, casualty Evacuation and re-enforcement in case of any exigencies.	Non - Plan expenditure is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the States for their security needs.	
36.	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 bandobast duties as per directions of MHA.	-	-
GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 55-POLICE			43603.79	8661.02	-				

GRANT NO. 56-OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA

(` in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
1.	<u>Social Security and Welfare</u> <u>Rehabilitation:</u> Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lanka	Provision of relief to Sri Lankan refugees	70.00	0.00	-	Relief assistance to about 67,784 Sri Lankan Refugees staying in 113 camps. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees is incurred by the State Govt. & is subsequently reimbursed by the Govt. 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.	115.75	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.

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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. The scheme is also for Repatriation of Indian Prisoners from other countries.	33.27	0.00	-	Output is contingent on court orders.	To provide payments to displaced persons.		Displaced Persons (C&R) Act under which payments made to 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) Rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan (Development of infrastructure facilities in rural plots for displaced persons in West Bengal).	To develop the infrastructure facilities for displaced persons from the then East Pakistan settled in West Bengal.		-	-	The State Govt. of West Bengal is implementing the scheme. They have fixed a target of completing the project subject to availability of fund.	-	-	-

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(iv) Payment under DPs. (Compensation and Rehabilitation Act, 1954).			-	-	Token provision has been made since no claim has been received.	-	-	-
	(v) Management of Sale of evacuee properties & Government build properties.	-		-	-	Token Provision has been made. No reimbursement claim has been received.		-	-
	(vi) Resettlement of Chhamb DPs – Relief and Rehabilitation.			-	-	Token Provision has been made. No reimbursement claim has been received.	-	-	-
	(vii) Displaced persons from PoK and Chhamb-Niabat Area.	-		-	-	Token Provision has been made. No reimbursement claim has been received.	-	-	-
	(viii) 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).		-	-	12.64 was paid to Oriental Bank of Commerce during 2011-12.	If claims for payment are received, payment will be made during 2012-13 and 2013-14.	-Yes-	-No-
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. Provisions for Grants in Aid for Addl. Relief and Rehabilitation to the victims of communal riots of 2002 in Gujarat and to	44.01	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.	-	-

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		Bhagalpur riot victims.							
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.	742.17	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 National Freedom Movement.	Pension to the eligible freedom fighters/ dependents is for life time.	-
	5.02-Free Railway Card Passes to Freedom Fighters.	To enable the freedom fighters to travel by rail free of cost.		-	-	Approx. 14000-16000 Railway Passes are being issued by the Railway Board & the cost is reimbursed by MHA to the Railway Board.	To enable the freedom fighters to travel free of cost.	The Passes are 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.	76.45	0.00	-	-	Improved connectivity to inaccessible areas of the North Eastern Region.	-	-
7.	Other General Economic Services 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.	0.00	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.	37.03	7.00	-	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	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,

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						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 has been put in place by enactment of the Citizenship Act, 2003. Rules have been framed.			for conducting the verification of citizenship of each individual. The latter is extremely cumbersome as the document base for proving citizenship is not readily available in the rural areas.
9.	Special Industry Initiative for J&K	Scheme Aim providing skills and enhancing employability to 800 youth from J &K per annum over 5 year period in key high growth sector.	0.00	104.00					

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
10.	<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 disasters). 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.	468.49	367.00	-	<p>The programme is broadly for meeting Administrative Expenses like Salaries, Wages, Office Expenses, Travel Expenses, Professional Services, Minor Works,, Advertisement and Publicity, Information Technology etc, of NDMA and for carrying out following activities:-</p> <p>(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 NDMA.</p> <p>(ii) Awareness and Preparedness ampaigns: Awareness Campaign on Earthquake, Cyclones , Floods and other issues of Disaster Management for</p>		The Policy and Guidelines will facilitate preparation of Disaster Management Plans by various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government and State Governments.	

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						<p>Community preparedness will be continued in the electronic and print media at the National as well as State level in 2012-13 to generate awareness amongst the community and other stakeholders. In addition Table Top exercises and mock drills will be conducted to test the efficiency of the disaster management plans.</p> <p>(iii) Mock Exercises NDMA also carries out multi state mock exercises to prepare masses against various types of disasters.</p> <p>In 2012-13, Nomination of Nodal officers at various departments in the states of H.P., Punjab Haryana and Chandigarh has been carried out.</p> <p>(ii) Capacity Development Programmes on IRS and conduct of TT and mock exercise in 16 divisions of 4 States/UTs</p> <p>(iii) Launch of Media and Awareness campaign</p>		Multi State Mega Mock exercise on Earthquake is expected in Feb 2013.	
	(B) Mitigation Projects of NDMA:	Mitigation measures will bring about a paradigm shift from					These projects, once		

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	(i) National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (ii) National Flood Mitigation Project (iii) National Landslide Mitigation Project (iv) National Disaster Communication Network. (v) School Safety Projects.	the erstwhile post event relief –centric approach to advance planning and management focusing on prevention / mitigation and preparation aspects.					implemented, will minimize losses to lives, livelihood and property and help in conserving developmental gains.		
	(C) Plan scheme relating to National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) (Phase-I) [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.	-			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 improved drainage, 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 are implementing the project in five years starting from 2010-11.	(i) NCRMP has been approved by Government on 6.1.2011. (ii) Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha will take up 3 rd year investment activities of construction of approach roads to habitations / Cyclone shelters etc.	

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	New Schemes of NDMA for 12th Plan (i) State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) / District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)	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	-	-
	(ii) National Disaster Management Training Institute (NDMTI)	A National level Institute for developing capacity of personnel of NDRF as well as SDRF has been proposed by NDMA.					The institute once established, will train personnel in various disaster management activities and rescue operation`		
	(iii) State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) (iv) Disaster Knowledge Network (v) Disaster Awareness and Advocacy (vi) Disaster Education and Research	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 states by strengthening the capacity of the States 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 essentials of firefighting and control. To acquire the requisite lifesaving skills needed for earthquake, flood etc rescue operations.	-	-	-
							These schemes, once implemented, will improve the base and extent of awareness/Knowledge about various disasters and their outcome.		

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	National Disaster Response Force(NDRF)	NDRF battalions are envisaged as 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 10 battalions of NDRF have been raised from 04 different CPMFs. Each battalion has 18 response teams consisting of 45 members each for prompt movement in disaster prone areas.			-	NDRF battalions are responding to natural calamities/disasters in various parts of the country since 2006. NDRF teams have worked with civil administration to mitigate the hardships of the affected people. NDRF responded immediately and saved several thousands marooned people. During flood disasters in the country. NDRF teams have responded well during the disaster activities at National and international level. Performance for the period from 2010-11 onward is as under. Year Retrieved Saved life dead bodies 2010-11 - 21801 2011-12 42 18530 2012-13 162 39603	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.		
	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 83 training courses/workshops and train about 2075 senior and middle level officers of the Central and State Governments. 40 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.	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 support from the Central		

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
							Govt. through NIDM to impart training to officers and other stateholders 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.		
	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.	DDA has allotted land in Sector-29 Rohini to NIDM. An amount of ` 450.98 lakh has been sanctioned/ released by MHA paid to DDA for land measuring 2.625 hec. (6.50 acre).		
GRAND TOTAL : GRANT No. 56 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA			1587.17	478.00	-				

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 mechanism, MHA has initiated a few reform measures and policy initiated, which are highlighted in the following paragraphs. Similarly, wherever possible, greater decentralization is also being considered.

CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES

3.2 The provision of housing facilities/barrack 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 satisfaction for CAPFs personnel, there is a separate scheme i.e. Residential Building (Plan) under which houses is constructed through CPWD/PWOs as approved by Government.

3.4 To create capital infrastructure in CAPFs, Planning Commission has allocated ` 20260.01 crore for 12th Five Year Plan under the Object Heads, Office Building (Plan), Residential Building (Plan) and Border Out Post (Plan). The fund allocation under Scheme of Residential Building (Plan) during 2012-13 was enhanced from ` 719.29 crore in 2011-12 (RE stage) to

` 1185.00 crore (BE stage) which was received to ` 909.83 crore (RE stage). During 2012-13, 6665 Nos. of houses were proposed to be constructed, whereas 149 number of barracks, accommodating 20259 number of personnel are also targeted. Against this target 2174 number of houses have been constructed and 3718 number of houses are under construction. With regards to Barracks, 87 number of barracks have already been constructed and 111 number of barracks are under construction.

3.5 MHA has planned to launch a Housing Project for CAPF for construction of 57787 houses and 348 barracks through EPC. Earlier the project was proposed to be implemented through PPP mode. However, neither Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) nor Planning Commission favored the idea of taking up this project through PPP. MoUD suggested that CPWD can be considered for taking up the project. Earlier when the audit of the project was conducted by C&AG, they had also observed that the idea of taking up this project through PPP appeared to be a costly venture. Accordingly, it has been decided to get the project executed by CPWD/PWOs. Estimates are under preparation.

3.6 During 2012-13, at BE stage, an amount of ` 3246.99 crore, ` 1185.00 crore and ` 380.00 crore has been allocated for the heads Office Building (Plan), Residential Building (Plan) and Border Out Post (Plan) respectively. Which has been revised to ` 2106.25 crore, ` 909.83 crore and ` 267.76 crore respective at RE stage. The works related to infrastructure of Office Building and Barracks are executed through Office Building (Plan) head, whereas residential buildings are constructed under scheme of Residential Building (Plan). The augmentation of Border Out Post as well as land acquisition for the same purpose is done under the head of Border Out Post (Plan).

3.7 The progress of infrastructure works, executed through CPWD/Other PWOs are monitored by MHA at regular intervals.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS PENSIONS:

3.8 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 143% to 165% of the basic pension with effect from 01.08.2012 for all categories of the freedom fighters. With this increase, the total pension to the freedom fighters has now become ` 16,775/- per month. Since the inception of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972, a total of 1,71,508 freedom fighters have been granted pension till 31.12.2012.

3.9 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 uploaded on the MHA's website.

SCHEMES UNDER REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA:

3.10 Presently, the priorities of ORG&CCI are to publish, at the earliest, the results of Census, 2011 i.e 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 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 Govt. of India.

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES:

3.11 A number of initiatives have been taken 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 been also included in the 11th Plan document in consultation with the Planning Commission. The policy reflects the National Vision “to build a safe and disaster prepared India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention/mitigation, preparedness and response.” A number of guidelines and other reports on Psycho-Social and Mental Health Care, Incident Response System, Strengthening of Safety and Security for Transportation of P Tankers, Threats to Municipal Water Supply and Water Reservoirs, Mechanism to Detect, Prevent and Respond to Radiological Emergencies in India, Tsunami, Drought, Role of NGOs in Disaster Management Urban Flooding Management of the Dead in the Aftermath of Disaster, and Minimum Standards of Relief –on Food in Relief Camps, Sanitation & Hygiene in Disaster Relief, Water Supply in Relief Camps, Medical Cover in Relief Camps etc. have since been issued by NDMA.

Mitigation projects:

3.12 Keeping in view the difficulty in the conduction of large scale trainings for capacity building involved in the project it is now proposed to implement the project in two phases namely Preparatory Phase and Implementation Phase. The total duration of National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP) is proposed to be 7 years including a preparatory phase of 2 years to assess the effectiveness and for proof of the concept as envisaged in the DPR as well as to demonstrate the effectiveness of the full project.

3.13 The Landslide Risk Mitigation Projects (LRMP), envisages support for site specific Landslide Mitigation Projects recommended by States, site specific Landslide studies/investigations from Premier Institutes, covering “disaster prevention strategy, disaster mitigation and R& D in monitoring of critical Landslides thereby leading to the development of Early Warning System and Capacity Building initiatives.

3.14 The Flood Risk Mitigation Projects (FRMP) broadly include development of River Basin specific Flood Early Warning Systems (FLEWS) and Digital Elevation Maps (DEMs) for devising Flood Inundation Models in respect of flood prone States, through application of science and technology and Spatial Data Management Tools. FRMPs include the application of GIS platforms, and scientific tools for vulnerability analysis and risk management especially to improve the efficacy and durability of rehabilitation structures, improving the early warning and forecasting systems, and ITC applications etc, with proposals formulated by the respective State Governments. The Administrative and Technical sanctions of the proposals shall be given by the respective State Governments before they send it to NDMA for seeking financial assistance.

3.15 The work for preparation of catalogue of different building types in various parts of India and development of vulnerability functions for a number of different building types appearing in the building catalogues has been assigned to five different nodal institutions in different parts of the

country viz, (1) IIT Roorkee – North Zone, (2) IIT Kharagpur-East Zone, (3) IIT Guwahati- North East Region, (4) IIT Bombay- West Zone, and (5) IIT Madras- South Zone at a total estimated cost of ` 126 lakh under an MOU signed with IIT, Bombay as the Coordinating institution.

3.16 The task of upgradation of Earthquake Hazards Maps in the country has been given to Building Material Technology promotion council (BMTPC) at an estimated cost of ` 76.83 lakh.

3.17 Project for research on Soil Piping in the high –lands and foot-hills of Kerala has been assigned to Centre for Earth Sciences, Kerala at a cost of ` 49.79 lakh.

3.18 NDMA is financing a proposal of Mission for Geospatial Applications (MGA), Department of Science and Technology for Early Warning System for flash floods in the Meenanchal and Manimala Rivers in Kerala for Disaster Management Department, Government of Kerala, at a cost of ` 40.95 Lakh.

3.19 NDMA as part of its programme on national level Preparedness to cope with Radiological Emergencies, has decided to equip the surveillance vehicles of identified police stations in more than 50 Capital and metro /other major cities of the country with simple monitoring instruments and personal protective gear. The project called Mobile Radiation Detection Systems (MRDS) has already been approved.

3.20 The National Cyclone Risk Management Project (NCRMP) has been approved by the Govt. on 06.01.2011 for implementation in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa in Phase-I of the Project at a total cost of ` 1496.71 crore. Phase I of the project is currently under implementation in the States of Andhra

Pradesh and Orissa. It is proposed to take up States of Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal in Phase-II of the Project. The appraisal documents of Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal have been furnished to the World Bank with the request to take up the appraisal of these States early.

3.21 National Disaster Communication Network (NDCN) will be a network of networks created by providing appropriate connectivity to the existing communication networks, including NICNET, SWANs, POLNET, DMSNET etc., to various Emergency Operation Centers (to be established at National, State and District Levels). Seamless connectivity with these networks will be ensured by adopting open and industry standard communication protocols.

3.22 In the event of a disaster, the terrestrial communication networks are prone to failures, which could adversely affect the communication and thereby response and relief work. To overcome this difficulty an additional overlay network segment utilizing satellite communication will be established as VSAT Network of NDMA. This VSAT Network will consist of a Primary Hub in NCR and a DR Hub at NRSC Hyderabad and about 1000 VSATs distributed all over the country.

3.23 In addition to the Emergency Operation Centers at National, State and District Levels, NDCN will be equipped with mobile/transportable communication systems to establish graded communication capability at the disaster sites. Each district will be provided with a specially designed Man Packs, Man Portable communications systems which can be transported to the disaster sites through any available transport road, air or water. Each NDRF battalion will be provided with a custom built vehicle preinstalled communications systems like VSAT, Microcellular, WiFi and WiMax. These units named as Communication on Wheels (COW) will also house IT equipment like Computers, Camera, Scanners, Printers and Video Conferencing systems so that an Emergency Control Room can be setup at the disaster site.

3.24 NDCN is proposed to be implemented in two phases. Phase 1 will include 312 multi disaster prone districts and the remaining districts will be covered in the second phase. Project Schedule is 20 Months of implementation and 5 Years of Operations.

Schemes/Programmes under ODMP (Other Disaster Management Projects)

3.25 Following schemes under ODMP have been taken up for implementation in 2012-13 and 2013-14.

(i) **IGNOU Project**

A Pilot Project in capacity building in Disaster management for Govt. Officials and representatives of PRI and ULBs.

(ii) **Multi State Exercise Project**

To conduct Multi State exercise on scenario buildings including table top exercise on the proposed Kalka earthquake disaster scenario.

(iii) **Organization of Workshop/Conferences/Exercises/training etc.**

To Organize mock exercise assistance to NGOs/ Govt Institutions for holding conferences / workshops / seminars/ CBT schemes and conduction of interaction workshop for ASEAN / EAS countries.

(iv) **IRS (Incident Response System)**

To conduct training programme for formation of IRS Teams at District / Block level in States, identified as per approval of IRT Training Scheme.

(v) **Pilot project for capacity building at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration and other All India / Central Services Training Institutes**

Capacity building of officers from All India Services and Central Services officers: NDMA is currently supporting a pilot project for capacity building of officers from All India Services and Central Services officers (Group 'A') in DM with Centre for Disaster Management, NIAR, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, LBSNAA, Mussoorie. The overarching objective of NDMA in working with Training Institutes for Central Govt. Gr. A service officers such as LBSNAA, is to ensure that all officers who are likely to acquire executive and decision making positions in the Govt. are trained in DM. NDMA intends to extend the validity of existing project with LBSNAA for next 4 years and also to initiate such intervention for other services such as Forest, Police etc

(vi) **Preparedness to handle radiological hazards through Mobile Radiation Detection Systems (MRDS)**

Proposal for this scheme has since been approved by Competent Authority and the scheme will be undertaken for implementation in the year 2013-14.

(vii) **Developing of Flood Forecasting System in Eastern UP and other Flood Prone States Assam, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh etc. and Installation of ARG/AWS**

A project entailing for flood forecasting studies/plans for various rivers and towns / rural areas not covered by CWC.

(viii) **Research/studies/projects on vulnerability analysis / risk assessment**

A project to develop scientific hazards simulation models for various kinds of disasters, like earthquake, cyclone, flood etc. These models would be developed by premiere institutes of the country such as IITs, IISC etc.

(Ix) **Technological / Scientific initiatives for disaster management including Early Warning System**

Some early warning systems have been developed for one or two hazards like cyclone, weather, etc. However, communicating these early warning systems to the States and Districts in time remains a challenge. It is proposed to address these challenges in a few selected pilots across the country.

(x) **Support for setting up of centres of excellence for research on various disasters**

There is a need for setting up Centres of Excellence for disasters in various institutions. To begin with, it is proposed to support a Centre of Excellence in research on land-slides which is causing severe damage in Eastern Fragile Region of India. This support is proposed to be provided in GIS to set up such an institution. Similarly, other pilots would be considered as and when proposals are received from institutions. The support will be restricted to 25% of the cost in all cases.

(Xii) **Support to State specific disaster management studies / analysis / tech intervention**

The complexity and diversity in disasters in India demand region specific, disaster specific analysis and research. Managing the disasters in various regions require technological interventions which need to be based on scientific assessments and research. Many States find it difficult to do this for want of financial and technical capabilities. It is proposed to engage national level institutions, universities, etc. in State specific disaster

management studies including technological and research interventions. This will be decided based upon the capabilities of the institutions and the demand from the State Governments.

National School Safety Programme- A Demonstration Project of NDMA.

3.26 The Government of India in June 2011 approved the National School Safety Programme (NSSP)-A Demonstration Project with a total cost of 48.47 crore as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is being implemented by National Disaster Management Authority in partnership with the State/UT Government within a time frame of 24 months. It is a holistic project to promote culture of safety in schools and covers 8600 schools of 43 districts of 22 States/UTs of the country falling in seismic zone IV & V. The programme design would be tested and validated for its mainstreaming in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, a flagship programme of MHRD for its up scaling and implementation throughout the country.

Awareness Generation Programme

3.27 Awareness generation campaigns on various themes of disasters have been undertaken. These campaigns have been undertaken through print and electronic media like advertisements in newspapers, broadcasts in AIR, telecasts in Doordarshan through DAVP. In addition, it has been decided to involve States/UTs in the awareness general activities by extending financial support for preparation of posters, documentary films, booklets/leaflets in local languages, hoardings wall paintings etc.

3.28 NDMA has launched awareness campaigns to improve risk perception, preparedness and self reliance against various disasters through different means of communication such as audio-visual spots, press advertisements, print material etc.

(i) Telecast/broadcast of audio-video spots on Earthquake, flood, cyclone on private TV channels, Doordarshan, AIR, FM Radio channels and Digital cinema.

(ii) Advertisement in various leading newspapers and magazines.

(iii) Display of posters in Railway compartments in the Trains of Earthquake, flood and cyclone prone states.

3.29 As part of new initiatives, the Institute has undertaken formulation of National Human Resource Plan, National Response Plan and awareness activities etc.

NATIONAL HUMAN RESOURCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN:

3.30 NIDM has been entrusted with formulation of National Human Resource & Capacity Building Plan by Ministry of Home Affairs.

NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN

3.31 NIDM was entrusted with the preparation of National Response Plan. The Institute has prepared the draft plan and submitted it to MHA.

AWARENESS ACTIVITIES

3.32 NIDM has also taken up various awareness activities for prevention, preparedness and mitigation measures for various hazards through print and electronic media.

GENDER BUDGETING:

3.33 Ministry of Home Affairs has taken the following initiatives for the benefit of women through the Plan Schemes being implemented in the following Organizations:-

(A) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

- The CISF has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centre (FWCs) at Reserve Battalions and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefits of women. Construction of family welfare centre at RTC Arakkonam and RTC Behror have already been completed and put into use for the benefits of women. The work of Family Welfare Centre at RTC Deoli is in progress and shall be completed in 2013-14. 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 foods items etc.
- Budgetary Provision of ` 0.10 Cr. in BE 2012-13 has been increased to ` 0.48 Cr. in RE 2012-13, keeping in view the completion of construction of family welfare centres at RTC Deoli. However, constructions of Family Welfare Centres at RTC Deoli will be completed in next financial year 2013-14.

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

3.34 BPR&D is undertaking studies on police problems and formulating and coordinating policies and programmes for police training etc. **A provision of ` 125.00 lakh in Budget Estimates 2012-13 has been made.**

Presently, 52 women employees have directly benefited and 367 women are likely to be benefitted during the year 2012-13. from the following activities which have taken place for the benefit of women:-

- i. 5th National Conference for Women in Police (` 10.00 lakh)- 212 personnel have participated.
- ii. Research study on Women Empowerment and Future Vision in Central Armed Forces awarded to Smt. Nitu D Bhattacharya and 1st Instalment of ` 1.60 lakh released.
- iii. Research study on Anti-human trafficking and Multistake holder involvement in the Rehabilitation of Rescued Persons awarded to Dr. Ranjana Kumar and 1st installment of `1.65 lakh released.
- iv. Doctoral fellowship on criminology awarded to 5 women (` 2.75 lakh).
- v. Research Studies undertaken by Women professional (` 01.00 lakh).
- vi. Organized training for women on “Self Development and conflict Management” for women police officers of the rank of DSP to ASI (` 08.00 lakh) 01 courses were organized and 24 officers were trained.
- vii. Organized courses on crime against women vis - a - vis Human Rights, Juvenile Justice and Human Rights & Investigation of female foeticide cases at CDTS Chandigarh, Kolkata and Hyderabad (` 5.00 lakh).

- viii. Organized the workshops/Seminar on Trafficking in persons- Role of Police, in the States to sensitize Police Officers on these issues. (` 20.00 lakh).
- ix. Set up creche for women Employees in 3 CDTS and Fitness Center for Women in 3 CDTS (` 5.00 lakh).
- x. Set up rest room for Women trainees and Women Employees in each CDTS (Minor works) (` 5.00 lakh).

(C) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

3.35 The Govt. had initially approved the raising of one Mahila Bn in CRPF during 1985. Within a short span of time, another two Mahila Bns have been inducted and presently three Mahila Bns 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. The Force constructed 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.

3.36 CRPF has following schemes exclusively benefiting women:

i)	Women's Hostel
ii)	Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation/common staff room.
iii)	Gymnasium and other facilities for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
iv)	Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc for recreation of women in the ladies room.
v)	Day care centre/crèches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women.
vi)	Providing embroidery machines exclusively to women to enable

them to gain extra skills.

3.37 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 is holding regular quarterly meetings to quick redress the complaint, if any.

3.38 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.

3.39 CRPF comprises three exclusive Mahila Battalions, one at Delhi, second at Gandinagar (Gujrat) 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 various kinds of law and order and other police duties around the country.

Total number of women working in each group are as under:-

Gazetted	Non Gazetted	Total
204	5418	5622

Approximate annual salary cost of women employees is ₹ 182.36 crore.

3.40 The first Indian Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) consisting of 125 female formed police officers reached Monrovia, Liberia on 30th January

2007 and started duty at Unity Conference Centre wef 8th February 2007. The deployment of FFPU continues till date & subsequent batches have been deployed in the year 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011. The present batch i.e. FFPU-Vth contingent comprising of 125 mahila officers/men are deployed in Monrovia, Liberia under UNMIL w.e.f 19th Feb' 2012. The contingent is due for rotation in the month of February 2013 by another contingent.

3.41 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under :-

(` in Crore)

Details of the Schemes	BE 2012-13		BE 2013-14	
	N/Plan	N/Plan	N/Plan	Total
Day care centre	8.00	8.00	8.50	8.50
Gender Sensitization	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00
Health Care Centre	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00
Improvised Service	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00
Nutritional care centre	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00
Women's hostel/ family accommodation	40.00	40.00	100.00	100.00
Total	77.00	77.00	141.50	141.50

(D) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

3.42 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14

are as under:-

(` In crore)

Sl. No.	Details of the Schemes	Allocation	
		2012-13	2013-14
1.	Day Care Centre	00.56	00.60
2.	Gender Sensitization	00.10	00.23
3.	Health & Nutritional Care Centre	00.34	00.34
4.	Women Hostel	00.00	00.25
5.	Separate Accommodation for women employees	00.00	00.10

	Total	01.00	01.52
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(E) Border Security Force (BSF)

3.43 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting the women and the provision made against each of them during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under:-

(` In crore)

S. No.	Details of the Schemes	Year-wise Allocation		
		2012-13	2013-14	Remarks
1.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 86 BOPs of Punjab Ftr., BSF	.00	.00	Completed
2.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 06 BOPs of South Bengal Ftr., BSF	.00	.00	Completed
3.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 04 BOPs of North Bengal Ftr., BSF	.00	.00	Completed
4.	Women Hostel for Mahila Trainees at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	.00	.00	Completed
5.	Toilet Block for Mahila Trainees at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	.00	.00	Completed
6.	Lecture Posts at STC BSF Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	.00	.00	Completed
7.	Toilet Blocks at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	.00	.00	Completed
8.	Mahila Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 25 Bn BSF, Chhawla Camp, New Delhi.	.00	.00	Completed
9.	C/o Accommodation for Mahila Constables at BOP Arjun of 17 Bn BSF under SHQ BSF JPG, at BOP Ambikanagar of 16 Bn BSF SHQ BSFKNJ and BOP Singhpara of 48 Bn under SHQ BSF SLG.	.20	.00	On completion stage
10.	C/o 83 Nos. Mahia accommodation for BOPs and STC under Punjab Ftr.	.86	.00	On completion stage
	Total Budget/Allocation	1.06	.00	

(F) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

3.44 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.

2. The following schemes were being 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 center/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. 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.

4. Total Number of women working in each group area as under:-

Group -A	Group- B	Group- C	Group -D	Total
38	56	841	14	949

At present 07 women ITBP are on deputation to Kango/Afganistan.

5. The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions proposed against each of them during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under :-

(` in Crore)

Details of the Scheme	Head	BE 2012-13			RE 2012-13			BE 2013-14		
		Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
REVENUE										
Opening of Creche for Women, Day Care Center, Gender sensitization, Health care Center, Nutritional Care center, Womens Rest Rooms (furniture & fixtures), 8 station Multipurpose Gym, Music Systems.	Creche Facilities OC(V)	0	0.10	0.10	0	0.12	0.12	0	0.4	0.4
Total Revenue		0	0.10	0.10	0	0.12	0.12	0	0.4	0.4
CAPITAL OUTLAY										
Construction of Barracks, toilets Cum Bathroom, women hostel, Recreation & Retiring /Rest Room with attached toilet and bathroom for women.	OB(Plan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.17	0	0.17
Total		.	0.10	0.10	0	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.4	0.21

(G) Augmentation of Infrastructures at SVPNPA, Hyderabad:

3.45 NPA is imparting basic training to the new entrants in the Indian Police Service and also updating the skills of the in-service officers through periodical in-service courses thereby improving their efficiency in discharge of their duties and keep them abreast with the latest and updated provisions

and technologies and technological gadgets in the field of policing. NPA is also undertaking the research on Police Subjects for betterment of policing. The expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related matters on training of the Indian Police Service Officers (men & women). NPA has been allocated ` **44.00 crore** to augment their infrastructure during the financial year 2012-13.

3.46 NPA has organized Basic Training for 126 IPS officer trainees including 18 women of 64 RR (2011 batch and 13 foreign officers from Bhutan, Nepal and Maldives who underwent 46 weeks of Phase-I training in their Academy. Besides, presently 221 women employees and course participants have been benefited from the ongoing scheme of NPA.

3.47 So far as the budget provision for women benefiting is concerned, ` 9.02 crore has been kept exclusively for the purpose in the BE-2012-13, out of which ` 2.89 cr will be utilized for payment of salaries/daily wages to the women employee including officer trainees and rest of the amount will be utilized for the following :-

- i. Gymnasium and other facilities extended for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- ii. Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc., for recreation of women in their hostel rooms at IPS mess.
- iii. Women oriented periodicals books and journals in recreation/common halls at IPS/IPS mess.
- iv. Provision of women specific items and equipments like Abdominal Exercise Machines for the use of women at Gymnasiums.

- v. NPA has taken special initiative for recruitment of special batch of Ladies containing 7 Sub Inspectors and 5 Constables for the purpose of support in training of Lady IPS Officers/participants during the C.F.Y.
- vi. NPA is organizing special awareness campaigns/ programmes exclusively for women on “Domestic violence”.
- vii. A special lady doctor supporting by four women Staff Nurse are appointed for health check of women employees and families of employee.

3.48 A provision of ` **13.62 crore** has been made in the Budget Estimates 2013-14 for the schemes exclusively benefiting women out of which an amount of ` **11.04 crore** will be utilized for the payment of salaries/wages for the women employee including IPS officer trainees who are working/undergoing training in the Academy.

(H) Strengthening of Infrastructure of North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong:

3.49 The Academy is conducting both basic and In-service courses for the benefit of the police officers of N E States and other police organization of the country including CPOs. The beneficiaries from the various courses conducted, include women also.

3.50 The benefit of budget grants of NEPA, extend proportionately to the women, participating in the courses being conducted by the Academy.

3.51 The Academy, at present has only 10 women employees, posted on regular basis and form only 3.84% out of the total staff strength. As such, the physical target benefiting women is around 15 – 20% on a yearly basis, including the participants of various courses.

3.52 Presently, 26 women employees and course participants are benefited with the ongoing schemes of NEPA viz. Construction of Women cadet mess, Shopping complex, Swimming pool, Hospital, Indoor sports complex etc. for which this Ministry has allocated funds to the tune of **28.40 crore** during the financial year 2012-13.

3.53 A provision of **19.32 crore** has been made in the Budget Estimates 2013-14 for the schemes exclusively benefiting women out of which an amount of **0.20 crore** will be utilized for the payment salaries/wages for the women employee working/undergoing training in the Academy.

(I) Setting up of Counter Insurgency & Anti-Terrorist Schools in LWE States:

3.54 The objective of the scheme is to train the state police personnel of those States which are affected by the Left Wing Extremism and other insurgencies. The training is mainly outdoor. Presently 21 CIAT Schools have been established in various states viz Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal. To implement this scheme, **8.97 crore** has been fixed as Revised Estimate for the financial year 2012-13. So far, around 21,000 police personnel have been trained in these CIAT Schools. While there is no separate/earmarked budget for women but the women police personnel also participate in these courses.

Expenditure Information System:

3.55 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 of transaction details on e-lekha systems making the coverage of the expenditure information system complete and current. Also, a web based 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.

3.56 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.

3.57 To ensure transparency in the payment process, a new system of electronic payments directly into the accounts of the beneficiary has been initiated in 34 PAOs of Ministry of Home Affairs. During 2013-14 remaining PAOs of Ministry of Home Affairs will be on e-payment platform.

3.58 The reports generated on E-lekha and CPSMS are used to facilitate improved budget formulation, execution and reporting.

3.59 These reports also support the internal audit organization which is mandated to carry out various assurance and consulting activities. An Internal Audit Committee under the chairmanship of Home Secretary and the Chief Controller of Accounts as the Chief Audit Executive is functional in the Ministry to oversee the internal audit processes and to review action taken by various divisions and field formations of the Ministry on audit observations.

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 ensure effective policing, the Government have undertaken construction of fencing, floodlighting and roads in vulnerable stretches on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.

Major initiatives for Effective Border Management

Fencing & Roads (Phase-I & Phase-II)

4.2 In order to prevent illegal immigration and other anti-national activities from across the border, Government of India has sanctioned erection of fencing and construction of roads in two phases, along Indo-Bangladesh border. The Phase-I project was taken up during the period 1986-2000 and has been completed. The Phase-II works began in 2000.

4.3 The Government has accorded both priority and greater focus to the work of completion of fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh Border. The status of construction of fencing and roads is as under:

Fencing

(Length in km)

Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	507.00	507.00	964.00	724.30
Assam	152.31	149.29	76.72	73.38
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	264.17	129.07
Tripura	-	-	848.00	760.22
Mizoram	-	-	349.33	220.79
Total	857.37	854.35	2,502.22	1,907.76

Border Roads

(Length in km)

Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	1,770.00	1,616.57	0.00	0.00
Assam	186.33	176.50	102.42	80.50
Meghalaya	211.29	211.29	320.00	147.54
Tripura	545.37	480.51	637.00	482.76
Mizoram	153.40	153.06	481.30	231.10
Total	2,866.39	2,637.93	1,540.72	941.90

4.4 Phase-II works commenced in 2000 and were targeted to be completed by March 2012. However, due to various problems (like land acquisition, public protest, fencing within 150 yards of international border, statutory clearances, bilateral issues with Bangladesh as explained above etc.), the works have been spilled over. Accordingly, a CCS note is being moved by MHA for extension of period for completion of these works by another two years.

Fencing-Phase-III project (Replacement of fencing constructed under Phase-I)

4.5 The fencing works taken up during Phase-I have deteriorated due to detrimental weather conditions and necessitated replacement. The Government of India sanctioned a project for replacement of Phase I fencing over a length of 861 Km. The works have been completed barring some portions affected by litigation, 150 yards issue & non-feasible stretches. The

balance work has been proposed to be merged with Phase-II project beyond March 2012.

(i) Floodlighting Project:

4.6 Government of India has also taken up floodlighting works along the Indo Bangla Desh Border (IBB) for close vigil, particularly in the night hours. A pilot project of floodlighting over a stretch of 277 Km has been completed in West Bengal. The Government has also sanctioned a project of floodlighting for about 2840 Km of Indo-Bangladesh border at an estimated cost of ` 1327 crore. The work has been assigned to Central Public Works Department (CPWD), National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC) and Engineering Projects (I) Limited (EPIL).

4.7 The work of floodlighting in new border areas for a length of 1054 km (West Bengal–435.50 km Meghalaya- 17.50 km & Tripura–601.00 km) has been completed and work in 588.20 km is in progress.

4.8 The works were scheduled to be completed by March, 2012. However, the works have been spilled over. Accordingly, a CCS note is under process seeking extension of time by another two years for completion of works.

(ii) Indo-Pakistan Border:

4.9 India shares 3323 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 at infiltration by terrorists and smuggling of arms, ammunition and contraband, the LoC being the most active and live portion of the border.

4.10 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.

4.11 The Government had approved a comprehensive proposal for erecting fencing, floodlighting and construction of border/link roads and Border Out-Posts (BOP) for Border Security Force in the Gujarat sector of the Indo-Pak border. Works of 256.78 km of fencing, 244 km of flood lighting 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.

4.12 There has been time overrun in completing the project due to unforeseen circumstances and natural calamities including the 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.

4.13 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 was targeted to be completed by March, 2012 or three working seasons after commencement of the work. However, the works have spilled over.

4.14 The status of progress of fencing and floodlighting on the Indo-Pak border as on 31th December, 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	256.78	83.22
TOTAL	2,308.00	2,043.63	1,953.50	83.22

* Variation in length is 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	241*.00	99.00
TOTAL	2,308.00	2,009.52	1,900.92	108.60

*This includes 80.07 km of floodlighting damaged due to flooding which need to be restored with OH lines/cables.

(iii) Indo-Myanmar Border:

4.15 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:

4.16 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.

4.17 Government has approved construction/upgradation of 1377 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.

4.18 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 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 of strategic border roads along Indo-Pakistan border in the State of Gujarat.

4.19 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:

4.20 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 ` 1832.50 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 targetted to be completed by 2013-14.

4.21 The work has been entrusted to CPWD, NPCC and EPIL. Construction work in respect of 61 BOPs has already been completed and work is in progress in another 114 BOPs. Land acquisition for 223 BOPs is in progress and work will commence soon after the land acquisition is completed.

4.22 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. 51 nos. of BOPs have already been constructed. Work is in progress in another 6 BOPs 13 sites are inundated.

III. STRENGTHENING OF COASTAL SECURITY:

India's Coastline:

4.23 India has a coastline of 7444.90 km bordering the mainland 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. The length of coastline including islands in these States and UTs is given in the following table.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Length (in km)
1	Gujarat	1214.70
2	Maharashtra	652.60
3	Goa	101.00
4	Karnataka	208.00
5	Kerala	569.70
6	Tamil Nadu	906.90
7	Andhra Pradesh	973.70
8	Odisha	476.70
9	West Bengal	157.50
10	Daman & Diu	42.50
11	Lakshadweep	132.00
12	Puducherry	47.60
13	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1962.00
	TOTAL	7444.90

Security concerns of the coast:

4.24 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:

4.25 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:

4.26 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:

4.27 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:

4.28 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:

4.29 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

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

4.31 Boats/Vessels have been procured centrally from Defence PSO 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.

4.32 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.

4.33 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 2346 police personnel have been imparted training by the Coast Guard.

4.34 Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) has been signed by MHA, 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.

4.35 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 activated in hired buildings.

4.36 Ministry of Defence is processing the procurement of Interceptor Boats under the scheme. As per Defence Procurement Procedures, the MoD has obtained CCS approval for incurring total expenditure of ` 28123.20 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 in March 2014.

4.37 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:

4.38 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):

4.39 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.

4.40 The scheme is being implemented over a period of 5 (five) years starting from 1st April, 2011 with a 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 the 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	21	10(5 tons)	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	0	20(19Mt)	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	150	75	60	131	242

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

4.41 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:

4.42 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	Operationalization	Identification	Land	Whether
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	sanctioned coastal PSSs	of nos. of coastal PSSs in current year 2011-12	of land/site	acquisition process started	land acquired
Gujarat	12	12	11	3	8
Maharashtra	7	-	5	1	4
Goa	4	-	4	-	1
Karnataka	4	4	4	1	3
Kerala	10	-	10	9	-
Tamil Nadu	30	-	30	9	21
Andhra Pradesh	15	15	15	5	10
Odisha	13	-	4	2	2
West Bengal	8	-	8	7	1
Daman & Diu	2	-	2	-	-
Puducherry	3	3	3	-	3
Lakshadweep	3	-	-	-	-
A&N Islands	20*	20	20	-	20
Total	131	54	116	37	73

* 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	5	-	-
Maharashtra	3	-	-	-
Goa	2	2	-	-
Karnataka	2	2	1	1
Kerala	4	4	4	-
Tamil Nadu	12	10	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	7	7	-	-
Odisha	5	-	-	-
West Bengal	4	2	2	-
Daman & Diu	2	2	-	-
Puducherry	2	2	2	-
Lakshadweep	2	-	-	-
A&N Islands	10	-	-	-
Total	60	36	9	1

4.43 ` 94.97 crore have been released to coastal States/UTs for starting of construction work, purchase of vehicles etc.

Comprehensive Security Plan for A&N Islands

4.44 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 MHA. The comprehensive security plan for A&N has been approved.

Coordination among various agencies:

4.45 As regards coordinated approach to Maritime Security, the Cabinet Committee on Security, in its meeting on 16th February, 2009, considered a proposal of MoD 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 will be 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:

4.46 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 had 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 ` 1937.00 crore.

Preparation of Detailed Project Reports:

4.47 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).

Status of Construction of ITBP Roads

Construction in progress	24
Construction not yet started	2
Road work completed	1

V. DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED CHECK POSTS:

4.48 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.

4.49 To redress this situation, Government have 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	-
3.	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal	120	120
4.	Attari	Punjab	India-Pakistan	150	150
5.	Dawki	Meghalaya	India-Bangladesh	50	-
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	-
9.	Chandra-bangha	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	64	-
10.	Sutarkhandi	Assam	India-Bangladesh	16	-
11.	Kwarpuchhai ah	Mizoram	India-Bangladesh	27	-
12.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	34	-
13.	Rupaidiha	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	29	-

Progress of Development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPS):

Phase-I

4.50 Construction of Integrated Check Post at Attari has been completed and operationalized w.e.f. 13th April, 2012.

4.51 Construction of Integrated Check Posts at Agartala, Jogbani and Petrapole is in progress. In case of Agartala 45%, Jogbani 40% and Petrapole 7.6% of the construction works have been completed as on 31 December, 2012.

4.52 Notice inviting tender (NIT) for ICP at Moreh was issued. The financial Bids of the three technically qualified bidders were opened on 13th December, 2012. These are being processed.

Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI):

4.53 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.

4.54 The Land Ports Authority of India Act, 2010 has been notified in the Official Gazette on 01st September, 2010. The rules under the Act have been framed and notified in the Extra Ordinary Gazette of India on July 20, 2011.

4.55 The Land Ports Authority of India has been established on 1st March, 2012 under the Land Port Authority of India Act, 2010

VI. BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

4.56 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 360 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):

4.57 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 additive to normal Central assistance and 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.

4.58 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 but 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:

4.59 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):

4.60 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 concerned and communicated to 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 etc. In the new guidelines, emphasis has been given on the need for organized work selection, effective monitoring and review of the programme.

4.61 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 zero to 10 km from the border, the next set of villages falling between 10-15 km and 15-20 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 the district plan for proper and sustainable development of the remote villages. The selection of the projects is, therefore, expected to be more organized and responsive to the needs of the area.

4.62 In the 12th 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.

Optimal Utilization of Waters of Eastern Rivers of Indus River System

4.63 Given the importance of optimal utilization of waters of the eastern rivers of Indus River System it has been taken up under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in the States of Punjab (03 projects) and Jammu & Kashmir (06 projects) as a special initiative. An amount of ₹ 5023.50 lakh [Punjab (₹ 1994.00 lakh) & J&K (₹ 3029.50 lakh)] has been released during the year 2005-06; 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. Work on two projects (Madhopur & Hussainiwala headwork) in Punjab has been completed. Work on the third project (Harike headwork) and the projects in J&K is under progress.

Flow of funds:

4.64 An allocation of ₹ 691.00 crore was made during financial year 2010-11, and ₹ 1003.22 crore during financial year 2011-12, which was entirely released. During 2012-13, budget allocation of ₹ 990.00 crore has been made for BADP. The details of funds allocated and released to the States under BADP during the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:

(` in lakh)

Name of States	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
Arunachal Pradesh	6690.50	6690.50	15433.00	15433.00	9277.00	9069.96
Assam	4800.00	4800.00	1980.01	1980.01	3480.00	598.09
Bihar	3196.28	3196.28	5577.00	5577.00	6084.00	4779.42
Gujarat	2840.00	2840.00	3616.82	3616.82	4505.00	3687.57
Himachal Pradesh	1280.00	1280.00	2000.00	2000.00	2100.00	2100.00
Jammu & Kashmir	10700.00	10700.00	12462.40	12462.40	12800.00	10744.42
Manipur	1843.00	1843.00	2000.00	2000.00	2200.00	1578.37
Meghalaya	2202.00	2202.00	3140.00	3140.00	2100.00	2090.24
Mizoram	2930.00	2930.00	3839.73	3839.73	4017.00	3615.30
Nagaland	2500.00	2500.00	2015.00	2015.00	2000.00	1800.00
Punjab	2225.00	2225.00	3292.00	3292.00	3526.00	3428.65
Rajasthan	8696.00	8696.00	11509.00	11509.00	13773.00	11043.97
Sikkim	2000.00	2000.00	2085.00	2085.00	2000.00	1711.89
Tripura	3579.00	3579.00	9635.00	9635.00	4825.00	4662.79
Uttar Pradesh	3365.57	3365.57	4876.00	4876.00	4982.00	4833.40
Uttarakhand	2461.00	2461.00	3298.00	3298.00	3565.00	3230.52
West Bengal	7791.65	7791.65	13563.04	13563.04	15835.00	13918.55
TOTAL	69100.00	69100.00	100322.00	100322.00	97069.00	82893.14
Reserve for contingencies etc.					1931.00	
Grand Total					99000.00	

SCHEME FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE):

North Eastern States:

4.65 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 Para Military 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 2012-13 (upto 22.2.2013) an amount of ` 350.00 crore and ` 228.17 crore respectively have been released to the six North Eastern States under this scheme.

Civic Action Programme in North Eastern States:

4.66 Army and Central Paramilitary 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 centers, 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 2012-13, an amount of ` 7.00 crore has been released (upto 22.2.2013) against a budget provision of ` 9.00 crore.

Reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Foreigners Tribunals in Assam:

4.67 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 viz. 6883, 9825, 8331, 10989 in the year 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. In the current year (upto Sept, 2012) Tribunal disposed of 8595 number of cases. ` 6.13 crore, ` 4.00 crore and ` 4.00 crore ` 3.41 crore, ` 5.50 crore and ` 5.50 crore were released to Government of Assam for meeting expenditure on Foreigners Tribunals in the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively.

Tripura – Relief to migrants:

Memorandum of Settlement with NLFT

4.68 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 2011-12 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 above package included construction of two ITIs at an estimate total cost of ` 5.00 crore (` 2.5 crore each). Due to cost escalation, the State Government demanded an additional grant for completion of the project elements covered by the package including the two. It is with the approval of the competent authority, the package amount was enhanced to ` 64.63 crore and out of this, ` 63.37 crore has been released (` 8.37 crore during 2012-13).

Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

4.69 Due to attacks on minority Reang tribals by Mizo villagers, a number of Bru (Reang) families from Western Mizoram migrated to Northern Tripura from October 1997 onwards. The number of such Bru migrants who are sheltered in six relief camps set up in Kanchanpur District of Tripura is about 30,000 (5000 families).

4.70 Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending grants-in-aid to the Government of Mizoram for rehabilitation/resettlement of Brus and to Government of Tripura for maintenance of Brus lodged in various relief camps. Grants-in-aid of ` 9.96 crore and ` 7.86 crore was released in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively to Government of Mizoram for rehabilitation of Bru families. Further, Grants-in-aid of ` 29.35 crore and ` 6.00 crore (as on 22 Feb 2013) was released in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively to Government of Tripura for maintenance of Brus lodged in various relief camps of Tripura.

4.71 As a result of regular follow-up by MHA with Government of Mizoram and Tripura, the repatriation process of Bru (Reang) refugees started in November, 2010 and continued up to May/June, 2011 (in three batches). As a result, approx. 800 families (about 4000 members) have since been repatriated to Mizoram as on June, 2011. This is in addition to repatriation of

approx. 459 Bru families displaced from Mizoram and Tripura due to fresh incidence of violence in November, 2009. Thereafter, further repatriation was stalled due to protest by certain Mizo NGOs demanding rehabilitation of around 83 Mizo families reportedly displaced from Sakhan Hills of North Tripura (where they were originally settled) by some Brus of Mizoram staying in Tripura. The displaced Mizos of Sakhan Hills of North Tripura were demanding adequate rehabilitation package in the similar manner as is being to the displaced Mizoram Brus.

4.72 The matter of Sakhan Mizos has been amicably resolved by disbursing a rehabilitation package of ` 1.50 lakh, in July 2012, to each of the 83 displaced Mizo families of Sakhan Hills of North Tripura.

4.73 The State Government of Mizoram prepared a movement plan for repatriation of 669 Bru (Reang) families in the 4th Batch in April-May, 2012. ` 7.87 crore was released on June, 2012 as an advance for commencing the 4th phase of Bru repatriation. But, the repatriation did not take place as envisaged, due to resistance and mis-information campaign by some Bru leaders. As a result, only 7 (seven) Bru families could be repatriated to Mizoram.

4.74 To fix a timeframe for completion of repatriation process, a tripartite meeting under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (NE) was held in New Delhi on 5th November, 2012 involving State Governments of Mizoram/Tripura.

Helicopter Service in the North Eastern States:

4.75 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 six States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Mizoram 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 restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours for each helicopter has been fixed.

4.76 The component authority has given sanction for operation of helicopter services in the six 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
Mizoram	Dauphin Double engine	960

4.77 For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours has 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. After adjusting subsidy from Ministry of Home Affairs, the balance cost of operating helicopter services is met by concerned State Governments.

4.78 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. MHA bears the cost of this service.

NAXAL MANAGEMENT:

Left Wing Extremism (LWE):

4.79 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 Para Military 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.

4.80 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.

4.81 In the current year 2012-13 (as on 30.11.2012), an amount of ` 171.56 crore has been released to the 9 LWE affected States under the SRE Scheme.

Jammu & Kashmir – SRE Scheme for J&K:

4.82 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 on its 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).

4.83 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.

4.84 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.

4.85 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. The B.E. for 2012-13 is ` 290 crore under SRE (Police) and ` 100.00 crore for Relief and Rehabilitation

out of which ` 251.16 crore under SRE (P) and ` 92.32 crore for SRE (R&R) have been utilized till 31.01.2013. As an oversight mechanism reimbursement to States under SRE is done on the recommendation of Chief Controller of Accounts, MHA after thorough internal audit of each State.

SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES (MPF):

4.86 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 on 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.

4.87 Some of the major items for which funds are 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, up gradation 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 with effect from March 2009. The Concurrent Audit of MPF scheme for all the four quarters of 2010-11 and 2011-12 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.

Mega City Policing

4.88 A new concept of Mega City Policing (MCP) was introduced in 2005-06 under the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces covering six cities of Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. The respective States included MCP proposals in their Annual Plan. These proposals were considered and approved by a High Powered Committee as an integral component of the MPF Scheme pertaining to the respective States. The Mega City Policing Plan was to address specific problem areas of mega city policing including special problems faced in policing in large urban areas and crime investigation, traffic management, infrastructure available in terms of modern control rooms, digital radio trunking, communication system, PCR van network, etc. Financial assistance was given to mega cities for procurement of modern and innovative equipment, etc. within the overall allocation under the MPF Scheme. (Delhi was covered under a separate Modernization Scheme for UTs.)

The Mega City Policing will continue to be a sub-set of the Non-Plan MPF Scheme from 2012-13 and will be funded on 60:40 cost sharing basis.

The requirements for Mega Cities of Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Bengaluru for their State Police will be funded under Mega City Policing for two years.

Desert Policing

4.89 Desert Policing was also a concept which formed a part of the Police Modernisation Scheme from 2005-06. The Desert Policing was primarily meant for the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan to address the problems regarding policing in the large and scattered desert areas. Keeping in view the demographic distribution, problems in investigation, mobility, and communication were given emphasis under the Desert Policing. Expenditure for this component was also met out of the funds allocated under the MPF Scheme for the respective States.

Desert Policing has been dropped from the MPF Scheme from 2012-13 onwards.

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

4.90 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.

4.91 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.

4.92 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.

4.93 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.

4.94 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.

4.95 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.

4.96 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).

4.97 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.

4.98 BE for the year 2011-12 was ₹ 384.5 crore. The approved RE was ₹ 200.00 crore. Till 12.03.2012, a total of ₹ 92.67 crore 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/Lol 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:

4.99 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.

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

4.101 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 ` 2500 crore for Police Housing under Residential Building (Plan). The allocation at RE stage for Plan was ` 1590.61 crore whereas for 12th Five Year Plan an amount of ` 20260.01 crore has been allocated for Plan Schemes of Capital Works consisting of Office Building (Plan) Residential Building (Plan) and Border Out Post (Plan) Earlier the schemes of Office Building (Plan) and Border Out Post (Plan) was dealt under Non Plan Heads which has been transferred to Plan Head w.e.f. 2011-12. The physical target, during 2011-12 was to construct 2812 houses against which 2397 Nos. of houses have been constructed by CAPFs. During 2012-13, an amount of ` 1185.00 crore (BE stage)/ ` 909.83 crore (RE stage) has been allocated and 6665 Nos. of houses were proposed to be constructed with the fund available under Residential Building (Plan). Against this target, 2420 houses have been constructed and 3496 houses are under construction as on 31.1.2013.

4.102 MHA has planned to launch a Housing Project for CAPF for construction of 57787 houses and 348 barracks through EPC. Earlier the project was proposed to be implemented through PPP mode. However,

neither MoUD nor Planning Commission favored the idea of taking up this project through PPP. MoUD suggested that CPWD can be considered for taking up the project. Earlier when the stage audit of the project was conducted by C&AG, they had also observed that the idea of taking up this project through PPP appeared to be a costly venture. Accordingly, it has been decided to get the project executed by CPWD/PWOs. Estimates are under preparation.

DELHI POLICE:

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENTS

4.103 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 109 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 30 Police Stations and efforts are also being made to complete the construction work of these police station buildings during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017).

4.104 Delhi Police has projected 49 Projects in 12th Five Year Plan Scheme. Out of 49 Projects, 10 Projects are Ongoing spilt from 11th Plan to 12th Plan Scheme and remaining 39 Projects are new Scheme. Out of 10 Ongoing Projects, the construction work of PS Mukherjee Nagar and PP Sukhdev Vihar has been completed. The left over 05 Projects (i.e. PP Sec.2 Rohini, PP Sec.15 Rohini, PP Maurya Enclave, PP Yamuna Vihar & PP Kondli Gharoli are under construction and 03 Projects i.e. P.S Punjabi Bagh, PP C-Block Janakpuri & PP Pocket-IV Sun city Dwarka Bindapur are at tender stage and likely to start shortly.

4.105 The sanctioned strength of Delhi Police is 83452 personnel by December, 2012 and at present Delhi Police has only 15584 staff quarters which is approximately 18.60% to total requirement.

4.106 The process to construct 5202 staff quarters at Dheerpur and new Police Headquarters Building at Parliament Street are underway. Letter of award has been issued to M/s Nelson Planning & design for independent Engineer on 27.11.2012. M/s Punj Lloyd has been asked to level the ground and fence the area in respect of the Residential Complex at Dheerpur. In respect of New Police Headquarter building at Parliament House, New Delhi, the letter of award has been issued to M/s Unity Infra Projects Ltd. On 15.11.2012. A Token provision of ` 2.00 Crore, has been kept for the year 2012-13 under head Public Private Partnership.

4.107 Re-development of existing building complexes is also receiving due attention. The existing office and residential buildings at Police Station Punjabi Bagh, Shahdara & Delhi Cantt. 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 58877 which has now increased to 83762 i.e. an increase of 24885 (42.46%). Construction of houses has not kept pace with the increase in strength due to one reason or the other.
- (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.

4.108 To increase the housing satisfaction level for constabulary of Delhi Police, planning to construct 5202 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.

Developing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR and Mega Cities:

4.109 Delhi Police proposes to implement a new Plan Scheme introduced in the 12th FY 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 GOI undertaking, has been engaged as consultant and (ii) Setting up an Integrated Data Communication Network (Cyber Highway) through MTNL.

4.110 Pre-investment activities payment amounting to ` 6.73 crore, ` 7.66 crore., ` 9.06 crore and ` 6.20 crore have already been made to M/s MTNL on Cyber Highway component and therefore, till date total expenditure on this project amounts to ` 29.65 crore. After completion of tendering process the case was submitted to MHA for final decision.

4.111 The matter was examined in Ministry of Home Affairs. It was observed that Delhi Police had received three bids 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.

4.112 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 the Purchase Committee found that the bids of firm which might come out as L-1 was not acceptable because of certain shortcomings.

4.113 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.

4.114 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.

Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States:

4.115 Under this scheme, reimbursement is provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs to State Governments for security-related expenditure in 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 Paramilitary 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.

4.116 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.

4.117 In the current year 2012-13 (as on 30.11.2012), an amount of ` 171.56 crore has been released to the 9 LWE affected States under the SRE Scheme.

SCHEME FOR SPECIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN LEFT WING EXTREMISM AFFECTED STATES:

4.118 This is a centrally – sponsored scheme, with 100 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 11th Five year Plan Period and an amount of ` 445.82 crore has been released to the States to cater to the critical infrastructure needs in the LWE affected areas. The Scheme had 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.

4.119 It has been proposed to continue this Scheme in 12th Plan with an added objective of funding infrastructure, training, weaponry, equipment & vehicles for upgradation and filling critical infrastructure gaps of Special Forces deployed in LWE affected States. A Gross Budgetary Support of ` 348.93 crore on this Scheme has been allocated during the 12th Plan Period.

4.120 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:

4.121 The Government approved the Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations @ ` 2.00 crore per police station in the LWE affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, 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 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.

4.122 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 so far an amount of ` 356.50 crore has been released to State Governments under this scheme.

SCHEME OF MODERNISATION OF PRISONS:

4.123 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 crore on cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between the central and state governments respectively. The scheme was extended by a further period of 2 years without additional funds to enable the state governments to complete their activities stood close on 31.03.2009.

4.124 The progress of the scheme is being monitored closely with a view to ensure that the funds released to the states were properly utilized for the purpose for which they been released. As outcome of the scheme of Modernization of Prisons, the following infrastructure has been created by the State Governments as on 30.4.2012:

(i)	Construction of new jails	:	125 Numbers
(ii)	Construction of additional barracks	:	1,579 Numbers
(iii)	Construction of staff quarters	:	8,658 Numbers

REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION:

4.125 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 imparts training to prison personnel from all over India, particularly to prison personnel of neighboring states such as Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UT of Chandigarh, etc. Besides, specific training courses are also undertaken for the police personnel, doctors, etc.

4.126 In addition, a Regional Institute for Correctional Administration, namely Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA) is also functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu. The 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:

4.127 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.

4.128 The Government of India has so far signed agreements with the 16 Countries viz U. K., Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Iran, Saudi Arabia. UAE. Maldives, Israel, Thailand and Italy. Negotiations have also been finalized with the Governments of Canada, Brazil, Italy, Turkey, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Qatar.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU:

ENFORCEMENT:

4.129 The quantity of drugs seized by Narcotics Control Bureau during the year 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 are as under:

(in Kg)

I Seizure of Narcotics Drugs, Psychotropic substances & Precursors					
Name of the Drug	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Upto Dec.2012
Heroin	212	190	145	69	268
Opium	105	133	52	74	95
Morphine	2	1	0	1	68
Ganja	1406	4483	5642	3124	3585
Hashish	202	217	451	791	238
Cocaine	0	1	2	1	30
Methaqualone	1724	5	0	0	28
Ephedrine	139	218	2041	131	3923
Amphetamine	12	41	36	4	2
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	87	340	0	0	360
No. of cases	148	133	115	174	206
II Number of Seizures					
Cases	148	133	115	174	206
III Persons arrested					
Indians	114	88	107	145	186
Foreigners	21	26	34	24	25

Important Operation:

(i) During the year 2012, NCB busted an international trafficking network engaged in trafficking of cocaine to India in which 29.080 kg of cocaine was seized and four persons including three foreign nationals were arrested.

(ii) During 2012, NCB Mumbai dismantled a clandestine lab manufacturing Ketamine. 109.6 kg of Ketamine was seized and five persons were arrested in the case.

(iii) During 2012, NCB Imphal dismantled two illicit clandestine laboratories manufacturing heroin 68 kg of morphine, 9 kg of opium and 1 kg of opium was seized in two such cases. Four persons were arrested in the case.

(iv) During the year, 2012, NCB Chandigarh in co-ordination with the BSF seized 241 kg of South West Asian heroin along the Punjab border.

(v) During the year 2012, NCB Kolkata seized 360 kg of Acetic Anhydride and arrested one person in the case.

(v) During the year 2012, NCB Patna seized 392 kg of purported Ephedrine/pseudo-ephedrine and 3520.9 kg of suspected mixture of wheat flour and ephedrine/pseudo-ephedrine.

Destruction

4.130 During the year 2011-12, the Narcotics Control Bureau with the help of state agencies identified and destroyed illicit opium poppy cultivation over an area measuring 3028.55 acres in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. Illicit poppy cultivation over 3098.55 acres of land was identified and destroyed by all drug law enforcement agencies across the country during the

crop year 2011-12 as a result of proactive initiatives taken by the NCB in co-ordinating the destructions operations with all stake holders well in time.

Conviction:

4.131 During the year 2012, out of 62 cases 34 cases culminated in conviction on the basis of complaints filed before the designated courts by NCB.

Drug Disposal:

4.132 During the year 2012, 143.284 kg of heroin, 1251.980 kg of hashish, 4888.5 kg of poppy straw, 81.5 kg of ganja, 0.090 kg of cocaine and 26.5 kg of pseudo-ephedrine were disposed off.

DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:

Introduction:

4.133 Department of Official Language is a nodal Department for 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. 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 increase facility to work in Devanagiri Script in various electronic equipments to be used in offices, Department of

Official Language is playing an important role to coordinate all these activities regarding development of such equipments and their availability.

4.134 Department of Official Language 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 Govt. Department of Official language fixes the annual targets of training in Hindi language and Hindi Typing/Stenography to govt. employees, translation work of official material, propagation of official language Hindi, and prize distribution for incentive and makes efforts to achieve them.

Subordinate Offices of Department of Official Language:

Central Hindi Training Institute (CHTI)

4.135 The Central Hindi Training Institute (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 Govt. 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 workshops for the officers/employees of the Union Govt. who have knowledge of Hindi but feel difficulty in working in Hindi.

Sub-centres of Central Hindi Training Institute:-

4.136 In order to accelerate the activities and to expand the training capacity of the Central Hindi Training Institute, 5 Sub-centers have been working at Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai under the Central Hindi Training Institute. In addition to these, five regional offices of 'Hindi Teaching Scheme' have also been set up in Guwahati, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. 129 full time training centers and 18 part-time training centers have been working to impart training of Hindi language and Hindi typing stenography under 'Hindi Teaching Scheme' throughout the country.

4.137 Details of activities regarding 'Hindi teaching/training' conducted by **Central Hindi Training Institute** are as under:-

Activities related to Hindi Teaching/Training	Year 2011-2012		Year 2012-2013		Year 2013-2014
	Target (No. of Trainees)	Achievement (No. of Trainees)	Target (Annual) (No. of Trainees)	Achievement (No. of Trainees) (up to 31.12.2012)	Target (Annual)
(1) Hindi Language Teaching (Prabodh, Praveen & Pragya)					
(A) Hindi Teaching	28,940	21,315	28,720	21,154	28,720
(B) Intensive Training	4,590	1,238	4,590	729	3,780
(C) Language Correspondence	4,000	3,251	4,000	3,874	4,000
Total	37,530	25,804	37,310	25,757	36,500
(2) Hindi Typing Training					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	2,860	1,846	3,010	1885	3200
(B) Intensive Typing	750	357	660	215	660
(C) Typing Correspondence	1,000	752	1,000	870	1,000
Total	4,610	2,955	4,670	2,970	4,860
(3) Hindi Stenography Training					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	1,230	300	1,280	285	1,290
(B) Intensive Training	210	45	180	25	180
Total	1,440	345	1,460	310	1,470

Activities related to Hindi Teaching/Training	Year 2011-2012		Year 2012-2013		Year 2013-2014
(4) Hindi Workshops					
(A) Workshops	39	60	39	36	51
(B) Trainees	1170	1094	1,170	940	1530
(5) Other Short-term Training Programmes					
(A) Programmes	07	08	07	04	07
(B) Trainees	Based on nomination	190 trainees	Based on nomination	108 trainees	Based on nomination

Central Translation Bureau (Translation work):

4.138 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 Govt., undertakings etc. and conducts translation training courses for the officials associated with translation work in the offices of Central Govt. Apart from Central Translation Bureau's Headquarters at Delhi, there are translation training centers also in Bangalore, Mumbai & Kolkata. The hostel facility is also available for trainees coming to Delhi.

4.139 During the year 2011-12, Bureau translated a total no. of 55,562 standard pages (38,410 by Regular Establishment and 17,152 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'). 46,644 standard pages (27,185 by Regular Establishment and 19,459 by Scheme for 'Expansion of Translation Capacity') are translated up to December, 2012 against the target of 55,000 standard pages (35,000 by Regular Establishment & 20,000 by Scheme for Expansion of Translation Capacity) for the year 2012-13.

Translation Training Programmes:

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

Activities related to Translation Training	Year 2011-2012		Year 2012-2013		Year 2013-14
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (upto 31.12.2012)	Target
(1) Three - Months' Translation Training Course	16 Programmes 250 Trainees	16 Programmes 189 Trainees	16 Programmes 250 Trainees	12 Programmes 141 Trainees	16 Programmes 250 Trainees
(2) 21 days' Translation Training Programme	02 Programmes 30 Trainees	02 Programmes 53 Trainees	02 Programmes 30 Trainees	02 Programme 48 Trainees	02 Programmes 30 Trainees
(3) Short-term Translation Training Programme	16 Programmes 400 Trainees	16 Programmes 412 Trainees	16 Programmes 400 Trainees	13 Programmes 370 Trainees	16 Programmes 400 Trainees
(4) Advanced / Refresher Translation Training Programme	06 Programmes 90 Trainees	06 Programmes 129 Trainees	06 Programmes 90 Trainees	05 Programmes 94 Trainees	06 Programmes 90 Trainees
(5) Training under National Training Policy	04 Programmes 40 Trainees	04 Programmes 46 Trainees	04 Programmes 40 Trainees	02 Programmes 22 Trainees	04 Programmes 40 Trainees

4.141 The main reasons for under-achievement in Translation Training programmes are as under:-

1. Ban on new appointments.
2. 10% cut of posts in the Central Government offices.
3. Reluctance of concerned offices on relieving the employees nominated for training from time to time.
4. Most number of present employees concerned with Hindi and translation have already been trained.

Technical aspects of Official Language Hindi

4.142 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.

4.143 Technical Cell is organizing computer training programmes for the use of Hindi for Central Govt. employees through National Informatics Centre, New Delhi, C-DAC, Noida and N.P.T.I., Faridabad. The employees/officers of ministries/departments of Central Govt., undertakings, banks may take part in these programmes without paying any fees. During the year 2010-2011, a total no. of 54 computer training programmes were organized keeping in view the available budget. In view of the importance & demand of computer training, 125 programmes for computer training programs, by including 'Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan', the subordinate office of Department of Official Language, were conducted during the year 2011-12. During the year 2012-13, 31 training programs have so far been conducted through the aegis of Central Hindi Training Institute up to December, 2012 against the target of 100 computer training programs. Efforts are being made to organize the remaining programmes. There is a target of conducting 100 Hindi computer training programs for 2013-14.

4.144 Four technical seminars & computer exhibitions are also organized by Technical Cell every year wherein latest information is disseminated about the bilingual (Hindi-English) facilities in computers. Five such seminars were organized during the year 2011-12. There is a target of conducting 04 technical seminars in the current financial year 2012-13 against which two seminars have been held at Ahmedabad and Bangaluru. Remaining two Seminars are proposed to be held at Ranchi and Chandigarh in March, 2013. There is target of conducting 4 seminars in 2013-14.

Development of new software to provide administrative/ financial and performance reports on-line.

4.145 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 govt. offices situated in various parts of the country. The said offices are members of 329 Town Official Language Implementation Committees situated all over the country. The process of monitoring is done at three stages:-

- (a) Information is received from 8 Regional Implementation Offices (RIOs) about various Central Govt. offices, Banks, PSUs etc. located in the country.
- (b) Department of Official language get financial & physical reports of training from Training Institute, Central Translation Bureau & Regional Implementation offices.
- (c) Department of Official Language get quarterly & annual progress reports from all central ministries/departments.

4.146 Compilation of all these reports from such high numbers of field formations is only possible through an online computerized software.

4.147 An on-line web-based Management of Information system (MIS) has been developed. Through this system, all Ministries/ Departments, subordinate/attached offices, undertakings and banks will be able to send their annual report, annual assessment report etc. on-line to this Department and regional implementation offices. This system has been developed, established and tested and will be implemented soon.

4.148 In addition to this, it is proposed to develop the system of getting various reports/information online for monitoring of administrative & financial & physical progress of regional implementation offices of the Department of Official Language, regional centers of subordinate offices by Management of Information System (MIS).

4.149 It is also pertinent to be mentioned here that the monitoring of implementation of official language is also done at apex level by Kendriya Hindi Samiti constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hindi Salahakar Samitis constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble 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 use of the official language. So, for the purpose above mentioned, the development of Software Application tools is absolutely essential.

4.150 The development of system of presentation of quarterly progress reports on line and to imparting training to the users including the Administrator in the Department of Official Language targeted for the year 2012-13. is likely to be implemented by 31.03.2013.

Activities of Research Unit:

Publicity and propagation through periodicals and literature on Official Language:

4.151 For the purpose of presenting strongly the aspect of propagation and development of official language Hindi in Govt. system, Research Division is 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 Official Language of ministries, departments, undertakings, banks & other institutions are also published. Till December, 2012, 134 editions of this magazine have been published and its 135th & 136th editions are under print.

4.152 Annual Report related to details of official activities performed by Department of Official Language is a publication related to activities of

Department of Official Language & activities of subordinate offices related to Official Language. Second report i.e. Annual Assessment Report of Department 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.

4.153 To improve the standard of the Hindi magazines being published for more & more propagation of Official Language Hindi by ministries/offices of central Govt./undertakings, '**Hindi Patrika Puraskar Yojna**' has been introduced. Under this scheme, two awards each are conferred to Ministries/Departments and Public Sector Undertakings for outstanding magazines.

4.154 18th lists of standard Hindi books have been issued in December, 2012 and this list includes about 41,549 books.

Implementation and Monitoring aspects of Official Language of Union Government:

Committees:

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

Kendriya Hindi Samiti:

4.156 This Samiti has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister for coordinating all the programs related to propagation and progressive use of Hindi in Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India. It is the apex committee which lays down important guidelines regarding the Official Language Policy. The last meeting (30th) of this Samiti was held on 28.07.2011 under the chairmanship of Prime Minister. Follow-up action is being taken on the decisions taken in this meeting. The reconstitution / extending the tenure of Kendriya Hindi Samiti is under the consideration of Department of Official Language.

Committee of Parliament on Official Language:

4.157 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 shall be members of the House of People and ten shall be members of the council of States to be elected respectively by the members of the House of the People and the members of Council of States in accordance with the system of proportional representation of means of the single transferable vote. It shall be 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. Till date, Presidential orders on eight parts of the report submitted by the Committee of Parliament on Official Language have been issued. The 9th volume of the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language was presented on 02.06.2011. It was placed on the table of House in the monsoon session-2011 of the Parliament. The concerned Ministries/Departments/State Governments/UTs are being consulted on the recommendations made in this Report. The action regarding issuance of President's Orders would be taken after examining their comments.

4.158 The Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected 10,940 Government offices/undertakings etc. and have taken the evidence of 882

important personalities since its inception to December, 2012 in the direction of effective and smooth implementation of Official Language Hindi.

Hindi Salahkar Samiti:

4.159 With a view to advising the Ministries/Depts. of Central Government for smooth implementation of Official Language Policy, Hindi Salahkar Samitis have been constituted in 54 Ministries/Depts. under the chairmanship of the ministers of the concerned Ministries/Depts. During the year, minimum two meetings of this Samiti are required to be held.

Central Official Language Implementation Committee:

4.160 With a view to reviewing the maximum use of Hindi for the Official purposes in the Ministries/Depts of the Central Govt. as per the provisions of Official Language Act, 1963 and Official Language Rules, 1976, training of the employees of the Central Govt. 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, Officers in-charge (Joint Secretary's level) entrusted with the work of official language Hindi in Ministries/Depts. are members of this Committee. Till date, 36 meetings have been held. 36th meeting was held on 30th December, 2011. It is proposed to conduct the committee's meeting in the last quarter of current year.

Town Official Language Implementation Committees:

4.161 The main objective for constitution of Town Official Language Implementation Committees is to review the implementation of Official Language Policy in Central Govt. offices, undertakings, banks etc. spread all

over the country to promote it and to remove the difficulties coming in the way of its compliance. 329 Town Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted in different towns of the country. Out of these, 53 committees have been constituted for banks and undertakings (40 for Nationalized Banks and 13 for Public Sector Undertakings). Meetings of these Committees are required to be held twice a year.

Departmental Official Language Implementation Committees:

4.162 Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted in all Ministries/Depts. 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 Program.

Implementation of Official Language Policy by Regional Implementation Offices:

4.163 For effective implementing the official language policy of Govt., eight Regional Implementation offices have been working in different parts of the country who monitor the implementation of official language policy of the Union Govt. 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 1,722 govt. offices against the target of annual inspection of 3,024 offices of Central Govt. during the year 2011-12. Till December, 2012, 1403 inspections have been carried out against the target of 3,024 annual inspection during 2012-13.

Meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs):

4.164 327 meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs) were held against the target of 554 meetings of Town official Language Implementation committees during 2011-12. 361 meetings were

held till December, 2012 against the target of 634 meetings during the year 2012-13.

Regional Official Language Conferences:

4.165 For creating an ideal atmosphere for official Language Hindi, for discussing about the difficulties coming in the way of its implementation and for encouraging the implementation of Official Language Policy in Central Govt. offices at regional level, Regional Official Language Awards are given every year. Two conferences have been held at Ahmedabad and Bangaluru in Jan-Feb., 2013. Remaining two conferences are proposed to be held at Ranchi and Chandigarh during March, 2013. For publicity and propagation of Hindi as Official Language of Union and duly compliance of constitutional provisions related official language, Official Language Act, Official Language Rules and the Presidential Orders issued from time to time, the matters related to official language of the Union was discussed in these official language conferences. There is a target of conducting 04 conferences in the year and 2013-14 also.

Awards for Promotion of Rajbhasha

4.166 The Shields were given to various Ministries/Departments, boards, autonomous bodies etc. under control of Govt. of India, public sector undertakings, nationalized banks, Town official language Implementation Committees and Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Awards at national level for original book writings in Hindi on 14.09.2012 in New Delhi for the year 2010-11. On this occasion, awards were also given under Rajeev Gandhi National Award Scheme for original book writing in Hindi on Gyan-Vigyan for 2010-11. These

awards were given away on the occasion of **Hindi Day** by His Excellency, the President of India.

Central Secretariat Official Language Service:

4.167 The Central Secretariat Official Language Service (CSOLS) was constituted in 1981, consequent upon the decision of the Kendriya Hindi Samiti in 1976, with a view to bring all the Hindi posts created in different Ministries/Departments and their attached offices in an integrated cadre and to provide uniform service conditions, pay scales and promotional avenues to the incumbents. The Department of Official Language is its Cadre Controlling Authority. This Service includes all Hindi posts of Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and their attached offices excepting a few scientific and technical departments, viz., Department of Information Technology, Space and Atomic Energy etc. Consequent to the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission and after the cadre review, CSOLS has been restructured as under:-

S. No.	Designation	No. of Present Posts
1.	Director	18
2.	Joint Director	36
3.	Deputy Director	85
4.	Assistant Director	202
5.	Senior Translator	318
6.	Junior Translator	320
Total		979

4.168 **Financial Provision:** An amount of ` 42.0675 crore has been allotted in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17) to Department of Official Language for the smooth functioning of different schemes of this Department. An amount of ` 8.2265 crore for the year 2012-13, an amount of ` 8.3120 crore

(Proposed Revised Estimates) for the year 2013-14, an amount of ` 8.4150 crore for the year 2014-15, an amount of ` 8.4930 crore for the year 2015-16 and an amount of ` 8.6160 crore for the year 2016-17 have been allotted to this Department. Besides this, a certain amount under Non-Plan is also allotted annually to this Department. ` 40.61 crore have been allotted under Non-Plan programs to this Department during the current financial year 2012-13.

REHABILITATION SCHEMES/PROJECTS:

Sri Lankan Refugees:

4.169 Due to ethnic violence and continued disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka, a large number of Sri Lankan refugees have entered India since July 1983. 3,04,269 Sri Lankan Refugees arrived in India between July 1983 to September, 2012.

4.170 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, 2012, about 67,298 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in 112 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa. Besides, about 34,457 refugees are staying outside the camps of their own, after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

4.171 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 ` 596.13 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July 1983 to December, 2012.

Tibetan Refugees:

4.172 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 27.02.2008). 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 upto 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):

4.173 About 52.31 lakh DP's from former East Pakistan had migrated to India during the period from 1946 to 1971. Out of the 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 Urban Development.

4.174 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 infrastructure 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 displaced persons. A total amount of ` 31.00 crore including ` 14.99 crore provided in BE 2012-13 has been released to the Government of West Bengal. An additional fund of ` 11.00 crore has been proposed in RE-2012-13 and ` 37.10 crore in BE 2013-14.

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

4.175 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: -

- (a) Payment of ex-gratia @ ` 25,000/- per family to non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb Niabat Area (1971)
- (b) Payment of ex-gratia @ of ` 25,000 /- per family to displaced persons from POK (1947)
- (c) 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).
- (d) 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.
- (e) Payment of ` 25.00 lakh to the State Government for improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularized colonies.

4.176 The Committee constituted for verification of genuine claimants for payment of ex-gratia/rehabilitation assistance 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 2002-04 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 to the State Government of J&K on 24.12.2008 for payment of ex-gratia and cash compensation for land deficiency to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947. The State Government has reimbursed ` 25.79 crore to the 2463 eligible beneficiaries @ ` 25,000/- per kanal subject to maximum amount of ` 1.50 lakh till December, 2012.

4.177 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 lakh to Govt. of J&K in March, 2004 for disbursement to eligible beneficiaries. The State Govt. has so far disbursed ex-gratia payment of `25,000/- per family to 1230 eligible beneficiaries.

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

4.178 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 value of lost properties subject to a ceiling of ` 25.00 lakh to the Indian Nationals and companies who were in West and East Pakistan during the said wars. A sum of ` 71.04 crore has so far been paid by way of ex-gratia payment to the claimants. There is budget provision of ` 4.00 lakh during 2012-13 under this scheme.

POLICE NETWORK (POLNET):

4.179 Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) is maintaining two National Level Captive Networks; Satellite based Communication Network (POLNET) and High Frequency (HF) Radio Network to pass law & Order, Semi-law & Order, VIP/VVIP Security, Court, Crime related & other important messages and Situation reports of various places for timely help throughout the Country. These two Captive Networks for POLICE COMMUNICATION are available at the time of need for urgent communication between Centre and State for Central Authorities at State Capital when the other mode of Communication fails.

4.180 Very Small aperture Terminal (VSAT) is used as remote terminal in Satellite based Communication Network between National Capital Delhi and Inter State Police Wireless Stations (ISPW) at each State/UT capital, State Police Organisations and CPOs. High Frequency (HF) Transreceivers are used for High Frequency Radio Communication Network having its nodes at ISPW Stations in all State/UT capitals.

4.181 POLNET is working on INSAT-3E Satellite Transponder taken on lease from ISRO on annual rental basis. At present there are 970 VSATs installed at various locations of DCPW HQRs / Inter State Police Wireless Stations (ISPW) at each State/UT capital, State Police Organisations and CPOs throughout the Country controlled by one HUB Station located at Delhi.

4.182 During the financial year 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 9.9 crore has been earmarked under "PSS sub-head of DCPW" towards the Transponder rental, License fee, NOCC Charges, spectrum Charges along with AMC (Annual Maintenance Contract) for the POLNET Hub installed at Samanvaya Sadan, Siri fort, New Delhi.

In this context, it is to mention that,

- (i) ` 5.4 crore has been spent towards Transponder Rental, Annual NOCC Charges & License fee and ` 3.3 crore are likely to be paid towards Transponder Rental, Annual NOCC Charges and Spectrum Charges for VSAT during the financial year 2012-13. & License fee in the financial 2012-13.
- (ii) ` 0.62 crore have been paid towards Annual Maintenance Charges for the POLNET Hub and ` 0.62 crore is likely to be paid in the current financial year 2012-13

National Disaster Management Programmes:-

4.183 The National Disaster Management Authority as an Apex Body under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 has been mandated to lay down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters. The NDMA, since its inception, has embarked upon an action oriented programme to implement the mandate and achieve the vision of a disaster-resilient India. The work done by the NDMA in various fields and ongoing activities is given in the succeeding part of this report. The details of the same are as under:

- (i) National Policy on Disaster Management.
- (ii) National Guidelines on Disaster Specific and Thematic Subjects
- (iii) Mitigation Projects.
- (iv) Scientific & Technological Initiatives.
- (v) Medical Preparedness.
- (vi) CBRN Preparedness.
- (vii) National Disaster Response Force.

- (viii) Mock Exercises.
- (ix) Awareness Campaigns.
- (x) Education.
- (xi) Training & Capacity Building.

NATIONAL POLICY ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

4.184 The National Policy on Disaster Management was formulated by the NDMA in keeping with the paradigm shift in Disaster Management from the erstwhile relief centric approach to the one envisaging holistic management of disasters with emphasis on prevention, preparedness and mitigation. 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” and provides the roadmap for handling natural disasters and a strategy to minimize the damages by taking adequate preventive/mitigating measures.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:

4.185 In order to translate the objectives into plans, the NDMA 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.

MITIGATION PROJECTS:

The following mitigation projects are under formulation:

- (a) National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project
- (b) National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project
- (c) National Flood Risk Mitigation Project
- (d) Other Disaster Management Projects

(a) 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.

(b) National Landslide Risk Mitigations Scheme (NLRMS)

(i) Recognizing the risk due to Landslides the 11th Five Year Plan envisaged launching of National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project.

(ii) The Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS), envisages financial support for site specific landslide mitigation proposals recommended by States, site specific Landslide studies/investigations from Premier Institutes, covering disaster prevention strategy, disaster mitigation and R&D in monitoring of critical Landslides thereby leading to the development of Early Warning System and Capacity Building initiatives.

(c) National Flood Risk Mitigation Scheme (NFRMS)

(i) 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. It has been felt that flood is River/River basin specific in nature. Also, the vulnerability is different in different Rivers/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 Scheme (FRMS), 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.

(ii) NDMA’s proposal is a standalone program based scheme conceived to encourage R&D in Flood Early Warning to be implemented through dedicated demonstration/pilot Schemes, for which Planning Commission has given ‘in-principle’ approval subject to certain observations for taking up the scheme as Centrally Sponsored Scheme. NDMA will finance Pilot Projects/Studies of flood prone States/Organizations on development of ‘Early Warning System’ and capacity addition by technology up gradation and “Construction of Model Flood Shelters”, in such critical areas, which had floods in at least 4 out of last 10 years, so as to fill up critical gaps, and where no work has been done to mitigate the risk of flood, or where some work has been done but the efforts need further support/strengthening. The scheme is proposed to be dovetailed with relevant component under Flood Management Programme of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) as and when taken up by MoWR and ultimately adopted by CWC for implementation on larger scale in the country. These experimental schemes are expected to mainstream the flood forecasting capabilities in the country and strengthen the Flood Management Programme (FMP) of CWC.

(iii) The Flood Risk Mitigation Scheme (FRMS) broadly include development of River Basin specific Flood Early Warning Systems (FLEWS) and Digital Elevation Maps (DEMs) with 0.5 m contours for devising Flood Inundation Models in respect of flood prone States, through application of science and technology and Spatial Data Management Tools, which include the application of GIS platforms, and scientific tools for vulnerability analysis and risk management especially to improve the efficacy and durability of

rehabilitation structures, improving the early warning and forecasting systems, and ITC applications etc, with proposals formulated by the respective State Governments. Under this Scheme, financial support shall be provided to the Flood Prone States for undertaking pilot scheme for development of 'Early Warning System' and capacity addition by technology up gradation and "Construction of Model Flood Shelters". The cost will be shared between the centre and the States on 75:25 bases.

(iv) Draft Scheme was sent to Ministry of Water Resources, Central water Commission, India Metrological Department, National Remote Sensing Centre, Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure and MHA etc for seeking their comments. The Planning Commission have since conveyed 'in-principle' approval for taking up the Project as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with certain observations. Based on the comments so received, the scheme was modified and sent to MHA for approval. MHA has since sought for additional inputs/information which are being processed.

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

4.186 The Government of India has conceptualized a National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), to be implemented with the World Bank assistance in 13 cyclone prone coastal States/UTs. of the country. 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 has been finalized for implementation with the World Bank support. It will be implemented in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. The Project cost is ` 1497 crore. Expenditure Finance Committee considered the EFC Memo of MHA on 7.4.2010 and recommended the Project for approval of the competent authority. Government has approved the implementation of the

Project on 6.1.2011. Board of Directors of International Development Association approved the Project on 22nd June, 2010 to provide credit for an amount of US\$ 255 million. Phase I of the project is currently under implementation.

Other Disaster Management Projects (ODMP)

4.187 Other Disaster Management Projects/ Studies include various projects, given in the succeeding paras, including National School Safety Project.

National School Safety Project (NSSP)

4.188 The Government of India in June 2011 approved the National School Safety Programme (NSSP)-A Demonstration Project with a total cost of ₹ 48.47 crore as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is being implemented by National Disaster Management Authority in partnership with the State/UT Government within a time frame of 24 months. It is a holistic project to promote culture of safety in schools and covers 8600 schools of 43 districts of 22 States/UTs of the country falling in seismic zone IV & V. The programme design would be tested and validated for its mainstreaming in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, a flagship programme of MHRD for its up scaling and implementation throughout the country.

The Physical and financial progress for NSSP is as follows:-

- (1). 200 schools in 43 Districts each of 22 States/UTs have been identified.
- (2). Financial Guidelines for release and use of funds under NSSP has been prepared and circulated among States/UTs.
- (3). School DM plan template with guidance note has been prepared and circulated among the States/UTs and also uploaded on NDMA's website.
- (4). Compendium of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) has been prepared and uploaded on NDMA's website.

- (5). During the financial year 2011-12, Grants in aid amounting to ` 4.55 crore were released to all the states/UTs except Andaman & Nicobar and Chandigarh for preparation of School Disaster Management Plan and translation, printing and circulation of first lot of IEC materials.
- (6). Grants in aid amounting to ` 19.97 crore have been released to 13 States/UTs for carrying out various state level activities under the NSSP upto October 2012 during the financial year 2012-13
- (7). 8 Training programmes of Master Trainers have been completed by National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) under NSSP.

Other Disaster Management Projects (ODMP) also include scientific studies and schemes such as:-

(i) Cartography

4.189 The work of preparation of a report for development of Cartographic Base for India has been awarded to National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organization (NATMO), Kolkata to prepare a Detailed Project Report (DPR) at the required scale with the specific Contour intervals. NATMO has since furnished its draft report to the NDMA.

(ii) Brahmaputra River Erosion Study

4.190 NDMA had awarded the Consultancy Project "Study of Brahmaputra River Erosion and its Control" to IIT, Roorkee. The final reports of the study along with recommendations have been received in NDMA. The Scope of the study included Satellite data processing & analysis; Hydrological data procurement, processing and analysis; and design analysis and recommendations. The study has identified erosion vulnerable sections of Brahmaputra river. Copies of study report have been sent to Ministry of Water

Resources, CWC, Brahmaputra Board and the Government of Assam. The Report has been also uploaded on NDMA's web site.

(iii) Typology of Buildings:-

4.191 The work for preparation of catalogue of different building types in various parts of India and development of vulnerability functions for a number of different building types appearing in the building catalogues has been awarded to IIT Bombay which is being undertaken in association with four different nodal institutions in different parts of the country viz, (1) IIT Roorkee – North Zone, (2) IIT Kharagpur-East Zone, (3) IIT Guwahati-North East Region, (4) IIT Bombay-West Zone, and (5) IIT Madras-South Zone at the total estimated cost of ` 126 lakh. The project is likely to be completed in 2012-13.

(iv) Preparation of Upgraded earthquake Hazards Maps:-

4.192 As recommended by the Working Committee of Experts (Geophysical-Hazards), a project for upgrading Earthquake Hazards Maps in various parts of the country to be undertaken through BMPTC at an estimated cost of ` 76.83 lakh has been approved for implementation during 2011-12 and 2012-13.

(v) Soil Piping Project

4.193 Soil piping is a recently noticed phenomenon in Kerala. It is a sub-surface soil erosion process which is dangerous disaster since the soil erosion takes place beneath the soil. Government of Kerala through the Centre for Earth Science studies (CESS) with financial assistance from NDMA has undertaken Soil Piping Project to study this phenomenon and suggest measures to avoid a disaster.

(vi) Early Warning System for flash flood in the Meenachal and Manimala Rivers in Kerala.

4.194 NDMA is financing a proposal of Mission for Geospatial Applications, Department of Science and Technology (MGA) for River Monitoring, Modeling and Early Warning System for Flash Flood Disaster Risk Reduction in the Meenachil and Manimala river basins in Kerala for Disaster Management Department, Government of Kerala, at a cost of Rs. ` 40.95 lakh, to be made available to MGA by NDMA. The MoU between NDMA and MGA for the Project has been signed and first installment of ` 16.38 lakh released to MGA.

(vii) Geographic Information System (GIS) Platform Based National Disaster Management Information System (NDMIS).

4.195 NDMA proposes to develop a Geographic Information System (GIS) based National Disaster Management Information System (NDMIS), where the data collected from different nodal agencies will be utilized along with detailed GIS with Decision Support System (DSS) for generation of very sophisticated actionable information for all the stakeholders at various levels by involving the domain experts from the scientific & technological community of the nation. GIS Platform with DSS will host the core database as well as disaster specific database for carrying out Vulnerability Analysis and Risk Analysis (VA&RA) that are essential to enforce holistic and pro-active management of disasters in contrast to the response centric approach. The NDMIS would be composed of three essential elements: Knowledge based information, Integration of current sources of data and information Interconnectivity for dissemination of these data/information sources to the stakeholders at the right time at the right place.

4.196 The proposed NDMIS will be based on National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) already being implemented by Ministry of Home Affairs in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), conceived as a GIS based repository of data to support disaster/emergency management in the country, in real/ near real time. The project is proposed to be implemented in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad.

(viii) Setting up of Additional Emergency Response Centers

4.197 With increasing incidents of terrorism, threat scenario from possible Radiological Dispersal Devices (RDDs) explosions is assuming the dimensions of serious concern. Even though RDDs do not cause mass-destruction, they are weapons of mass-disruption with high potential for creating panic and psychological disturbances. In addition they can contaminate large number of people and area in the vicinity. The National Guidelines for Management of Nuclear and Radiological Emergency prepared by NDMA stipulate that in addition to 18 specialized Emergency Response Centers (ERCs) established by BARC. Additional Emergency Response Centers (AERCs) are required to be located in all the major cities in the country. The Emergency Centers will be equipped with appropriate radiation detection instruments and manned by trained personnel. They would also tackle emergencies arising out of any transport accidents or those related to orphan sources of radiation.

4.198 The Police usually are the first to reach the site of an explosion. In order to enable them to undertake the task of monitoring and surveillance in the area of jurisdiction, it would be necessary to equip the police vehicles with simple radiation detection monitoring instruments like Go/No-Go type Survey instruments. These basic instruments will help them in meeting the impact of RDD on the surrounding population. This could be done cordoning off the area, and arranging for the decontamination of the affected area by contacting

the experts from the neighboring specialized ERCs/Facilities of the Atomic Energy (DAE) department and/or the NDRF stations.

4.199 It is proposed to set up AERCs in 20 Cities with population of ` 20.00 lakh or more in phase I on a priority basis. Thereafter, AERCs will also be created in 15 more big cities in the country with population of ` 10.00 lakh and above. The project is proposed to be implemented in collaboration with States/UTs concerned.

(ix) Advance Forecasting Platform

4.200 One of the Primary requirements for pro- active and holistic management is an efficient forecast system that meets the minimum criteria in terms of lead time, resolution, precision etc. The scope and skill in operational forecasting of natural processes like flood, cyclone and other extreme weather events, especially in India, however, are still below desired level for pro-active and effective disaster management. Improvement in skill in forecasting requires scientific and technological inputs of the highest level. Further, such a development effort would be only implemented by an agency engaged in day-to-day weather forecasting. There is, thus, an urgent need for the scientific and technological community to make critical effort to achieve adequate operational forecasting skill for hydro meteorological disasters by networking the available knowledge, manpower and other resources of various Institutions and R&D communities.

4.201 The basic objective is to strengthen and enhance the forecasting capabilities of India Metrological Department (IMD) in terms of lead (upto 48 hours for extreme rainfall events and up to 72 hours for tropical cyclones) and improved forecast skill (24-hour landfall error less than 100KM). It is proposed to execute the project in two phases viz. Phase-I and Phase-II.

4.202 Concept notes for the above mentioned three projects have been sent to Ministry of Home Affairs for seeking 'in-principle approval' of Planning Commission to these proposals.

MEDICAL PREPAREDNESS

4.203 NDMA has taken concerted steps to enhance the preparedness in this all important domain in partnership with Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and the State Governments. Some of the projects like improving the ambulance services in the States, creation of Trauma Centre and upgradation of Bio-safety laboratories etc, are ongoing. The details of these projects and other initiatives is as follows.

Ambulance Services

4.204 Arrangement of Ambulance Services in 12 states is planned. Ambulance services have already started functioning in ten States namely; Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand, besides Andhra Pradesh.

Trauma Centre

4.205 Creation of Trauma Centres is another area which needed due attention. Many of the States have taken action for creation of Regional Trauma Centers. Lead has been taken by Delhi and Chandigarh. States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra & Tamil Nadu are also in the process of creating such centers.

Bio-safety Laboratories

4.206 There was only one Bio Safety Lab level IV in Bhopal for Animal Husbandry till 2005. Five more BSL IV Labs, one each at Delhi, Kolkata, Dibrugarh, Bangalore and Pune have been added, with one more lab under

upgradation to level IV. 14 laboratories are being upgraded to BSL III, in addition, 13 Armed Forces hospitals are also creating BSL III. To carry out H1N1 testing, 44 laboratories in the Government and Private Sectors have been upgraded to level II.

Mobile Field Hospitals

4.207 Five Mobile Hospitals would be raised in the country, 3 by MHA and 2 by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. These do not include the mobile hospitals already existing with Army and Air Force for operations purposes.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Casualties Management Facilities

4.208 To build up the CBRN casualty management facilities, NDMA has recommended developing model CBRN casualty management centres at JPN Apex Trauma Centre.; AIIMS, New Delhi. Subsequently such centers would be replicated in other hospitals of the country.

Trauma Management

4.209 NDMA in collaboration with JPN Apex trauma centre AIIMS, New Delhi have started training of Doctors for Advance Trauma Life Support (ATLS) courses. These courses are standardized and collaborated with American Surgeon Association Training Module, which is already practiced in 13 other countries. So far, 27 courses have been conducted, training 810 doctors throughout the country. Number of such courses are also being planned to be conducted in other parts of the country in near future.

Radiation Casualties

.4.210 Acute health risks of radiation agents must be defined and known to medical doctors and para-medical staffs. Every doctor must be able to provide emergency medical care to radiation casualties before they are handed over to specialized team. NDMA in collaboration with DRDO, BARC, and JPN Apex Trauma Centre, New Delhi, has already imparted CBRN casualties' management training to more than 200 doctors of Delhi. NDMA has also collaborated with DRDE, Gwalior, CME, Pune and BARC, Mumbai for training on emergency medical response to CBRN casualties. Medical Officers trained through these courses were deployed for the 19th Commonwealth Games 2010.

PREPAREDNESS TOWARDS CBRN EMERGENCIES

4.211 The NDMA has undertaken following activities for preparedness towards CBRN emergencies:

- (i). Plan for safety and security of Parliament House Complex against CBRN threat by NDMA has been approved by JPC. Report has been handed over to the government.
- (ii). Plan for safety and security of Commonwealth Games against CBRN threat (including Training of First Responders) was submitted to the Government.
- (iii). Training of Doctors and Paramedics for handling of CBRN casualties for Commonwealth Games.
- (iv). Creation of CBRN Treatment Centre at RML Hospital in collaboration with Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is under progress.
- (v). Establishment of a National Institute for CBRN Mitigation and Training is under approval.
- (vi). Strengthening the surveillance capabilities in the community, police stations in all cities with over one million population (a total of 775 police stations in 35 cities) by providing “**dosimeters**”. The project is presently under approval in the MHA.

4.212 To spell out the areas that are to be bridged/ strengthened in the existing mechanism along with identification of the corresponding agencies responsible for taking the corrective measures, a National Working Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri B Bhattacharjee, Member, NDMA and Lt. Gen. (Dr.) J R Bhardwaj (Retd.) was also co-opted as a Member. Working Group report has since been submitted to the Government on 12 August 2010.

National Disaster Response Force

4.213 The NDRF was constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 as a Specialist Force for any disaster or threatening disaster situation. This multi-disciplinary, multi-skilled force, being trained and equipped as per the international standards, has been stationed at various locations in the country and have taken part in various disaster incidents across the country.

NDMA Website

4.214 NDMA is effectively utilizing its website for generating awareness amongst the internet users. All the information regarding its organizational structure, roles and responsibilities has been put on this site.

Exhibitions and Trade Fairs

4.215 NDMA has been taking part in various exhibitions and trade fairs where stalls have been put up displaying publicity materials like panels, brochures, leaflets and guidelines. NDMA participated in the India International Trade Fair from 14th to 27th November, 2012 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

Training and Capacity building

4.216 To sensitize the various functionaries at State and the district levels, NDMA had launched a joint initiative with the Sardar Ballabhbai Patel

National Police Academy, Hyderabad and Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy for Administration, Mussorie. In these programmes, capsules are being run jointly with these institutions in the basic foundation courses as well as specially organized workshops for the field level officers at the state and district level.

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES:

MITIGATION PROJECTS:

4.217 The report of the working group on disaster management has since been included in the 12th Plan document. The projects/ schemes to be undertaken during 12th Plan are as under:

(a) National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) - The main objectives of the project is 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.

(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 NDMA has been entrusted to prepare a scheme on landslide mitigation a number of site specific mitigation projects.

(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.

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

National Flood Risk Mitigation Project (NFRMP) was envisaged during 11th Five Year Plan. The NDMA has been advised to prepare a scheme after considering the 'Flood Management Programme', being executed by Central Water Commission.

(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 is under implementation with an estimated cost of ` 48.47 crore. And also include scientific studies and schemes.

- 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.

4.218 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:

4.219 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:

4.220 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.

4.221 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.

4.222 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 quarters 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.

4.223 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:

4.224 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. It is the largest administrative exercise in the country providing vital data on different socio-economic parameters of population. The Census Operations are conducted in two phases, viz., House listing & Housing Census and Population Enumeration. The first phase of Population Census 2011 - House listing & Housing Census was conducted in April-September, 2010 and the second phase - Population Enumeration in February-March, 2011. Data on various socio-economic and demographic parameters like quantity and quality of housing, amenities available, assets owned, age, sex, literacy, religion, disability, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, languages/mother tongues, status of economic activity and migration etc. in respect of households and individuals have been collected during the two phases of Census 2011.

4.225 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. The results of House listing and Housing Census 2011 giving qualitative and quantitative data of Census Houses, amenities available and the assets possessed by the households across the country for General, SC

and ST has been released. This data has also been released at Tehsil and Town levels. The scanning as well as data processing of Population enumeration schedules has been completed in respect of all States. Reconciliation work is in progress.

4.226 The Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) on House listing and Housing Census has been completed. The field work of PES on Population Enumeration of Census 2011 has been completed and data pertaining to omission and duplication in coverage and content are being processed.

Plan Schemes under Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India: Improvement in vital Statistics System:

Civil Registration System:

4.227 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:

4.228 Improvement in Level of Birth Registration: 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 have achieved improvement in birth registration over the previous year.

4.229 In 2011-12, Uttar Pradesh has achieved significant improvement of 15.5% in the level of birth registration followed by Bihar (13.4%) and Rajasthan (6.5%) over the previous year and Uttarakhand (3.7%), Assam

(3.5%) and Chhattisgarh (2.6%) respectively have achieved improvement in birth registration over the previous year.

4.230 Training Manual for Civil Registration Functionaries: A training manual on importance of registration of births and deaths and various provisions of the RBD Act, 1969 has been prepared and printed in Hindi and English languages.

Training:

4.231 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.

4.232 During 2011-12, financial assistance of ` 80.13 lakh has been provided to Karnataka, Mizoram, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir for imparting training to civil registration functionaries and procurement of items for preservation of CR records.

4.233 Till December, 2012-13, financial assistance of ` 57.44 lakh for imparting training to civil registration functionaries was provided to Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa and Himachal Pradesh.

Publicity:

4.234 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. Video/audio spots on need of registration of births and deaths through Doordarshan and Private T.V./All India Radio / Digital Cinema were telecasted /broadcasted. Release of advertisements on birth registration in leading local newspapers in low performing States in order to improve the level of registration was another activity which was continued. 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 2011-12 and 2012-13 (up to December, 2012), the expenditure for an amount of ` 1386.59 lakh and ` 1143.33 lakh respectively was incurred on publicity.

Sample Registration System:

4.235 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 6671 units to 7597 and made effective from January, 2004.

4.236 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 and the Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2007-09 have been brought out. During 2012-13, the SRS Bulletin-2012 containing the vital rates of 2011 and SRS based Abridged Life Tables for the year 2003-07 to 2006-10 have been brought out.

4.237 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 and the field trials have been successfully conducted in Delhi and Rajasthan. Based on the feedbacks, it was further improved. However, due to pending replacement of PSUs of SRS & baseline survey the software will be further improved for seam less integration & 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. Further, for launching of handheld devices, the availability of data of HYSs previous to the HYS in which it is to be introduced is an essential requirement. The entire data entry work of SRS surveys is done by the respective Data Centers of the States/UTs. The entire data entry staff of Data Centre was engaged in data entry work relating to house listing household and Post-enumeration Survey work for Census, 2011. In view of the above, it was not possible to introduce handheld devices for data collection during 2011-12. Now, it has been decided to introduce the handheld device for data collection during Baseline survey on replacement of SRS sample during 12th plan period. The ORGI has constituted a Committee of three Members to examine to Handheld device. The Committee is in the process of finalizing the handheld device.

4.238 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, 2010-11 and 2011-12 in recognition of their outstanding performances was distributed. The process for conferring RGI's awards for the year 2012-13 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. The refresher training to DCO officials in SRS activities for the year 2012-13 is under progress in the States/UTs.

MCCD: (Medical certification of causes of Death

Performance during the financial year 2011-12:

4.239 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 2012-13 (up to 31st December, 2012):

4.240 23 States/UTs have been sanctioned the financial assistance for conducting training to Medical Officers and Statistical coders under the scheme of MCCD.

4.241 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):

4.242 The objectives of GIS Based Town Mapping have been (i) To prepare digital data base of all Statutory Towns (4041) 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.

4.243 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 centers. Therefore, these six mega cities are proposed to be covered for detailed mapping for their growth poles centers.

4.244 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:

4.245 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.

4.246 Apart from the above, the creation of digital data base pertaining to 4041 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.

Achievements (upto Dec. 2012)

4.247 The information of outer sprawl, number of administrative units have been collected from the Government agencies in case of 37 million cities.

4.248 Updated the maps of 37 million plus cities showing external limits and ward boundaries as per the latest jurisdiction.

4.249 The order has been placed to NRSC, Department of space, Govt. of India, Hyderabad for providing satellite data for 37 million plus cities for generating GEO data base.

Modernizing Data Dissemination Activity in Census:

4.250 The main objective of the Plan Scheme is to modernize and improve the method of data dissemination on Census. In the earlier Censuses the principal mode of data dissemination was by publishing printed reports. With the popularity and reach of Information Technology the demand for and use of Census data have increased tremendously. The purpose of the scheme is now to disseminate Census results by using all available modes, like CD, on web, by developing new data products for use by specific target groups from scholars and planners to industrialists, business house, students etc.

4.251 Now after completion Census 2011 in February, 2011 and the entire tabulated data likely to be generated in next 3 to 4 years, there is an urgent need to modernize the dissemination activity so that the fruit of the costly exercise is used by all concerned.

4.252 Final population tables based on House listing and Housing Census and Population Enumeration phases of Census 2011 are to be disseminated not only in the year 2012-13 but also in the subsequent financial years. The

entire data dissemination strategy and tempo have revamped to ensure that the latest results reach all the intended users. It is obscure to mention that census is incomplete unless the data collected from the field are fully disseminated within a reasonable time.

Setting up of Training Unit:

4.253 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. During the financial year 2012-13, two training programmes have been organised for SI-1 and Investigator (SS) of feeder grade officers. The officers are drawn mainly from Directorates of Census Operations.

Mother Tongues Survey of India (MTSI):

Background:

4.254 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 kilometers 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.

4.255 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.

4.256 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 was felt. Accordingly a project “**Mother Tongue Survey of India**” was undertaken on the basis of 2001 Census data on languages as a **new project during the Eleventh Five Year Plan**. During the plan period 2007-2012, a total of 541 mother tongues have been taken up for Survey in a methodologically authentic manner. The survey of all these have been completed during the plan period. The outcome of the survey will be used for classification of raw returns of Mother Tongue names reported in Census 2011.

4.257 During the execution of the MTSI project in the 11th 5-year plan, the ORGI has also constituted a Technical Advisory Committee (Language), Chaired by the RG&CCI and comprising of eminent linguists of the country, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, MHRD and the Anthropological Survey of India, 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) 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. After field testing of the procedure, the questionnaire and report templates have been fine tuned for the MTSI project of the 12th Plan.

4.258 The TAC (L) also examined the Mother Tongues selected for the 11th 5-Year plan and recommended inclusion of some already classified Mother

Tongues, particularly with lesser number of speakers and those which were not covered in the field surveys conducted by Sir John Abraham Grearson in his linguistic Survey of India done during the pre-independence period. A similar recommendation has also been made by the Evaluation Committee of the MTSI project of the 11th Plan.

4.259 Keeping in view the recommendation made by the TAC (L) and the Evaluation Committee Report on MTSI of the 11th Plan, among the classified MT names, detailed study using the model proposed by the TAC (L), tentatively, about 300 MTs have been shortlisted for the MTSI project during the 12th Plan period from among the classified MTs. In addition, the Mother Tongue and Other languages data of Census 2011 is expected to be ready by 2013. As in previous Censuses, new names are expected to emerge which need to be classified through a procedure similar to the MTSI project adopted during the 11th 5-year Plan. Tentatively, about 300 unclassified MT names are proposed for this study. Thus, the 12th Plan period comprises of undertaking Mother Tongue surveys of a total of 600 MTs.

4.260 Based on the recommendation of the TAC (L) the methodology, questionnaire, etc. of the survey has been modified. In short, the enhanced feature of the Mother Tongue Survey of India during the 12th 5- year Plan period are:

- (i) Improved and enhanced questionnaire comprising of 1000 words, 500 sentences and 1 free discourse, vis-à-vis 250 words and 100 sentences in the old questionnaire,
- (ii) Data collection form at least 8 speakers of a mother tongue comprising of young, old, male, female and rural/urban variations.
- (iii) Data collection by non-linguistic personnel who are field official of the ORGI specifically trained beforehand for this purpose.

- (i) Full videography of data followed by transcription of entire data by trained personnel. This would help in preserving the data sample for future use.
- (ii) Subsequent analysis and report writing by linguists supervised by a senior linguist, usually Professors of eminent Universities and Institutions.
- (iii) A part of the transcription, analysis, report writing and supervision will also be done by the Central Institute of Indian Languages based on the field data collected by the non-linguists.

Achievements (Outcome) of the Earlier Plan Project

4.261 During the 11th 5-year plan, the office has completed field survey and classification of all the 541 Mother Tongues taken. 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.

Achievements during 2012-13

4.262 First, training of more than 165 non-linguistic personnel has been conducted for carrying out the field –work. After that, till date, field surveys of 39 MTs have been completed with full videography. The audio-video data are currently being arranged. Training of about 122 linguistic scholars are going on in different Universities and Institutions, namely, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the North Eastern Hill University and the Annamalai University. Linguistic scholars of nearby States/UTs are taking part in the designated centers. Subsequently, the field data will be distributed among them to carry out the transcription. After checking of the data transcription, the analysis and report writing will be taken up.

Proposal for 2013-14

4.263 It is proposed that another 100 MTs will be taken up for field survey during 2013-14 along with transcription, analysis and report writing.

National Population Register:

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

4.264 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.

4.265 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 Centers 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 personalization have been well established and tested indigenously

.National Population Register (NPR):

4.266 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).

4.267 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.

4.268 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 ` 6649.05 crore has been approved by the Cabinet for creation of NPR.

4.269 The data required for creating the NPR has been collected along with the first phase of Census 2011. All the filled in forms (approximately 27.00 crore) have been scanned. More than 2.5 million designated government officials were engaged for this national flagship scheme.

4.270 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), Govt. 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.

4.271 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.

4.272 The data digitization of these records is in progress and as on date, more than 106.56 crore records have been digitized. The process of collecting biometrics is in progress. The collection of biometrics of more than 9.18 crore persons has been completed.

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

4.273 After the Mumbai 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, 3331 Villages located on the coastline in 13 coastal States/UTs were taken up for implementation.

4.274 The proposal for creation of NPR in the selected 3331 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 18 years of age and above, was approved by the Cabinet at an estimated cost of ` 216.31 crore on 10.12.2009.

4.275 The data collection for the coastal villages has already been completed. The production and personalization of identity (smart) cards has commenced and more than 60 lakh cards have been produced so far and more than 30 lakh cards have been dispatched.

CENTRE SECTOR SCHEME

Police Training Institutes of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs):

4.276 Under this scheme, the Ministry supplements the needs of training institute of CAPFs. The basic purpose of this scheme is to strengthen the training infrastructure of CAPFs. This Scheme supplements the CAPFs efforts in upgrading their Training infrastructure. Funds are mainly meant for purchase of Computers, Books, Training Aids & Equipments, Class Room Equipment's, LCD Colour Photo Printers, Interactive Board, GPS, Hand Held Metal Detectors, Digital Cameras etc. in the institutes. Under this scheme, the funds are to be released to six Central Armed Police Forces (Assam Rifles, Border Security Force (BSF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and Shastra Seema Bal (SSB) to strengthen the training infrastructure. Outlay for 11th Five Year Plan was Rs. 22.60 crore out of which Rs 13.05 Crore was utilized.

4.277 From the outlay of this scheme, all CAPFs have purchased Computer, Books, Training Aids & Equipments, Classroom Equipments, Hand Held Metal Detectors etc. to train their force personnel in various training courses. Resultantly, approximately 20,000 CAPF personnel have been trained by the six CAPFs from their respective training Institutes/Academies so as to be affective in their performance when on their duties and in the operation fields. Accordingly, it has been decided to continue this scheme in 12th Five Year Plan at a cost of ` 110.30 crore out of which ` 15.00 crore has been fixed for Annual Plan 2012-13. Due to reduction of funds by Planning Commission, this Ministry has proposed to revise the outlay of the scheme to ` 34.32 crore for

12th Five Year Plan similarly ` 5.00 crore have been fixed for Annual Plan 2012-13.

SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad:

4.278 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 primarily conducts the basic courses for the regular recruited IPS probationers and the induction trainings for the State Police Service officers appointed to IPS by promotion.

4.279 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 of larger batches of IPS officers, Conducting Tactics Courses etc.

4.280 With a view to meet infrastructural requirements on account of increased training activities, the Govt. has approved a comprehensive plan for augmentation of infrastructure of NPA at a cost of ` 200.67 Crore on 23rd April, 2011.

4.281 Major works include:-

- Construction of 140 rooms, Sr. Officers Mess Phase-II,
- Construction of New IPS Mess with 100 rooms
- Construction of New Indoor Training Complex.
- Construction of One Indoor Sports Complex Acquisition of 3 plots of land etc.

4.282 Presently, 29 CNE approved projects are underway for its completion by the executing agencies viz. CPWD and NBCC at a cost of ` 190.00 crore by

March, 2013. To complete these projects within stipulated time, this Ministry has continued these schemes in 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) for which ` **44.00 crore** has been approved for Annual Plan 2012-13 and the whole funds are placed at the disposal of the NPA for further releasing to executing agencies.

4.283 To train Indian Police Officers of the country in the Basic courses as well in-service courses, NPA, Hyderabad has conducted various training/courses viz. Mid-Career Training Programmes, Special Tactics Courses, Courses on Explosive and Demolition, Disaster Management, VIP Security etc. Accordingly during the current year 235 IPS officers including 18 women of 64 RR (2011 batch) & 13 foreign officers of neighbouring states, 642 police officers in 13 in-service courses, 280 senior IPS officers in Mid-Career Training Programmes and 147 Police Officers from State/CAPFs in Special Tactics etc. have participated in the training/courses. In addition to the funds allocation under Plan head, ` **100.30 crore** has been allocated under head Non Plan to NPA to meet their requirement under salary, wages and other object head in the year 2012-13, out of which NPA has utilized 80% of the allocated budget so far.

Setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist Schools (CIATs) of the Police Education & Training Scheme.

4.284 The Objective of the scheme is to train the state police personnel of those States which are affected by the Left Wing Extremism and other Insurgencies. The training is mainly outdoor.

4.285 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 crores. The basic objective is to train state police personnel for combating terrorism/ Naxalism. 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 the state Government would also provide administrative support for running the CIAT Schools like 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

4.286 For smooth functioning of this scheme, this Ministry has released ` 39.52 Crore to the above states for establishment/ upgradation of these schools and payment of trainer fees for imparting necessary training to State police personnel. Accordingly, more than 21000 Police personnel have been trained since 1st December, 2009 to 31st March, 2012.

4.287 To continue this scheme in 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017), this Ministry has considered an outlay of ` 96.60 crore for 12th Five Year Plan and ` 8.97 crore for Annual Plan 2012-13.

Strengthening of Infrastructures of North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA), Shillong:

4.288 The North Eastern Police Academy, spread over an area of 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 at UMSAW, UMIAM in 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.

4.289 It was decided in 2006 that the NEPA may be transferred to this Ministry 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.

4.290 To cater for the training requirement, NEPA has taken up the following major works in the Academy: –

- Construction of Swimming Pool
- Construction of Constable Mess
- Construction of In-door Sport Complex
- Construction of training block/Class room
- Construction of Road Development
- Construction of QM & Electrical Store
- Construction of Tradesmen Shop
- Construction of Auditorium
- a) Construction of 22 Nos. Residential Quarters @ Rs. 401.90 lakhs (Type II 20, Type V 1 and Type VI 1)

- b) Construction of Community Hall @ Rs. 277.08 lakhs
- c) Construction of 12 No. of Residential Quarters @ Rs.277.04 lakhs (Type III 8 and Type IV 4)
- Extension of M.T. Garage.
- Construction of Boundary Wall for NEPA
- Construction of Shopping Complex
- Construction of Hospital
- Purchase of additional vehicle

The following works have been completed :-

- Full-fledged Library
- Parade Ground
- Drill Hall
- Multi-gym facilities
- Indoor & Outdoor Firing Range.
- Model Police Station.
- Battle Obstacles course
- Mini Forensic Laboratory
- Computer lab with internet facilities
- Horse Riding facilities
- Driving Simultaneous.

4.291 To complete these projects within stipulated period i.e. March, 2013, the North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong has utilized ` **30.68 crore** to complete 27 works so far. Construction works on the remaining ongoing 14 projects have been considered for inclusion in 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) at a cost of ` **51.19 crore** for which this Ministry has allocated ` 28.40 crore to complete these projects in time. Besides of it, ` 19.32 crore have been allocated to NEPA in Revenue head to meet the requirement under salary & other expenditure.

4.292 To impart better training to the Police Personnel posted in the North East Region, NEPA has primarily conducted two courses viz. (i) Basic courses of DySP (P) & SIs (2007- 281 trainees; 2008-132 trainees; 2009-414 trainees; 2010-179 trainees 2011-98 trainees). (ii) In-Service courses (2007- 138 trainees; 2008-105 trainees; 2009-68 trainees; 2010-724 trainees and 2011-667 trainees). Besides basic training courses, various courses/workshop on Police Media Relation in the present context, Insurgency Genesis & Remedy, Disaster Management, Complexities of Law & order, Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare, Human Rights & Refugee Law, HIV Aids, Bomb disposal, Border Management, Training of trainer, Tactics, Departmental Enquiry, Computer Awareness, Cyber Crime, Human Trafficking, Management of Terrorist Incidence & Investigation, Economic officers, Narcotics Law enforcement etc. have been organized. Accordingly, 1246 police personnel during the year 2009; 312 in 2010; 402 in 2011; and 532 in 2012 (i.e. upto November, 2012) have been trained in the various training/courses.

4.293 The DySP Probationers and SI Cadets on completion of one year basic training at NEPA take up the active policing work at the most crucial levels of Police Sub Divisions and Police Stations. These are the officers who would be coming in direct contact with the people at large and thus they would act as the mirror through which the entire police administration would be seen by the public. The requirement of such officers having the requisite professional skills, competence and attitude needs no special mention. "Training converts human beings into human resources and man to manpower". Training helps in bringing a person to the top level of performance. Over and above the approved syllabus for basic training, the officers trained at NEPA have been given additional inputs on issues like Jungle Camp, Rock Climbing, Police Public Relation, Gender Sensitization etc. The Academy is also adopting latest training aids in imparting better training to the probationers.

Plan Schemes of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) :

4.294 The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) under the Ministry of Home Affairs, was set up in August, 1971 (vide Resolution No. 8/136/68/P-1(Pers.1) dated 28th August 1970 with the following objective:-

- (a) To undertake studies on Police problems;
- (b) To promote application of science and technology to Police work;
- (c) To reviewing the arrangements for Police training and formulating and coordinating training policies and programmes;
- (d) To advise the Ministry of Home Affairs on technical aspects of Police work and operational matters;
- (e) To promote development of Forensic Science in the country.

In the year 1973, Training Division was added in the BPR&D to :-

- (i) aid and advise the States/Union Territories on the training of Police Officers and to review the process of training and identify future training needs of police personnel in the country.
- (ii) transform the Police forces in the country into effective instruments for maintenance of the internal security and for facing the challenges in future by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and organizational resources,
- (iv) create a vision for the Police

4.295 In the year 2007, Planning Commission approved a proposal of 130.14 Crore for the schemes related to augmentation of infrastructure in Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D). The following projects are being implemented by 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.
- (vi) New Schemes for Up-gradation of infrastructure of New Training Block, Hostel and Gym Building for CDTS, Hyderabad.

Scheme No. 1 : Construction of BPR&D & NCRB HQrs and Setting up of two new Central Detective Training Schools

4.296 (a) **Construction of BPR&D and NCRB HQR :** 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. Initially Government had approved construction of BPR&D HQR at a cost of ` 19.20 crore on 1st April, 2009 and the Ministry had released ` 2.82 Crore for leveling of the site and construction of boundary wall on the land at Mahipalpur.

4.297 Later on, it was decided that HQR of National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) would also be situated on the same land. Accordingly, EFC has approved the revised estimates for the project of construction of BPR&D and NCRB HQrs at a cost of ` **117.34 crore** on 11th July, 2012. The MoU has been signed with NBCC and ` 23.19 crore has been released to NBCC to start the projects at the earliest. As per the EFC order dated 11.07.2012, the entire project is scheduled to be completed by March, 2017. Accordingly, ` **25.60 crore** has been allocated for Annual Plan 2012-13.

4.298 (b) **Setting up of two new Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs):** 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.

4.299 Ministry of Urban Development has allotted 8.37 acres of land at a cost of ` 2.18 Crore at Kamala Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad. Process to setup this Institute has been started.

4.300 Govt. of Rajasthan has allocated the land measuring 10 Acres adjacent to Rajasthan Police Academy at Jaipur on 23.10.2012. The handing/taking of the land is in progress.

4.301 To complete this Scheme in 12th Five Year Plan, this Ministry has allocated funds for ` 14.61 crore (Capital – ` 11.55 crore and Revenue- ` 3.06 crore) for the year 2012-13 and ` 148.00 crore for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) under Plan head to meet the requirement for construction and other object head salary/wages etc. for CDTSs Ghaziabad and Jaipur. Besides of above, three existing CDTSs locating at Hyderabad, Chandigarh and Lucknow are also functioning under Non plan head have been allocated funds to the tune of ` 11.33 crore in Revenue head to meet their requirement under salary, wages and other object head in the year 2012-13.

Scheme No. 2: Setting up of Central Academy for Police Training, (CAPT) Bhopal.

4.302 A decision to establish Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT) at Bhopal with an outlay of ` . 47.14 crore was taken 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 of internal security.

4.303 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.

4.304 400 acres of land at Kansuia village, near Bhopal (MP) has been provided by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Ministry has released ` 82.06 lakh for providing and fixing of barbed wire fencing with RCC post and MS gate at land. This Ministry has approved ` 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 Govt.. 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.

4.305 After several meetings, the EFC has approved for construction of the Central Academy for Police Training at Bhopal at a cost of ` **281.00** crore on 14.09.2012. However, some courses were conducted with the help of MP Police Academy, Sagar. Accordingly, ` 2.35 core under head Revenue and ` 9.25 crore under head Capital has been allocated in 2012-13 to meet the revenue & Capital expenditure of the Academy.

Scheme No. 3: Research & Development (R&D) Projects:

4.306 A scheme with an outlay of ` 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. Ten (10) Research Projects as mentioned below on Policing Matters are being carried out.

- (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.

4.307 To complete this scheme, ` 2.00 crore have been allocated for Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs.10.12 crore for 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017).

Scheme No. 4: Training Intervention Projects:

4.308 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 cybercrime, 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. ` 36.96 crore has been earmarked to implement the above scheme in 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) (` 03.00 crore for Annual Plan 2012-13).

Scheme No. 5: Up-gradation of infrastructure of New Training Block, Hostel and Gym Building for CDTS.

4.309 The basic objective of the scheme is to enable the CDTSs 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 on 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 CDTSSs at Chandigarh and Kolkatta is under preparation by BPR&D.

4.310 Training Division of Bureau of Police Research & Development has organized various training courses viz. 09 Vertical Interaction Courses for IPS and senior Police Officers, 5 Management courses, 2 long terms courses (PGD & PPM), 39 courses in CAPFs Training Institute, 49 courses at Army Training Institutions, 3 courses exclusively for Addl SP and SP, Women Police Officers of the rank of ASI to Dy.SP on the themes of 'Self Development and Conflict Management', Anti-Terrorist Assistance Programme of US State Department and various type of ATA courses (India & USA) in Principles of Internet Investigation, Cellular Communications Forensic Consolation, Interdicting Terrorist Activities, Post Blast Investigations, Major case Management, Interviewing Terrorist Suspects, Advance Explosive Incident Countermeasures, Investigating Terrorist Incidents and Crisis Response Team etc. and approx. 1550 Police personnel (various ranks) including senior level officers have been trained. In addition to above, 27 training programmes for Prison officers viz. Vertical Interaction Courses, Human Rights in Prison Management, Personality Development, " Seeing in Learning (SIL) and 'Training of Trainers" (TOT in which 178 officers have been trained. Keeping in view of utility of the scheme, this Ministry has considered the outlay for BPR&D's on-going schemes as mentioned above. Besides, BPR&D also coordinates training of foreign nationals in CDTSSs and other Central Police Training Institutes. Currently, training of Police personnel of Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives are in progress. Proposals from Afghanistan and Mozambique are under process.

4.311 The modern day criminal is more daring and sophisticated. It may not be possible to handle this tremendous diversity and challenges with the tools and the training of the old times. Growing sophistication in the area of organized crime would constitute a special challenge for the police. Police

Forces will need better understanding and detailed knowledge of the nature of organized crime in different parts of the country. The Police are always expected to be at a few steps ahead of the criminals. They cannot afford to risk failure for that may plunge the Nation into irretrievable chaos. They should have the ability to anticipate future trends and take decisions with sagacity and foresight. A well-trained, sensitive, citizen-friendly, but, firm police force is a necessary element of good governance. Policing and police training has become a complex and challenging task with the rapidly changing society, social norms and requirements.

4.312 In addition to the above on-going schemes. The following three new schemes have been included in 12th Five Year Plan with the objectives to aid and advise the States/Union Territories on the training of Police Officers and to review the process of training and identify future training needs of police personnel in the country. These schemes will help in transforming the Police forces in the country into effective instruments for maintenance of internal security and facing the challenges in future by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and organizational resources; and to create a vision for the Police. The initial outlay for these schemes was fixed at ` 597.00 crores. Due to reduction of funds by Planning Commission, the outlay for these schemes has been revised and it is under consideration to implement these three **new schemes** for inclusion in 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) at a cost of ` 213.77 crore. These Schemes are:-

1. Setting up of three specialized training institutes (at a cost of `95.37 crore).

4.313 There is an urgent need to set up specialized national level training institutions in order to carry out research and impart training in the specified areas for Police Officers in the country.

- (i) Police Institute for Psychological Research & Behavioural Sciences in Shillong Meghalaya.
- (ii) Institute for Traffic Management and Research in Alwar Rajasthan.
- (iii) National Institute for Coastal Policing in Western India (Maharashtra, Karnataka & Goa).

2. Modernization projects (at a cost of ₹. 15.06 crore).

4.314 Over the year, BPR&D has been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the training needs and quality of training in States and Central Police Organizations, assisting States in modernization of police forces and correctional administration. This scheme involves:-

- (i) Construction of Model Police Stations in the States
- (ii) Setting up the Technology Crime Units/ Cyber Crime Investigation Cell (CCIC) in Metropolitan Cities
- (iii) Setting up of National Police Technology & Development Centre (NPTDC).

3. National Police Mission Projects (at a cost of ₹. 93.22 crore).

4.315 National Police Mission Directorate has been set up in BPR&D in 2009. There are six (06) Micro-Missions functioning, with the participation of about 100 police officers from States/CAPFs:-

- ✓ Human Resources Development.
- ✓ Community Policing.
- ✓ Communication & Technology.

- ✓ Infrastructure
- ✓ New Processes (Process Engineering).
- ✓ Proactive Policing & Visualizing the future.

4.316 This Ministry has already approved the Project of Micro Mission (MM: 01) of National Police Mission Division, BPR&D on “Transparent Recruitment Process”. The following National Police Mission events have been organized:-

- (a) Soft Skills Training Programme for Delhi Police Personnel in October, 2012;
- (b) Meeting of MM: 03 on 18.07.2012 to discuss the project : National Police Information and Convergence Network;
- (c) Meeting of MM: 06 on 23.08.2012 to discuss various Projects of MM : 06;
- (d) Meeting of the Project: People Friendly Police Stations tagged with MM: 05 on 22.08.2012.

International Bilateral Training Programme

4.317 In addition to the Centre Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, a separate scheme under the “**International Bilateral Training Programme**” is being dealt in this Division. A separate head for capacity building was created namely “International Bilateral Training Programme” in MHA in the year 2009-10. So far training have been provided to the Mongolian, Nepalese, Vietnamese, Maldives, SAARC police personnel etc. In the current financial year 2012-13, a sum of Rs. 45 lac have been allocated under Grant No.54-Police Revenue Section, 2055-Police (Major Head), 00.003-Education & Training (Minor Head), 08-International Bilateral Training Programme (Sub Head), 08.00.20-Other Administrative Expenses (Objet Head).

4.318 To implement this scheme in the financial year 2012-13, various training/courses has been organized. UN official participated in Train-the-Trainer course held at CRPF Academy, Gurgaon (50 trainees & 13 trainers) and English Language course of General Authority of Border Protection (GABP) held at BSF Academy, Tekanpur (10 Mongolian officers). Rs. 43, 40,695/- have been incurred on these courses against the allocation of Rs. 45, 00,000/-. Besides of above courses, various other training and courses have been organized in collaborations with MEA and other countries. These courses are;

NOMINATIONS RECEIVED IN RESPECT OF FOREIGN POLICE OFFICERS DURING 2012-2013.

S. No.	MEA ref. & date	Name of Course and Institute	Schedule	No. of Nominations recd.	Country	Officers participated
1.	Kat/Sac/237/1/2012 14.05.2012	Investigation under Prevention of Money Laundering Act and Forensic Act and Forensic Audit/Accounting Course at CBI Academy	04.06.2012 to 08.06.2012	08	Nepal	08
2.	E-IV/237/1/2012 18.05.2012	Senior Level Internal Security at ISA, CRPF, Mt. Abu	26.6.2012 to 03.07.2012	02	Bhutan	
3.	Kat/Sec/237/1/2012 18.05.2012	Cyber Crime (Incident Response Course) Level-I Course at CBI Academy	9-11 July, 2012	08	Nepal	08
4.	No.Kat/Sec/237/2/2012 dated 28 th May, 2012	Police Commando Instructor Course (PCIC) at NSG Trg Centre Manesar	July 02- Sept. 22, 2012	08	Nepal	08
5.	BSF vide endorsement dated 29.05.2012	Guard Dog Trg Srl No.17 at NTCD Tekanpur	02.07.2012 to 15.12.2012	05	Nepal	04

6.	addressed to BPR&D informed that Indian Embassy, Kathmandu	Infantry Patrol Dog Trg. Srl No.17 at NTCD Tekanpur	02.07.2012 to 15.12.2012	05	Nepal	05
7.	Nepal through fax letters has confirmed detailed travel programmes of	Search & Rescue Dog Trg. Srl No.23 NTCD Tekanpur	02.07.2012 to 15.12.2012	05	Nepal	05
8.	trainees to avail vacancies these five BSF Courses.	PC (Tac) Srl No.132 at TC&S Hazaribagh	16.07.2012 to 08.09.2012	05	Nepal	05
9.	However copies of fax messages have not been sent.	Drill Course Srl. No.108 STC BSF Bangalore	02.07.2012 to 08.09.2012	05	Nepal	05
10.	E-IV/237/1/2011 (Vol.II) 19.06.2012	Training of Trainer at SVP NPA Hyderabad	25.06.2012 to 21.07.2012	02	Bhutan	02
11.	Kat/Sec/237/1/2012 28.06.2012	Investigation of Economic Offences Course at CBI Academy	23.07.2012 to 27.07.2012	08	Nepal	08
12.	Kat/Sec/237/1/2012 22.05.2012	Operator Radio Line (ORL)-III Course at STS BSF Bangalore	02.07.2012 to 23.03.2013	05	Nepal	05
13.	Kat/Sec/237/2/2012 06.06.2012	Radio Mechanic Course at STS BSF New Delhi	02.07.2012 to 01.06.2013	05	Nepal	04

14.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 22.05.2012	Armourer Level- II Course at CSWT BSF Indore	23.07.2012 to 13.10.2012	05	Nepal	05
15.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 28.06.2012	Investigation of Bank Fraud Cases at CBI Academy	30.07.2012 to 03.08.2012	08	Nepal	08
16.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 13.07.2012	Weapons Handling Course at CSWT BSF Indore	20.08.2012 to 03.11.2012	10	Nepal	10
17.	Kat/Sec/237/2/20 12 dated 13.07.2012	MTO Course at CSMT BSF Takenpur	27.08.2012 to 03.11.2012	02	Nepal	02
18.	Kat/Sec/237/2/20 12 dated 17.07.2012	PT & UAC at BSF TC&S Hazaribagh	27.08.2012 to 10.11.2012	05	Nepal	04
19.	Kat/Sec/237/2/20 12 dated 17.07.2012	FE/Bomb Disposal Course at S FTC&S Hazaribagh	27.08.2012 to 10.11.2012	05	Nepal	05
20.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 25.07.2012	Advance Concepts in Cyber Crime Investigation and Cyber Forensics at CBI Academy	27.08.2012 to 31.08.2012	08	Nepal	08
21.	No.E- IV/237/1/2012 dated 17.07.2012	PCIC Ser No.45 at NSG	04.02.2013 to 27.04.2013	05	Bhutan (Royal Bhutan	
22.		VIP Security Course (Ser. No.53) at NSG	25.02.2013 to 06.04.2013	05	Army/ Royal Body	
23.		BD (DD/CPO) at	04.04.2013	04	Guards)	

		NSG	to 13.04.2013			
24.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 21.08.2012	Investigation under PMLA and Forensic Audit/Accountin g Course at CBI Academy	17.09.2012 to 21.09.2012	08	Nepal	08
25.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 21.08.2012	Intelligence Collection and Discreet Course at CBI Academy	03.09.2012 to 07.09.2012	08	Nepal	08
26.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 21.08.2012	Investigation of Procurement and Contract Frauds Course at CBI Academy	10.09.2012 to 14.09.2012	08	Nepal	08
27.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 11 Dated 21.08.2012	Investigation Economic Offences at CDTS Kolkata.	03.09.2012 to 07.09.2012	10	Nepal	10
28.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 22.08.2012	Map Reading Standard-Ist at STC BSF Tekanpur	24.09.2012 to 03.11.2012	05	Nepal	05
29.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 22.08.2012	Out Rider Pilot Course at College of Traffic Management	10.09.2012 to 09.10.2012	05	Nepal	
30.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 04.09.2012	Investigation of Computer Science at CDTS, Chandigarh	08.10.2012 to 19.10.2012	10	Nepal	
31.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 04.09.2012	Explosive Detection Dog Training Course	01.10.2012 to 16.03.2013	02	Nepal	

		at NTCD – BSF Tekanpur				
32.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 04.09.2012	Narcotics Detection Dog Training Course at NTCD – BSF Tekanpur	01.10.2012 to 16.03.2012	02	Nepal	
33.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 04.09.2012	Dog Handling Course – NTCD BSF Tekanpur	01.10.2012 to 22.12.2012	05	Nepal	05
34.	Kat/Sec/237/2/20 12 dated 07.09.2012	Advance Band Course at STC BSF Bangalore	15.10.2012 to 16.03.2013	04	Nepal	04
35.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 11.09.2012	Investigation of Bank Fraud Cases Course at CBI Academy, Ghaziabad	08.10.2012 to 12.10.2013	08	Nepal	08
36.	No.Kat/Sec/237/ 1/2012 dated 25.09.2012	Police Commando Instructor Course (PCIC) at NSG Trg Centre Manesar	15.10.2012 to 05.01.2013	07	Nepal	07
37.	Copy of Sanction Order of MEA dated 26.09.2012	Traffic Management Course at IRTE's College of Traffic Management	04.06.2012 to 22.06.2012	19	Nepal	19
38.	-	Special VIP Security Capsule Course at NSG Training Centre Manesar	27.08.2012 to 16.09.2012	07	Bangla desh	07
39.	-	VIP Security Course at NSG Training Centre,	06.08.2012 to 15.09.2012	05	Nepal	05

		Manesar Gurgaon				
40.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 03.10.2012	VIP Security Course at NSG Training Centre, Manesar Gurgaon	29.10.2012 to 08.12.2012	05	Nepal	05
41.	Kat/Sec/237/2/20 12 dated 04.10.2012	Coy Commander (Tac) Course at TC&S BSF Hazaribagh	05.11.2012 to 29.12.2012	05	Nepal	05
42.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 04.10.2012	Scientific Interrogation Course at CDTS Kolkata	05.11.2012 to 09.11.2012 Reschedul ed from 11.03.2013 to 15.03.2013	10	Nepal	
43.	Kat/Sec/237/2/20 12 dated 08.10.2012	Platoon Commander (Tac) Course at TC & S, BSF Hazaribagh	05.11.2012 to 29.12.2012	05	Nepal	05
44.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 08.10.2012	Armourer Level- I Course at CSWT BSF Indore	12.11.2012 to 24.08.2013	05	Nepal	
45.	Copy of Sanction Order of MEA dated 11.10.2012	Road Traffic Safety Course at IRTE's College of Traffic Management	09.07.2012 to 07.08.2012	20	Nepal	20
46.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 15.10.2012	Investigation of Cyber Crime Level-II at CBI Academy	10.12.2012 to 14.12.2012	08	Nepal	

47.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 29.10.2012	Advanced Scientific Interrogation at CDTS Kolkata	24.12.2012 to 23.02.2012	05	Nepal	
48.	Kat/Sec/237/1/20 12 dated 05.11.2012	Scientific Interrogation Techniques Course at CBI Academy Ghaziabad	26.12.2012 to 28.12.2012	08	Nepal	
49.	Kat/Sec/237/2/20 12 dated 08.11.2012	Search & Rescue Dog Training Course at NTCD BSF Tekanpur	01.01.2013 to 15.06.2013	02	Nepal	
50.	Kat/Sec/237/2/20 12 dated 07.11.2012	Tracker Dog Training Course at NTCD BSF Tekanpur	01.01.2013 to 07.09.2013	02	Nepal	
51.	Bill received from BPR&D on 19.11.2012.	Course on Investigation of Terrorist Crimes & Post Blast Cases at CDTS Chandigarh	27.08.2012 to 07.09.2012	10	Nepal	10
52.	-	Course on Crime against Women and Children at CDTS Chandigarh	10.09.2012 to 14.09.2012	10	Nepal	10
53.	Kat/Sec/237/2/20 12 dated 14.11.2012	Fleet Management Course at CSMT BSF Tekanpur	21.01.2013 to 30.03.2013	03	Nepal	
54.	Kat/Sec/237/2/20 12 dated 14.11.2012	Field Engineering/Bo mb Disposal	11.02.2013 to 30.03.2013	05	Nepal	

		Course at TC&S BSF Hazaribagh				
55.	BSF's letter dated 21.11.2012	Veterinary Nursing Asstt. Course at NTCD BSF Tekanpur	01.01.2013 to 09.02.2013	05	Nepal	
56.		Pups Rearing & Management Course at NTCD BSF Tekanpur	01.01.2013 to 26.01.2013	05	Nepal	
57.	JII/237/02/2011- Pt.II dated 3.12.2012	Post Blast Study Course at NSG, Manesar	24.12.2012 to 12.01.2013	04	Afghan	
58.	-	Special VIP Security Capsule Course at NSG Training Centre Manesar	10.12.2012 to 30.12.2012	08	Bangla desh	08
			Total	366		266

Police Education & Training (CSDM)

4.319 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 integrated Online Visa Application system in 40 Indian Missions abroad in phase 2.	Integrated online visa application system under the IVFRT has been operationalized in 51 Indian Mission.
2.	Implementation of Module for online registration of Foreigners at 35 Foreigners Registration	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. The

	Offices (FROs).	Centralized FRO (C.FRO) module has been implemented at 13 FROs viz. Gurgaon, Faridabad Haridwar, Chandigarh, Shimla, Srinagar, Karwar, Ramnagar, Itanagar, Mohali, Nagpur, Port Blair, Pondicherry and FRRO Delhi.
3.	Introduction of Biometrics with two biometrics traits (finger print and facial) in 5 Indian Mission abroad.	(i) The biometrics enrolment software has been installed and is under testing at HCI London, ROI Almaty, HCI Islamabad, Eol Reykjavik and HCI Kuala Lumpur. (ii) NIC has developed 1:1 verification software (iii) ECIL has been engaged by NIC for development of 1: N verification software.
4.	VPN connectivity for 40 new Indian Missions/Posts.	Activity completed.
5.	Procurement & installation of 417 PRMs i.e. replacement of six years old PRMs (352) and new PRMs for new/additional counters (65).	The empanelment of vendors has been finalized by NIC and purchase order for the same has been issued in the 2 nd week of January, 2013. Delivery to be completed by 28.02.2013.
6.	Installation of scanning system at 16 ICPs.	The work has been outsourced. Therefore, this activity may be dropped.
7.	Clearance of Data Entry of backlog D/E Cards.	Clearance of data entry of backlog D/E cards at Delhi has been started by an outsourced agency appointed by NIC. Over 1.63 crore D/E cards have been scanned and data entry of over 90 lakh cards has been completed.
8.	Installation of CCTV System at 6 new airports & Registration at 6 FRROs.	The SFC proposal is being finalized in consultation with Bol.

All these measures are expected to result in better facilitation to legitimate foreign travellers to India, apart from strengthening 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 2012-2013; Revised Estimates 2012-13 and Budget Estimates 2013-14 of the Ten Grants handled by MHA are as follows:-

REVENUE

(` in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2012-2013			REVISED ESTIMATES 2012-2013			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2013-2014		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
53- Ministry of Home Affairs	2135.66	789.70	2925.36	1470.36	715.28	2185.64	1358.31	750.20	2108.51
54- Cabinet	0.00	602.79	602.79	0.00	640.65	640.65	0.00	403.00	403.00
55- Police	1199.85	36090.97	37290.82	312.03	36989.62	37301.65	1746.30	41410.63	43156.63
56-Other Expdtr. of MHA	315.00	1410.56	1725.56	150.00	1414.68	1564.68	467.00	1502.14	1969.14
57-Transfer to UTs.	1640.89	514.00	2154.89	1399.63	517.50	1917.13	1747.79	515.00	2262.79
Total Revenue (Grant No 53-57)	5291.40	39408.02	44699.42	3332.02	40277.73	43609.75	5319.40	44580.97	49900.37
96 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	981.03	1263.26	2244.29	1045.67	1227.99	2273.66	1211.99	1311.88	2523.87
97 – Chandigarh	377.18	1993.24	2370.42	323.16	2248.99	2572.15	407.70	2349.50	2757.20
98 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	359.10	102.98	462.08	335.10	105.08	440.18	428.38	119.47	547.85
99 – Daman & Diu	218.48	112.53	331.01	200.86	115.33	316.19	263.92	126.24	390.16
100 – Lakshadweep	145.32	402.50	547.82	135.69	449.44	585.13	196.08	487.61	683.69
Total Revenue (Grant No.96-100)	2081.11	3874.51	5955.62	2040.48	4146.83	6187.31	2508.07	4394.70	6902.77
Total – 10 Grants	7372.51	43282.53	50655.04	5372.50	44424.56	49797.06	7827.47	48975.67	56803.14

(Revenue)									
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CAPITAL

(` in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2012-2013			REVISED ESTIMATES 2012-2013			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2013-2014		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
53-Ministry of Home Affairs	3.35	45.99	49.34	7.64	45.95	53.59	2.67	62.68	65.35
54-Cabinet	0.00	139.08	139.08	0.00	156.48	156.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
55-Police	6846.14	2495.29	9341.43	4887.97	1549.56	6437.53	6914.72	2193.16	9107.88
56-Other expenditure of MHA	0.00	147.72	147.72	0.00	93.64	93.64	11.00	85.03	96.03
57-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 53-57)	6849.49	2900.08	9749.57	4895.61	1917.63	6813.24	6928.39	2412.87	9341.26
96 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720.40	13.35	733.75	457.39	13.35	470.74	650.50	13.72	664.22
97 – Chandigarh	360.05	-188.46	171.59	296.84	-177.10	119.74	468.35	-156.18	312.17
98 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	248.58	3.58	252.16	229.60	3.58	233.18	244.00	2.81	246.81
99 – Daman & Diu	349.77	0.67	350.44	224.14	0.67	224.81	366.13	0.67	366.80
100 – Lakshadweep	255.29	3.27	258.56	114.31	3.27	117.58	246.25	-2.50	243.75
Total Capital (Grant No. 96 -100)	1934.09	-167.59	1766.50	1322.28	-156.23	1166.05	1975.23	-141.48	1833.75
Total – 10 Grants (Capital)	8783.58	2732.49	11516.07	6217.89	1761.40	7979.29	8903.62	2271.39	11175.01
GRAND TOTAL 10 GRANTS (REVENUE + CAPITAL)	16156.09	46015.02	62171.11	11590.39	46185.96	57776.35	16731.09	51247.06	67978.15

Note: - The above estimates are net of recoveries.

5.2 Grant No. 54 - Cabinet, though included under Ministry of Home Affairs, is a Grant which is not directly 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. 57 -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. 53 – Ministry of Home Affairs**
2. **Grant No. 55 – Police**
3. **Grant No. 56 – Other Expenditure of MHA**

5.3 The actual expenditures of the last two years; BE/RE 2011-2012, 2012-13 and BE 2013-14 and percentage variations with reference to preceding years of these three Grants are as under:-

(` in crore)

Grant	Actuals 2010-2011	BE 2011-2012	RE 2011-2012	Actuals 2011-2012	Percentage variation w.r.t. preceding year (Actuals)	BE 2012-2013	RE 2012-2013	BE 2013-2014	Percentage variation w.r.t. preceding year (BE)
53-MHA	4202.19	4950.39	3284.10	3119.46	(-) 25.77%	2974.70	2239.23	812.88	(-) 72.67%
55-Police	33525.65	39659.99	40131.77	12688.53	(-) 62.15%	46632.25	43739.18	43604.77	(-) 6.49%
56-Other Exp. of MHA	1386.68	1744.86	1658.19	1929.57	39.15%	1873.28	1658.32	1587.43	(-) 15.26%

5.4 The graphs in the following pages depict budgetary allocation and its utilization in the preceding three years 2010-11; 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012) in respect of major schemes administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

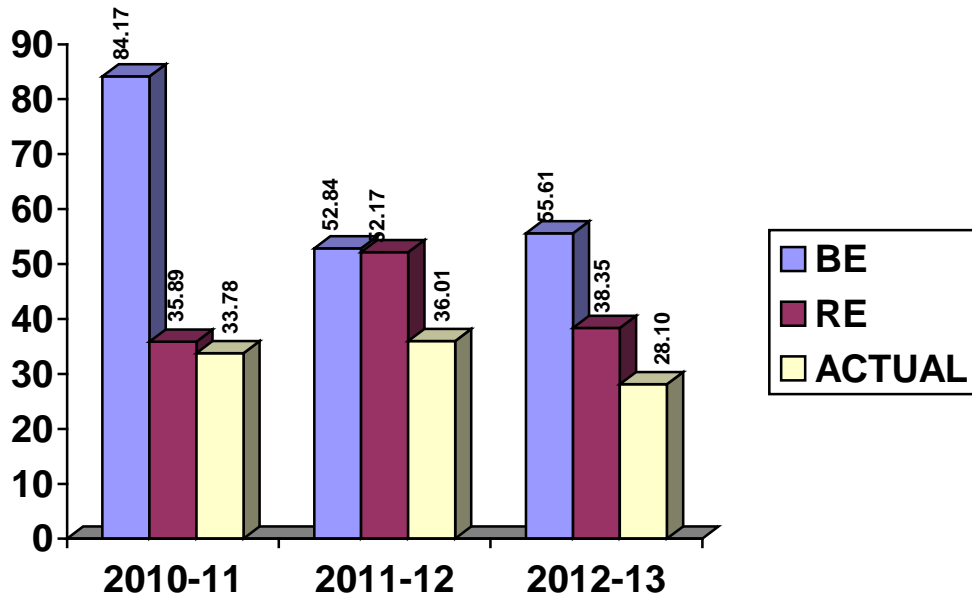
(in crore)

Demand No.		BE 2012-13			RE 2012-13			BE 2013-14		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
53- MHA	Revenue	2135.66	789.70	2925.36	1470.36	715.28	2185.64	1358.31	750.20	2108.51
	Capital	3.35	45.99	49.34	7.64	45.95	53.59	2.67	62.68	65.35
	Total	2139.01	835.69	2974.70	1478.00	761.23	2239.23	1360.98	812.88	2173.86
54- Cabinet	Revenue	0.00	602.79	602.79	0.00	640.65	640.65	0.00	403.00	403.00
	Capital	0.00	139.08	139.08	0.00	156.48	156.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	741.87	741.87	0.00	797.13	797.13	0.00	403.00	403.00
55- Police	Revenue	1199.85	36090.97	37290.82	312.03	36989.62	37301.65	1746.30	41410.63	43156.93
	Capital	6846.14	2495.29	9341.43	4887.97	1549.56	6437.53	6914.72	2193.16	9107.88
	Total	8045.99	38586.26	46632.25	5200.00	38539.18	43739.18	8661.02	43603.79	52264.81
56- Other Expenditure of MHA	Revenue	315.00	1410.56	1725.56	150.00	1414.68	1564.68	467.00	1502.14	1969.14
	Capital	0.00	147.72	147.72	0.00	93.64	93.64	11.00	85.03	96.03
	Total	315.00	1558.28	1873.28	150.00	1508.32	1658.32	478.00	1587.17	2065.17
57- Transfer to UTs	Revenue	1640.89	514.00	2154.89	1399.63	517.50	1917.13	1747.79	515.00	2262.79
	Capital	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
	Total	1640.89	586.00	2226.89	1399.63	589.05	1989.13	1747.79	587.00	2334.79
Total Grant No.52-56	Revenue	5291.40	39408.02	44699.42	3332.02	40277.73	43609.75	5319.40	44580.97	49900.37
	Capital	6849.49	2900.08	9749.57	4895.61	1917.63	6813.24	6928.39	2412.87	9341.26
	Total	12140.89	42308.10	54448.99	8227.63	42195.36	50422.99	12247.79	46993.84	59241.63
96- Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Revenue	981.03	1263.26	2244.29	1045.67	1227.99	2273.66	1211.99	1311.88	2523.87
	Capital	720.40	13.35	733.75	457.39	13.35	470.74	650.50	13.72	664.22
	Total	1701.43	1276.61	2978.04	1503.06	1241.34	2744.40	1862.49	1325.60	3188.09
97- Chandigarh	Revenue	377.18	1993.24	2370.42	323.16	2248.99	2572.15	407.70	2349.50	2757.20
	Capital	360.05	-188.46	171.59	296.84	-177.10	119.74	468.35	-156.18	312.17
	Total	737.23	1804.78	2542.01	620.00	2071.89	2691.89	876.05	2193.32	3069.37
98- Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Revenue	359.10	102.98	462.08	335.10	105.08	440.18	428.38	119.47	547.85
	Capital	248.58	3.58	252.16	229.60	3.58	233.18	244.00	2.81	246.81
	Total	607.68	106.56	714.24	564.70	108.66	673.36	672.38	122.28	794.66
99- Daman & Diu	Revenue	218.48	112.53	331.01	200.86	115.33	316.19	263.92	126.24	390.16
	Capital	349.77	0.67	350.44	224.14	0.67	224.81	366.13	0.67	366.80
	Total	568.25	113.20	681.45	425.00	116.00	541.00	630.05	126.91	756.96
100- Lakshadweep	Revenue	145.32	402.50	547.82	135.69	449.44	585.13	196.08	487.61	683.69
	Capital	255.29	3.27	258.56	114.31	3.27	117.58	246.25	-2.50	243.75
	Total	400.61	405.77	806.38	250.00	452.71	702.71	442.33	485.11	927.44
Total Grant No. 96-100	Revenue	2081.11	3874.51	5955.62	2040.48	4146.83	6187.31	2508.07	4394.70	6902.77
	Capital	1934.09	-167.59	1766.50	1322.28	-156.23	1166.05	1975.23	-141.48	1833.75
	Total	4015.20	3706.92	7722.12	3362.76	3990.60	7353.36	4483.30	4253.22	8736.52
Total of 10 Grants	Revenue	7372.51	43282.53	50655.04	5372.50	44424.56	49797.06	7827.47	48975.67	56803.14
	Capital	8783.58	2732.49	11516.07	6217.89	1761.40	7979.29	8903.62	2271.39	11175.01
	Total	16156.09	46015.02	62171.11	11590.39	46185.96	57776.35	16731.09	51247.06	67978.15

**GRANT NO. 52 – MHA (Grant No. 53 during the year 2013-14)
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
DURING 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)

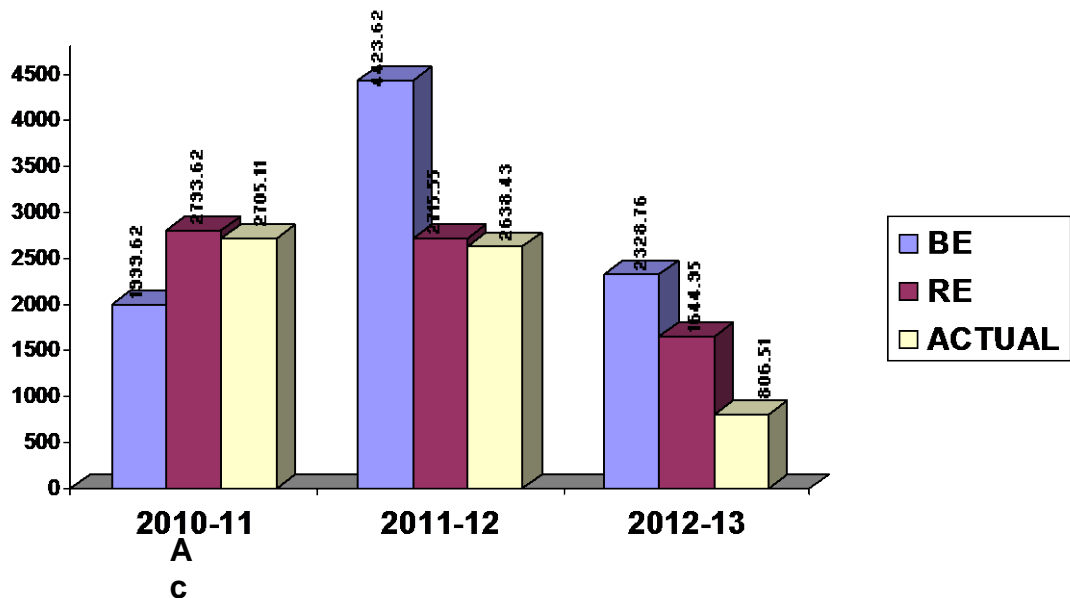


Actuals upto 31-12-2012 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 52 – MHA (Grant No. 53 during the year 2013-14)
SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA
DURING 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13**

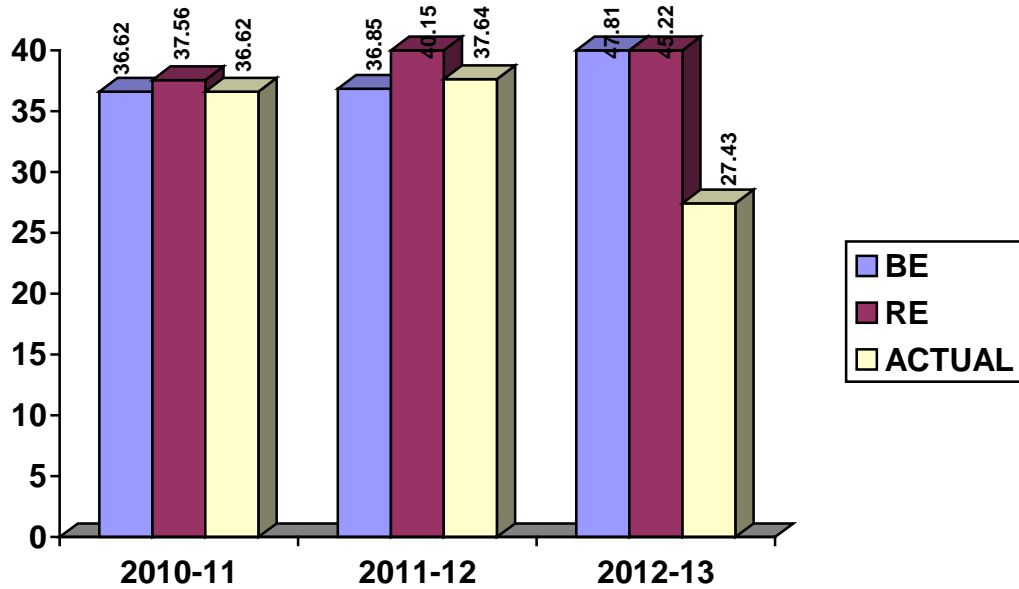
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)



Actuals upto 31-12-2012 (Provisional)
GRANT NO. 54 – POLICE (Grant No. 55 during the year 2013-14)
NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU
DURING 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)

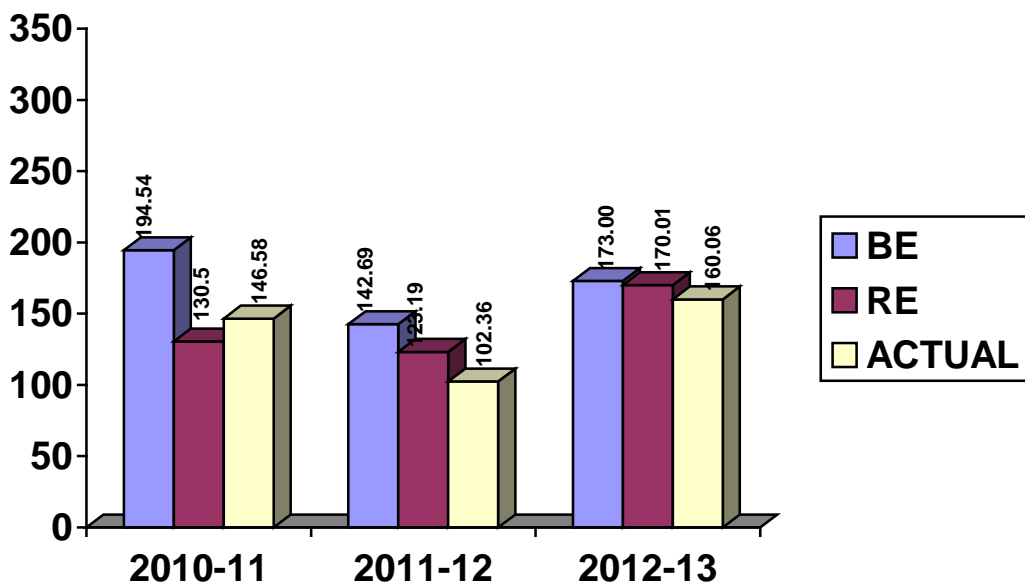


Actuals upto 31-12-2012 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 54 - POLICE (Grant No. 55 during the year 2013-14)
INDO - PAKISTAN BORDER WORKS
DURING 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

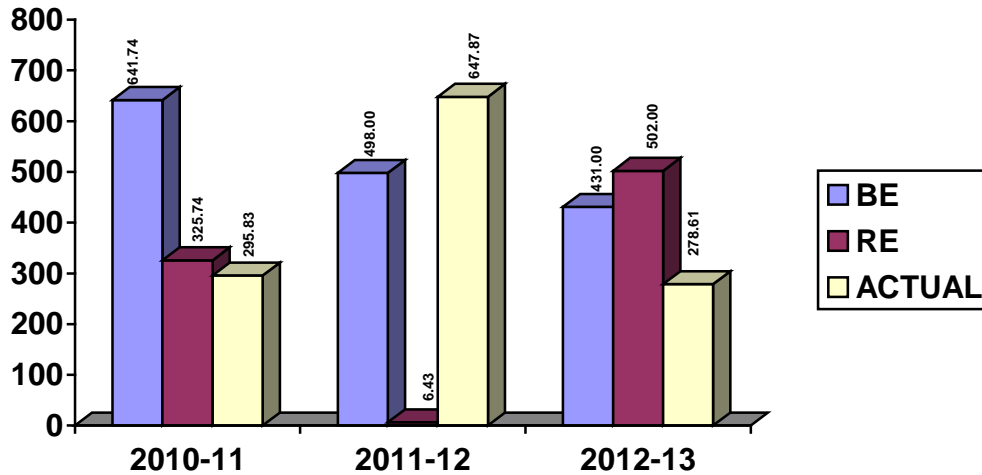
(` in crore)



Actuals upto 31-12-2012 (Provisional)
GRANT NO. 54 – POLICE (Grant No. 55 during the year 2013-14)
INDO - BANGLADESH BORDER (ROAD & FENCING) PROJECT
DURING 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)

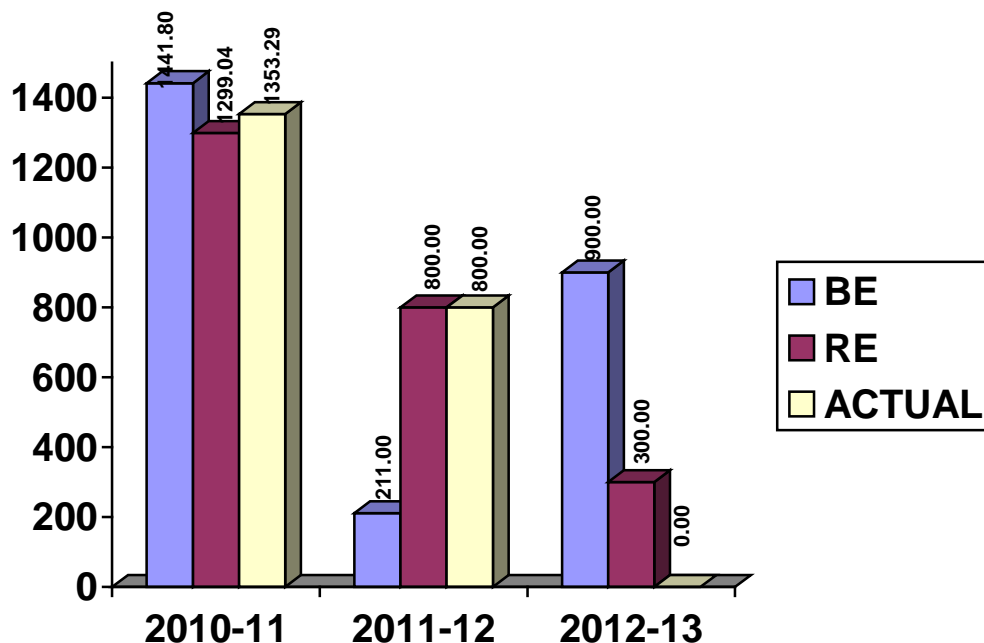


Actuals upto 31-12-2012 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 54 – POLICE (Grant No. 55 during the year 2013-14)
MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES
DURING 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)

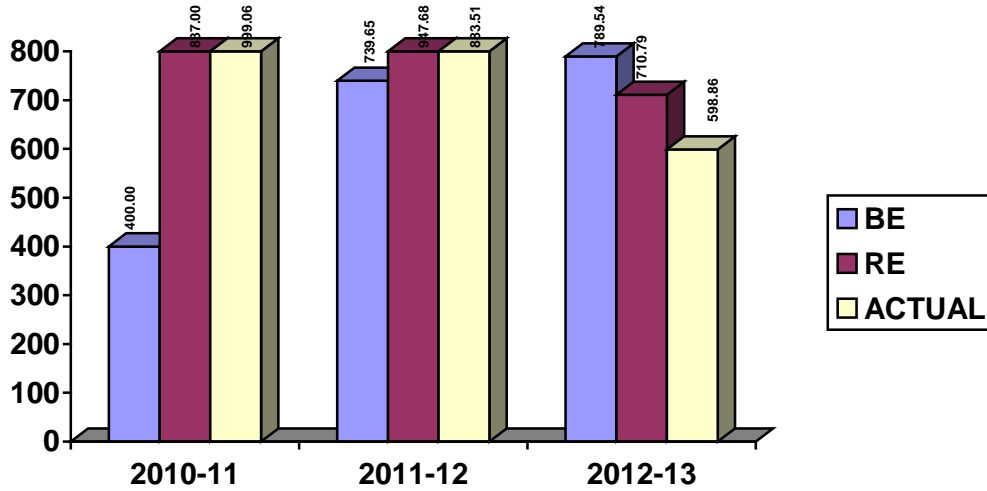


Actuals upto 31-12-2012 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 54 – POLICE (Grant No. 55 during the year 2013-14)
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES
DURING 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)



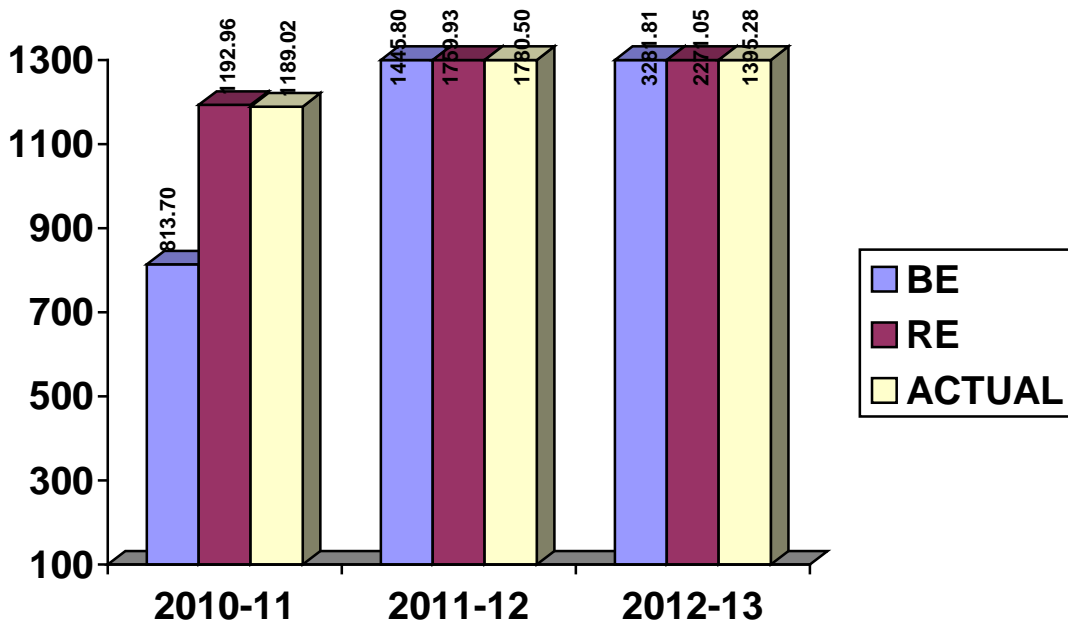
Actuals upto 31-12-2012 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 54 – POLICE (Grant No. 55 during the year 2013-14)
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES
DURING 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

OFFICE BUILDING

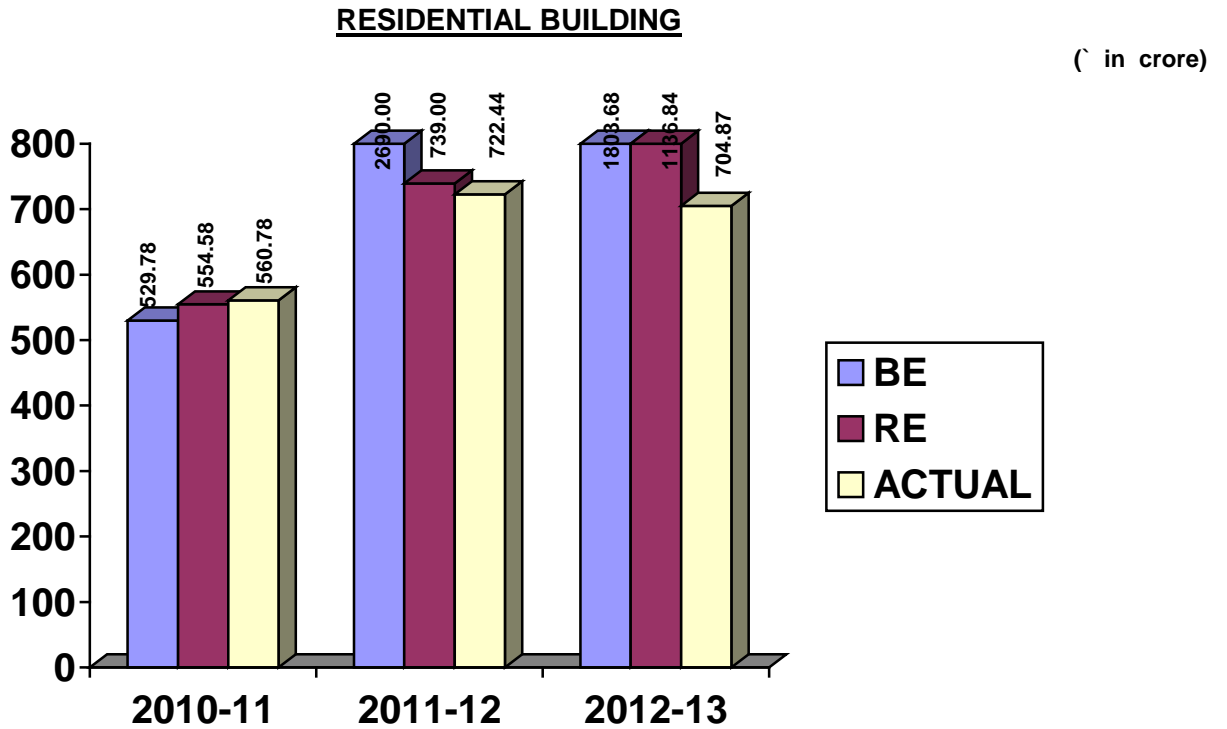
(` in crore)



Actuals upto 31-12-2012 (Provisional)

**GRANT No. 54 – POLICE (Grant No. 55 during the year 2013-14)
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES
DURING 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



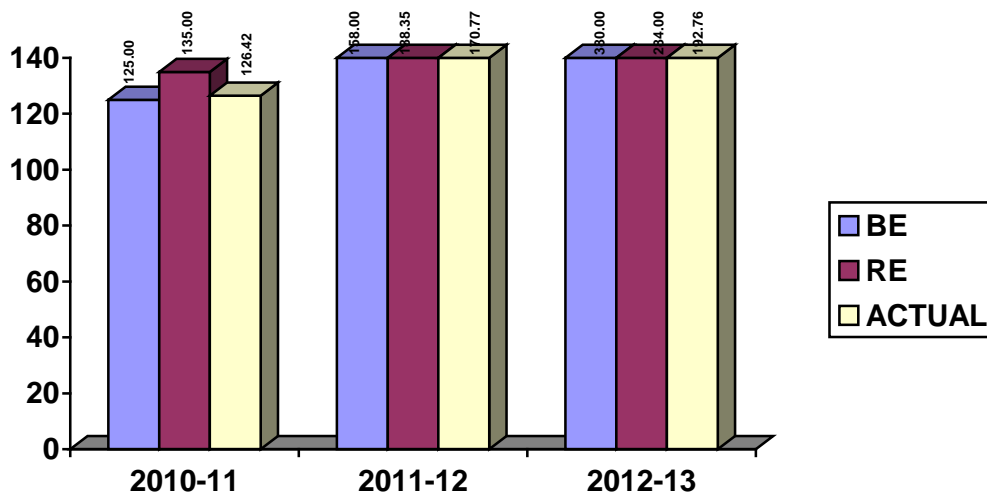
Actuals upto 31-12-2012 (Provisional)

**GRANT No. 54 – POLICE (Grant No. 55 during the year 2013-14)
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES
DURING 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

BORDER OUTPOST

(` in crore)

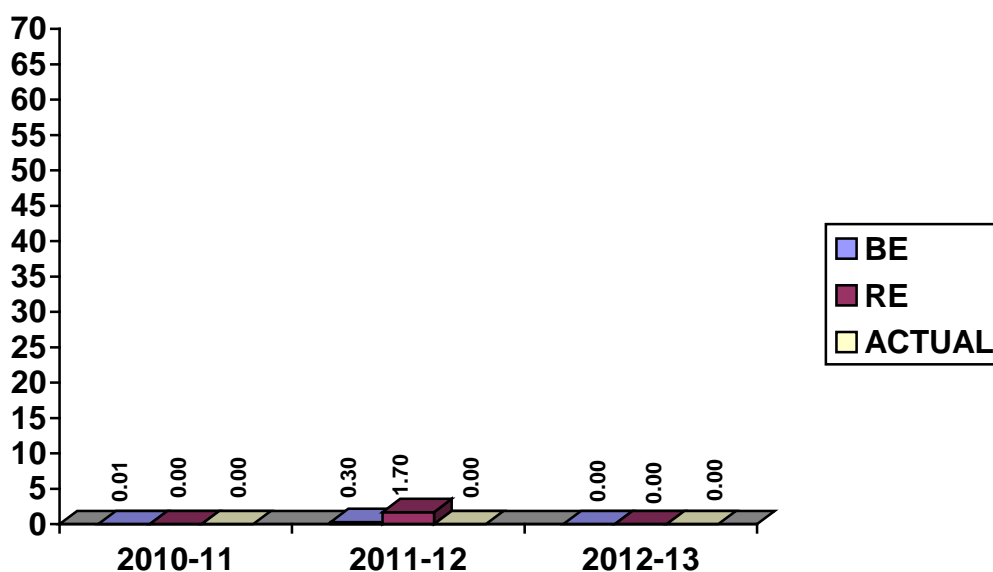


Actuals upto 31-12-2012 (Provisional)

**GRANT No. 55 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
(Grant No. 56 during the year 2013-14)
MODERNISATION OF PRISON ADMINISTRATION
DURING 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)

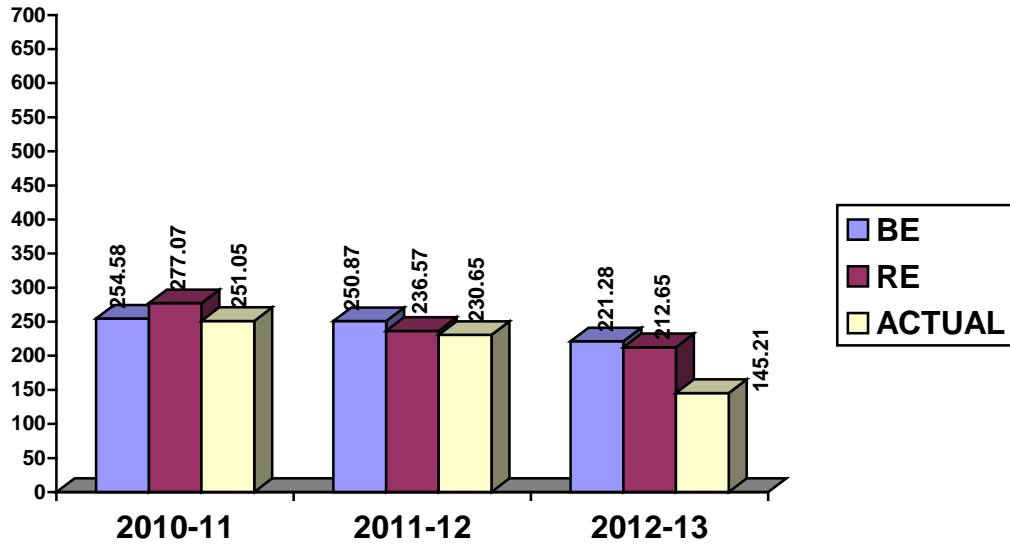


Actuals upto 31-12-2012 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 55 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA (Grant No. 56 during the year 2013-14)
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SCHEMES OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATES
DURING 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

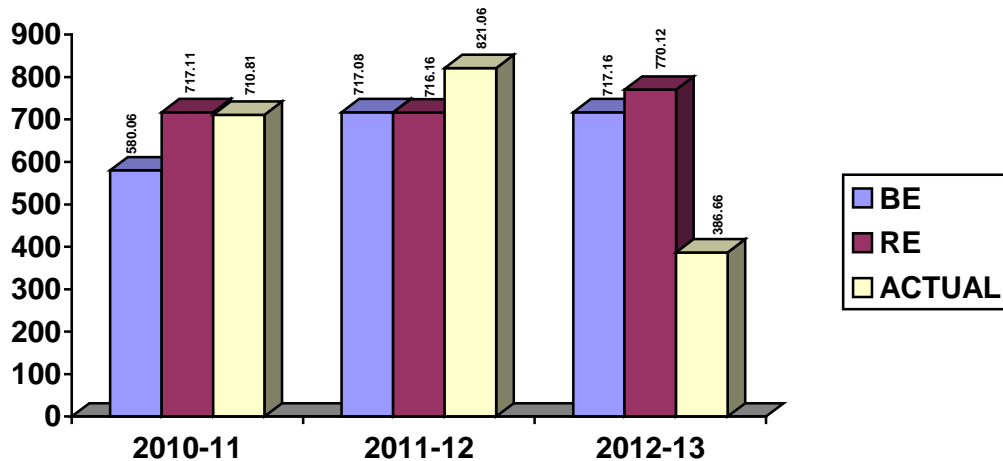
(` in crore)



Actuals upto 31-12-2012 (Provisional)
GRANT NO. 55 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA (Grant No. 56 during the year 2013-14)
SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN PENSION
DURING 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)

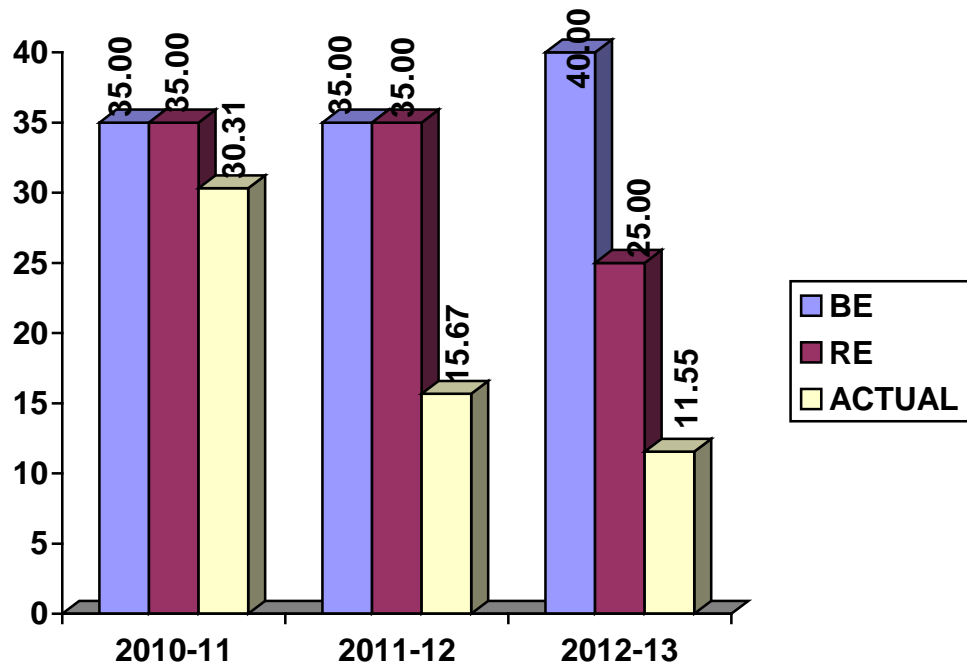


Actuals upto 31-12-2012 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 55 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA (Grant No. 56 during the year 2013-14)
FREE RAILWAY PASSES TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS
DURING 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(` in crore)



Actuals upto 31-12-2012 (Provisional)

Ministry of Home Affairs Police

Central Armed Police Forces Budgetary Provision Vs. Actual Expenditure from 2009-2010 to 2011-2012

(` In crore)

Deptt.	Trend for the year 2009-2010				Trend for the year 2010-2011				Trend for the year 2011-2012			
	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	6765.39	6909.00	6901.32	-7.68	5561.11	7135.91	7136.70	0.79	7624.93	8597.30	8587.31	-9.99
BSF	6292.18	6431.10	6429.97	-1.13	5273.33	6768.03	6698.46	-69.57	7368.79	7914.71	7896.52	-18.19
CISF	2637.79	2829.86	2829.53	-0.33	2232.18	3056.27	3052.79	-3.48	2909.77	3168.03	3204.89	36.86
ITBP	1481.18	1633.61	1632.78	-0.83	1430.11	1624.74	1617.88	-6.86	1797.89	1970.17	1937.02	-33.15
Delhi Police	2812.49	2806.16	2604.60	-201.56	2663.03	2930.25	2921.23	-9.02	3245.75	3328.02	3318.41	-9.61
NSG	276.80	308.45	305.02	-3.43	312.18	366.43	362.69	-3.74	422.96	472.30	465.24	-7.06
AR	2209.11	2326.97	2320.46	-6.51	1903.53	2387.89	2383.30	-4.59	2451.88	2683.20	2724.24	41.04
IB	657.10	779.63	757.60	-22.03	633.07	849.11	835.60	-13.51	909.92	914.53	857.14	-57.39
S.S.B.	1416.01	1359.29	1338.94	-20.35	1166.75	1419.44	1390.57	-28.87	1547.74	1708.09	1694.36	-13.73
TOTAL	24548.05	25384.07	25120.22	-263.85	21175.29	26538.07	26399.22	-138.85	28279.63	30756.35	30685.13	-71.22
CAPITAL												
CRPF	566.47	686.36	682.71	-3.65	551.76	724.31	729.40	5.09	1017.39	1083.59	1075.58	-8.01
BSF	819.36	924.17	937.62	13.45	510.10	799.28	663.20	-136.08	1332.31	905.37	845.16	-60.21
CISF	49.69	65.94	66.02	0.08	115.00	154.17	149.68	-4.49	288.00	192.50	177.84	-14.66
ITBP	227.35	224.82	253.46	28.64	273.99	260.08	246.00	-14.08	419.00	305.35	271.07	-34.28
Delhi Police	151.04	163.70	157.13	-6.57	175.50	119.74	108.96	-10.78	95.00	99.15	98.76	-0.39
NSG	132.60	135.80	120.31	-15.49	141.00	125.47	128.82	3.35	156.20	117.69	113.35	-4.34
AR	330.00	379.05	378.70	-0.35	329.00	344.86	347.64	2.78	881.00	475.60	483.77	8.17
IB	60.96	64.48	53.47	-11.01	45.00	57.09	55.68	-1.41	89.28	146.47	80.65	-65.82
S.S.B.	297.09	224.15	195.91	-28.24	290.79	270.69	247.76	-22.93	678.00	380.09	378.72	-1.37
TOTAL	2634.56	2868.47	2845.33	-23.14	2432.14	2855.69	2677.14	-178.55	4956.18	3705.81	3524.90	-180.91
GRAND TOTAL	27182.61	28252.54	27965.55	-286.99	23607.43	29393.76	29076.36	-317.40	33235.81	34462.16	34210.03	-252.13

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE FOR 2011-12

(in crore)

Grant No	B.E.	Suppl.	Total Grant	Expenditure upto 31 st March 2012	+ Excess - Saving	% of saving/ excess with reference to Total Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53 – MHA	4950.39	24.67	4975.06	3125.07	(-) 1849.99	(-) 37.19
55 – Police	40019.99	3262.86	43282.85	39922.25	(-) 3360.60	(-) 7.76
56- Other Exp. of MHA	1744.83	0.08	1744.91	1631.00	(-) 113.91	(-) 6.53
Total	46715.21	3287.61	50002.82	44678.32	(-) 5324.50	(-)10.65

**COMPARISON OF OBJECT HEADWISE EXPENDITURE GRANT NO. 53 - MHA; 55 - POLICE and 56 - OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA FOR THE YEAR
2010-11 TO 2012-13 (Upto 31st December, 2012)**

(` in crore)

	HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	MHA			POLICE			OTHER EXP OF MHA			TOTAL OF ALL GRANTS YEAR WISE		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Salary	2391.37	1419.72	265.52	20339.99	24364.82	22907.25	141.44	209.39	187.82	22872.80	25993.93	23360.59
2	Wages	9.57	0.63	0.26	10.83	22.92	18.18	0.01	0.00	0.00	20.41	23.55	18.44
3	Overtime	0.64	0.27	0.14	0.23	0.61	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.88	0.45
4	Pensionary charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	710.83	821.04	386.67	710.83	821.04	386.67
5	Rewards	1.22	0.00	0.00	7.47	11.95	7.56	0.10	0.14	0.12	8.79	12.09	7.68
6	Medical Treatment	11.47	4.92	3.31	131.04	158.09	127.12	1.97	2.04	1.64	144.48	165.05	132.07
7	Domestic Travel Expenses	77.17	14.93	8.21	922.59	975.97	706.70	7.67	8.59	7.19	1007.43	999.49	722.10
8	Foreign Travel Expenses	3.36	1.10	1.03	8.72	10.58	7.40	0.53	0.81	0.43	12.61	12.49	8.86
9	Office Expenses	795.56	999.42	613.03	417.79	587.44	407.77	6.82	8.29	6.47	1220.17	1595.15	1027.27
10	Rent, Rates & Taxes	19.60	24.64	22.35	18.83	37.88	25.80	0.00	0.05	0.27	38.43	62.57	48.42
11	Publication	77.49	12.65	2.81	8.40	8.97	6.49	0.65	0.17	0.35	86.54	21.79	9.65
12	BCTT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Other Adm. Expenses	6.07	5.01	2.93	15.71	24.19	12.54	1.45	2.08	1.24	23.23	31.28	16.71
14	Supplies & Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.05	14.06	7.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.05	14.06	7.26
15	Arms & Ammunitions	0.20	0.00	0.00	981.77	1571.31	807.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	981.97	1571.31	807.62
16	Cost of Ration	0.06	0.00	0.00	1378.00	1677.29	1614.38	8.66	14.41	13.05	1386.72	1691.70	1627.43
17	Petrol, Oil & Lubricant	1.39	3.27	1.86	301.87	435.99	280.07	1.63	2.49	2.16	304.89	441.75	284.09
18	Clothing & Tentage	0.00	0.00	0.00	339.15	441.26	255.65	0.93	3.97	7.56	340.08	445.23	263.21
19	Advt. & Publicity	66.95	90.90	26.54	39.08	37.75	28.48	17.12	22.99	8.03	123.15	151.64	63.05
20	Minor Works	34.87	6.74	2.70	255.61	329.74	185.88	0.74	0.78	0.33	291.22	337.26	188.91
21	Prof. Services	214.86	219.90	4.52	223.85	259.70	201.68	2.80	4.75	6.07	441.51	484.35	212.27
22	Grants-in-Aid	140.02	226.18	251.89	2765.85	2373.90	757.57	295.70	282.69	194.12	3201.57	2882.77	1203.58
23	GIA for creation for capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	210.00	91.88	69.85	69.85	78.00	69.85	279.85	169.88
24	Contributions	1.67	1.93	1.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.14	0.15	1.80	2.07	1.83
25	Subsidies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.99	59.18	16.51	44.99	59.18	16.51
26	Scholarship	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.43	0.22	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.81	0.45	0.23
27	Secret Service	56.21	0.00	0.00	38.05	106.15	77.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.26	106.15	77.10
28	Lump-Sum Provision	1.59	1.76	1.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	1.76	1.42
29	Other charges	186.75	52.83	20.08	1536.01	1338.29	539.01	56.75	50.45	27.62	1779.51	1441.57	586.71
30	Motor Vehicles	9.32	0.06	0.97	308.48	337.40	238.11	3.36	1.51	0.75	321.16	338.97	239.83
31	Mach. & Equipments	50.67	16.45	16.46	786.08	789.73	398.72	43.59	26.83	9.99	880.34	833.01	425.17
32	Major works	44.15	21.77	22.21	2990.80	3795.82	2998.28	26.69	25.14	30.98	3061.64	3842.73	3051.47
33	Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.18	13.18	0.00	13.18	13.18	0.00
34	Loans & Advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
35	Misc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	4202.23	3125.08	1269.92	33845.05	39922.24	32709.03	1457.60	1630.98	987.53	39504.88	44678.30	34966.48

Object head-wise statement of proposed/agreed BE 2013-14 in respect of Grant No.53-MHA, Grant No.55-Police and Grant No. 56-Other Expenditure of MHA						
Non-Plan				(Rs.in thousands)		
Object Head	MHA		Police		Other Expenditure of MHA	
	BE 2013-14 (Proposed)	BE 2013-14 (Agreed)	BE 2013-14 (Proposed)	BE 2013-14 (Agreed)	BE 2013-14 (Proposed)	BE 2013-14 (Agreed)
Salaries	4023210	3698700	335285000	312249800	3400000	2556900
Salaries(Charged)	0	0	5100	5100	0	0
Wages	4215	4215	385600	349800	110	110
Overtime Allowance	4345	4130	9300	9140	10	10
Rewards	0	0	151400	142200	2500	1500
Medical Treatment	63290	62942	2622700	2189700	30000	20000
Pensionary Charges	0	0	0	0	8000150	7170750
Domestic Travel Exp.	135583	131778	11255400	10055800	127000	113500
Foreign Travel Exp.	33405	33405	270400	310160	18000	18000
Office Expenses	378395	365585	7115800	5963700	160000	150000
Rent,Rate & Taxes	610940	420940	614900	612900	28000	10010
Publication	58545	58520	136500	135500	6600	6100
Other Admn.Expenses	83264	67860	366500	348200	33100	23100
Supplies & Material	0	0	167000	159500	10	10
Arms & Ammunition	0	0	17642600	12862200	200	200
Arms & Ammunition(M)	0	0	1544000	153600	0	0
Cost of Ration	0	0	25227700	20276900	250000	250000
P.O.L.	4500	4500	6077100	4863500	39070	35050
Clothing & Tentage(G)	0	0	9224500	4806700	0	0
Clothing & Tentage(M)	0	0	100000	50000	200100	200100
Adv. & Publicity	90600	90570	381100	360900	104500	93000
Minor Works	155450	155279	6515900	4514900	30000	30000
Prof. Services	430200	401440	8357000	2709600	42600	39600
Grants-in-aid-General	1842725	1714225	32355500	18435010	3184200	2869600
Grants-in-aid-for creation of Capital Assets	0	0	4100000	2600000	0	0
Contribution	23200	20000	0	0	1500	11500
Subsidies	0	0	0	50000	860000	764500
Scholarship & Stipends	0	0	11900	10400	150	150
Secret Service Expr.	0	0	1188000	1173500	0	0
Lump-sum Provision	21200	20100	0	0	0	2000
Other Charges(Voted)	213748	205698	23735500	17155700	643700	640210
Other Charges(Charged)	0	0	92300	93300		
Information Technology	79545	88213	6313800	1839890	22500	15500
Rectt. (Office Expenses)	0	0	450000	448700	0	0
Rectt.(Adv.& Pub.)	0	0	69600		0	0
Crech - Other charges			22000			
Motor Vehicles(Voted)	13600	13600	8632200	5254200	150000	100000
Motor Vehicles(Charged)	0	0	20000	20000	0	0
Motor Vehicles(Mod.)	0	0	858400	188400	100	100
Machinery & Equipment(M)	0	0	3721300	502500	100	100
Machinery & Equipment	67100	67100	11159000	7269200	500000	450000
Office Bldg(Voted)	0	0	0	238300	150000	150000
Office Bldg.(Charged)	0	0	0		0	0
Residential Bldg.	0	0	0	29000	150100	150100
Border Out Posts	0	0	0		0	0
Loans & Advances	0	0	50000	0	0	0
Major Works(IBB/IPB etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Works	1250000	500000	0	0	0	0
Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	9587060	8128800	526235000	438437900	18134300	15871700

**UTILISATION CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT
OF GRANTS/LOANS RELEASED UPTO 31ST March, 2011**

No. of UCs due in r/o grants released upto March, 2011	Amount involved (` in crore)	No. of UCs received	Amount involved in respect of UCs received (` in crore)	No. of UCs outstanding as on 31.12.2012	Amount involved on outstanding UCs (` in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
812	14123.68	480	12247.57	332	1876.17

UNSPENT BALANCES AS ON 31.12.2012
A. UNSPENT BALANCES WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS

(` in crore)

S. No.	Scheme	Amount
1.	Modernisation of Police Forces	529.04
2.	Scheme for Modernisation of Prisons	15.38
3.	Bodo Territorial Council	0.36
4.	Special Infrastructure Scheme in LWE affected States	203.81
5.	Scheme for construction/strengthening of Fortified Police Stations	264.23
6.	Ex-Graittia/cash for land deficiency to displaced from POK1947	23.21
7.	Grants-in-aid to State/UT Governments for Capacity Building, System Integrator and Project Management Consultancy under CCTNS Scheme	272.22
8.	Grant-in-aid to ATIs	0.20
9.	NPCBAERM/NPCBEERM	3.54
10.	Scheme for revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country	9.65
11.	Scheme for strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services	3.83
12.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)	1.69
13.	State Disaster Management Programme (SDMP)	2.86
14.	Assistance to the State Government for Establishment of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist School	5.45
15.	Additional Relief and Rehabilitation to the victims of communal riot of 2002 in Gujarat	1.79
16.	Additional relief to Bhagalpur riot victims	0.51
17.	Essay competition	0.03
18.	Census 2011	285.86
19.	National Population Register	721.67
20.	Development of infrastructure facilities in rural plots in West Bengal	31.00

B. UNSPENT BALANCES WITH IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES as on 31.12.12

(` in crore)

S. No.	Scheme	Agency	Amount
1.	Crime & Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)	National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), R.K.Puram, New Delhi	1.00
	TOTAL		1.00

CHAPTER – 6

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):

6.1 NDMA was constituted on 30 May 2005 by an executive order of the Government of India. Subsequently, the Disaster Management Act, was enacted on 23 December 2005 and the Authority was notified on 27 September 2006 under the provisions of the Act. As the 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 and 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 22 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. Details of Guidelines released and other important reports prepared by NDMA are given in Chapter I, under 'Policy Initiatives'

Awareness Campaigns:

6.4 NDMA has launched awareness campaigns to improve risk perception, preparedness and self reliance against various disasters 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 A number of multi-state mock exercises have been carried out.

Mitigation Projects:

6.6 National level Mitigation Projects relating to Earthquake, Information and Communication Network, Landslides and Floods etc. are under 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.

National Cyclone Risk Management Project (NCRMP), a World Bank aided project is currently under implementation in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

National School Safety Programme (NSSP) is currently under implementation.

National Disaster Response Force:

6.7 Some major disasters in India such as Bhopal chemical accident, 1984 (3,800 people died), Latur earthquake 1993 (22,000 people died), Odisha super cyclone, 1999 (7600 people died), Gujarat earthquake, 2001 (20,000 people died), Tsunami, 2004 (10,700 people died), Mumbai monsoon, 2005 (1000 people died) and absence of effective mechanism to tackle such disaster led Govt of India to think about an effective mechanism/ setup to deal with all types of disaster. Besides loss of human lives, properties worth crore of rupees have been destroyed/ lost due to the manmade and Natural Disasters in the past. This horrific loss of human beings and material led the Government of India to form Disaster Management Act-2005, published by Authority No. 64 New Delhi dated 26th December' 2005.

6.8 This Act provides for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Consequently, National Disaster Management Authority was formed in the year 2006 to supervise disasters in India. A multi skilled, highly professional "National **Disaster Response Force**" comprising of 08 Number of Bns (02 Bn each from BSF, CRPF, ITBP and CISF) were raised as per MHA order dated 19/01/2006 to tackle / mitigate all types of disaster. As on date NDRF is having a strength of 10 Bns each consisting of 1149 personnel. Union Cabinet has also approved the conversion/up-gradation of 02 Bns from SSB.

NDRF Tasks

- Deployment in case of impending disaster.
- Provide specialist response in case of disasters which covers
- NBC Disaster (Decontamination of the area and personnel).
- Removal of debris.
- Extrication of victims-live or dead.
- First medical response to victims.
- To extend moral support to victims.
- Assistance to civil authorities in distribution of relief material.
- Co-ordination with sister agencies.
- Providing assistance to foreign countries if asked.
- Capacity building.
- Imparting training to NDRF.
- Community awareness- Target groups- Villagers, School Children, NGOs, volunteers and state administration.

Training

6.09 Training plays an important role in increasing efficiency and expertise. NDRF personnel undergo variety of trainings where emphasis is being given on refreshing the skill acquired as well as to raise the expertise level coping up with the international standard.

National Emergency Communication Programme:

6.10 National Emergency Communication Programme has been launched during this year resulting into effective management of disaster related operations.

AMEX / Community Awareness Programme / Mock Drill:

6.11 In respective AOR to provide opportunity to the personnel to acquaint themselves and acquire knowledge about topography, demography, route, terrain and the availability of resources such as Medical support, water Points, earth

moving Equipments etc. It also provides opportunity to the Commanders to acquaint themselves with local inhabitants and liaise/ coordinate with the officials who invariably are the first responder or stake holders at the time of disaster. Further the team commanders of all 18 teams of Bn have been assigned particular area to collect information during Famex regarding important telephone numbers of the district, the resources available in the district, the pattern of disaster that normally occurs in the area etc. Till Sep'2012 **total 17, 09,887** number of people have been benefitted from these programmes.

6.12 NDRF is also conducting Community Awareness Programme in order to trained the locals about the precaution and preparation required to be done to save themselves from Natural and Manmade disasters like Flood, Earthquake, Land Slide, Cloud Burst, Cyclone, Avalanches etc. Till Sep'2012 **total 3, 57,225** number of people have been benefitted from these programmes.

6.13 NDRF is also conducting Mock drill to ensure proper coordination among various agencies in disaster situation. Mock drills are also organized by state government and various institutions/ NGOs with the help of NDRF and civilians are also part of such mock drills. **Till Sep'2012 total 253 mock exercises** have been conducted in the AOR of respective NDRF Bns with the participation of about **1,67,664 people**.

Operation :

6.14 Since its raising NDRF has conducted many operations and saved many precious life and retrieved dead bodies of victims. Some of the major operations of NDRF includes Kosi Flood in Bihar in 2008, AILA cyclone in May'2009, in WB, Train accident in Jhargram (WB) in May'2010, Chlorine leakage at Shiwadi, Mumbai (MH) in July'2010, Cloud Burst in Leh in 2010, Mayapuri Radiation, New Delhi in April 2010, Sikkim earthquake in 2011, Collapse of factory building in Jalandhar in 2012, Assam Flood in 2012 etc. NDRF has also responded during Tsunami followed by leakage of radiation from the nuclear reactor in Rifu Cho,

Japan in the last week of March'2011 . Details of some of the major operations conducted by NDRF from Jan-2012 is given below-

Cyclone Thane:

6.15 A very severe Cyclonic storm 'Thane' over southwest Bay of Bengal did not spare year 2011 from last blow of this year with cyclone. On 30th Dec, coastal regions of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry faced Strong winds around 130 to 140 km/ph with rain which caused extensive damage in Distt. Cuddalore(AP) and Pondicherry especially. Total 40 people died in TN and 07 in Pondicherry. 08 Teams of NDRF (07 from 04 Bn and 01 from 05 Bn) deployed in Dec/Jan 2011-12 with all 48 boats, flood rescue equipments, MFR, CSSR equipments and ASKA lights etc These teams warned people well in advance and could control mass causality by cyclone 'Thane'. After the cyclone passed then all teams helped administration in cleaning roads and restoration of electricity supply which was totally hampered.

Maligon, Guwahati Distt. Kamrup (Assam) :

6.16 On 03/02/2012 at about 0935 hrs information received from Safety Officer NF Railway, Maligaon, Guwahati Distt. Kamrup (Assam) regarding a passenger train accident in Railway station Mirza and Azara. Immediately two teams of NDRF from 01 Bn NDRF Guwahaty, consisting GOs-03, SOs-06, Ors- 52 total- 61 along with MFR/CSSR equipment left for incident site and reached at the site of incident at 030955 hrs. Both teams started rescue operation and evacuated **40 persons** from damaged and de-railed train coaches. Operation called off at 031330 hrs and both teams return back to respective location.

Fire Accident in Kamrup (Assam):

6.17 On 15/02/2012 at around 1610 hrs, a fire accident took place at R.B. Commercial Cotton Production Industry, Mirza in Kamrup, Assam. The information was provided by civilian. Accordingly one team of NDRF from 01 Bn NDRF located at Guwahati, Assam consisting SOs-05, Ors-40 Total-45 along with requisite rescue

equipment left for incident site and reached at the site at 151618 hrs. Team started rescue ops/ fire extinguishing work with the help of fire extinguisher and high pressure pump. NDRF team evacuated **06 injured** factory workers and successful in taking control over fire .

Boat Capsizes in Brahmaputra River, Distt. Dhubri (Assam):

6.18 A strong team of hundred plus NDRF rescuers, deep divers and rescue boats from 01 BN NDRF has taken the onerous task and are working continuously on the fourth day of the most unfortunate incident in which the ill fated ferry capsized on 30th April, 2012. The strong current of river Brahmaputra has swept the bodies of the drowned victims downstream, making the task herculean but the unrelenting efforts of the 1st NDRF rescuers could recover **19 dead** bodies on w.e.f. 30/04/2012 to 08/05/2012 and handed over to the aggrieved families.

Tank Road, Karol Bagh (Delhi):

6.19 On 31/03/2012, on requisition of Sh. Akash Mahapatra, Dy. Commissioner , Central Delhi regarding building collapsed at Tank Road, Karol Bag, Delhi. One team of 08 Bn NDRF consisting GO-01, SOs-03, Ors-34 Total-38 and 02 dogs mobilized for disaster site at 310640 hrs along with CSSR/ MFR equipment for incident site. NDRF team conducted search and rescue operation w.e.f. 31/03/2012 to 02/04/2012 and retrieved **03 dead bodies** from the debris.

Collapsed Structure at Jalandhar (Punjab):

6.20 On the requisition of the district administration, 02 teams of 07 Bn NDRF, Bathinda (Punjab) were deployed in Jalandhar (Punjab) on 16/04/2012, for search and rescue operations for victims trapped in the debris of a collapsed factory building. The NDRF teams carried out the operations day and night w.e.f. 16/04/2012 to 24/04/2012 and **successfully saved 12 precious lives and recovered 19 dead bodies.**

Flood in Assam in 2012 :

6.21 NDRF deployed its 16 teams from 01 Bn NDRF and 04 teams from 02 Bn NDRF alongwith 64 boats and other life saving equipment w.e.f. 25/06/2012 at Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Kamrup, Tinsukia, Sonitpur, Sivsagar, Rangia, Jorhat and Nagaon districts of Assam which were flooded due to heavy rains in June-July,2012. The Brahmaputra river was above the danger mark and the districts affected by the current wave of floods include Barpeta, Dhemaji, Jorhat, Golaghat, Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivsagar, Nagaon, Morigaon, Lakhimpur, Kokrajhar, Dhubri, Nalbari, Bongaigaon, Chirang, Baksa, Sonitpur, Udalguri, Goalpara, Cachar, Kamrup and Karimganj. NDRF carried out rescue and relief operations and evacuated thousands of marooned people to safe places, helped the state administration in distributing tones of relief material and gave medical treatment to flood affected people. The teams **evacuated 32207 flood** affected personnel in all and recovered **13 dead bodies**. They have also **distributed 1913 quintals of relief material to 15539 flood affected** families.

Amarnath Yatra :

6.22 02 teams of 07 Bn NDRF consisting GOs-02, SOs-06, ORs-85 Total- 83 along with Portable shelter-06 and other MFR/CSSR equipments deployed at Pahalgam / Chandanwadi / Shesnag and Zojipal (J&K) w.e.f. 25/06/2012 to 02/08/2012 for Famex and Amarnath Yatra. Team shifted **06 dead bodies** and **08 injured** victims from Pipsutop to Chandanbari, **84 persons** provided pre-hospital treatment and around **5200 yatris** provided other administrative help to **32 yattris** and pre hospital treatment to **one yatri**.

Sunderbani, Rajouri District (J&K):

6.23 On requisition of IG (Ops) Directorate General BSF, CGO complex Lodhi Road New Delhi (**Missing 01 GO & 01 Dvr BSF pers**) one team of 07 Bn NDRF consisting GO-01, SOs-02, Ors-27 Total-30 along with MFR/ CSSR equipment

deployed at Sunderbani, Rajouri district (J&K) w.e.f. 27/07/2012 to 28/07/2012 for search and rescue operation. Team retrieved **02 dead bodies**.

West Bengal:

6.24 04 teams of NDRF from 02 Bn NDRF Kolkata consisting GO-01,SOs-05,ORS-29,Total-35 alongwith 05 Boats and other life saving equipment, SOs-03,ORS-32,Total-35 alongwith 05 Boats and other flood rescue equipment deployed at Jalpaiguri, (North Bengal), Alipurdowar, District Jalpaiguri (NB) w.e.f. 15/07/2012 to 11/09/2012, **GO-01,SO-03,ORS-31,Total-35 along with boat-04 and other life saving equipments at Siliguri and SO-04,ORS-31,Total-35 along with boat-04 and other life saving equipments Siliguri districts w.e.f. 19/07/2012 to 29/08/2012**. Teams carried out rescue operation and evacuated **196 marooned villagers to safe place and distributed 03 qtl relief materials among 250 affected peoples** in the area of Chatrapara, Mainaguri.

Detection of Chemical Substance in Gang Nahar, P. S. Niwari, Modinagar, Ghaziabad (UP):

6.25 On dated 03/07/2012, on requisition of District Magistrate, distt-Ghaziabad regarding deployment of one NDRF team to inspect a dump of drums containing unidentified chemical substance near Gang nahar at P.S niwari, Modinagar, district Ghaziabad. Accordingly one team of NDRF from 08 Bn NDRF consisting of GO-01, SOs-04, Ors-35 total-40 along NBC equipments mobilized at incident site and disposed off the material. The team collected the sample which was detected as N-VINYLCARBAZOLE & PHENOZYBENZYL ALCOHOL as per analyses of DRDE Gwalior . Being a hazardous chemical, the same could have been fatal if water of Gang Nahar was poisoned with it.

Cracking of the Protective Wall of Pratapura Saroval at Pratapura Vadodara (Gujarat):

6.26 On getting information from District collector Vadodara on 13/08/12 at 1700 hrs regarding cracking of the protective wall of Pratapura Sarovar at Pratapura village and entering of water into nearby two villages. Accordingly two teams of NDRF from 06 BN consisting of GO-02, SOS-09, ORS-59 Total 70 along with with 04 Boat and life saving equipment mobilized at incident site. Team started rescue operation and rescued **300 villagers** of Vill Pratapura and Vidindra and shifted them from lowline area to safe place.

Bhojpur, Bihar:

6.27 On 10/09/2012, on requisition of ADM Bhojpur, Bihar regarding capsizing of a boat in river Son, district Bhojpur carrying about 35 pers, accordingly one team from 09 Bn NDRf consisting GO-01, SOs-07, Ors-20 total-28 alongwith 04 deep divers with 04 boats and other life saving equipment left for incident site. Team carried out SAR ops w.e.f. 10/09/2012 to 14/09/2012 and retrieved **13 dead bodies**.

Parliament House Deployment, Delhi:

6.28 One team of the 08 Bn NDRF was deployed at Parliament House, Delhi w.e.f. 20th July to 07th Sept.'12 to respond in case of any CBRN emergency during Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Sessions.

Collapsed Structure, Sahakar, Nagpur, Pune (Maharashtra):

6.29 On dated 24/09/2012 two team of 05 Bn NDRF consisting SOs-07, Ors-63 Total- 70 , Medical team MO-01, SOs-02, Medical staff- ors-05 Total- 78 alongwith MFR/ CSSR equipment carried out SAR operation regarding collapse under construction 04 storey building at Sahakar, Nagpur, Pune (Maharashtra) . Team extricated **11 live and 10 dead bodies** of victims.

Cloud Burst:

6.30 One team of 08 Bn NDRF deployed in district Rudrapryag, Uttrakhand in the month of Sep/October,2012 in connection with cloud burst conducted search operation and retrieved **09 dead bodies**

Deployment During Brahmotsavam:

6.31 One team was deployed at Tirumala during Brahmotsavam w.e.f. 13/10/2012 to 23/10/2012 for providing assistance during the large congregation of pilgrims. The team had utilized the services of our boats also in the lake where pilgrims came to take a dip. The task was well accomplished.

6.32 NDRF played a pivotal role in disaster management in the country. Besides that, teams of NDRF provided CBRN response during CWG-2010, Cricket World Cup-2011, MahaKumbh in Haridwar from Dec'2010 to April' 2011, Sabrimala Mela in 2010 & 2011, Amarnath Yatra in 2011 & 2012 etc .The emergency response as well as community capacity building programme conducted by NDRF has installed a sense of confidence in the countrymen regarding responsibility of Government machinery in providing quick response during disaster or disaster like situations.

Training Programmes

6.33 During the year 2012-13, NIDM proposed to conduct 83 face-to-face training courses and 16 web-based online courses. Till 31st October, 2012, NIDM had conducted 41 face-to-face training programmes which were attended by 1142 participants. Out of these 41 courses, 15 have been conducted in collaboration with Centres for Disaster Management in State ATIs and other training institutions. In addition to face-to-face programmes, Institute also conducted 8 web-based online courses till 31st October, 2012. Details of in campus and off campus programmes conducted by NIDM during 2012-13 till 24-01-2013, are at Annexure III and IV.

Satellite Based Programmes

6.34 NIDM conducted two Satellite based programmes in collaboration with Vigyan Prasar Delhi on 17th – 18th April, 2012 and 7th -8th June 2012. About 2500 participants attended these programmes.

Other Activities

6.35 Apart from training programmes, NIDM undertook few other activities during the period April 1 to 31st October, 2012. Details of these activities are as under:

Environment Day

6.36 NIDM observed "World Environment Day" on 5th June 2012 with the objective of generating awareness on safeguarding environment for disaster risk reduction.

6.37 Dr. Muzaffar Ahmed, Hon'ble Member, National Disaster Management Authority, was the Chief Guest of the function. Other guests who graced the occasion were Prof. V. K. Sharma, Hon'ble Vice-chairman of the Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority, Sri Prakash Mishra, Director General of the National Disaster Response Force, Dr. Leena Srivastava, Vice-chancellor of TERI University and many other dignitaries, officials & children.

6.38 The event was also an occasion of release of three publications of NIDM namely "Ecosystem Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction", "Environmental Extremes and Climate related Disasters & "Disaster Management, for school children".

6.39 Slogan & poem writing competition writing - Hindi & English were organized for school children at various schools and winners were given prizes by the Chief Guest in the programme.

Van Mahotsava

6.40 NIDM observed "Van Mahotsava" on 23rd July 2012 with the objective of sensitizing officials about its intricate linkages with forest and DRR leading towards environment sensitive DRR planning.

6.41 Sh. V. K. Duggal, Hon'ble Member, National Disaster Management Authority, graced the occasion as Chief Guest of the function. Sh. Mukul Goel, IG NDRF was also present. During the function two publications of NIDM got released namely "India Disaster Report 2011, & Directory of Institutions and Resource Persons in Disaster Management.

On this event Vriksharopan programme was also organized in which many saplings were planted by chief guest, other guest and faculty & staff members of NIDM & SDMC.

Hindi Day

6.42 NIDM observed "Hindi Day" at its campus on 14th September, 2012. Shri Vinod Agnihotri, Editor 'National Duniya' graced the occasion and shared his experiences during the programme.

Disaster Reduction Day

6.43 NDMA and NIDM observed the Disaster Reduction Day this year on 10th October 2012 at India International Centre which graced by Shri. T. Nanda Kumar, Hon'ble Member, Dr. Muzaffar Ahmed, Hon'ble Member, NDMA and Shri A.K. Mangotra, Secretary (BM), Ministry of Home Affairs. A special talk on the occasion was delivered by Shri. B.K. Sharma, former Principal, Ludlow Castle School, Delhi on Safe Schools: journey of Ludlow Castle School. A book on 'Safeguard of Environment for DRR by the Chief Guest was also be released on this occasion which is a compilation of poetries and slogans written by school students on disaster management and environmental conservation.

6.44 Also, on this occasion this year, NIDM had invited proposals from schools to develop their own “**School Safety Plans**”, with an objective to create awareness among students, teachers and other stakeholders about school safety. Out of the overwhelming response received from schools, 15 selected plans across the country were awarded.

Training Modules

6.45 NIDM has developed 11 training modules in-house and is in process of developing few more modules based on different aspects of disaster management. Modules developed by NIDM are District DM Plan, Village DM plan, Community Based DRR, Flood Risk Management, Psycho- social care, Gender issues in DM, Urban Risk Management, Earthquake Management, Needs of Children in Disasters, Post Disaster Damage & Needs Assessment (PDNA), GIS in DM, Chemical (Industrial) Disasters, Landslide Risk Management, DM for NDRF Officers and People with Disabilities in Disasters. Five of the 11 modules have been printed while others are ready to print.

6.46 Under Gol-UNDP DRR programme, 6 modules/guidelines have been developed by NIDM. These are Mainstreaming DRR in Development Sector, Mainstreaming DRR in Housing Sector, Mainstreaming DRR in Environmental Sector, Mainstreaming DRR in health sector, Mainstreaming DRR in Urban Sector and Post Disaster Long Term Recovery. These Modules and guidelines have been submitted to NDMA.

Annexure I**In-campus Training Programmes conducted by NIDM in 2011-2012**

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Date(s)	Faculty	No. of Participants
1.	Comprehensive Landslide Risk Management	4-8 Apr	Dr. Surya Parkash	15
2.	IRS: Basic & Intermediate	25-27 Apr	Shri Arun Sahdeo	14
3.	IRS: Operations Section Chief	28-29 Apr	Shri Arun Sahdeo	12
4.	Basic Course on Disaster Management for Civil Defence officers	9-13 May	Shri P K Pathak	18
5.	Mainstreaming DM for JS	19-20 May	Prof. Santosh Kumar Dr. Sushma Guleria	11
6.	Basic Course on Disaster Management for NDRF Commanders	20-24 June	Shri P K Pathak	23
7.	Comprehensive Landslide Risk Mitigation	27 June-1 July	Dr. Surya Parkash	30
8.	Basic/ Intermediate IRS Course	July 4-8, 2011	Shri Arun Sahdeo	9
9.	Application of Geo Informatics in Disaster Management	12-14 July	Ms. Sreeja Nair	11
10.	IRS: Integrated Planning Section Chief	18-22, July	Shri Arun Sahdeo	16
11.	Disaster & Disabilities	18-22 July	Dr. Sujata Satapathy	20
12.	Earthquake Risk Mitigation & Management	25-29 July	Dr. Amir Ali Khan	24
13.	IRS: Incident Commander	1-3 Aug	Shri Arun Sahdeo	15
14.	Climate-change & Flood Disaster Management	8-12 Aug	Dr. Anil K. Gupta Dr. A D Kaushik	39
15.	Urban Risk Management	5-9 Sept	Ms. Chandrani Bandyopadhyay	21
16.	Integrated Drought Risk Mitigation Management	12-16 Sept	Dr. Anil K. Gupta	22

17.	Prog. On Role of Police in DM	19-23 Sept.	Shri P K Pathak	19
18.	TOT on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management for African Officials	19-30 Sept	Prof. Santosh Kumar Shri Shekher Chaturvedi	22
19.	Gender & Disaster Management	26-30 Sept.	Dr. Ajinder Walia	16
20.	IRS: Simulation Exercise	12-14 Oct	Shri Arun Sahdeo	15
21.	Disaster Psycho social Care – NDRF	10-14 Oct	Dr. Sujata Satapathy	26
22.	Flood Risk Management & Mitigation	17-21 Oct.	Dr. KJ Anandha Kumar	25
23.	IRS: Area Command	3-4 Nov	Shri P K Pathak	12
24.	IRS: Logistic Section Chief	14-19 Nov	Shri Arun Sahdeo	11
25.	Prog. On DM for NCC and NSS officers	21-23 Nov	Shri P K Pathak	40
26.	Reproductive Health , Gender, (GBV) and Psychosocial Support in Disasters	21-24 Nov	Dr. Sujata Satapathy	13
27.	Applications of Geo Informatics in Disaster Management	21-25 Nov	Ms. Sreeja Nair	12
28.	Drought Mitigation & Management	28 Nov-2 Dec	Dr. KJ Anandha Kumar	7
29.	TOT on Blended Learning in Global Campus (GC-21) online platform with GIZ	5-7 Dec, 11	Dr. Anil K. Gupta Ms. Sreeja Nair	15
30.	Stampede Risk Reduction	8-9 Dec	Shri Shekher Chaturvedi	16
31.	International Training Programme on Ecosystem approach to Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) with PEDRR	12-15 Dec	Dr. Anil K. Gupta Ms. Sreeja Nair	19
32.	IRS: Advanced IRS	Dec 12-16, 2011	Shri Arun Sahdeo	12
33.	Gender & Disaster Management	19-23 Dec.	Dr. Ajinder Walia	5
34.	Early Warning	9-13 Jan	Shri Bishwanath Dash	33
35.	Need of Children in Disasters	30 Jan-3 Feb	Dr. Ajinder Walia	21
36.	Chemical (Industrial) Disaster Management	1-3 Feb	Dr. Anil K. Gupta	12
37.	Cultural Heritage Risk Management	6-10 Feb.	Ms. Chandrani Bandyopadhyay	7

38.	Stress Mgt for Disaster Responders (NDRF)	13-17 Feb	Dr. Sujata Satapathy	20
39.	Applications of Geoinformatics in DM	13-17 Feb	Ms. Sreeja Nair	15
40.	Prog. on DM for NYKS officers	27 Feb-2 Mar	Shri P K Pathak	21
41.	Disaster Management for Media & PIOs	29 Feb.-2 Mar.	Ms. Chandrani Bandyopadhyay	22
42.	Risk & Vulnerability Analysis	5-9 Mar	Dr. Surya Parkash	10
43.	Flood Risk Mitigation & Management	19-23 Mar	Dr. AD Kaushik	24
44.	Disaster Management for APPPA participants	23 Mar.	Prof. Santosh Kumar	38
45.	Prog. on Water & Sanitation during disasters	26-27 Mar	Dr. Anil K. Gupta	18
			Total	826

Annexure II**Off-campus Training Programmes conducted by NIDM in 2011-2012**

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Venue	Date(s)	Faculty	No. of Participants
1.	Flash Flood Risk Mitigation & Management	HIPA, HP	25-29 Apr	Dr. A D Kaushik Dr. KJ Anandha Kumar	23
2.	Disaster Mass Casualty Mgt.	BIPARD, Bihar	25-29 Apr	Dr. Sujata Satapathy Prof. Santosh Kumar	31
3.	Formulation of District Disaster Management Plan	SIRD Maharashtra	9-13 May	Shri Bishwanath Dash	21
4.	Forestry Sector Disaster Management (National Course)	FRI, Dehradun	16-20 May	Dr. Anil K. Gupta Dr. A D Kaushik	20
5.	CBDRM	DDUSIRD, UP	23-27 May	Shri Shekher Chaturvedi	20
6.	Flood Disaster Management	CWC, NWA	30 May to 3 June	Dr. K. J. Anandha Kumar	42
7.	Gender & Disaster Management	SIPARD, Tripura	6-10 June	Dr. Ajinder Walia	61
8.	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Disaster affected Areas	JKIMPA, J & K	13-17 June	Dr. Amir Ali Khan	23
9.	Industrial & Chemical Disasters	ATI, Karnataka	13-17 June	Dr. Anil K. Gupta Ms. Sreeja Nair	26
10.	DaLA	DMMC, Dehradun	27-29 June, 2011	Prof. Santosh Kumar Shri Arun Sahdeo Shri Shekher Chaturvedi	32
11.	Basics of Disaster Management of Police at PTS, Kishangarh	PTS, Kishangarh, Ajmer, Rajasthan	25-30 July 2011	Shri P. K. Pathak	28
12.	Cyclone Risk Mitigation & Management	MCRHRDI, AP	1-5 Aug	Shri Bishwanath Dash	48
13.	Comprehensive Landslide Risk Management	UAA, Uttarakhand	23-26 Aug	Dr. Surya Parkash	15

14.	Earthquake Risk mitigation and management	GBPIHED, Sikkim	5-9 Sept, 11	Prof. Chandan Ghosh	29
15.	Coastal Risk Management	GIDM, Gujarat	12-16 Sept	Dr. Sushma Guleria Shri Bishwanath Dash	37
16.	Disaster Database Management (Blended Learning)	NOIDA	21-23 Sept	Ms. Sreeja Nair Dr. Anil K. Gupta	22
17.	Cyclone Risk Mitigation & Management	MCR HRD, AP	26-30 Sept	Shri Bishwanath Dash	27
18.	Landslides Mitigation by Geosynthetic	HIPA, HP	31 Oct-4 Nov	Dr. Surya Parkash	29
19.	Formulation of District Disaster Management Plan	UPAAM, UP	31 Oct. – 4 Nov.	Shri Shekher Chaturvedi	39
20.	Formulation of DDMP	GAA, Odisha	21-25 Nov	Shri Bishwanath Dash	17
21.	Chemical (Industrial) Disaster Management	AIM, Chennai	28 Nov-2 Dec	Dr. Anil Gupta Ms. Sreeja Nair	16
22.	Disaster Management for Judicial Officers and Lawyers in collaboration with DDMA	Rohini Court, Delhi	17 Dec.	Shri P. K. Pathak	95
23.	Disaster Management for Judicial Officers and Lawyers in collaboration with DDMA	Rohini Court, Delhi	21 Dec.	Shri P. K. Pathak	85
24.	Post Disaster Damage and Needs Assessment	HIPA, Shimla	Dec 26-28, 2011	Prof. Santosh Kumar	32
25.	Climate Change and Drought Risk Management	DMI, Bhopal	2-6 Jan 2012	Dr. Anil K. Gupta Dr. Sushma Guleria	29
26.	Retrofitting of Structures – Technical and Managerial Issues	HIPA, Haryana	9-13 Jan	Prof. Chandan Ghosh	22
27.	Formulation of DDMP	CGAA, Chhattisgarh	16-20 Jan, 2011	Shri Shekher Chaturvedi Dr. Sushma Guleria	19
28.	Orientation Workshop on Disaster Management in collaboration with DDMA, Delhi	Jaypee Siddhartha Hotel, Delhi	20 Jan.	Dr. Amir Ali Khan	60

29.	Disaster Safe Hill Area Development	ATI, Mizoram	30 Jan – 3 Feb	Dr. Surya Parkash Prof. Chandan Ghosh	18
30.	Flood Risk Mitigation & Management	ATI West Bengal	6-10 Feb.	Dr. KJ Anandha Kumar Dr. AD Kaushik	16
31.	School Safety with MGSIPAP, ATI	Ludhiana, Punjab	6-10 Feb	Dr. Ajinder Walia	30
32.	SATCOM Prog. on Disaster Management	Vigyan Prasar, Delhi	7-8 Feb.	Dr. Surya Parkash	150
33.	Post Disaster Damage and Needs Assessment	HCMRIPA Jaipur	10 Feb.	Prof. Santosh Kumar	23
34.	International Training Workshop on Landslides	Gangtok, Sikkim	13-15 Feb.	Dr. Surya Parkash	96
35.	Orientation Workshop on Disaster Management in collaboration with DDMA, Delhi	MCD Civic Centre, Delhi	14 Feb.	Shri P. K. Pathak Dr. Amir Ali Khan	80
36.	Participatory Management of Earthquakes in collaboration with ATI Uttarakhand	Shanti Kunj, Haridwar	20-24 Feb	Prof. C Ghosh Dr. A D Kaushik	52
37.	Coastal Hazards and Disaster Management	SIRD, Tamil Nadu	22-24 Feb.	Dr. Anil K. Gupta Ms. Sreeja S. Nair	34
38.	Building Codes and Design for Disaster safe Built Environment	CGAA, Chhattisgarh	27 Feb-2 Mar	Prof. Chandan Ghosh	23
39.	Forest Fire Management	FRI Dehradun	27 th Feb. - 2 nd Mar.	Dr. Anil K Gupta Dr. AD Kaushik	21
40.	Regional ToT: Reproductive & Child Health in collaboration with UNFPA	YASHADA	28 Feb. – 2 Mar., 2012	Dr. Sujata Satapathy	14
41.	Flood Risk Mitigation and Management	DDUSIRD, UP	12-16 Mar.	Dr. KJ Anandha Kumar	21
42.	Cyclone Risk Mitigation & Management	ILDm, Kerala	14-16 Mar	Shri Bishwanath Dash	32
43.	Earthquake Risk Management	MATI, Meghalaya	26-30 Mar	Prof. Chandan Ghosh	85
44.	Tsunami Early Warning	MCRHRD Institute	28-29 Mar.	Mr. Bishwanath Dash	17
				Total	1660

Annexure III**In-campus Training Courses conducted by NIDM from April 1, 2012 – January 31, 2013**

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Date(s)	Faculty	No. of Participants
1.	Geo-informatics Applications in DM	2-4 April	Ms. Sreeja Nair	15
2.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings in Delhi by Rapid Visual Survey	24-27 April	Prof. C. Ghosh	68
3.	IRS: Basic & Intermediate	30 Apr-4 May	Arun Sahdeo	14
4.	ToT on School Safety for Teachers	7-11 May	Ritu Raj	29
5.	ToT on School Safety for School Management	14-18 May	Ritu Raj	31
6.	ToT on School Safety for Disaster Education Officers	21-25 May	Ajinder Walia	25
7.	ToT on School Safety for Teachers	28 May – 1 Jun	Ritu Raj	19
8.	ToT on School Safety for School Management	4-8 Jun	Ajinder Walia	20
9.	Disaster Preparedness for people with Disabilities	11-15 Jun	S. Chaturvedi Deepak K. Mishra	10
10.	ToT on School Safety for Disaster Education Officers	11-15 Jun	Ritu Raj	21
11.	Validation programme on customization of IRS modules	11-15 June	Arun Sahdeo	10
12.	ToT on School Safety for School Management	18-22 Jun	Ritu Raj	24
13.	Programme on Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs)	25-29 Jun	Arun Sahdeo	39
14.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings in Delhi by Rapid Visual Survey	27 – 29 Jun	Prof. C. Ghosh	57
15.	Road Accidents & its Safety	2-3 Jul	S. Chaturvedi	20
16.	Gender Sensitive Disaster Management	16-20 Jul	Ajinder Walia	27
17.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings in Delhi by Rapid Visual Survey	25-27 Jul	Prof. C. Ghosh	47

18.	IRS: Operations Section Chief Course	3-5 Sept	Arun Sahdeo	12
19.	Disaster Risk Reduction and Media	5-7 Sept.	C. Bandyopadhyay	22
20.	Prog. on DM for NCC and NSS officers	17-21 Sept	PK Pathak	14
21.	Needs for Children in Disasters	17-21 Sept	Dr. Ajinder Walia Deepak K. Mishra	21
22.	Climate Change & Drought Risk Management	24-28 Sept	Anil K. Gupta	22
23.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings in Delhi by Rapid Visual Survey	26-28 Sept.	C. Ghosh	51
24.	Mainstreaming DRR into Environment (Eco System Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction)	8-12 Oct	Anil K Gupta	19
25.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings in Delhi by Rapid Visual Survey	17-19 Oct.	C. Ghosh	38
26.	Civil Defence and Disaster Management	29 Oct-2 Nov	PK Pathak	15
27.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings in Delhi by Rapid Visual Survey	31 Oct. – 2 Nov.	C. Ghosh	69
28.	Disaster Psycho-social Care	5-9 Nov	Sushma Guleria Deepak K. Mishra	15
29.	Trg. Course on Disaster Management for SDMAs and DDMA's	3-7 Dec	C. Bandyopadhyay	48
30.	Orientation programme for 2 nd Year B-Tech (Civil Engineering) Students of Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology (GRIET), Hyderabad	4 Dec.	Chandan Ghosh	75
31.	IRS: Planning Section Chief Course	10-14 Dec.	Arun Sahdeo	9

32.	Orientation programme for participants attending a provincial training programme under the Indo Afghan Partnership for Strengthening Sub National Governance in Afghanistan at IIPA	13 Dec.	S. Chaturvedi	14
33.	Stress Management in Disasters: A caregiver's Module	7-11 Jan	S. Chaturvedi Deepak K. Mishra	27
34.	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management for officials of African Countries In collaboration with PP Div., MHA and SAF (MEA)	7-18 Jan.	Santosh Kumar S. Chaturvedi	19
Total				966

Annexure IV**Off-campus Training Courses conducted by NIDM from April 1, 2012-
January 31, 2013**

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Venue	Date(s)	Faculty	No. of Participants
1.	Regional ToT: Reproductive & Child Health in Humanitarian Action	MCRHRDI Hyd.	30 Apr-3 May	S. Satapathy	30
2.	Flood Disaster Management: Agenda for Action in collaboration with National Water Academy (NWA)	NWA Pune	30 Apr-4 May	KJ Anandha Kumar	34
3.	Earthquake Risk Evaluation & Management	Himachal Pradesh	7-11 May	C. Ghosh	26
4.	Regional ToT: Reproductive & Child Health in Humanitarian Action	AASC, Assam	8-11 May	S. Satapathy	15
5.	Managing Flood Disaster under Changing Climate	UPAAM	21-25 May	Anil K Gupta Dr. AD Kaushik	28
6.	Formulation of District Disaster Management Plan: Plan and Process	Chhattisgarh	18-22 Jun	S. Chaturvedi	34
7.	Flood Disaster Management	Gujarat	18-22 Jun	KJ Anandha Kumar A. D. Kaushik	25
8.	Legal Framework for Disaster Management	Orissa	2-4 Jul	Anil K. Gupta Sreeja Nair	16
9.	Disaster Health Care Management	Bihar	6-9 Aug.	Prof. Santosh Kumar	27
10.	Post Disaster Damage & Needs Assessment and Recovery Framework	Jharkhand	3-7 Sept.	Santosh Kumar	25
11.	Application of Geo Informatics in Disaster Management	Karnataka	3-7 Sept	Sreeja Nair	17

12.	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Disaster affected Areas	Sikkim	19-22 Sept.	C. Ghosh	20
13.	Formulation of Village DM Plan	HIPA, Himachal Pradesh	24-28 Sept.	Ajinder Walia Sushma Guleria	23
14.	Cyclone Risk Mitigation & Management	West Bengal	24-28 Sept	K. J. Anandha Kumar	21
15.	ToT on School Safety for School Management	MATI, Meghalaya	8-12 Oct.	S. Chaturvedi	42
16.	Landslide Hazard and Risk Management	Maharashtra	5-7 Nov	Surya Parkash	20
17.	Disaster Psycho-social Care	NIDM	5-9 Nov	Sushma Guleria Deepak K. Mishra	15
18.	Course on IRS	East Kannada District, Karnataka	5-9 Nov.	Arun Sahdeo	37
19.	Urban Risk Mitigation & Management	Meghalaya	19-23 Nov	C. Ghosh	24
20.	Forest Fire Risk Mitigation & Management	FRI Dehradun	26-30 Nov	AD Kaushik Anil K. Gupta	12
21.	Disaster Safe Hill Area Development	Uttarakhand	10-14 Dec	Surya Parkash	15
22.	Impact of Extreme Weather Events (Heat and Cold Wave)	DDUSIRD, UP	20-21 Dec.	S. Chaturvedi	34
23.	FFTP of Pilot Project on Capacity Building in Disaster Management of NDMA	Mehbubnagar Andhra Pradesh	26-27 Dec.	KJ Anandha Kumar	43
24.	Participatory Management of Urban Risks	DMMC, Dehradun	8-11 Jan.	C. Bandyopadhyay A. D. Kaushik	17
25.	Building codes and design	ATI-Raipur	14-18 Jan.	Chandan Ghosh	20
26.	Course on IRS	Gangtok Sikkim	16-20 Jan.	Arun Sahdeo	40
27.	Formulation of District Disaster Management Plan: Plan and Process	UPAAM, UP	21-23 Jan.	S. Chaturvedi	23

28.	Integrated Drought Risk Mitigation Management	SIRD Jharkhand	22-24 Jan.	KJ Anandha Kumar	17
29.	Prog. On IRS	YASHADA, Pune	28Jan-1 Feb	PK Pathak	23
30.	Role of Forestry Sector in Disaster Management	FRI Dehradun	28 Jan. – 1 Feb.	A. D. Kaushik Anil K. Gupta	11
Total					734

CHAPTER –7

FOLLOW UP ACTION AFTER PRESENTATION OF OUTCOME BUDGET

7.1 To monitor the financial progress during the course of the year, the Departmental Accounting Organisation (DAO) in Ministry of Home Affairs prepares the Monthly Expenditure Statement after the accounts are compiled. The organization also brings expenditure reports on a monthly basis to apprise the programme Divisions about the progress of expenditure. The reports cover all aspects of functioning of MHA and regular review of physical and financial progress is made. The reports serve as MIS (Management Information System) reports and help in evenly pacing the expenditure of the Ministry and ensuring effective utilisation of funds allocated.

7.2 The budgetary allocations made to different administrative divisions of MHA are linked with MIS and progress is monitored regularly. DAO under the Finance Division works closely with administrative divisions to work out budgetary estimates, revised estimates, supplementaries and re-appropriations. The DAO supports administrative divisions in achieving various programme objectives and acts as an interface with the Ministry of Finance. The DAO guides them to comply with the canons of good budgeting. The DAO assists good governance through alerts and advices to ensure that releases are phased evenly and rush of expenditure does not take place at the end of the financial year.

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 DAO, MHA releases financial data on 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, DAO, MHA places financial data relating to implementation of its programmes/schemes etc. in the wider domain.

7.6 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. The Internal Audit Organisation(IAO) 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 audits of various schemes such as Police Modernisation Scheme, Security Related Expenditure, Crime and

Criminal Tracking Network Systems for giving an independent and objective assurance, designed to add value and improve the operations of these schemes. IAO has also taken up the audit of Public Accounts of Government of Puducherry. 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.

7.7 To improve service delivery, the disbursement by the Pay and Accounts offices of this Ministry are mostly done through GEPG(Government Electronic Payment Gateway) facilitating a seamless and real-time transfer of funds. At present thirty four out of forty seven PAOs of this Ministry have migrated to the GEPG platform.

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 CCA (Chief Controller of Accounts), 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)
- IFA, Delhi Police

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 CAPFs.
 - Other PAOs(Pay & Accounts Offices)- 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.
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