



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

OUTCOME BUDGET

2015-2016

CONTENTS

Sl. No.		PAGES	
		From	To
	Preface	i	ii
	Executive Summary	iii	v
	<u>CHAPTER</u>		
1.	Introduction : Mandate, Vision, Goals, and Policy Framework	1	45
2.	Statement of Budget Estimate (SBE):	46	109
(i)	<i>Grant No.53 - Ministry of Home Affairs</i>	47	62
(ii)	<i>Grant No.55 - Police</i>	63	96
(iii)	<i>Grant No.56 - Other Expenditure of MHA</i>	97	109
3.	Reform Measures and Policy initiatives:	110	159
(i)	<i>Capital Infrastructure for Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)</i>	110	111
(ii)	<i>Freedom Fighters Pensions</i>	111	112
(iii)	<i>Registrar General of India</i>	113	116
(iv)	<i>Disaster Management</i>	116	144
(v)	<i>Gender Budgeting</i>	144	158
(vi)	<i>Expenditure Information System</i>	158	159
4.	Past Performance including Physical Performance of Schemes:	160	270
(i)	<i>Construction of Fencing, Floodlighting and Road along Borders</i>	160	166
(ii)	<i>Strengthening of Coastal Security</i>	167	168
(iii)	<i>Scheme for Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)</i>	168	173
(iv)	<i>Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF)</i>	174	177
(v)	<i>Scheme for Police Housing</i>	177	178
(vi)	<i>Delhi Police</i>	178	181
(vii)	<i>Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism Affected States</i>	181	187
(viii)	<i>Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons</i>	187	190
(ix)	<i>Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)</i>	190	197
(x)	<i>Department of Official Language</i>	198	211
(xi)	<i>Rehabilitation Schemes/Projects</i>	211	215
(xii)	<i>Police Network (POLNET)</i>	215	216
(xiii)	<i>National Disaster Management Programmes</i>	216	232
(xiv)	<i>Schemes under the Registrar General of India</i>	233	253
(xv)	<i>Centre Sector Schemes</i>	253	268
(xvi)	<i>Immigration Services.</i>	268	270

5.	Financial Review Covering Overall Trends Of Expenditure Vis-À-Vis Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates Alongwith Position Of Outstanding Utilization Certificates And Details Of Unspent Balances With State Governments And Implementing Agencies	271	287
6.	Review of Performance of Statutory and Autonomous Bodies	288	296
7.	Follow up action after presentation of Outcome Budget	297	306

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 2013-2014 and 2014-2015, and the targets set for the year 2015-2016.

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** Deals with follow up action after presentation of Outcome Budget.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There are ten Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Of these, three grants i.e. 53, 55 & 56 are directly related to MHA, five Grants (98, 99,100,101and102) 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).

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 2015 – 16		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
53 - MHA	705.00	865.00	1570.00
55 - Police	7371.98	54752.54	62124.52
56 -Other Expdr. of MHA	327.00	2237.59	2564.59
Grand Total	8403.98	57855.13	66259.11

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 contains a brief introductory note on functions of the Ministry along with its organizational set up and a list of major schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry. It highlights the Ministry's Mandate, Vision, Goals, Objectives and Policy Framework.

6. Chapter - 2 contains a tabular format which reflects the budgetary allocations provided for major schemes/activities comprised in the three Grants directly administered by Ministry of Home Affairs. The main objective is to establish a one to one correspondence between Budget Estimates and Outcome Budget. The details comprise of the financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected/budgeted outcomes.

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 such as (i) Provision of housing facilities for CAPF personnel working in far flung areas, (ii) the recent initiative of effective monitoring of disbursement of Central Samman Pension and setting up of a Pension Disbursement Monitoring Cell for Freedom Fighters, (iii) An ambitious project undertaken by the RGI for creation of the National Population Register (NPR) in the country, (iv) Database of medical institutions under the Civil Registration System (CRS), (v) NDRF's successful rescuing operations in J&K and other states, and (vi) various initiatives 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 and many more.

8. 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.

9. Chapter - 6 highlights the roles and responsibilities of statutory and autonomous bodies under the Ministry, viz. National Disaster Management Authority and National Institute of Disaster Management.

10. Finally, Chapter - 7 concludes with the follow-up action taken by the Ministry after presentation of the Outcome Budget of the Ministry last year.

11. 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. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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. 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.

CHAPTER –1

Mandate, Vision, Goals and Policy Framework

MANDATE:

1.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is primarily responsible for internal security, management of central armed police forces, border management, Centre-State relations, administration of Union Territories, disaster management, etc. 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. 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.

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 rehabilitation; etc.
- The Department of States, dealing with Centre-State relations, Inter-State relations, Union Territories and freedom fighters' pension; etc.

- 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;
- 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; and
- 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 range 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 Armed Police Forces (CAPFs);
- Modernizing the 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

Security Situation

1.6 The Government of India in tandem with the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, *inter-alia*, includes strengthening of border management; multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along International Border / Line of Control and near the ever changing infiltration routes; construction of border fencing; improved technology, weapons and equipments for Security Forces (SFs); improved intelligence and operational coordination; synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against terrorists within the State. The major elements of the strategy are:-

- (I) Proactively take suitable measures by all the SFs to safeguard the borders from cross-border terrorism and to contain militancy.
- (II) To ensure that the democratic process is sustained and primacy of civil administration is restored to effectively tackle the socio-economic problems being faced by the people on account of the effects of prolonged militancy in the State, and
- (III) To ensure a 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.

1.7 In 2014, the Internal Security situation in the state of Jammu & Kashmir has shown distinct signs of improvement over the previous years.

1.8 There is however some increase in terrorist violence and casualties of civilians in the year 2014 in comparison to last year, but, casualties of security forces personnel have decreased in comparison to last year. The year 2014 (Upto 31.12.2014) witnessed a 30.58% increase in the number of terrorist incidents and 86.66% increase in casualties of civilians in comparison to the year 2013. However, there is 11.32% decrease in Security Forces (SFs) fatalities in comparison to year 2013. During the year 2014, 64.18% more terrorists have been neutralized in comparison to the year 2013. In 2014 (Upto Nov.), infiltration has been decreased by 24.54% in comparison to the corresponding period in 2013 (Upto Nov.).

Developmental Efforts

Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP) 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 Project/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 ₹36461.54 crore. Expenditure incurred is ₹17, 885.97 crore.

1.10 The Project/Scheme envisaged in the Reconstruction Plan-2004 are implemented by the 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 by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of the aforesaid 67 Projects/Schemes, 35 Projects/Schemes have been completed. The projects 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 the remaining projects, 26 are at various stages of implementation.

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

1.11 The project 'Upgrading health facilities at Jammu Medical College to the level of AIIMS' has been completed.

1.12 Under the project for 'Electrification of all villages across the State', being implemented by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC), 3172 villages have been electrified and electricity connections to 69,079 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been provided. Out of 73 schemes, under the project 'Power transmission & distribution network strengthening' works in Jammu & Kashmir region, 52 schemes have been completed. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved Construction of 220KV Transmission system from Alusteng (Srinagar) to Leh (via Drass, Kargil and Khalsti 220/66kV substations) and 66 kV interconnection system for Drass, Kargil and Khalsti and Leh substations in J&K at a total estimated cost of ₹1,788.41 crore (at October, 2012 price level) with the completion schedule of 42 months from the date of release of first installment. In accordance with the CCEA decision, an MoU is being finalized between Government of India and Government of J&K. Hon'ble PM has laid the foundation stone of the project being implemented by Power Grid Corporation India Ltd. (PGCIL), in August, 2014.

1.13 The Mughal Road is complete except road safety work. 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.

Special Task Forces for Jammu & Ladakh regions

1.14 Two Special Task Forces for Jammu and Ladakh regions were constituted in October 2010 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning

Commission and Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission in order to examine the development needs of the Jammu and Ladakh regions with particular reference to deficiencies in infrastructure and make suitable recommendations. STFs gave their reports in February/ March 2011 recommending short-term projects for immediate implementation at a total cost of ₹498.00 crore and ₹416.00 crore for Jammu and Ladakh regions respectively. A provision of ₹250.00 crore, ₹300.00 crore and ₹140.00 crore was made for implementation of STF projects during the financial year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. The projects are being implemented by the State Government.

1.15 An allocation of ₹50.00 crore for Jammu and ₹25.00 crores for Leh and ₹25.00 crore for Kargil priority projects has been approved by Planning Commission in the State Plan for the year 2014-15. Work on most of the projects has started. An expenditure of ₹601.38 crore has been incurred since the inception on these projects till December, 2014.

Special Industry Initiative(SII J&K)

1.16 Based on the recommendations of the Expert Group constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, the Government of India launched the Scheme for Special Industry Initiative for Jammu & Kashmir in the nature of partnership between the corporate sector of India and Ministry of Home Affairs. The scheme is being implemented in PPP mode. Implementing agency is National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The programme aims at providing skill and enhancing employability of 40,000 unemployed youths of J&K who are graduates, post graduates and 3 year engineering diploma holders , over a period of 5 years.

1.17 The Project Approval Committee (PAC) has approved proposals of 63 Corporates to train more than 77,000 candidates in five years. Till now 12,939 candidates have been selected for training by Corporates, out of which 6,251 candidates have joined training. Training of 3,423 candidates have been completed and 2,255 of them have been offered jobs. At present 2,457

candidates are undergoing training. Other Corporate are in the process of selection of candidates and will commence training shortly.

1.18 Implementation of the scheme is being closely monitored through Project Approval Committee (PAC) meetings. NSDC is working in coordination with Govt. of J&K to make the scheme a success.

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

1.19 During 2011, against **3128** earmarked vacancies of Constables/GD for J&K in various CAPFs, 2999 candidates (779 candidates by SSC and 2220 candidates through Special Recruitment Rallies conducted by CAPFs) were selected from the State of J&K.

1.20 During 2012, against **3062** earmarked vacancies of Constables/GD in CAPFs and AR, 1227 candidates have been selected by SSC and 2114 candidates have been selected through recruitment rallies by CAPFs. So far 3341 candidates (which include unfilled vacancies for the year 2011 and surplus allotment made by SSC) have been selected against the vacancies of 2012. Besides, Recruitment rallies to fill up the 544 (522 backlog vacancies of ITBP for the year 2012 and 22 unfilled for the year 2013-14) vacancies have been advertised by ITBP for Special Recruitment Rallies at Leh & Kargil district of J&K State.

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. 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 Home Minister level every year to discuss security and Border Management related issues between the countries.

The significant outcomes achieved in the year 2014-15.

1.22 As a result of major initiatives taken by the Government and pursuant to the policy of talks, a number of militant outfits have come forward for peace dialogue in the North Eastern States seeking solution to their grievances. 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. Shri R. N. Ravi, Chairman, Joint Intelligence Committee has been appointed as Official Interlocutor and Government of India's representative for Naga peace talks. Similarly, Shri P.C. Halder is appointed as Government of India's Interlocutor for holding peace talks with United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) and National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB) in Assam and Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) in Meghalaya.

1.23 Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed on 24.9.2014 between the Government of India, the State Government of Meghalaya, the ANVC (Achik National Volunteer Council) and its break away group ANVC/B in New Delhi in presence of the Hon'ble Home Minister and Chief Minister of Meghalaya. The ANVC has dissolved itself in a disbanded ceremony held at Tura(Meghalaya) on 15.12.2014.

1.24 15th HS Level Talks and Joint Working Group meeting on security related issues between India and Bangladesh was held at Dhaka from 2nd-4th September, 2014 in which issues related to security, border management, repatriation of sentenced persons and fishermen, Joint Task Force on Fake Currency, holding regular meeting between DMs/DCs of border districts, mechanism for controlling human and drug trafficking, curbing the activities of cross-border movement etc. were discussed.

1.25 19th National Level Meeting (HS Level Talks) on security related issues between India and Myanmar was held at Yangon from 17th – 18th November, 2014. In the meeting, issues related to security & border management, dismantling of IIGs camps in Myanmar, repatriation of Myanmar fishermen lodged in A&N jails, mechanism for controlling drug trafficking and illegal smuggling of wild life parts etc. were discussed.

1.26 During the year 2013 and 2014, total 1605 Cadres of various militants groups operating in North Eastern States have surrendered alongwith 698 weapons/arms. State-wise summary of surrendered militants of North Eastern States is as follows:-

States	Extremists surrendered		Arms surrendered	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Arunachal Pradesh	02	07	02	-
Assam	92	102	72	43
Manipur	513	80	329	73
Meghalaya	10	733	03	151
Mizoram	-	03	-	0
Nagaland	01	-	-	0
Tripura	22	40	10	15
Total	640	965	416	282

LEFT WING EXTREMISM (LWE):

Introduction:

1.27 Several Left Wing Extremist outfits 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 marginalised sections like the tribals are bearing the brunt of this violence. Many well-meaning liberal intellectuals fall prey to Maoist propaganda without understanding the true nature of Maoist insurgency doctrine which glorifies violence and believes in annihilation of the so called class enemies. Since 2004, around 5000 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:

1.28 The Government's approach is to deal with the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in a holistic manner, in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities and public perception

management. 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 ten States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, 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; modernisation and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imburement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States; providing helicopters for anti-naxal operations, assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and 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 (now called Additional Central Assistance (ACA)) and various other development and infrastructure initiatives of Government of India.

IMPORTANT SCHEMES FOR LWE AFFECTED STATES:

Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme:

1.29 Under the SRE Scheme, the Central Government reimburses to the State Governments of 10 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 rehabilitation policy of the concerned State Government, community policing, security related infrastructure for village defence committees and publicity material. In the current financial year 2014-15 as on 31.12.2014, an amount of ₹207.08 crore has so far been released to the LWE affected States under the SRE Scheme.

1.30 The Left Wing Extremism 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 the Gram Sabhas.

Special Infrastructure Scheme:

1.31 The Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States (SIS) 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. The Scheme has been extended to the 12th Plan with an added objective of funding infrastructure, training, weaponry, equipment & vehicles for upgradation and filling critical

infrastructure gaps of Special Forces of the LWE affected States. During the 12th Plan Period, a total cost of ₹373.00 crore comprising ₹280.00 crore as Central Share and ₹93.00 crore as State Govt. Share on a 75 (Central): 25 (State) funding pattern has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 02.4.2013. The focus of funding is now on upgradation/critical gap filling for their Special Forces of the 4 worst affected States viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha with lesser quantum of funding for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. During the years 2013-14 (₹74.13 crore) and 2014-15 (₹48.00 crore, as on 31.12.2014), a total amount of ₹122.13 crore has been released to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Telangana.

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

1.32 The Government of India is administering a Scheme titled “Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal Violence” under which a financial assistance of ₹3.00 lakh is given for each death or permanent incapacitation (disability of 50% or above) to the affected family. The Scheme, initially for the civilian victims of terrorist/communal violence, has been extended to civilian victims of naxal violence with effect from 22.6.2009.

Integrated Action Plan/Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected districts:

1.33 The Planning Commission has been 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/contiguous Districts. The IAP was started from the year 2010-11. The allocation under IAP in the initial year was ₹2.00 crore per

district which was enhanced to ₹3.00 crore each during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13.

1.34 The IAP Scheme is being implemented during the 12th Five Year Plan period as “Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected districts” covering 88 districts including 76 LWE affected districts of 10 LWE affected States with allocation of ₹30.00 crore per district per year for each of the years 2013-14 and 2014-15. This fund will not be diverted from the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF).

1.35 As on 31.12.2014, a total amount of ₹9059.00 crore of Central Fund has been released under the IAP/ACA Scheme to the 88 districts covered under the Scheme. Total number of projects taken up under the Scheme is 151133, out of which 123548 have been completed as on 31.12.2014.

Road Requirement Plan for LWE areas:

1.36 The Road Requirement Plan (RRP) Phase-I is being implemented by the Ministry of Road, Transport & Highways since February, 2009 for improvement of road connectivity in 34 most LWE affected districts in 8 States viz. Telangana, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. RRP-I includes 5,477 km length of roads at cost of ₹7300.00 crore. As on 31.12.2014, out of the total approved length of 5477 kms, a total of 3299 kms have been completed and the total expenditure incurred is ₹4374.00 crore.

Scheme of Fortified Police Stations:

1.37 The Central Government is implementing a scheme to assist the State Governments in construction/strengthening of 400 fortified police stations @ ₹2.00 crore each in Left Wing Extremist affected districts on 80:20 basis (Central Share: State Share) over and above the existing allocations. So far, a

total amount of ₹542.16 crore of the Central Share has been released to the 10 LWE affected States under this Scheme. The physical progresses made by the State Governments are being monitored and funds are released accordingly. In the current financial year 2014-15, an amount of ₹52.51 crore has been released so far (as on 31.12.2014).

Civic Action Programme:

1.38 Under this scheme financial grants are sanctioned to CAPFs to undertake civic action programme in the LWE affected States. This is a successful scheme which aims to build bridges between the local population and security forces. An amount of ₹17.65 crore has so far (as on 31.12.2014) been released to the CAPFs deployed in the LWE affected States to carry out civic action programme in the affected areas.

Conclusion

1.39 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 be addressed, and 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 received a setback in the areas 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 away 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 four years i.e, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. The multi-

pronged efforts of the Government are slowly showing positive impact and results.

Counter – Terrorism:

1.40 The Government recognizes that the threat of terror has neither vanished nor receded and accordingly, various steps, commenced post 26/11/2008 are constantly being 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 not only front line terrorists, but perpetrators of terrorist acts, their masterminds and conspirators are also brought to justice. Apart from the arrests of major masterminds of Indian Mujahideen (IM), viz., Yasin Bhatkal, Assadullah Akhtar, Tehsin Akhtar @ Monu and Zia Ur Rehman @ Waqas during the previous years, the security forces also succeeded in the arrests of Abdul Subhan and Saeed Shaikh during this year. These arrests constitute a major breakthrough in the fight against the menace of terrorism and also demonstrate the resolve of the Government to bring to justice all those who have committed crime against the country.

1.41 The Government remains committed to disturb, disrupt and dismantle the funding of terrorism. In this regard, the Central Government has frozen 55 Bank accounts till date under the provisions of Section 51 (A) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (As amended in 2008).

1.42 The production or smuggling or circulation of high quality counterfeit Indian Currency has been termed as a “terrorist act”, under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2012. Certain security features to define high quality counterfeit Indian currency notes were also added in the Third Schedule of the Act. The security features to define high quality counterfeit Indian currency notes under the Third Schedule of the Unlawful

Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 have been modified to add additional security features.

The National Investigation Agency (NIA):

1.43 The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted under the NIA Act, 2008 as a Central Counter Law Enforcement Agency. The NIA is mandated to investigate and prosecute offences relating to terrorism which affect the sovereignty, security and integrity of India, security of State and friendly relations with foreign states and offences under the Acts enacted to implement international treaties, agreements, conventions and resolutions of the United Nations, its agencies and other international organizations and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. In pursuance of its mandate, the NIA collects, collates and analyses counter terrorism investigation and also shares inputs with the sister intelligence agencies and law enforcement units both at Central and State Government Levels. The headquarters of NIA is New Delhi and Branch Offices are located at Hyderabad, Guwahati, Mumbai, Lucknow, Kochi and Kolkata. The sanctioned strength of NIA is 816. For trials of cases registered by NIA, 38 NIA Special courts have been constituted/notified in 28 States and 7 UTs. Total 89 cases have been registered by the NIA till 31.12.2014, out of which in 63 cases, charge sheets have been filed. In 12 cases investigated and prosecuted by NIA, 29 accused have been convicted.

National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID):

1.44 The Government has set up NATGRID as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs with mandate to link data bases for making available actionable intelligence to user agencies to combat terrorism and internal security threats. NATGRID will automate the existing manual process for collation of intelligence information by connecting to over 80 providing organizations like Telecommunications, Banking, Airlines, etc. by providing information on terror suspicious activities, persons, organizations, their

transactions, associations and patterns to authorize law enforcement and intelligence agencies and shall enhance the counter terrorism capabilities of India. CCS, in its meeting held on 13.03.2014 has granted extension to NATGRID project till 30.06.2016 for Implementation of Foundation, Horizon I and some elements of Horizon II of the project. The land for construction of infrastructure has been allotted at Delhi and Bengaluru. NBCC has been nominated as the agency for carrying out the construction work.

Narcotics Control Bureau:

1.45 Mandate/Vision/Long Term Goal:- The mandate of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is to create a national response to the menace of drugs and greater coordination with agencies both at the national and state level as well as effective linkages with international bodies and similar agencies of other nations. NCB also endeavors to spread awareness regarding ill- effects of Narcotics drugs among the vulnerable sections. Endeavour for a drug free society through coordination and cooperation with all stakeholders is the vision of NCB. With this vision the long term goal is to make coordinated efforts with all the enforcement agencies in India which deal with NDPS Act for effective seizures, creating database of criminals. To have effective coordination with Countries (by signing MOU's) getting affected by the menace of drugs and with International agencies dealing with reduction and control of drugs.

1.46 NCB has been allotted ₹149.00 crore in the 12th Five year plan (2012-2017) for creation of assets for achieving the vision of the organization and during the financial year 2014-15, ₹25.00 crore has been allotted under plan for creating of assets. As on date, ₹24.21 crore have been spent in purchase of land at Banglore, Chandigarh(Mohali), Guwahati.

For the financial year 2014-15, ₹49.50 crore has been allotted Under Non Plan out of which till date ₹35.70 crore. have been spent.

1.47 Reform measures and policy initiatives: (1) NCB has developed an on line system called “Pre- Register” for registration of entities dealing in controlled substances. (2) The scheme of NCB for providing financial assistance to States/UTs to enhance their capabilities in combating trafficking and drug abuse has been extended by MHA for further plan period of 3 years with an estimated budget of ₹15.00 crore (3) NCB is providing computer based training to Central/State drug law enforcement agencies. NCB is spreading awareness for reducing abuse of drugs by various stages.

1.48 Past performance including physical performance of the scheme: In 2013, there were 236 cases of Narcotics Drugs seizures reported and 262 persons were arrested including 31 foreigners whereas in 2014 (up to October), 193 cases of Narcotics Drug seizures have been reported and 259 persons have been arrested including 33 foreigners.

Border Management:

1.49 In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other cross border criminal activities, Government has undertaken erection of fencing along with patrol roads, floodlighting and construction of Border Out Posts (BOPs), construction of roads, 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 90% of the feasible fencing works have been completed and the balance work, in feasible stretches, is in progress. Additional 509 Border Out Posts have been sanctioned on the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders (The construction activity of 111 BOPs has been completed and of another 119 BOPs is under way). Fencing work between boundary pillar No.79 to 81 at Moreh, Manipur along Indo-Myanmar border was under progress. As per the BRO's report fencing of 4 km has been completed as on date. In view of protest from locals, NGO, Political Parties and Government of Manipur against the fencing alleging that fencing is

being done deep inside Indian territory, fencing work has been suspended for the time being.

1.50 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 with an approximate length of 804.91 km, at an estimated cost of ₹1,937.00 crore. The scheme has been targeted to be completed by September, 2015. 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, 05 roads have been completed and construction work on 22 roads is in progress. As on 31.12.2014, formation cutting of 593 Km and surfacing work of 273 Km have been completed.

1.51 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. 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) at an estimated expenditure of ₹3853.00 crore. The construction work is scheduled to be completed over a period of five years starting from 01.04.2011.

1.52 The High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) has approved proposal for up-gradation/construction of 552.30 Km of road in Bihar. The work on the entire stretch has been awarded and construction of roads has commenced. Formation cutting upto 93.0 km have been done in the States.

1.53 The HLEC has also given approval to a proposal of Government of Uttarakhand for upgradation of Kakrali Gate-Thulighat road over a length of 12 km. Construction of road for this 12 km has been awarded to the contractor.

DPRs in respect of 123.47 Km, roads in Uttarakhand have been submitted to TC, CPWD for approval. Embankment work upto 05 Km has been done in the State , and 9 culverts out of 12 have been constructed.

1.54 As regards roads in UP, TC/HLEC has approved DPRs for 256.95 km of roads. For the balance roads, the DPRs for 274.25 Km have been submitted to TC, CPWD for evaluation. Construction work is in progress. Earth work upto 46.0 Km has been done in the State.

1.55 To improve the security environment along Indo-Nepal border, 31 battalions of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force.

1.56 14 battalions of SSB have been deployed along the Indo-Bhutan Border and 150 BOPs have been established. The Government of India has approved construction of 313 km road at a cost of ₹.1,259 crore in Assam along Indo-Bhutan border over a period of five years starting from 01.04.2011. HLEC has approved DPRs for 61.80 km of road. Government of Assam has been informed to bear/incur the cost on acquisition of land, etc. as applicable to all other State Governments.

1.57 On the Indo-Pakistan border, many of the BOPs located in the Rann of Kutch are in remote, inaccessible and unconnected areas. Hence, there is need for the construction of a road from Gadhuli to Santalpur to connect Kutch and Patan districts. The State Government of Gujarat has, therefore, proposed the construction of the road in consultation with the BSF. Subsequently, the Government has approved construction of 255 km road which includes upgradation of existing 123 km road and construction of new border roads measuring 132 km along the Indo-Pakistan border in the State of Gujarat. Gujarat Roads & Building Deptt. has completed 132 km of upgradation work so far. As regards constructions of 123 Km of new Border Road, in the same sector, the 26th HLEC (extended) in its meeting held on 26.03.2014 has approved the construction of new roads to the extent of

43.453 Km at an estimated cost of ₹138.46 crore. The construction agency i.e. Gujarat Roads and Building, has started construction works.

1.58 Good border management is necessary to address India's security concerns and towards This end, it is important to put in place systems which address security imperatives as well as facilitate trade and commerce. With a view to provide all facilities in a single complex, to facilitate and boost trade and commerce and to address security concerns along land borders, the Government has approved construction of 13 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) on India's borders 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 several ICPs have been started from 2010-11.

1.59 The ICP–Attari and ICP-Agartala have been commissioned on 13.4.2012 and 17.11.2013 respectively. The cargo complex at ICP Agartala has been inaugurated on 06.12.2014. ICP–Raxaul and ICP-Jogbani are expected to be operationalized in 1st & 2nd Quarter of FY.2015-16 respectively. The soft launching of the Cargo Terminal of ICP-Petrapole is expected by January, 2016.

1.60 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is being implemented in 367 border blocks of 104 districts covering 17 States. During the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-2008 to 2011-2012), an amount of ₹3544.22 crore has been provided to the State Governments. During the years 2012-13 & 2013-14, ₹990.00 crore, was released to the States each year. Allocation for the year 2014-15 is ₹990.00 crore (BE) & ₹800.00 crore. (RE) out of which ₹744.56 crore has been released to the States upto 31st December, 2014. The funds under BADP programme are provided to the States for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education,

health, agriculture and for other allied sectors, as approved by State Level Screening Committee chaired by the Chief Secretaries of the States.

Coastal Security:

1.61 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 coast 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 named as Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme has been formulated and approved for implementation from 1st April, 2011. Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme is under implementation w.e.f 1st April, 2011 for a period of 5 years with an outlay of ₹1580 crore. Under the 2nd Phase, the Coastal States/UTs will be provided with 131 Marine Police Stations, 60 jetties, 10 Marine operation Centres, 150 boats (12 Tons), 10 boats (5 Tons), 20 (19 mtrs.) boats, 35 RIBs (Rigid Inflatable Boats), 10 large Vessels (For Andaman & Nicobar Islands), 131 Four Wheelers and 242 motorcycles.

1.62 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 the other concerned Ministries in close coordination with MHA.

1.63 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 meeting held on September 4, 2009, January 22, 2010, May 14, 2010, November 23, 2010 , July 29, 2011 , June 22, 2012 , November 30, 2012, September 6, 2013 and July 3, 2014. The Steering Committee constituted in MHA for review of coastal security under the Chairmanship of Secretary(BM) held its meeting on 26.9.2013 & 07.03.2014 and reviewed the implementation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme.

Communal Harmony:

1.64 Communal harmony is pre-requisite and fundamental to the integrity and unity of the nation. There is an elaborate law & order machinery under the command of the State Governments to keep the menace of communal violence under control. The maintenance of communal harmony, the prevention of communal disturbances and riots and, in the event of any such disturbances occurring, action to control the same as well as measures to provide protection and relief to the affected persons, is a prime responsibility of the State Governments.

1.65 The Central Government on its part, assists the State Governments in variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and sending advisories on important developments, festivals or any

other issue likely to have communal implications. The Communal Harmony Guidelines issued by the Central Government in 2008 are extensive & exhaustive and delineate the steps to be taken to prevent communal violence as well as the measures to be taken to restore peace & order in the case of outbreak of communal violence. These guidelines are reiterated while sending advisories.

Human Rights:

1.66 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 sections 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.

1.67 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 have provided for the setting up of State Human Rights Commissions (SHRC) under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

1.68 During the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, 86,155 cases were registered for consideration and the Commission disposed off 68,486 cases including cases brought forward from the previous years. The Commission also transferred 4693 cases to the State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) for disposal as per the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 {as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006}. During the said period, the Commission recommended payment of interim relief amounting to ₹6, 67,25,000 in 262 cases.

Central Armed Police Forces:

1.69 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 matters of Assam Rifles are the responsibility of MHA.

1.70 Among the CAPFs, Border Security Force (BSF), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and Indo Tibetan Border Police 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 of industrial establishments, important Government establishments, PSUs, private and joint sector establishments including the airports and Delhi Metro. 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 for 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.

1.71 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 were sanctioned in 2009. Till 31.12.2014, 22 Bns have been raised. The remaining Bns are scheduled to be raised by 2018-2019.

- 29 Bns in BSF were sanctioned in 2009. Till 31.12.2014, 25 Bns have been raised. The remaining Bns are scheduled to be raised by 2015-16.
- 32 Bns in SSB were sanctioned in 2010. Till 31.12.2014, 26 Bns have been raised. The remaining Bns are scheduled to be raised by 2017-18.
- 13 Bns in ITBP sanctioned in 2011. These have been raised.
- 04 Reserve Bns in CISF sanctioned in 2008 & 2010. These have been raised.

1.72 Out of these 116 Bns, 90 Bns have been raised and remaining 26 Bns are scheduled to be raised by 2018-19.

1.73 Four Regional Hubs of NSG were sanctioned in 2009 for establishment at Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and Hyderabad. All the four hubs have become operational. Required infrastructure has been raised for these Regional hubs. The Govt. vide order dated 31.03.2014 has approved the reinforcement of these Regional Hubs by augmenting the strength of each Hub from 241 to 460.

1.74 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 ₹2500.00 crore for Police Housing under Residential Building (Plan), however, an amount of ₹1590.61 crore was allocated at RE stage which was utilized. The allocation at RE stage for Annual Plan 2012-13 & 2013-14 was ₹917.80 crore & ₹592.43 crore (RE) respectively against which an amount of ₹901.94 crore and ₹577.90 crore was spent. During 2013-14, 2246 houses and 107 barracks have been constructed. In RE 2014-15, ₹638.86 crore has been provided for Residential Building (Plan). During 2014-15, 4109 houses and 42 barracks are targeted for construction. In 2014-15, till 31.12.2014, 3153 houses and 35 barracks have been constructed.

Major Programmes/ Schemes In Respect Of Women/Gender Equality:

1.75 The initiatives have been taken in the Ministry of Home Affairs for the benefit of women in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs).

1.76 The CISF has taken initiatives for construction of Family Welfare Centre (FWCs) at all its establishments like Reserve Battalion and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefit of Women by utilizing the funds under plan scheme. These Family Welfare Centres are exclusively for women to learn new skills to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items.

1.77 CRPF has implemented the schemes for facilitating the women personnel i.e. Gender Sensitization, Health Care Centre, Improvised Service, Nutritional care centre and Women's hostel/family accommodation during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16. In October, 2014 Government has approved raising two additional Mahila Battalions in Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) in place of General Duty Battalions in the year 2015-16 and 2016-17.

1.78 The schemes i.e. Separate accommodation with facility of toilets, bathrooms, Cook House cum Dining Hall for the women component deployed in the Border Out Posts, Creche facilities for the children of working women in SSB, Separate toilets for women working in the offices, Separate recreation facilities are in operation in SSB to the benefit of women.

1.79 The schemes i.e. all women accommodation with toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 16 BOPs of South Bengal Frontier, All women Accommodation with toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 14 BOPs of North Bengal Frontier, Women accommodation with toilets at STC BSF North Bengal and Women accommodation with 05 no. Barrack and 9 Toilets & Bathroom at 25 Bn Chhawla Campus Delhi have been completed by BSF.

1.80 All working women of ITBP have been allotted separate woman barrack with toilets, cook house cum dining Hall at Frontier Head Quarter, Sector Head Quarter, Units (Battalions Head Quarter), Recruits Training Centre and specialized Bns of L&C SHQ. The women oriented periodicals and journals are being procured in library and common staff room. A committee has also been constituted to solve the sexual harassment cases of lady officers and Jawans.

1.81 The major scheme i.e. Creche-Facilities under Code Head-50 Other Charges (Non-Plan) exclusively benefitting women is also functioning in CISF, SSB, BSF and ITBP.

Medical set up:

Central Armed Police Force Institute of Medical Science (CAPFIMS):

1.82 The Government has approved establishment of a Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS) comprising of a 500-bed General Hospital, a 300-bed Super Specialty Hospital, a Nursing College and a School of Paramedics, in New Delhi at an estimated cost of ₹1219.21 crore, vide order dated 22.10.2013. A Governing Body and a Governing Council under MHA will manage and run the affairs of the CAPFIMS and the allied institutes. The institute has been registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The creation of these Institutions will facilitate joining of talented medical/health care professionals in CAPFs and their retention, besides providing in-house training/specialization/PG/Super Specialty PG courses to the in-service health care professionals. This will also provide trained technical hands to the wide spread medical set up of CAPFs for the benefit of the Force personnel and their families. CPWD has been entrusted to execute the newly sanctioned CAPFIMS. The lay out plan of the project is being revised due to revision in FAR. The construction will be started immediately after getting clearance from the concerned agencies.

Status of infrastructure sanctioned in CAPFs:-

1.83 (A) The following infrastructure proposals have been approved for CAPFs.

CAPFs	Proposal	Cost (₹ in crore)
AR	Construction of infrastructure (RB & OB) at various establishments of Assam Rifles during the 12 th Plan period (including EPC component).	969.96
BSF	Construction of Residential quarters/official buildings and BOPs in 12 th Plan period. This includes an amount of ₹1418.65 crore for construction of Residential quarters/Barracks under EPC at 32 locations of BSF.	3664.61
CISF	Construction of residential & non-residential infrastructure for GBS at Mahipalpur and SSG unit at Greater Noida	249.94
	Construction of infrastructure of CISF 2 nd Reserve Battalion and Eastern Sector office complex at Jagannathpur, Dhurwa, Ranchi, Jharkhand.	87.69
	Total CISF	337.63
CRPF	Expansion of 5 RTCs and creation of 3 new RTCs, one CIAT School and one CoBRA School of existing Jungle Warfare & Tactics (CSJWT)	1277.56
	Revision of construction cost of 10 CoBRA battalions in CRPF	1440.75
	Total CRPF	2718.31

CAPF IMS	Proposal for establishment of Central Armed Police Force Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS), along with 500 bedded General Hospital, 300 bedded super specialty hospital, paramedic school and Nursing college.	1219.21
SSB	Proposal for construction of infrastructure (Residential Building + Office Building +Border Out Posts) at various establishments of SSB during the 12 th Plan.	3510.07
	<i>Proposal for RTC of SSB at Supaul, Bihar</i>	53.95
	Total SSB	3564.02
NSG	Construction of official building and up gradation of firing range/quarters	75.73
IB	OCR at 22 locations.	62.94
	<i>RTC Trivendrum (KLP has been changed to Bangalore vide sanction order dated 24.06.2014)</i>	28.65
	Total IB	91.59
NIA	Proposal for infrastructure development at various locations of NIA sanction issued on 24.12.2014.	252.445
	Total Rs.	12893.505

(B) EFC/SFC proposals under Consideration in respect of PF Wing

CAPFs	Proposal	Cost (₹ in crore)
Housing Project	Proposal for construction of 13072 houses and 113 barracks for CRPF, CISF and ITBP. Cabinet note under submission of CCEA w.e.f. 27.10.2014 for consideration.	3090.98
	Total Rs.	3090.98

Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces:

1.84 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Non-Plan Scheme for 'Modernisation of Police Forces' since 1969-70 towards capacity building of the State Police Forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc. Under the Scheme, assistance is provided to the State Governments in the form of grants-in-aid towards construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, for purchase of vehicles, security/surveillance/communication equipments, modern weaponry, forensic equipments, upgradation of training infrastructure, police housing etc. The Scheme has been formulated so as to accelerate the process of modernization in the police forces, with focused priority on States facing problems of terrorism and left wing extremism.

1.85 The Scheme was extended for two financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12 on a yearly basis and came 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 approved in February, 2013. The budgetary provision for the MPF Scheme for the financial year 2013-14 under Non-Plan was ₹750.00 crore and under Plan was ₹1097.00 crore at BE stage. The provision made for the MPF Scheme under Non-Plan was revised to ₹245.00 crore and under plan was ₹1097.00 crore at RE stage. The MPF Scheme has been approved from 2012-13 to 2016-17 for 5 years with a

total outlay of ₹3750.87 crore under 'Plan' and , ₹8628.43 crore under Non-Plan' including ₹432.90 crore for Mega City Policing (NonPlan). During 2014-15, a sum of ₹900.00 crore has been allocated for Plan Heads and a sum of ₹600.00 crore has been allocated for Non-Plan Heads of MPF Scheme. Which has been further reduced to ₹537.50 crore (Non-Plan) and ₹860.00 crore (Plan) at RE Stage.

Modernisation Plan-II for the Central Armed Police Forces:

1.86 A Modernisation Plan for CAPFs has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security on 03.05.2013. The plan involves an overall financial implication of ₹11009.19 crore, to be implemented in a phased manner upto 2016-17.

1.87 Like any modernization plan, it has been endeavored that the 'Jawans' remain as the focal point of the modernisation and they are enabled to obtain the best possible training and equipment. The conflict theatres of LWE, J&K and NE together require different options in the use of weaponry and equipment to handle low intensity conflicts such as: insurgencies, counter terrorism as well as violent mass movements and in addition, the normal modernisation that needs to be taken up to tackle obsolescence also need to be factored in. Hence each of the CAPFs had taken up a strategic planning exercise in which they have identified their problems, developed a gap analysis and based on them they strategized their overall solutions. The items proposed under Modernisation Plan were identified by the CAPFs themselves. Items worth ₹2,520.27 crore for replacement due to the technological obsolescence and items worth ₹8,488.92 crore for CCS for filling deficiencies/voids in the CAPFs have been included in the Modernisation Plan-II.

1.88 Objectives of Modernisation Plan-II are:

- To increase the strike capability of the Forces with superior arms & ammunition, modern equipment and efficient transport vehicles.
- To provide state-of-the-art communication, surveillance and border guarding systems which are the mainstay of any operational strategy.

- To continuously upgrade the skills of the troops by providing training facilities.
- To keep the troops operationally fit as also properly rested and recuperated.

1.89 The summary of the financial implications of the modernisation plan (CAPF-wise) is given in the Table below:

Name of the Force Financial	Outlay (₹ in crore)
AR	1545.47
BSF	4570.07
CISF	264.36
CRPF	2619.16
ITBP	686.87
NSG	664.62
SSB	658.64
TOTAL	11009.19

Highlights of Modernisation Plan-II

1.90 In the Modernisation Plan for CAPFs following are some of the new items proposed:-

- (a) Weapons like UBGLs/MGLs, Anti Material Rifles, Less Lethal Weapons, Gun Shot Detection System and replacement of existing Carbines and Pistols, etc
- (b) Equipment like Ground Penetrating Radar System, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Target Acquisition Binocular, Corner Shots, HHTIs/ Thermal Sights/ NVDs, Unattended Ground Sensors, Advanced Medical Equipment etc.
- (c) Vehicles like Mine Protected Vehicles, Bullet Resistant Vehicles/ Boats etc

(d) Communication Equipment including Jammers and Interceptors.

1.91 A sum of ₹118.66 crore has been allocated to CAPFs under Modernisation Head in RE-2014-15. Procurement of items within the allocated budget are under process.

1.92 Modernisation of CAPFs has been a continuing exercise to cope with the internal security challenges in the country. The Modernisation Plan-II intends to increase the strike capability of Forces with superior arms & ammunitions, strategic equipment and effective transport vehicles, state-of-the-art communication, surveillance and border guarding systems which are the mainstay of any operational strategy.

PRISON REFORMS:

1.93 The mandate of the Prison Reform Section of CS Division is to handle the matters relating to prisons and prisoners, processing and coordination of the recommendations of various Committees including Parliamentary Committee on Prison Reforms in consultation with concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and UT Administrations including follow up action on the various recommendations made by various Committees, implementation of Scheme relating to Prison Reforms, Repatriation of Prisoners Bill and Bilateral Treaties there under, Transfer of Prisoners under the Repatriation of Prisoners Act 2003, Award of President's Correctional Service Medals to Prison Personnel on occasion of Republic Day and Independence Day each year, etc.

Regional Institute of Correctional Administration:

1.94 To improve the quality of prison administration and also to provide training to prison personnel, the Government of India established the Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial assistance from the Centre. The Institute of Correctional Administration,

Chandigarh impart training to prison personnel from all over India, particularly to prison personnel of neighboring states such as H.P., Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UT Chandigarh, etc.

1.95 During the financial year 2014-15 (till December 2014), the Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh has conducted the following course for prison/police officers:

S. No.	Name of Course / Workshop	Dates	No. of participants
1	Six Weeks Course on 'Basic Training in Correctional Administration and Prison Management'	10 th March to 16 th April 2014	35
2	ToT Programme on 'Juvenile Justice System'	10-12 June 2014	50
3	Outreach Training Programme on 'Gender Sensitization'	19-20 June 2014	45
4	Course on 'Correctional Administration & Prison Management'	23-27 June 2014	35
5	Course on 'Human rights and Custodial Deaths'	14-18 July 2014	19
6	Course on 'Health Issues in Prison Management'	21-25 July 2014	18
7	Course on 'Gender Sensitization in the Context of Crimes Against Women'	19-22 August 2014	15
8	Course on 'Gender Sensitization'	26-28 August 2014	31
9	Course on 'Counseling	8-12 September	17

	Techniques for Correction'	2014	
10	Course on 'Custody Management in respect of Undertrial Prisoners'	27-31 October 2014	29
11	Course on 'Contemporary Advances in Criminology and Correction' for Prison Officers	10-13 November 2014	10
12	Course on 'Best Prison Practices' for Police Officers	7-21 November 2014	11
13	Course on 'Best Prison Practices' for Prison Officers	15-18 December 2014	16
14	Workshop on 'Temporary Release of Prisoners : Philosophy and Practice" for Prison Officer	19 December 2014	16
	Total		347

1.96 Apart from above, around 8-10 courses are likely to be organized by the ICA Chandigarh during remaining period of the financial year 2014-15.

1.97 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, Telangana, 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 also 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:

1.98 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.

1.99 The Government of India has so far signed agreements with 23 Countries viz United Kingdom (U.K.), Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Sri Lanka, UAE, Maldives, Thailand, Turkey, Italy, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Israel, Russia, Viet Nam, Kuwait, Brazil and Australia. The Government of India has also acceded to the Inter American Convention (IAC) on serving criminal sentences abroad of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the same is operation w.e.f. 5th June 2014. Negotiations have also been finalised with the Governments of Canada, Hong Kong, Spain, Nigeria and Bahrain.

1.100 Under this Act, so far the numbers of prisoners who have been repatriated for serving the remainder of their sentence in their respective countries respectively are as follows-

Repatriated foreign prisoners belong to:			Indian prisoners repatriated from:		
Sl. No.	Country	No. of foreign prisoners sent back	Sl. No.	Country	No. of Indian prisoners brought back
1	UK	6	1	UK	2
2	France	1	2	Mauritius	13
3	Israel	1	3	Sri Lanka	29
4	Germany	1			
Total		9	Total		44

Disaster Management:

1.101 As per Disaster Management Act, 2005, the DM Division of MHA is to coordinate the efforts of the Government for taking all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of disaster management, ensure the integration of measures for prevention of disasters, mitigation, capacity building, preparedness and promptly respond to any disasters in the country.

Vision and Objective:

1.102 The vision of the National Disaster Management Policy is 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.

1.103 The objectives of the Policy are:-

- Promoting a culture of prevention, preparedness and resilience at all levels through knowledge, innovation and education.
- Encouraging mitigation measures based on technology, traditional wisdom and environmental sustainability.
- Mainstreaming disaster management into the developmental planning process.
- Establishing institutional and techno-legal frameworks to create an enabling regulatory environment and a compliance regime.
- Ensuring efficient mechanism for identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks.
- Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and failsafe communication with information technology support.
- Promoting a productive partnership with the media to create awareness and contributing towards capacity development.

- Ensuring efficient response and relief with a caring approach towards the needs of the vulnerable sections of the society.
- Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat for ensuring safer living.
- Promoting productive and proactive partnership with media in disaster management.

Mitigation and Prevention

1.104 NCRMP:- Phase-I of the project has been approved for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha at an estimated cost of ₹1496.71 crore to upgrade cyclone forecasting, tracking and warning system, cyclone risk mitigation and capacity building in multi hazard risk management. The outlay for the year 2015-16 is ₹416.00 crore.

1.105 Modernization of Fire Services in the Country: A Centrally sponsored scheme has been approved with an outlay of ₹75.00 crore to strengthen the fire and emergency services in the country.

1.106 Mainstreaming of Civil Defence in Disaster Risk Reduction: A Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been approved with an outlay of ₹290.00 crore.

1.107 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.

1.108 National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project : A Centrally Sponsored Scheme at an outlay of ₹24.87 crore with the objective to demonstrate the Techno legal Regime, Capacity building, public awareness and institutional strengthening in respect of earthquake resiliency.

Response:

1.109 National Disaster Response Reserve (NDRR): As per the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission, the proposal for creation of NDRR is in the advanced stage of approval. At an initial grant of ₹250.00 crore.

1.110 NDRF Infrastructure: The schemes for creation of infrastructure for all the NDRF Battalions at different locations is also at the advance stage of approval.

1.111 NDRA/NDMTI: To establish NDRA to train the NDRF Personnel is under active consideration of the government.

1.112 Additional Battalions of NDRF: In order to augment the strength of NDRF a scheme to raise two Battalions of the force is another scheme which is at the advance stage of finalization.

1.113 Recovery: Although long term recovery plan and their financial outlay are decided by the Planning Commission (now Niti Ayog), the DM Division advocates the States to use 10% flexi funds from all Centrally Sponsored Schemes for disaster mitigation and reconstruction.

Census Operations and preparation of National Population Register

1.114 The Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORG & CCI) has been assigned the following functions:

- (i) Conducting the decennial Population Census and collecting and disseminating data on population and other demographic characteristics of the population.

- (ii) Providing data on national and state level birth and death rates, fertility, mortality and other vital indicators through the Sample Registration System (SRS).
- (iii) Coordinating and monitoring the registration of births and deaths in the country and laying down the rules to secure cent percent registration of births and deaths in the country through the Civil Registration System (CRS).
- (iv) Creating the National Population Register (NPR) of usual residents in the country.
- (v) Conducting the Annual Health Survey (AHS) in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Assam.
- (vi) Providing technical inputs for the conducting the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC).
- (vii) Conducting the Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI).
- (viii) Setting up the Census Resources and Training Centres for imparting training on Census and other subjects at the National/ International levels.

Arms Policy:

1.115 Mandate: To enforce the Arms Act, 1959 and Arms Rule, 1962. The Ministry is in the process of bringing out amendments in the Act & Rules to make it contemporary and to streamline the procedure for issue of arms licenses.

1.116 Vision: To make the Arms Act & Rules to adopt to the New Economic Policy of the Government and present internal security situations.

1.117 Goal: Long Term:

- (i) To make the arms licence regime attractive for private sector, with FDI.

- (ii) To maintain National Database of Arms Licences (NDAL) to monitor the position on arms licences to individuals, institution, dealer and manufactures.

Short Term: Amendment in the Arms Act & Rules

1.118 Statement of Budget Estimate (SBE): There is no budget provision for NDAL. However there is a proposal for locating Rs.10.00 crore under IVFRT under implementation of Foreign Division for implementation of NDAL.

- (I) **Plan Budget:** The provision is being asked under IVFRT.

- (II) **Reform measures and policy initiatives:** To amend the Arms Act, 1959 and Arms Rules, 1962.

1.119 Follow up action after presentation of outcome Budget: NDAL project will be implemented in collaboration with State Governments/ UTs, NIC and Foreigners Division.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES/ SCHEMES

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

- (i) Construction of Fencing, Roads, Border Outposts, 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 Police Housing.
- (iv) Scheme for Modernization of Prisons.
- (v) Schemes under the Registrar General of India.
- (vi) Schemes for promoting the use of Official Language.
- (vii) Rehabilitation Schemes/Projects for Bru Migrants.

- (viii) Police Network (POLNET).
- (ix) National Disaster Management / Mitigation Programmes/Projects.
- (x) Strengthening of North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong.
- (xi) Scheme for Indian Reserve Battalions and Specialized India Reserve Battalions.
- (xii) Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT).
- (xiii) National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)
- (xiv) Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences.
- (xv) Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF).
- (xvi) Modernization of Fire and Emergency Services.
- (xvii) Mainstreaming of Civil Defence in Disaster Risk Reduction.
- (xviii) Central scheme for assistance to victims of terrorist, naxal and communal violence.
- (xix) Scheme for grant of financial assistance to states for strengthening their enforcement capability to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

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 by the Ministry. 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 has been 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 2015-16			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 MHA.</p> <p>(ii) To cater to the expenditure of Administrative Divisions of MHA which deal with General Services and promotion of Official Language. In addition, O/O the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, (situated in Mumbai, Kolkata & Lucknow) has merged into MHA.</p>	293.95	0.01	-	<p>(i) The deliverables in respect of establishment expenditure 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 and Machinery & Equipment (Capital).</p> <p>(ii) As regards Department of Official Language, it is the endeavour of that Department to increase progressively, the usage of Hindi in Govt. 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, Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow & Delhi. 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 2015-16			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 on Socio-cultural, Economic & Fertility Parameters of Census 2011 at National, State and District Levels.	282.50	254.98	-		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	<p>(i) Civil Registration System (CRS): The plan scheme was formulated for civil registration aims towards bringing about improvements in the overall functioning of the system by making a concerted effort to tackle the infrastructural and organizational bottlenecks. The areas where such improvements are sought to be made are:</p> <p>(i) Strengthening and vitalizing of civil registration structure for improved and efficient services to the general public.</p> <p>(ii) Increasing awareness among the general public about the need, importance and the procedural aspects of registration through publicity.</p> <p>(iii) Improving the statistical capabilities of</p>				[Registration of birth and death at national level has increased by 25.6% and 15.3% respectively in 2011 as compared to 2001. The number of states has also increased in the category of cent percent and more than 90% level of registration of birth and death.]	Improvement in level of registration of births and deaths. Awareness in general public on importance of registration of births and deaths.	Regular activities through financial assistance to States for strengthening the system of Civil Registration throughout the country. This project is in a continuous process and at present it is in intermediary stage.	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<p>the system for faster collection of periodic returns from the field, speeding up processing of data and bringing out analytical reports to help utilisation of CRS data for policy and planning purposes in the regions where the registration of births/deaths is sufficiently high.</p> <p>(iv) Bring in more automation and computerization in the CRS.</p> <p>(v) Increased activity in the area of training for registration functionaries at all levels at the centre and in the States.</p>							
		<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 and other indicators of fertility and mortality at State and National Levels.</p>				<p>Availability of annual estimates of fertility and mortality indicators viz. Birth rate, Death rate, IMR, TFR other fertility & mortality indicators at State and National Levels separately for rural and urban areas.</p>	<p>Enabling M/o Health & Family welfare and State Govt. to Plan appropriate Interventional Strategic/Schemes based on data on various fertility and mortality indicators for maternal and child health.</p>	<p>Continuous and retrospective recording of birth and death events and on other related information including risk factors during Half Yearly Survey (HYSs) in 8861 sample units covering about 1.5 million of household in all the States/Uts.</p>	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<p>(iii) Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD):</p> <p>(i) Universalisation of coverage under MCCD and providing requisite impetus towards training of the officials involved coding and compilation of data on Cause of Death.</p>				<p>Improvement in level of registration of births and deaths.</p> <p>Awareness in general public on importance of registration of births and deaths.</p>	<p>The number of States reporting under MCCD scheme has increased and the quality of reports on MCCD has improved.</p>		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(B) GPS Satellite Based Geo-Spatial Database of Towns (Under GIS Based Town Mapping)	<p>Component-A:</p> <p>(i) To prepare digital database of 4041 statutory town maps.</p> <p>(ii) To Geo-reference existing Digital Database.</p> <p>(iii) To update Geo-Spatial database of existing 33 Capital cities.</p> <p>Component B:</p> <p>To prepare detailed ward wise maps in case of 28 Satellite Towns of 6 Mega and 31 million plus cities.</p>				<p>(i) To collect micro level information of towns from the Government agencies in case of 28 Satellite Towns of 6 Mega cities including & North Eastern Towns.</p> <p>(ii) To update the referred maps as per latest information.</p> <p>(iii) Digitization of parcels/buildings polygons in r/o Million plus cities for updation of information and Field Survey.</p> <p>(iv) Linking of attribute data with Geo-spatial Database.</p>	<p>(i) To present urban build up area at micro level on the maps based on census data at ward level.</p> <p>(ii) Geo-referenced spatial database would help in proper demarcation of Census Enumeration Blocks.</p>	<p>(i) Collection of micro level information will be completed by June 2015 in case of 31 million plus cities.</p> <p>(ii) Updation work will be completed by August 2015 in case of 8 cities/towns.</p> <p>(iii) The final information would be handed over for degitation by October, 2015.</p> <p>(iv) Million plus cities are ready for digitization and linking of attribute data.</p>	
	(C) Modernization of Data Dissemination Activities of Census Data	Dissemination of Census 2011 data of Socio Economic & Economic Tables as of General Population Tables etc.				<p>(i) Releasing the data of Census 2011 in the form of printed reports, CDs and at the Census of India website on the Internet.</p> <p>(ii) Organizing Data Dissemination Workshops on Census 2011 data.</p> <p>(iii) Participation in book fairs for Dissemination of Census 2011 Publication.</p> <p>(iv) To digitise old Census reports and</p>	<p>(i) Making available Census 2011 results in a user friendly manner to data users as per the tabulation plan.</p> <p>(ii) Launching of Census info Dashboard at Census of India website to generate quick profiles from Census 2011.</p> <p>(iii) Five workstation for research on sample micro data</p>	To conduct activities in prescribed manner.	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						<p>Tables and setting up a Digital Archive workstation in each DCO.</p> <p>(v) To present the results and selected reports in Hindi.</p> <p>(vi) To set up workstation in one Universities/Institutions in each State/UTs.</p> <p>(vii) As per National Data Sharing & Accessibility Policy (NDSAP)-2012, high value datasets to be uploaded on the Data Portal at http://data.gov.in created by NIC.</p> <p>(viii) A major initiative is being taken to sensitise the School students with the highlights of Census 2011 by providing School Kits, containing literature on Census to about 150 School in each of 640 districts of the country.</p>	<p>from Census 2011 are functional and eleven are under process, will function shortly.</p> <p>(iv) Digital Archive workstation are being set up in thirty on Directorate for accessing old Census Reports (1865 to 2001) for use by Research Scholars.</p> <p>(v) To conduct Data Dissemination workshops at Metro Cities with support from UN Agencies fund in the month of Nov and Dec 2014.</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 and orientation programme about the working of the different</p>				<p>(i) Imparting training to about 500 officers/officials.</p> <p>(ii) Organising training for the employees already present and those likely to join ORGI and Directorates by holding various 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 bear the given responsibilities successfully.</p>		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<p>Divisions of the Office of RGI.</p> <p>(iii) Technical/Demographic Training Programme for the Census data.</p> <p>(iv) International Training Programmes under Census Resource and Training Centre CRTG).</p>				(iii) Imparted training to 40 international participants from Myanmar, bhutan, Timor Laste and Ethiopia.			
	(E) Mother Tongue Survey of India(MTSI)	<p>(i) The rationalization and linguistic identification of unclassified Mother Tongue returns of Census 2011.</p> <p>(ii) Linguistic Survey of already classified Mother Tongue returns.</p>				<p>(i) Mother Tongue Survey of Age/Sex/Rural-Urban Sample wise 150 Classified/unclassified Mother Tongues using non-linguists as field worker for full videography (being assisted by NFDC, as applicable).</p> <p>(ii) Transcription of audio-video language data by trained transcribers following International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) in Gandhari Unicode SIL fort.</p> <p>(iii) Analysis of Transcribed data by trained Linguists for 200 Mother Tongues by 800/1000 Samples.</p> <p>(iv) Report writing by Senior Linguists/Perofessors for 21 Mother Tongues in the way of integration of 4/8 Samples of Analysis of</p>	The information on rationalized and classified Mother Tongues would provide valuable insights to linguistic under current, language movement and linguistic aspirations of the people.	<p>(i) Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee (language) for determining the Mother Tongues to be taken up for survey.</p> <p>(ii) Training of non-linguistic field workers for language data collection.</p> <p>(iii) Field data collection using ideography.</p> <p>(iv) Transcription of audio-video data following IPA.</p> <p>(v) Data Analysis by Trained Linguists.</p> <p>(vi) Report writing by Senior Linguists/Professors by integrating 4/8 Samples of each</p>	Since data transcription, analysis and report writing are to be done by outsourced scholars to be supervised by Professors from Universities and Institutes, the numbers completed will depend on their availability in the financial year.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						<p>each Mother Tongue. 20 Mother Tongues in progress.</p> <p>(v) Preservation of 4/8 Sample wise audio-video language data and transcribed as well as analyzed data for future use in respect of 4/8 samples of 200 Mother Tongues.</p>		Mother Tongue.	
	(F) National Population Register(NPR)	<p>(i) Scheme for creation of NPR for coastal villages:</p> <p>Creation of Database of usual residents in 3331 coastal villages.</p> <p>(ii) Scheme for creation of NPR for the Country:</p> <p>Creation of National Database of all usual residents in the country.</p>				<p>The project of NPR in coastal areas have been completed with the production and personalization more than 65.53 lakh cards and dispatched of the same. The orders have been placed to ECIL and ITIL for supplying 2000 Smart Card Readers each so that the same may be provided to security agencies in these areas.</p> <p>(i) Reconciliation of the digitised demographic database and residual data entry.</p> <p>(ii) Capture of biometrics of the usual residents in NPR States/UTs.</p> <p>(iii) De-duplication of NPR database by UIDAI and generation of Aadhaar.</p> <p>(iv) Storage of NPR</p>	<p>Providing Smart Card Readers to security agencies Providing Resident Identity Cards to usual resident in coastal areas.</p> <p>Creation of biggest demographic and biometric database of 1.2 billion persons. The database is cleaned through biometric de-duplication. Each resident above 5 years and above will bear a unique number i.e. Aadhaar. All Govt. benefits can be provided on the basis</p>		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<p>(iii) Identity (smart) Card for the country under NPR. (Proposed)</p> <p>(v) Setting up of NPR Centres.</p>				<p>demographic data of the entire country and also biometrics at NIC Central Data Centres.</p> <p>(v) Setting up of static NPR Centres at Tehsil/Taluka level for enrolment of usual residents in NPR</p> <p>The proposals (s) for the same are under active consideration of the Government.</p> <p>Setting up of NPR centers in 12 NPR States/Uts at Tehsil/Taluka level. The total estimated cost is ₹160.00 crore.</p>	<p>of this number. Static NPR centers at Tehsil/Taluka level for NPR enrolment of balance population, linking with registration of birth, death and migration.</p> <p>creation of a National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) and issue of National Identity Cards to the citizens in the country.</p> <p>These NPR Centres are Meant for enrolment of left over persons and also be useful for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY) and Modified Direct Benefit Transfer (MDBT) scheme.</p>		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
3.	<p>Official Language</p> <p>Central Hindi Training Institute</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>Central Translation Bureau</p> <p>(B) Subordinate Office</p> <p>(i) Provide translation of documents</p> <p>(ii) Provide</p>	<p>To Provide training for learning Hindi Language</p> <p>Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography to Central Government employees so that they may have working knowledge of Hindi for use in offices</p> <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 & vice-versa</p>	51.42	5.00	-	<p>Full time/Part time training central established - 185</p> <p>21.15% of the staff is to be provided Hindi language training for the year 2014-15.</p> <p>Achievement up to 31.12.2014 is 28154 (74.52%) against the target 37780 for the year 2014-15</p> <p>25.50% of the staff is to be provided Hindi typing training for the year 2014-15.</p> <p>Achievement up to 31.12.2014 is 3198 (71.86%) against the target 4450 for the year 2014-15.</p> <p>36.34% of the staff is to be provided Hindi Stenography training for the year 2014-15.</p> <p>Achievement up to 31.12.2014 is 379 (26.31%) against the target 1440 for the year 2014-15.</p> <p>(i) Hindi translation – 42470 standard pages translated</p> <p>(ii) translation training course</p>	<p>During 2015-16 around 36480 (27.17%) of the staff yet to be trained (1,34,225) will be provided Hindi language training.</p> <p>During 2015-16 around 4360 (30.42%) of the staff yet to be trained (14,330) will be provided Hindi Typing training.</p> <p>During 2015-16 around 1410 (36.34%) of the staff yet to be trained (3,879) will be provided Hindi Stenography Training.</p> <p>During the last five years, the Central Translation Bureau</p>	<p>To be conducted in prescribed manner</p> <p>To be Conducted in prescribed manner.</p>	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<p>training in translation</p> <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>Trained 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 soft ware's so that they may use the facilities available in Hindi.</p>				<p>Level- 1</p> <p>Programme-48 (720 trainees)</p> <p>Level-2</p> <p>Programme-24 (360 trainees)</p> <p>Level-3</p> <p>Program-24 (360 trainees)</p> <p>(i) Organized 5 days' training programme – 18, remaining programs are being conducted.</p> <p>(ii) Development of various Hindi soft wares.</p>	<p>translated 2,500 codes, manuals amounting to 2,56,267 standard pages (141%) against the total material of 1,81,069 standard pages received for translation. The Bureau receives around 40,000 pages for translation every year.</p> <p>During the last five years, the Central Translation Bureau trained around 4,140 trainees in translation, who were nominated by various offices. In the coming year, around 1440 officials are expected to be nominated every year for such training.</p> <p>Facilitate effective working on computers in Hindi and accelerate the usage of Hindi in Central Government offices through the latest techniques of technology</p>	-None-	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(iii) Technical Conferences/ Seminars.					(iii) Further improvement in the existing Hindi soft wares.			
	<p><u>Implementation of Official Language Policy of the Union</u></p> <p>(i) Regional Implementation Offices (Department of Official Language) (01 office under Plan and 7 offices under Non-Plan). (ii) Give awards for promoting official use of Hindi +04 Regional Conferences/ Seminars. (iii) 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 1088 Central Govt. Offices to ensure implementation of Official Language Policy.</p> <p>(ii) Distribution of Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha awards 2012-13 and Rajiv Gandhi National Gyan Vigyan Maulik Pustak Lekhan award-2012.</p> <p>(iii) 424 meetings of TOLICs were held.</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-

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
4.	Payment to State Governments for Administration of Central Acts and Regulations	Administering the Citizenship Act, Registration and Surveillance of Foreigners and other Acts/Rules & Regulations.	52.03	0.00	-	The allocation is meant for reimbursement to State Governments of the establishment expenditure incurred by them on employees in administering Central Acts.	The outcome of this allocation is to administer Central Acts and related Rules and Regulations.	Reimbursement is done as and when demands are raised by State Governments.	-
5.	Civil Defence Reimbursement to States for Civil Defence	To formulate Civil Defence policy, co-ordinate and supervise 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.	19.15	0.00	-	Meant for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising training and equipping civil defence Volunteers.	Central assistance would help in imparting better training and equipping of Civil Defence Volunteers including generating greater awareness.	-	Processing of the reimbursement claims is linked to demands raised by the State Governments.
	Mainstreaming Civil Defence in Disaster Risk Reduction	To revitalize Civil Defence organization in the States and create Civil Defence organizations including development of Civil Defence Training infrastructure in such States where it is non-existent.	0.00	0.00			(i) To revitalize set up in the States and develop training infrastructures (ii) To augment the trained Civil Defence Volunteer strength in identified 240 most vulnerable districts/MHDs. (iii) To create a pool of trained manpower by enhancing their skills through training in reputed training institutions abroad and in State level Civil Defence Training Institutes.		

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	Modernization of Fire & Emergency Services in the Country	To modernize the fire and emergency services and progressively transforming the Fire services into Multi-Hazard Response Force capable of acting as first responder in all types of emergency situations	0.00	0.00			(i) Filling of gaps in fire fighting equipments (ii) Strengthen training capacity of Fire officials. (iii) Enhanced Communication System. (iv) Empowered Community to deal with Fire.		The project is yet to be approved.
6.	Home Guards Reimbursement to States for Deployment of Home Guards during Parliament and State Assembly Elections	Home Guards are raised by States/UTs under their respective Acts. Expenditure on raising, training & equipping is shared between the Centre and the State Governments as per the existing financial policy.	41.00	0.00	-	Meant for raising, training and equipping of Home Guards.	Supplement States/UTs in maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property.	-	Processing is linked to demands raised for reimbursement by State Governments
7	Up-gradation 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.	0.00	0.00	-	Increased training capacity of the college. Updated professional training curriculum.	(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.	-	The progress of the Scheme will depend on timely availability of funds.
8.	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	124.95	0.01	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditures.	-	-	-

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		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.							
9.	(i) National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) (with World bank assistance)	NCRMP seeks to minimize the vulnerability in the cyclone hazard prone 13 coastal states, to strengthen the structural and non-structural cyclone mitigation efforts and to build capabilities and capacities of people for cyclone risk mitigation in harmony with the conservation of coastal ecosystems in coastal cyclone hazard prone States and Union Territories.	0.00	416.00	-	Construction and sustainable maintenance of Multi-purpose cyclone shelters (MPCS). 1. Construction of roads to habitation and shelters. 2. Construction of bridges Construction of coastal embankment	1. MPCS 2. Roads 3. Bridges 4. Embankment 5. Early warning and dissemination system (EWDS) and capacity building of coastal communities 6. Better Capacity Building through Risk Mitigation, and Knowledge Creation	The first phase of the project started from January 2011 and scheduled to be completed by October 2015	The phase I is being augmented by Additional Financing and in Phase II other coastal states are to be covered

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
10.	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	29.00	-	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.	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 53-MHA			865.00	705.00					

Surrender of saving for the financial year 2013-2014

			(₹ in Thousand)
Grant	Revenue	Capital	Total
53-MHA	6951800	0	6951800

GRANT NO. 55 –POLICE

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
1.	Central Reserve Police Force	Assisting the State Govts. in the maintenance of Law and Order and performance of various internal security duties	14087.68	1.70	-	<p>During the year 2014-15 (upto Dec, 2014), 22,175 personnel were trained on different skills on anti terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management, 81MM Mortor, D&M re-orientation course, TOT for CI(PTI), Sniper training, MOB dispersal, Map reading and TOT for mahila related programme.</p> <p>CRPF was able to apprehend 1546 militants/naxals and killed 77 (upto 31.12.2014).</p> <p>CRPF also organized 4430 numbers of community interactive programmes in their area of operation viz. medical camps, schools under civic action programme, training programme for school children, villagers and other community interactive programme.</p>	<p>Will strengthen the security of the country by improving law and order situation of the country.</p> <p>(i) Following will be undertaken by CRPF: Arms & Amns: 2,68,764 no. of arms & 32,56,62,153 nos. of ammunitions worth ₹479.65 crore will be procured. Motor Vehicle: 13165 nos. of vehicle worth ₹416.00 crore will be procured. CTS: 1873134 nos. of clothing & tentage worth ₹327.46 crore will be procured. M & E: 99906 nos of machinery & equipment worth ₹802.22 crore will be procured. Training: 36,000 personnel will be trained on different training/courses during 2015-16.</p> <p>(i) During 2015-16, 1032 houses constructed and Land will be acquired for BOPs at 01 locations.</p>	Non plan expenditure is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the forces.	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
2.	National Security Guard	Combat terrorism in all forms and take specific action under terrorist attack	636.01	0.00	-	3339 number of personnel were trained during the year 2014 (upto 31.12.2014) to combat terrorism in all forms and specific action under terrorist attack.	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization. following will be undertaken by NSG: Arms & Amns: 311 nos. of Arms & Amns will be procured. Motor Vehicle: 3 types of vehicle will be procured. CTS: Scaled Clothing & tentage will be procured, contingent on budget availability. M & E: 1415 no. of machinery & equipment will be procured under budget head M&E (Mod) and 4821 nos. Machinery & equipment will be procured under budget head M&E(Gen) as proposed in BE 2015-16. Training: 4690 personnel will be trained on different courses. (ii) During 2015-16, 01 barrack will be constructed.	A continuous and ongoing process to consistently upgrade and strengthen the capability.	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
3.	Border Security Force	The BSF is an International Border guarding Force. mandated to Keep vigil along the Indo-Pak & Indo-Bangladesh Borders and providing support to Internal Security in counter insurgency/ anti terrorist operations and Anti Naxal operations in LWE infested areas.	12512.82	5.00	-	<p>In BSF a total of 20,315 personnel were trained in 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014) on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme.</p> <p>During the year 4114 criminals/ terrorists/ naxal were apprehended by BSF upto 31.12.2014.</p>	<p>Will help to modernize and strengthen the effectiveness of the Force.</p> <p>Following will be undertaken by BSF: CT&S: Approximately 9 items of CT&S will be purchased worth Rs.225 crore. Transport: ₹176.59 crore will be spent for purchasing of 768 vehicles, 15 nos of ATVs, and other vehicles. M&E: MI17 V5 Helicopters will be procured. Welfare: 04 pension adalat will be organized. Training: 20,800 personnel will be trained on different courses. (ii) During 2015-16, 1100 houses and 13 barracks will be constructed and Land will be acquired for BOPs at 20 locations.</p>	Non plan expenditure is continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the Forces.	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
4.	Indo Tibetan Border Police	Keeping vigil along the Indo-China border and providing support to internal security in Counter Insurgency / anti terrorist operations.	3735.47	1.00	-	<p>During 2014-15, 12013 ITBP personnel were trained upto 31.12.2014.</p> <p>216 numbers of criminals/terrorists/ naxal were apprehended during 2014-15, upto 31.12.2014.</p>	<p>Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization. following will be undertaken by ITBP:</p> <p>Arms& Amns: Arms & amns worth ₹165.00 crore will be procured.</p> <p>Motor Vehicle: 699 nos. of vehicle will be procured.</p> <p>CTS: Clothing & tentage worth ₹103.00 crore will be procured.</p> <p>Training: 14,000 personnel will be trained.</p> <p>(ii) During 2015-16, 198 houses and 17 barracks will be constructed and Land will be acquired for BOPs at 10 locations.</p>	Non plan expenditure is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the forces.	-

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
5.	Central Industrial Security Force	Providing security to critical and vital installations, PSUs, VIPs and important monuments of national / international heritage.	5196.65	0.00	-	<p>During the year 2014-15, 69,654 personnel (Jan to Nov,2014) were trained in CISF on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme.</p> <p>During the year 2014 (upto Nov,2014), 1,234 numbers of criminals/ terrorists/ naxal were apprehended by CISF.</p>	<p>During 2015, 35000 CISF personnel expected to be trained on specialized courses i.e. anti-terrorism, naxal, Jungle warfare, IT and other training course.</p> <p>following will be undertaken by CISF:</p> <p>Arms & Amns- 4,215 Arms & 6835347 Amns will be procured worth ₹41.30 crore</p> <p>Vehicles – 442 no. of vehicles will be procured, worth ₹33.73 crore.</p> <p>MV (Mod.) – 20 Nos of BP light vehicles, Mine protected vehicle-10 nos and Crash Water Foam Tender-01 worth ₹21.40 will be procured.</p> <p>CT&S – Clothing items & BP jacktes will be procured worth ₹55.00 crore.</p> <p>IT: 108 items will be procured, worth Rs.10.15 crore.</p> <p>M&E – 127 item will be procured, worth ₹33.00 crore.</p> <p>Training: training of 35000 personnel in specialized courses i.e. Anti terrorism, naxal,</p>	Non plan expenditure is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the forces.	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
							CI(Ops), Jungle warfare, IT and other training will be undertaken. (ii) During 2015-16, 638 houses and 2 barracks will be constructed.		
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.	3844.66	2.00	-	During the year (01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014) 9428 personnel were trained on different skills on anti-terrorism, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare related programme by Assam Rifles.	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization. following will be undertaken by AR: Arms & Amns: 63,40,406 no. of arms & amns will be procured. Motor Vehicle: 416 nos. of vehicle will be procured. CTS: 230 no. of clothing & tentage will be procured. M & E: 6012 no. of machinery & equipment will be procured. I&T: 3627 item will be procured. Training: 10,500 personnel will be trained on different courses ii) During 2015-16, 378 houses and 10 barracks will be constructed.	The process of strengthening capacity building of Force is an ongoing and continuous process.	-
7.	Sashastra Seema Bal	Keeping vigil along the Indo-Nepal and Indo Bhutan borders and providing support to internal security in Counter Insurgency / anti terrorist operations. and performing other internal security duties.	3453.16	0.52	-	During 2014-15, upto Dec, 2014 a total of 12,247 personnel were trained on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare, IT and Management related and other training programme. During 2014-15 upto Dec,	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization. following will be undertaken by SSB: Arms & Amns: 7,724 nos. Arms and 30052000 nos. of Amns worth ₹87.00 crore will	Non plan expenditure is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strength the Force.	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						<p>2014 SSB organized 6019 numbers of community interactive programmes in their area of operation viz. medical camps, schools under civic action programme, training programme for school children, villagers and other community interactive programme.</p> <p>During the year 2014-15, 2306 numbers of criminals/ terrorists/ naxal were apprehended by SSB upto Dec,2014.</p>	<p>be procured.</p> <p>Motor Vehicle: 946 nos. of vehicle worth ₹109.41 crore will be procured.</p> <p>CT&S: 23,619 nos. of clothing & tentage worth ₹78.92 crore will be procured.</p> <p>M & E: 35,555 nos. of machinery & equipment worth ₹101.81 crore will be procured.</p> <p>I&T: ₹12.91 crore will be spent in the object head.</p> <p>Training: 13,609 personnel will be trained on different courses/trainings.</p> <p>(ii) During 2015-16, 894 houses and 40 barracks will be constructed and Land will be acquired for BOPs at 35 locations.</p>		
8.	Intelligence Bureau	Budget provision includes expenditure on establishment, Travel expenses, machinery and equipment etc. And it also includes provision for BOI and Border Check posts managed by IB.	1270.40	0.00	-	The expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related matters. The projection for Capital Outlay of Rs.75.00 crore has been made in terms of the IB UO dated 20.06.2014 for onward projection to 14 th Finance Commission.	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 IB's Charter.	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
9.	Departmental Accounting Organisation of CAPFs	The allocation is meant Pay & Accounts offices (PAOs) of Central Armed Police Forces under an integrated administrative and functional control.	83.74	0.00	-	(i) Monthly and Annual financial statement for the Grants. (ii) Construction of office Building of PAO (CRPF), Delhi.	(i) 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. (ii) Office Building and infrastructure for PAO (CRPF), Delhi.	(i) During the course of the financial year. as per prescribed by the O/o Controller General of Accounts (ii) 24 month	Non existence of risk matrix and weak risk management activities.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
10.	National Intelligence Grid	Overall Objectives: NATGRID will link intelligence and investigation agencies which may be called as User Agencies (10 UAs). At the same time these will be linked independently with certain data bases of Providing Organizations (21 POs) to generate intelligence inputs.	0.00	52.94	-	<p>A. POC/Tech Lab-</p> <p>(i) Evaluation of atleast three Data Management / Analytical Solution Platforms in the PoC Lab.</p> <p>(ii) Completion of integration of disparate databases (at least 3) from provider organizations through prototype web portal and prototype connectors.</p> <p>(iii) Completion of pilot with 2 other agencies to demonstrate analytical capability through prototype solutions.</p> <p>B. NATGRID Project</p> <p>(i) Data Maturity Assessment Study of POs.</p> <p>(ii) OSINT module Phase I completion</p> <p>(iii) Legal Framework</p> <p>(iv) Establishment of PSIG</p>	<p>Understanding capabilities and limitations of new Technology, ability to assess design decisions early in the process, reduction in overall risk of the Project, evaluating the high level Project schedule</p> <p>Better understanding of complexities involved in integration of disparate databases for entity resolution and data access from multiple data sources. Showcasing of the analytical capabilities proposed to be delivered.</p> <p>For DMA:</p> <p>To understand data structures, data centralization, data updating, data sufficiency of POs, which will assist in formulating the NATSTAR solution and design of module.</p> <p>For OSINT Phase 1: Deployment of web</p>	<p>30.09.2015</p> <p>31.3.2016</p> <p>31.3.2016</p>	<p>Assumption is that procurements will be completed by March 2015.</p> <p>Also based on acceptance by firms for evaluation of their products</p> <p>Sharing of sample databases from various POs.</p> <p>Approval of Competent Authority for Legal Framework On boarding of Technical Resources.</p>

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		Creation of physical Infrastructure comprising of Data Centre (DC), Business Continuity Planning Data Centre (BCP) and Office Complex at New Delhi and Disaster Recovery Data Centre (DR) and office complex at Bengaluru:				<p>(v) Selection of Implementation Partners.</p> <p>crawler Analysis of social networks. Context accumulation</p> <p>The other aspects are pre-requisites for Development of NATSTAR solution and connectors</p> <p><u>C. Construction of DC & BCP complex at Delhi:</u></p> <p>Excavation, Foundation & RCC Structure (25%)</p> <p><u>D. Construction of DR complex at Bengaluru:</u></p> <p>Structural Services (100%)</p> <p>Brick work/ Plastering (100%).</p> <p>Furniture/Fixtures & Special Services of DR (100%).</p>	<p>31.3.2016</p> <p>31.3.2016</p> <p>31.3.2016</p>	<p>Progress held up on account of non receipt of lay out plan due to the issue of ownership of land between Delhi Development Authority and South Delhi Municipal Corporation.</p> <p>Dependent on local authority approvals requiring resolution of issue between Delhi Development Authority and South Delhi Municipal Corporation being received and construction start by Mar 2015.</p> <p>Subject to onboarding of Data Center Design and Execution agency by Sep 2015</p>	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
11.	Land Ports Authority	The provision is for setting up of Land Ports Authority of India to put in place systems which addresses security imperatives and for the development and management of facilities for cross border movement of passengers and goods at designated points along the international borders of India and the connected matters.	10.70	0.00	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditures.	Own, develop and manage ICPs/land ports.	During the course of the financial year.	-
12.	Bureau of Immigration: Modernization of Immigration and Registration functions	Budget provision includes expenditure on establishment, travel expenses, M&E etc. And, it also includes provision for Bureau of Immigration and Border Check Posts managed by IB.	269.35	0.00	-	The expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related matters. The projection for Capital Outlay of ₹75.00 crore has been made in terms of the IB UO dated 20.06.2014 for onward projection to 14 th Finance Commission.	The outcome will be in shape of framing of policies and its implementation/monitoring as per the Charter of the Ministry.	The activity is conducted as per the IB's Charter.	-
13.	Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)	The provision is for Secretariat expenditure of Narcotics Control Bureau (Both Hqrs., 3 DDG(R) offices & field units i.e. 13 Zonals & 12 Sub-Zones)	53.53	0.00	-	(1) Establishment and operationalization of New Units. (2) Recruitment and deployment of persons in new and existing units. (3) Acquisition of land and construction of new office cum residential complex in location. (4) Acquisition of surveillance equipments, vehicles and other logistics. (5) Entering into MOU's Bilateral agreement in Narcotics matters with countries.	(1) Strengthening capabilities of NCB both as enforcement and coordination agency. (a) Upgradation of intelligence set up in NCB. (b) Upgradation of surveillance technology. (2) Strengthening capabilities of State Governments /UTs in controlling drug trafficking and abuse. (3) Implementing obligations under International/UN Conventions Protocols,	3 phase i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13. (3rd Phase not yet sanctioned) 5 year scheme (2009-2014).The scheme is under consideration with MHA for further extension of five years i.e 2014-19. This activity is administered under close supervision.	(1) Multi agency approach dependant on close coordination with other concerned Ministries and State Governments in respect of matters relating to drug abuse. (2) Funds availability (1) Funds

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						<p>ratified by Government of India, in respect of counter measures against illicit trafficking of narcotics drugs.</p> <p>(4) Increase international cooperation.</p> <p>(5) Capacity Building and Training of others law enforcement agencies in drug related matter.</p> <p>(6) Increased drugs detection and prosecution capabilities.</p> <p>(7) Increased Interdiction / seizure of Drugs and arrests offenders.</p> <p>(8) Increased operational efficiency and effectiveness.</p>	<p>Continuous process.</p> <p>-do-</p> <p>-do-</p> <p>-do-</p>	<p>availability (2) Lesser priority for a few states.</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.	97.86	0.00	-	<p>The allocation is mainly for establishment related expenditure with the aim to make National Investigation Agency fully functional.</p> <p>(a) During the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹5.00 crore is earmarked for acquisition of land for NIA branch office at Mumbai & Kochi.</p>	It will result in creation of infrastructure facilities for NIA.	This is a continuous process.	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						<p>(b) During the year 2014-15 an amount of ₹0.85 crore has been utilized under OB(Plan) and ₹0.60 crore has been allotted to NIA for construction of boundary wall of NIA branch at Hyderabad.</p> <p>(c) ₹21.38 crore earmarked for construction of Office/Residential building at New Delhi, Hyd, Lkw, and Gty. Branches.</p>			
15.	Institute of Medical Science of CAPFs	Establishment of Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS), alongwith 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.	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. Proposal for creation of 2720 posts had submitted to MoF for approval. MoF had approved creation of 20 posts required for project Monitoring unit. CPWD has been entrusted to execute the newly sanctioned CAPFIMS. The lay out plan of the project is being revised due to revision in FAR. The construction will be started immediately after getting clearance from the concerned agencies. Govt. has sanctioned procurement of 7 vehicles for the CAPFIMS.	This institution, will provide tertiary level medical facilities to CAPFs personnel and their families. In addition, this will facilitate joining of talented medical/health care professionals in CAPFs and their retention, besides providing in-house training/ specialization/ PG/ Super Specialty PG courses to the in-service health care professionals.	-	-
16.	Special Protection Group (SPG)	To provide security to the Prime Minister, former Prime Ministers and members of their immediate family.	330.37	0.00	-	-	-	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
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.	212.85	64.65	-	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.	54.57	10.96	-	The expenditure covers mainly salaries, construction of building and other establishment related expenditure on Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Pune, Bhopal and Guwahati.	For enhancing the investigation capabilities of CFSL	-	-
19.	Inter-State Police Wireless Scheme – POLNET Scheme	Providing Police Communication through 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.	64.26	8.00	-	(i) Payment of Transponder rental, Annual NOCC charges, spectrum charges, License fee, AMC charges of POLNET HUB, and maintenance of establishment	Dedicated Reliable and efficient Police Communication Network	RFP will be floated during 2014-15 and the Contract shall be awarded during first half of 2015-16.	-
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.	21.98	0.00	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified.	-	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
21.	Delhi Police	<p>The Non Plan allocations are for maintenance and enforcement of law and order in National Capital region of Delhi.</p> <p>1. Modernization of Traffic and Communication Network of Delhi Police</p> <p>Road Safety Cell</p> <p>(i) Providing adequate facility to the vehicle owners and pedestrian by adopting latest technology for traffic management</p>	4979.48	48.50	-	<p>Providing adequate facility to the vehicle owners and pedestrian by adopting latest technology for traffic management</p> <p>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. To achieve the goal the allocated budget is to be utilized on the following :-</p> <p>50 Nos. Gantry mounted Speed Check Day & Night Cameras on longer stretches of vulnerable corridors including foundation, cantilever structure, connectivity to control station and system cost, 10 Mobile vehicle mounted Interceptors for speed detection, 32 Nos. Red Light and Speed Violation Check Camera System -24 intersections/ crossings of (4X4 crossing), 50 Nos. Installation of Variable message sign board on the identified corridors of Delhi road for displaying messages/directions and information to general public and road users of different size (3Mtr.X 1.5Mtr. & 5Mtr. X 2Mtr.),</p>	<p>To meet establishment related expenditure of Delhi Police</p> <p>The Traffic Unit has undertaken various steps to keep pace with modernization advancements in order to meet the forbidding challenges of traffic regulation and quality enforcement of traffic rules/laws.</p>	Total budget will be utilized in a phased manner	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						<p>500 Nos. Wheel Clamps, 2 Nos. Traffic volume counter, 2 Nos. Road Safety Exhibition Vans for inculcating road safety awareness with all modern gadgets, Purchase of Safety cone, Safety Light Bars, Web/Safety Cross Belt, Barricades, Hand gloves, Rain suit and retro reflective jackets for winter etc., Raw material for printing of road Safety Literature & other material for different road safety activities i.e. Annual exhibition on Road safety during Trade fair, Road Safety week and other functions, raw material for printing of challan books, signages, Annual Calendar etc. and material/equipments for photograph & mapping Section/T etc. Purchase of photocopier papers, cartridges for printing of challans, report, arrangements etc. Development/up-keep in Traffic Training parks, procurement of computers systems for computer centre, A.R. Cell and other sections, Infrastructure and equipments for setting up of Delhi Police Traffic Training Institute for providing training to police personnel of Delhi Police</p>			

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<p>(ii) Developing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega cities and Model Traffic System.</p> <p>Providing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega Cities and Model System of Traffic Management</p> <p>(iii) Traffic Signals / Blinkers</p> <p>Installation of optimum numbers of traffic signals/blinkers at important corridors to ensure the safety of vehicle owners and pedestrians.</p> <p>2. Delhi Police Building Programme:</p>				<p>as well as other states on road safety aspects. Advertisements shall be made throughout the year through mass media of AIR/FM/TV and news paper etc. on DAVP rates to inculcate road safety awareness among the general public. Expenditure is also made for maintenance/up-keep of the existing signals/blinkers on Delhi roads.</p> <p>Payment towards recurring components such as bandwidth and man power charges and balance payment of expansion of project cyber highway will be made</p> <p>Installation of New Signals -50-60 Nos, 100 Nos. Replacement of Cantilevers & aspects on roads which have been widened from 2 lanes to 3 to 4 lanes (50 crossings for each year from 2014-15 onwards), Up-gradation of existing signal/blinkers including CDT, 150 Nos. Battery back up or solar backup for round the clock signal operation.</p> <p>The aim is to complete the following ongoing and new building construction work</p>	<p>Efforts will be made for providing better Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega Cities etc.</p> <p>Use latest technology to regulate the traffic in a highly professional manner in Delhi.</p> <p>Improve work environment through better, modern offices</p>	<p>The total budget will be utilized in a phased manner</p> <p>The projects will be completed by adequate planning and total budget will be utilized in a phased manner</p> <p>The projects will be completed by adequate</p>	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<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>during financial 2015-16:- P.S. & Staff quarters of Punjabi Bagh, P.P. C-Block, Janak Puri, and new constructions P.S. Bawana, P.S. & Staff quarters at Delhi Cantt., Greater Kailsh, Jyoti Nagar, New Usmanpur, Sector-17 Dwarka, Vijay Vihar, Shalimar Bagh, Police Housing at Sector-19 Dwarka, Sector-9 Dwarka, Gokulpuri, 16-C Dwarka, P.S. Dabri, P.P. & Staff quarters Gulmohar Park, Facility centre at Janakpuri and re-development of P.S. & Staff quarters at Shahdra and North-East office Seelampur.</p> <p>Installation of state of art modern equipment for regulation and quality enforcement of traffic rules/laws. Procurement of Red light and speed violation check camera system at intersections/crossings of (4x4 crossing).</p>	<p>and raise residential housing satisfaction level.</p> <p>Various steps to keep pace with modernization advancements in order to meet the forbidding challenges of traffic regulations.</p>	<p>planning and total budget will be utilized in a phased manner</p> <p>The total budget will be utilized in a phased manner</p>	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<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>The aim is to undertake the work through Public Private Partnership (PPP Mode).</p> <p>6. Scheme for Safety of Women (Financed from Nirbhaya Fund).</p> <p>Violence against women has emerged as a major concern for law enforcement agencies all over the world. Concrete</p>				<p>100 Nos. Desktop computers, Swimming pool at PTC, 2 Driving Simulators to develop the driving skills in the trainees, CCTVs for PTC Complex to monitor the indoor and outdoor activities of all trainees, Latest technology multi media system to teach the trainees in class room through electronic media.</p> <p>Delhi Police has also initiated the process to construct 5202 staff Qtrs. at Dheerpur & construction of New Police Headquarters Building at Parliament Street through PPP Mode.</p> <p>(I) Purchase of various furniture items and Kits for Self Defence Programme</p> <p>(II) Printing of Pamphlets, Participation Certificate, booklets etc.</p> <p>(III) Refreshments on various occasions</p>	<p>The efforts will be made to provide various training equipments as well as facilities to the trainees.</p> <p>The process to construct 5202 staff quarters at Dheerpur and new Police Headquarters Building at Parliament Street are underway.</p> <p>These initiatives aim not only at ensuring the safety of women, but also to empower them. Ensuring their safety would involve stringent surveillance at additional spots perceived as vulnerable</p>	<p>The projects will be completed by adequate planning and total budget will be utilized in a phased manner</p> <p>The total budget will be utilized in a phased manner</p> <p>The total budget will be utilized in a phased manner</p>	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		steps have to be taken towards ensuring safety and security of women. The Delhi Police "Nirbhaya Fund" project aims at Women's Safety and Women's Empowerment by providing a safe and secure environment and to enable them to defend themselves against Crime.				<p>(IV) Making / preparing Video Spots / Short Film on Women Safety and Security on DAVP Rates. Video Film on Self Defence of Women</p> <p>(V) Honorarium for Guest Faculty / Trainer during Self Defence Training, Gender Sensitization Training, Pantomime Shows by Districts and SPUWAC.</p> <p>(VI) Financial aid and ex-gratia payment.</p> <p>(VII) Hiring of tentage articles and equipments Purchase vehicles for use on safety & Security of Women</p>	for women and timely and efficient response. Empowerment would involve creating awareness & educating women in self defence, vocational training etc.		
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.	46.06	0.00	-	Five Lakhs Tear Smoke Mutation (TSM) has been produced during 2014-15 for CAPFs	Five Lakhs TSM will be produced during 2015-16	-	-
23.	Welfare Grants	Welfare grant given to all the personnel of Central Police Organizations for their welfare.	65.00	0.00	-	<p>Welfare grant allocated is utilized on the following priority :-</p> <p>(i) 1st Priority-Payment of Ex-Gratia lump sum compensation to the NOKs of the deceased CAPFs, Assam Rifles and J&K Police personnel killed in action or died while on duty.</p> <p>(ii) 2nd Priority-Payment of Ex-Gratia lump sum</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 lump sum compensation to the NOKs of deceased CAPF, Assam Rifles and J&K Police personnel and for other welfare activities of

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						<p>compensation to the disabled CAPF and Assam Rifles personnel who become disabled in the performance of their bonafide duties and are boarded out from service.</p> <p>(iii) 3rd Priority-Release of Special Welfare Grant (SWG) against 75% of sale proceeds of deposited amount of Empty Fire Cartridge (EFC) by CAPFs and Assam Rifles.</p> <p>(iv) 4th Priority-Release of Grant for implementation of Action Plan on prevention HIV/AIDs amongst CPFs personnel and Stress related courses and Reward to CAPFs, Assam Rifles and State Police Sports person.</p> <p>(v) 5th Priority-Normal Welfare Grant (NWG) to CAPFs Assam Rifles and CPOs and other requirement.</p>			personnel of CAPFs, Assam Rifles and CPOs which boosts their morale.
24.	Research	Expenditure incurred on research.	1443.51	0.00	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified,	-	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
25.	Assistance to States	To increase the strike capability of the forces. To provide state-of-the-art equipments. To upgrade the skills of the troops by providing training facilities.	1777.00	0.00		To provide state-of-the-art Arms and Ammunitions, communication, surveillance, clothing and tentage and superior transport vehicles and border guarding systems which are the mainstay of any operational strategy.	The Modernisation Plan-II intends to increase the strike capability of Forces with superior arms and ammunitions, strategic equipment and effective transport vehicles, state-of-the-art communication, surveillance and border guarding systems which are the mainstay of any operational strategy.	01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016	* Figures are tentative based on the projections of CAPFs. Actual figures may be available after BE 2015-16 is finalised by March 2015.
26.	Assistance to Union Territories	Assistance to Delhi Police for Modernization; Strengthening of Police Organizations in UTs (With Legislature) and Modernisation of Police Organizations in UTs (Without Legislature).	0.60	0.00	-	The allocation will help to modernise Delhi Police and Police Organizations of Union Territories covering areas of communication, vehicles, surveillance equipments, computerization, strengthening of Forensic Science Labs, modern weapons, new Police Station buildings and police housing, etc.	The financial assistance shall increase the effectiveness, reliability as well as capabilities of the Delhi Police and Police Forces of Union Territories.	The Police Modernisation Scheme for Union Territories was introduced for a period of five years with effect from 2006-07 and the financial assistance is provided annually on the basis of Annual Action Plan.	-
27.	Immigration services - Modernization of Immigration and Registration functions - Mission Mode Project on Immigration,	1. Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa, Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT), has been undertaken under the National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) for modernization of Immigration and Registration functions in the country. It is being implemented through NIC. The object of the Project is to develop a secure and integrated service delivery	5.40	110.82	-	(i) Training/ Conferences/ workshop. (ii) Foreign/Domestic travel of IB/BOI officials/salary.	Training/workshops/ conf. organised for the Immigration officers as well as State Police officers for skill development and smooth implementation of IVFRT modules. The teams to visit overseas missions for implementation of different IVFRT	31.3.16 31.3.16	1. Unavailability/unwillingness of various Government agencies to cooperate. 2. Unavailability of key personnel from

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT),	<p>framework to facilitate legitimate travelers while strengthening security. The first version of the Project completed in Sept. 2014. However, certain modules need to be modified /fine tuned due to changes in the requirement/features. The same has been worked out and a proposal for extension upto March 2016 has already been moved to CCEA. The main features of the proposal for extension are as follows:</p> <p>(i) Implementation of Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVoA) with ETA to more countries in a phased manner.</p> <p>(ii) Implementation of Biometrics in all the remaining missions.</p> <p>(iii) Implementation of C-Visa in the remaining 30 Missions.</p> <p>iv) Implementation of C-FRO in the remaining FROs across the country.</p> <p>(v). Stability of IVFRT Applications.</p> <p>(vi). Installation of Passport Reading Machines in all ICPs.</p> <p>vii). Security features to be added in C-FRO, C-Form and S-Form modules for more analysis.</p> <p>(viii). Development of Data Analytics system.</p> <p>ix). Pilot implementation of e-</p>				<p>(iii) Rental Charges of BSNL towards leased line circuit and Redundant Leased lines.</p> <p>(iv) Manpower (outsourced/ hired)</p> <p>(v) Office expenses.</p> <p>(vi) AMC of hardware installed under project in NIC and other development as well as support centres.</p> <p>(vii) Hardware cost (E-PRM, biometrics webcam etc.) procurement of servers, clients, scanners, printer, networking equipments etc.</p> <p>(viii) Procurement of Packaged S/W.</p>	<p>modules for applicants facilitation, data building and security enhancement.</p> <p>The leased lines are installed for Bol's secured network system for uninterrupted connectivity/data flow.</p> <p>The manpower hired for development and implementation of different IVFRT modules, maintenance support etc. as per DPR.</p> <p>For NIC project implementation Team and Central IVFRT Office at Shastripark.</p> <p>The objective is to ensure proper upkeep of the system.</p> <p>To bringing in qualitative improvement in Immigration facilitation smoother and faster as well as address the security concern as per DPR. This includes replacement of old/outdated/condemned hardware/requirement of additional software the ICPs.</p>	<p>31.3.16</p> <p>31.3.16</p> <p>31.3.16</p> <p>31.03.16</p>	<p>stakeholders.</p> <p>3. Accommodating requirements of all the stake holders may have an adverse effect on delivering the core element of the programme.</p> <p>4. Delay in Budgetary allocations</p> <p>5. Reluctance of visitors to give Biometric</p>

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<p>Gates at Airports.</p> <p>(x). Implementation of Biometric verification system which includes installation of verification devices at all ICPs/FRROs/FROs.</p> <p>(xi) Integration of IVFRT with other MMPs i.e. CCTNS, PSP, e-migrate.</p> <p>3. Further, Version-2 of the Project broad basing, its area of implementation is also under process. NISG is preparing the DPR.</p>				<p>(ix) Digitization of documents (scanning and data entry).</p> <p>(x) Professional services (ECIL) for biometrics solutions.</p> <p>(xi) Establishment of Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) infrastructure at Bangalore including hardware, software, network, UPS associative items etc.</p> <p>(xii) Infrastructure for ICPs (hardware, networking, components, rental charges etc).</p>	<p>Meant for effective implementation of different modules under IVFRT.</p> <p>The physical documents would be digitized for easy storage and retrieval and saving of storage space.</p> <p>The professional services of ECIL would be required for development of software and installation of the Biometric module under IVFRT.</p> <p>Establishment of Disaster Recovery Centre is under progress at Bangalore to save the IVFRT server data in the event of damage to the IVFRT Shastri park in Delhi due to natural calamity/ disaster. The amount is required for fine tuning/streamlining of the Centre.</p> <p>1. Authentication of traveler's identity at the Missions, Immigration Check Posts (ICPs), Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) and Foreigners Registration</p>	<p>31.03.16</p> <p>31.3.16</p> <p>31.03.16</p> <p>31.3.16</p>	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
							<p>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 decision making and sharing of information across the concerned Agencies about foreign travelers;</p> <p>4. Improved tracking of foreigners by integrating and sharing information captured during visa issuance at Missions, during immigration check at ICPs, and during registration at FRRO/ FROs;</p> <p>5. Inter-agency information and alert-sharing services.</p>		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
28.	Housing: Construction of Residential accommodation for Central Para Military Forces	The Provision has been made for construction of accommodation for Central Armed Police Forces, IB and NIA.	3.11	1196.19	-	<p>During the year 2014-15 upto 31.12.2014, 3153 houses were constructed for the Central Armed Police Forces.</p> <p>During the year 2014-15, (upto 31.12.2014), an amount of ₹559.45 crore has been utilized under Residential Building (Plan) scheme against the allocation of ₹638.86 crore (RE).</p>	Construction of residential accommodation will result in increased level of housing satisfaction.	The execution of residential projects take time and expenditure on projects sanctioned in a particular year are required to be phased and gets spilled over to subsequent years.	-
29.	Public Works: Construction of Buildings for Central Para Military Forces	This covers expenditure on construction of Office Buildings for Central Armed Police Forces, IB and NIA	4.42	2422.50	-	<p>The expenditure of ₹1193.92 crore as on 31.12.2014 was incurred on the construction work of buildings/elements /buildings infrastructure for CAPFs, IB and NIA against allocation of ₹1271.47 crore (RE).</p> <p>Under OB head, 35 nos of works (barracks) have been executed as on 31.12.2014.</p>	It will result in creation of infrastructure facilities for CAPFs, IB and NIA.	The execution of infrastructure related projects take time and expenditure on projects sanctioned in a particular year are required to be phased and gets spilled over to subsequent years	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
30.	Border Management		0.00	1382.00	-				
	(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.				Work of 30 km. fencing, 60 km. of roads, 300 km. of floodlighting and 80 BOPs will be targeted during the period .	The coverage of fencing along the border will increase from 2828 km. to 2888 km. Similarly, border roads will increase from 3774 km to 3834 km. flodlighting will increase from 2151 km. to 2451 km. The average inter-BOPs gap will reduce from 4.73 km. to 4.3 km. Thereby, the effectiveness of border management will improve.		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.				Work of 100 km. fencing, 10 km. of roads, 10 km. of floodlighting 40 km. of link road and 50 BOPs will be targeted during the period.	The coverage of fencing along the border will increase from 1958 km. to 1968 km. Similarly, border roads will increase 394 km to 404 km. flodlighting will increase from 1952 km. to 1962 km. The average inter-BOPs gap will from 3.2 km. to 3.0 km. Thereby, the		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.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
							effectiveness of border management will improve.		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.				Balance work of formation cutting and surfacing will be undertaken. Part of the fund (₹150.00 crore Approx) required for revised project cost, pending for release after TC/HLEC approval.	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) Indo Nepal & Indo Bhutan Border Works	Development of roads of operational and strategic significance in areas along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders				Formation cutting (420Km) and surfacing (205 Km) will be undertaken.	Improving the road infrastructure along border to facilitate effective border management.		The work can be affected due to delay in land acquisition and environment clearances.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(v) Setting up of Integrated check Post	To set up ICPs as single window for providing integrated system for hassle-free cross border movement of persons, vehicles and goods.				<p>(i) ICP Raxaul is now nearing completion and is likely to be commissioned by June,2015.</p> <p>(ii) ICP Jogbani is now progressively nearing completion and is likely to be commissioned during the financial year 2015-16.</p> <p>(iii) ICP Petrapole is likely to be commissioned during the financial year 2015-16.</p> <p>(iv) ICP Moreh is under the process of development and will take 18 months to complete the work.</p> <p>(v) For ICP at Dawky (Meghalaya), Sunauli (Uttar Pradesh), Sutrakhandi (Assam) and Kawarpuchia (Mizoram) land acquisition process is underway while land has been acquired for ICP at Rupaidha (Uttar Pradesh). As regards ICP at Hilli (West Bengal) and Chandrabandha (West Bengal), land has been identified.</p>	Cross border trade will be maximized Hassle-free movement of cargo, persons, vehicles will be possible.		The Government has approved setting up ICPs at 13 locations on Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Myanmar borders. Commissionin -g of the ICP Raxaul is dependent on the completion of the access road by NHAI.
	(vi) Construction of border roads, helipads & helibases	To improve the operational efficacy of Border guarding Force(BGF) on Indo-Myanmar Border				Preliminary construction activities in respect of Phase I of the Project involving 1417 Km of roads, 56 helipads and 02 helibases will be carried out.	Improved operational efficacy of BGF, effective border surveillance, check on illegal border cross over, smuggling of arms/ammunition, drugs and other contrabands and better border		Construction activities of the Project "Construction of roads, helipads, helibases along Indo-Myanmar Border" are expected to begin in 2015-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
							connectivity.		16. Further, ₹10.00 crore. Will be required to meet the construction expenses of CL-9 road along border fencing in FY 2015-16
	Indo-Myanmar Border Works	Erection of fencing on Indo-Myanmar border for effective border management.				Construction work 10 Km of fencing in Moreh, Manipur along Indo-Myanmar border.	Checking of cross border movement to prevent infiltration, underground insurgent activities and smuggling..		No fund has been released for fencing work has temporarily been suspended. However, a sum of ₹11.11 crore from the budget head of fencing work has been re-appropriated (in FY 2014-15) towards payment of consultancy services to CPWD for preparation of Pre-Feasibility-Report(PFR) in respect of Phase I of the Project- "construction of roads, helipads & helibases along Indo-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
									Myanmar Border".
31.	Coastal Security: Coastal Security Scheme for enhancing coastal security by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas including close coastal waters.	Enhance the capabilities of the State Police for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas including close coastal waters.	0.00	710.00	-	Funds will be provided for procuring 225 boats and assistance will be provided to Coastal States/UTs to operationalize 40 Coastal Police Stations, to procure 125 vehicles and construction of 56 jetties. Fund will be paid to BPR&D for execution of DPR for Marine Police Training Institute. Annual maintenance charges for boats will be paid to the AMC providers.	Strengthening the infrastructure of the coastal States and UTs to patrol the coastal areas for effective surveillance.	-	As ₹100.00 crore is available, Addl. funds to the tune of ₹500.00 crore would be required to meet the expenditure arising out of supply of 150 (12 Ton) boats @ ₹4.00 crore.
32.	Maintenance of Border Works	Maintenance of fencing, floodlighting and roads on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.	168.00	0.00	-	Expenditure is being incurred on maintenance of fencing, floodlighting and roads on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.	The life of border assets will improve	-	-
33.	Border Out Post (BoP)	Effective Border Management by various CAPFs	0.00	300.00	-	Against allocation of ₹225.29 crore (RE), an amount of ₹194.80 crore has utilized as on 31.12.2014. Land have been acquired at 21 locations for BOPs upto 31.12.2014.	It will result in creation of infrastructure facilities for CAPFs and Border management,	The execution of BOP related projects take time and expenditure on projects sanctioned in a particular year are required to be phased and gets spilled over to subsequent years	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
34.	Miscellaneous Items	Purchase of 8 ALH/Dhruvop Helicopters from M/s HAL and for loans and advances to India Reserve Battalions.	305.00	30.20	-	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.	-
35.	Reimbursement to States for deployment of Battalions	Provision for reimbursement to States for deployment of Battalions	18.90	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.	-	-
36.	Border Area Development Programme(BADP)	The BADP is being implemented through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to the border management. The aim of BADP is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in the remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international borders and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through a convergence of the Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach, and to promote a	0.00	990.00	-	The schemes under BADP are prepared and approved by the State Government which relates to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors. Schemes of 10% of allocation are suggested by the Border Guarding Forces and 5% amount of the allocation has been earmarked for Skill Development and Capacity building programme. Annual Action Plans (AAPs) would be prepared by the 17 State Governments constitution the International Land Border.	For development of socio-economic infrastructure in border areas of 17 States along the International land Border under the BADP	The 1 st installment of 90% of allocation is released to the States within 15 days of receipt of their approved Annual Action Plans after adjusting the amount of pending UCs. 2 nd	The BADP is a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme. Funds are provided to the States as non-lapsable Special Central Assistance (SCA) for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education,

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		sense of security and well being among the border population. The programme covers 367 border blocks in 104 border districts of 17 States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal)						Installment of funds is released to the State Government s after the month of October, only after furnishing of UCs to the extent of not less than 50% of the amount released during the preceding year and furnishing of QPRs (Physical & Financial) upto the quarter ending September. To the extent of submission of pending UCs pertaining to previous years, deduction, if any, made in the release of 1 st installment for non submission of UCs are made good	health, agriculture and allied sectors.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
								at the time of release of 2 nd installment.	
GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 55-POLICE			54752.54	7371.98					

Surrender of saving for the financial year 2013-2014

			(₹ in Thousand)
Grant	Revenue	Capital	Total
55-Police	5002300	17198800	22201100

GRANT NO. 56-OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
1.	<p><u>Social Security and Welfare</u></p> <p><u>Rehabilitation:</u></p> <p>Relief and Rehabilitation Assistance to Sri Lankan Refugees.</p>	<p>This scheme envisages the provision of relief assistance such as monthly cash doles, clothing materials, subsidized ration, utensils, crematorium charges to the Sri Lankan Tamil refugees staying in camps in Tamil Nadu and Odisha.</p>	50.00	0.00	-	<p>(i) About 65,206 Sri Lankan Refugees staying in 112 camps in Tamil Nadu during 2013-14.</p> <p>(ii) Reimbursement of ₹63.00 crore has been made to the State Govt. of Tamil Nadu for providing relief assistance to the Sri Lankan Refugees staying in camps.</p>	<p>(i) An allotment of ₹68.90 crore has been made in BE 2014-15. An amount of ₹57.53 crore has been reimbursed on the basis of the claims submitted by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu till 31.10.14.</p> <p>(ii) A demand of ₹50.00 crore has been made in BE 2015-16 for providing relief assistance to the Tamil refugees in Tamil Nadu and Odisha. At present, there are 65,079 Sri Lankan Refugees staying in 109 refugee camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Odisha.</p>	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcom	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
2.	Relief and Rehabilitation of J & K Migrants	This scheme is initiated 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.	580.00	0.00	-	Not Quantifiable	Relief and Rehabilitation of the displaced persons and ex-gratia relief to Next of Kin of the Security Forces personnel killed.	The relief and rehabilitation would be carried out during the course of the financial year.	This scheme has to be continued till all the migrants are rehabilitated and cross border terrorism is effectively Combated in Jammu & Kashmir State.
3.	Repatriates from Other Countries	The provision covers expenditure on refugees from Tibet, former West and East Pakistan and for acquisition of land and distribution of title deeds for Displaced Persons from the former East Pakistan. The scheme is also for Repatriation of Indian Prisoners from other countries.	16.19	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	Construction of 266 housing units for Tibetan families at Dehradun, Uttarakhand at the approved cost of ₹27.07 lakh.				During 2013-14 Rs.9 lakh has been released. The State Govt. has reported that the work up to the level of foundation has been completed.	During the financial year 2014-15, BE provision of Rs.18 lakh has been made for this scheme. Fund has not been released for want of demand letter		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
							from the State Govt. as per the scheme.		
	(ii) Rehabilitation of New Migrants in Non-agricultural occupation outside Dandakaranaya	Relief & rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan.				Token provision.	Token provision.		
	(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 in 44,000 rural plots for displaced persons from the then East Pakistan settled in West Bengal. The scheme was originally sanctioned for three years from 2010-11 to 2012-13. Subsequently, extension for another two years i.e. upto March 2015 has been given.				Upto March 2014, ₹31.00 crore has been released to the State Govt. of West Bengal.	₹18.00 crore has been projected in BE 2015-16 for making reimbursement to the State Govt. of West Bengal on the basis of the works to be executed and expenditure incurred upto March 2015.		
	(iv) Payment under DPs (Compensation and Rehabilitation Act, 1954)					Token provision.	Token provision.		
	(v) Management of Sale of evacuee properties & Government build properties.					A demand of ₹14.00 lakh has been made in RE 2014-15 for making payment to DCs of Govt. of NCT of Delhi towards identification and survey of unutilized 'compensation pool' property during 2014-15.	Token provision.		
	(vi) Resettlement of Chhamb					Token provision.	Token provision.		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	DPs – Relief and Rehabilitation								
	(vii) Displaced persons from PoK and Chhamb-Niabat Area.					Token provision.	Token provision.		
	(viii) Ex-gratia payment to Indian Nationals for properties seized by Pakistan during and after 1965 conflicts.	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 2014-15 and 2015-16	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 Bhagalpur riot victims.	75.46	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.	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
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.	750.16	0.00	-	Approx. 38,000 pensioners/ dependents are provided Central Samman Pension through Public Sector Banks.	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. 7000-7500 Railway Passes are being issued by the Railway Board & the cost is reimbursed by MHA to the Railway Board.	To enable the freedom fighters/widows to travel free of cost.	The Passes are renewed on yearly basis.	A decision has been taken not to reimburse Ministry, of Railways claims until and unless data regarding actual journeys undertaken is provided.
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 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	45.04	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	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 house-holds and subsequently for

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		Accord.				Bengal and Union Territory of Puducherry, covering a population of nearly 31 lakh. The Pilot Project has been undertaken to develop the processes indigenously as well as technical specifications and standards having interoperability which can then be up scaled for the National Roll-out, as and when it is decided to be implemented. The necessary legal framework has been put in place by enactment of the Citizenship Act, 2003. Rules have been framed.			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.
8.	Special Industry Initiative for J&K (Udaan)	Schemes aims at providing skills and enhancing employability of 40,000 graduates/Post-Graduates/3-year engineering diploma from J&K over a period of 5 years)	0.00	45.00	-	*Commencement of training of 8000 candidates. *Completion of training of 6500 candidates.	*1308 candidates joined training since April, 2014 *1326 candidates completed training since April, 2014.	2014-15	Reasons for non-achievement of target are: (i) Unwillingness of candidates to move out of State. (ii) Events such as curfew, election, darbar shift etc. (iii) Cancellation of selection drives due to recent floods.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
9.	<u>Disaster Management</u> (A) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	<p>The provision is for expenditure on National Disaster Management programmes (both natural disasters and man-made disasters). It also covers assistance to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting a culture of prevention preparedness and resilience • Encouraging mitigation measures • Mainstreaming disaster management into development process • Establishing institutional and techno-legal framework • Ensuring mechanism for identification assessment and monitoring • capacity-building activities <p>Ensuring efficient response and relief</p>	644.29	275.00	-	<p>The non-plan budget provision essentially provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting administrative Expenses • Meeting establishment cost • Preparation of disaster specific Guidelines in consultation with Central Ministries, States Governments and other stake-holders • Awareness and Preparedness campaigns. Conduct of Mock Exercises across the country to assess preparedness and response mechanism of various stakeholders 	The Policy and Guidelines will facilitate preparation of Disaster Management Plans by various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government and State Governments.	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<p>(ii) Other Disaster Management Projects including School Safety. (This also includes National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project, Flood Risk Mitigation Scheme, Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme, and National Disaster Communication Network. & also the 'New Schemes' of 12th Plan – SDRF, Strengthening of SDMA/DDMA)</p>	<p>Mitigation measures will bring about a paradigm shift from the erstwhile post event relief –centric approach to advance planning and management focusing on prevention / mitigation and preparation aspects.</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Institutional Strengthening ➤ Capacity Building ➤ Public Awareness ➤ Promote culture of safety in 8600 schools in 43 districts of 22 States /UTs of the country falling in Seismic Zone IV and V ➤ Demonstrative retrofitting in 1 school in each district. ➤ Preparation of State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP), preparation of State Disaster Management Policy, preparation of District Disaster Management Plans (DDMPs) Mock drills etc. <p>Providing a single view of the disaster from the disaster site as far as possible to all the stakeholders, through integration of various information (video, audio and data) feeds from Handicaps, VSATs, GIS systems, and other related systems,. This service shall be made operational from NDRF communication network as well.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased awareness of the key stakeholders. ➤ Implementation of model building bye-laws at the city and state levels in all targeted 21 states/UTs in the Seismic Zone V&VI ➤ Promotion of earthquake resistant construction practices at State, District and city levels. ➤ Focused earthquake awareness campaigns in targeted States UTs. ➤ To save lives and prevent injuries in school by undertaking capacity building training, awareness 		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
							<p>generation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To prevent interruption of education by creating an enabling school environment for vulnerability. ➤ Operational /technical support manpower shall be provided for a period of 18 months. <p>Inundation and damage assessment models shall be developed and implemented in pilot areas with active involvement of CWC, IMD, NRSC and academic institutions.</p>		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(i) National Disaster Management Training Institute (National Disaster Response Academy)	<p>National Disaster Response Academy (earlier called National Disaster Management Training Institute) will seek to create a pool trainers/ master trainers for National and State Disaster Response Force. There trainers/ master trainers will be available in the area of collapse structure s search and rescue, medical first response, flood & deep diving rescue, CBRN emergencies and mountain rescues.</p>				<p>Construction of non-residential, residential, training infrastructure along with bulk development works, training equipment, vehicles and Information Technology equipment.</p>	<p>These Trainers / Master Trainers will be available in the areas of Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue, Medical First response, Flood and deep diving rescue, CBRN emergencies, Mountain rescue</p>	<p>NDRA is scheduled for completion by Mar 2017</p>	
		<p>(ii) National Institute Of Disaster Management (NIDM)-discharge of responsibilities as per the mandate given by the Disaster Management Act, 2005</p>				<p>(ii)NIDM will conduct 86 training courses/workshops and train about 2,200 senior and middle level officers of the Central and State Governments. 37 of these programmes shall be conducted in the states. In addition, NIDM will conduct 18 web based on-line courses: undertake research, documentation and publication on disaster Management and public awareness.</p>	<p>(ii) Human Resource Development in the field of disaster management and development of the trainers in the field. Standardization of training, documentation of major disasters and dissemination of knowledge and skills. State level training institutes will utilize technical and financial support from the Central Govt. through NIDM to impart training of officers and</p>		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(iii) Proposed NIDM in Andhra Pradesh	To augment Capacity building infrastructure for imparting appropriate training among disaster management functionaries and other professionals who are engaged in the realm of disaster and development activities.				Functioning of NIDM in Andhra Pradesh will enable the country to increase the number of trained manpower in the field of disaster management. This will help the country to become disaster resilient	other stakeholders at the state/District/Local body levels keeping in view the vulnerability of the States to different kind of disasters. The new campus of NIDM will provide adequate infrastructure to enable it to discharge its mandate under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 more effectively. This will enhance the capacity building infrastructure in the country.		The Completion of project will depend on the approval the scheme with all requisite clearances.
	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				NDRF battalions are responding to natural calamities/disasters in various parts of the country since 2006. NDRF teams have worked with civil	NDRF battalions are responding to natural calamities/disasters in various parts of the		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors																					
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources																									
		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 minimized. 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.				<p>administration to mitigate the hardships of the effected people. NDRF responded immediately and saved several thousand marooned people during flood/natural 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:-</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Retrieved</th> <th>Saved life</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>dead</th> <th>bodies</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010-11</td> <td>-</td> <td>21801</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>42</td> <td>18530</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>129</td> <td>32632</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>711</td> <td>45124</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-15</td> <td>23</td> <td>92580</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Upto December, 2014 Achievement of NDRF the recent year attached at Appendix-B.</p>	Year	Retrieved	Saved life		dead	bodies	2010-11	-	21801	2011-12	42	18530	2012-13	129	32632	2013-14	711	45124	2014-15	23	92580	country since 2006. NDRF teams have worked with civil administration to mitigate the hardships of the effected people. NDRF responded immediately and saved several thousand marooned people during flood/natural disasters in the country. NDRF teams have responded well during the disaster activities at National and international level.		
Year	Retrieved	Saved life																												
	dead	bodies																												
2010-11	-	21801																												
2011-12	42	18530																												
2012-13	129	32632																												
2013-14	711	45124																												
2014-15	23	92580																												
	Capital Outlay on NIDM	Setting up of a dedicated Campus for the Institute				Acquisition of land for construction of new campus of NIDM and preparation of building plans.	The scheme once approved will enable NIDM to construct its own campus. This will result in better research and training environment.	The Completion of project will depend on the approval the scheme with all requisite clearances.																						

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcom	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
GRAND TOTAL : GRANT No. 56 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA			2237.59	327.00	-				

Surrender of saving for the financial year 2013-2014

			(₹ in Thousand)
Grant	Revenue	Capital	Total
56-other expenditure of MHA	548100	0	548100

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 initiatives, 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 are 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 2014-15 has enhanced from ₹592.44 crore in 2013-14 (RE stage) to ₹628.72 crore (RE stage). During 2014-15, 3153 nos. of houses have been constructed till December, 2014 as on 31.12.2014. and 35 nos. of barracks have been constructed till December,2014

3.5 Ministry of Home Affairs has approved a Housing Project for BSF, AR & SSB for construction of 9089 houses and 49 barracks during the year 2013, construction of 6249 houses and 39 barracks at 32 sites for BSF, 840 houses at 6 sites for Assam Rifles and 2000 nos. of houses and 10 barracks are 12 sites for SSB have also been approved.

3.6 During 2014-15, at RE stage, an amount of ₹1300.61 crore, ₹628.72 crore and ₹225.29 crore was allocated for the heads OB (Plan), RB (Plan) and BOP (Plan) respectively. The works related to infrastructure of Office Building and Barracks are executed under OB (Plan) head, whereas residential buildings are constructed under scheme of RB (Plan). The augmentation of BOPs 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 the freedom fighters and spouses of deceased freedom fighters was ₹6,330/- plus dearness relief at 193% amounting to ₹18,547/- per month w.e.f 01.08.2013. The dearness relief has been enhanced from 193% to 218% of the basic pension with effect from 01.08.2014 for all categories of the freedom fighters. With this increase, the total pension to the freedom fighters has now become ₹20,129/- per month. Since the inception of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972, a total of 1,71,582 freedom fighters have been granted pension till 31.12.2014.

3.9 As per Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, the disbursement of pension to the freedom fighters and their eligible dependents is made through various branches of Public Sector Banks and State Treasuries spread all over the country. Since the power to transfer the dependent family pension has been delegated to the disbursing authorities, the data of the Central samman pensioners/ eligible dependents, living and

drawing pension from Public Sector Banks and Treasuries was obtained in year 2010. Some of the data furnished by the Public Sector Banks was scrutinised. The discrepancies found in disbursement of pension were communicated to the banks and they were advised to rectify the data and send the same to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

3.10 In the last few months, the Ministry has had a series of meetings with all the 25 banks and the 22 State Governments who have been disbursing the pension. With great efforts, finally the Ministry has been able to ascertain the data of Central Freedom Fighters and their detailed break-up. At present, number of living freedom fighters/eligible dependents drawing pension is 38,669. Earlier in the year 2011, this number, as reported by the Public Sector Banks and the State Treasuries was approximately 49,000.

3.11 In view of the aforementioned variation in the number and considering that the annual outgo on account of Central Samman Pension is about ₹800.00 crore, it becomes imperative to ensure that pension is disbursed to the eligible beneficiaries and as per the guidelines of the scheme. For the purpose, C&AG have been requested to arrange to get audit of the agency banks as well as the State Treasuries in the matter of disbursement of Central Samman Pension.

3.12 In order to have uniformity in the payment of Central Samman Pension and in order to have more robust data, a decision has been taken to mandatorily shift all the pensioners from the State Treasuries to the Public Sector banks for payment of pension.

3.13 For effective monitoring of disbursement of Central Samman Pension, for updation and maintenance of data, a Pension Disbursement Monitoring Cell has been set up in the Ministry.

SCHEMES UNDER REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA:

3.14 The Census of India is the largest administrative exercise in the world. Having successfully completed it, the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORG & CCI) is in the process of processing, publishing and disseminating the results in the form of Demographic, Socio-Cultural and Economic tables. The utilization of state of the art image recognition technology for processing data has resulted in substantial saving of time and cost. The timely availability of data, at a time when the five year and sectorial plans are being formulated has been widely appreciated.

3.15 Another ambitious project undertaken by this office is the creation of the National Population Register (NPR) in the Country. The major component of this project- creation of an electronic register of all usual residents has been substantially completed with the data entry of the records relating to 118 crore individuals. The remaining steps involve collection of biometrics, biometric de-duplication through the UIDAI, publication, disposal of claims and objections, vetting and finalization of the NPR. Other components include the setting up of a mechanism for updating the NPR and the issuance of Resident Identity Cards. This is the largest such database in the world and would facilitate the creation of a secure and credible identity database in the country. This would enhance the capability of organizations involved in the maintenance of internal security besides giving a fillip to e-governance initiatives.

3.16 Under the Civil Registration System (CRS), a database of medical institutions where births and deaths take place has been prepared during 2012-13 for the very first time. A Management Information System (MIS) is also under preparation. Computer hardware has been provided at the level of every District along with provisions for recruiting manpower. Software for electronic registration of birth and death has also been developed and is being launched in all States/UTs. These measures are expected to streamline the CRS and pave the way for universal registration of vital events.

3.17 The Sample Registration System (SRS), a dual record system, is the only source in the country which provides estimates of vital rates such as Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, and Infant Mortality Rate and other fertility and mortality indicators at National level and Sub-National level on annual basis. The SRS sample is replaced every ten years based on the results of latest census results with the main objective of making the sample more representative of the entire population. Based on the recommendation made by Technical Advisory Committee, the present sample has been revised on the basis of 2011 Census frame and sample size has been enhanced from 7597 units to 8861 units is effective from 01.01.2014. 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. M/s Planet E Com has been appointed for development of SRS data collection software. The reform measure and policy initiative is as under:

- For the first time, the data in SRS Baseline Survey work will be collected through handheld device in all the States/UTs. The data will be collected on the Laptops directly in the field in the form of developed software.
- Subsequently, data of Half Yearly Surveys will also be collected through Handheld Device.
- Generation of reports and tables will be auto-generated and monitoring of progress of work will be done through a central server. The Vital Rates will be provided on a new frame for 2015-16.

3.18 The Annual Health Survey (AHS) is one of the largest sample surveys in the world being implemented for the first time in the country. This prestigious project yields core vital and health indicators at the district level and maps annual changes therein. Further, a separate survey on Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-chemical (CAB) components, presently under implementation will provide information on the magnitude of under and over-nutrition, macro nutrient deficiency, hypertension and fasting glucose in all the 284 districts of the 9 AHS States at appropriate levels of aggregation.

The disaggregated data at the district level generated from the AHS provides requisite inputs for better planning of health programmes and paves the way for evidence-based intervention.

3.19 A GIS based town Mapping Project has been formulated to study the pattern of demographic change in Growth pole Centres of 6 Mega Cities i.e. Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, and Bengaluru and 31 Million Plus cities of the country. It would also benefit the other organizations like National Disaster Emergency Management (NDEM), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) of MHA and various other departments of the Government of India in planning and implementation of their projects.

3.20 Five workstation set up in Universities/Institutions for research on sample micro data files from Census are functional, whereas eleven workstation are under process. Also a major initiative has been taken to sensitise Students from 90000 Schools by providing Census School Kits, containing literature on Census 2011 to 150 Schools in each of 640 districts of the Country. Other policy initiatives under Census Data Dissemination Activities are to make available the soft copies of tables published on the Census 2011 at the Census of India website for use and free download and sharing of the Census Tables with Data Portal of Government of India under National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy.

3.21 The Census Resource and Training Centre (CRTC) has been set up in the ORG & CCI during 2012-13 to work as a Centre of Excellence for imparting training on census methodology and its operations to national as well as international participants particularly from different South Asian Countries. The Centre has so far imparted training to delegates from Myanmar, Bhutan, Timor Laste and Ethiopia. Some officers of this Organization have also visited different countries to provide consultancy services in Census related activities. The Centre will also serve as a repository of all Census Publications published since 1865 for consultation and use;

3.22 A video and speech archive has been planned to be set up in a phased manner under Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) during the 12th plan period for developing in-house capacity for analysis of the audio-video data of languages. This would be helpful for rationalization and classification of raw returns of mother tongues and would provide valuable insights to linguistic under currents, language movement and linguistic aspirations of the people.

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES:

3.23 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 POL 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 .

3.24 As per section 11 of the DM Act, 2005 [to be read with the section 6 (2) (b)], the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) shall be prepared by the National Executive Committee (NEC) having regard to the NPDM 2009 and in consultation with the State Governments and expert bodies or organizations in field of DM and to be approved by the NDMA. The NEC in

its 15th Meeting held under the chairmanship of Home Secretary on 21.10.2013 had cleared the draft NDMP and the same was forwarded through the Ministry of Home Affairs for approval of NDMA. Draft NDMP after wide consultation has been restructured and is under finalization.

3.25 To coordinate the enforcement and implementation of policy and plan for disaster management as per Section 6 (2) (f) of the DM Act 2005, NDMA has held discussion with Central Government /Organizations for , inter-alia, compliance with Disaster Management Guidelines released by NDMA. The Ministries/Departments/Organizations reviewed are:- Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation, Deptt. of Animal Husbandry, Dairy & fishery, Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Housing & Poverty Alleviate, Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Deptt. of Chemical & Petrochemicals, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Ministry of Environment & Forests and Deptt. of Pharmaceuticals, Deptt. of Agricultural Research & Education, Deptt of Fertilizers, Min. of Panchayti Raj, Deptt. of Land Resources, Deptt. of Rural Development, Min. of Rural Development, Deptt. of Telecom, Min. of Earth Sc., Deptt. of Space, Min. of Civil Aviation, Deptt. of Atomic Energy.

3.26 NDMA is in the process of developing a Compendium of relevant Acts/Laws/Rules / Regulations/ Notifications on DM which can be useful as ready reckoner document for all disaster managers especially for district level officials through 'The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences' (WBNUJS), Kolkata. The draft compendium has been uploaded on NDMA's website for comments from the stake holders. The comments received are being submitted for consideration.

3.27 State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) is required to be prepared by each State in terms of Section 23 of the DM Act, 2005. The SDMP shall be prepared by the SEC, having regard to the guidelines laid down by the NDMA, and after such consultation with local authorities, district authorities and the people's representatives as the SEC may deem fit. The SDMP shall be approved by the SDMA. NDMA has released National Disaster

Management Guidelines for preparation of State Disaster Management Plan in July 2007. NDMA has been regularly following up with States/UTs and offering advice to States/UTs through letters, video conferences, workshops/review meetings and visits to States/UTs with regard to preparation and updation of SDMPs. As a result of regular follow up with States/UTs, on date 32 States/UTs have prepared their SDMPs and shared with NDMA. NDMA has started discussion with State / UT Government in respect of SDMP. Discussion with the State Govts of Nagaland, West Bengal, Manipur, Mizoram and Himachal Pradesh has been held. Discussions with many other states have been planned in near future.

3.28 NDMA has requested all States/UTs to incorporate the provisions contained in the Chapter 6 of the National Disaster Management Guidelines- Management of Biological Disasters related to Livestock management and Goal 7 of Incheon Strategy related to Disability inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in their SDMP.

3.29 As per section 31 of the DM Act, 2005, each district shall prepare District Disaster management Plan (DDMP). The DDMP shall be prepared by the DDMA after consultation with the local authorities and to be approved by the SDMA. The DDMP shall be reviewed and updated annually. To facilitate the preparation of DDMPs in an uniform format, NDMA has finalized a 'Model Framework of DDMP' and 'Explanatory Notes for preparation of DDMP'. Both the documents are uploaded on its website (<http://ndma.gov.in/en/news/758-district-disaster-management-plan-dmp.html>). The State/UT Govt. have been requested to prepare/update/revised the DDMP as per the framework.

3.30 Scheme for strengthening of State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMA)/ District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA) is under formulation by NDMA. The scheme aims at improving the effectiveness of SDMAs and DDMA's which are the key institutions created by the Disaster Management (DM) Act 2005 for effective response at state/district level and making them more effective by providing funds for dedicated HR support

during 12th Five Year Plan period i.e. financial year (FY) 2013-14 to 2016-2017 for taking up measures for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and capacity building in the DM sector. This has been proposed as new scheme. The Scheme is under process of finalization/approval. Proposed deliverables include preparation of State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP), preparation/updation of State Disaster Management Policy, preparation/updation of District Disaster Management Plans (DDMPs), Mock drills, Hazard Risk Vulnerability Analysis of Districts and States, Capacity Building Programmes, regular meeting of SDMAs, SECs, and DDMA; reviews of DM plan of key Departments of States, Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into Development Plans and Projects etc.

Schemes/programmes under ODMP (Other Disaster Management Projects)

Mitigation projects:

3.31 Earthquakes pose a significant threat to India with almost 50% of its geographical area vulnerable to seismic disturbances of varying intensities. To prepare a conducive, environment for implementing earthquake risk mitigation related initiatives, National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (Preparatory Phase) is being implemented.

3.32 Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS) envisages financial support for site specific landslide mitigation proposals recommended by landslide prone 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. On the advice of MHA landslide prone States have been requested to identify most vulnerable landslide sites and submit DPR for landslide risk mitigation measures.

3.33 Flood Risk Mitigation Scheme (FRMS), which envisages a programme based approach to consider financing Schemes from States, on the following two activities primarily for filling the gaps in areas where CWC is not working currently. The Scheme envisages a programme based approach to consider financing proposals/ Schemes from States/Organizations on following activities:-

- (I) Pilot Projects for development of model Multi Purpose Flood Shelters; and
- (II) Development of River Basin specific Flood Early Warning System and Digital Elevation Maps for preparation of Inundation Models for giving early warning to the villagers for evacuation in case of flood.

3.34 The matter has been taken up with CWC/MoWR for clarification of activities to be included in the scheme.

3.35 As per the recommendations of the Working Committee of Experts (Geophysical-Hazards), NDMA has undertaken a project through Building Materials Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) for upgradation of Earthquake Hazards Maps for the country at a cost of ₹76.83 lakh to prepare upgraded Earthquake Hazards Maps for the country, States and Districts and preparation of full Atlas /State Atlas. Project is held up for want of data from Census of India. Office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI) has promised to sort out the difficulties and has also promised to make available the data shortly. Building Material & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) will take further 6 months to complete the Project after the data is made available to them.

3.36 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. This phenomenon is new and requires proper instrumentation for studying this and suggesting measures for mitigation. On a proposal from CESS/Govt. of Kerala, NDMA has decided to

provide financial assistance of ₹49,73,100/- to CESS in June, 2012. ₹32,67,000/- was released on 13.07.2012. The project is likely to be completed by 31.3.2015. Provided mid-term appraisal by Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) and release of fund by NDMA is done during the current financial year.

3.37 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. To equip the surveillance vehicles of identified police stations in Capital and metro /other major cities of the country with simple monitoring instruments and personal protective gear to cope with Radiological Emergencies of Orphan /Unknown sources. Project was to commence in Jan, 2012. Procurement Wing of MHA, which was required to make procurement of equipments for the project, has shown its inability to make procurement. For this reason, the project did not commence. Now, this project is being considered as 'new project' under 12th Five Year Plan. The scheme has got approval of Secretary, NDMA on 26.9.2014 as a Pilot Scheme at a total cost of ₹582.5 lakh during 12th Five Year Plan plus ₹114.22 lakh in the next plan.

3.38 M 8.7 Shillong 1897 Earthquake Scenario: NE Multi-State Preparedness Campaign. The Himalayan seismic belt, extending from Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh, is seismically a very active region. During a short span of 53 years between 1897 and 1950, four great earthquakes, (Shillong, 1897; Kangra, 1905; Bihar-Nepal, 1934 and Assam, 1950) exceeding magnitude 8 occurred in the region with vast devastation. A revisit of Shillong 1897 earthquake in the present day context is likely to present a very damaging scenario because of polarization of population in the capital cities and the change in building typology in the region viz. traditional houses and buildings have been replaced by un-engineered concrete structures.

Under the RVS training activity of the project, Six out of eight NE States have been covered. Remaining two States, viz. Sikkim & Arunachal Pradesh are scheduled to be covered shortly. Activity of Capacity Development Programs (CDPs) has been completed. Similarly, Two Multi-State Mega Mock Exercise were held in the NE States on 10th and 13th March, 2014. These were found extremely successful. Activities under the Awareness Generation Campaign and Media Plans were used successfully during the conduct of two Mega Mock Exercises. A scientifically developed earthquake scenario for the Shillong earthquake will bring out its anticipated impact on lives and property, and forewarn on the challenges to be met. The project will undertake a scientific assessment on the vulnerability of the region to the impact of such an earthquake to facilitate capacity building and multi-state coordinated preparedness for disaster management.

National Disaster Management Services Pilot Scheme (NDMS).

3.39 It is proposed to undertake an integrated project in 16 Multi Hazard risk prone districts in provisioning of communication network, capacity development in emergency communication and suitable infrastructure development in communications for decision makers, stakeholders and community as a whole .The integrated approach is to provide fail safe communication infrastructure along with the application services to the disaster managers for relief operation in the event of a hazard. The integrated approach is part of ICT services of NDMA to assist the local administration in rescue & relief operations based on the inputs from various agencies (forecasting agencies, Emergency Support Functionaries, NRSC and NDRF). This pilot project initiative is titled as "National Disaster Management Services Pilot Project".

Decision Support System for incident response for handling Nuclear Offsite Emergencies.

3.40 The scope of the scheme is to provide the communication infrastructure and technical support for EOC operations. ICT infrastructure in 13 EOCs (6 SEOCs and 7 DEOCs in NPP states/districts). As regards to Nuclear Radiations the software procured along with the inputs from NPPs, AERB, NPCIL and GIS Maps of NRSC/NIC will be used. The major equipment used will be VSAT, DSPT, Work Stations, and Satellite phones in a seamless network in a failsafe mode.

3.41 The broad objects of the scheme relate to the development of ICT infrastructure in EOC at MHA, National Disaster Management Authority, State and District level to facilitate a mechanism to coordinate with various organizations involved in DM activities in respect of Nuclear Emergencies. It would also cater to receive information/services provided by NPPs, AERB, NPCIL apart from various forecasting and warning agencies. The GIS Map services provided by NRSC, NIC and other agencies shall be made available in the EOCs there by providing a single view of the disaster from the disaster site to all the stakeholders, through integration of various modes such as video, audio and data feeds from Handy Cams, VSATs, GIS systems, and other related systems.

Setting up of National Disaster Response Academy

3.42 All Forces require a dedicated Academy to train their officers and men on the diverse set of skills that are required for the functioning of the Force. The NDRF uses more than 300 types of equipment in diverse areas such as Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue with Medical First Response (Earthquakes, landslides, collapsed building scenarios), Floods and Deep Diving rescue (both in urban and rural flooding) ; Chemical , Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Emergencies; Mountain rescue. Thus like NSG which has a manpower of only 5000 and uses only 10 different type of

weapons and explosive detection/neutralization has a huge training centre at Manesar followed up by Training centers at their Regional hubs , NDRF has a manpower strength of nearly 11000 and with two more Bns in pipeline, it requires a dedicated Academy to prepare Trainers and Master Trainers. Further, since NDRF is a 100% deputationist Force, the Basic Training will be done in the Bns and they too would serve as Subsidiary Training Centres.

3.43 The total financial implication for this proposal is ₹114.62 crore out of which ₹95.17 crore is for infrastructure. This includes construction of nonresidential, residential, training infrastructure along with bulk development works. ₹19.45 crore is required for the components of salary of the faculty, staff, training equipment, vehicles and Information Technology equipments.

National School Safety Programme- A Demonstration Project of NDMA.

3.44 UNDP has evaluated the Scheme of NSSP and recommended for its extension up to 31.12.2015. The scheme has been extended upto June 2015 only.

National Institute of Disaster Management

3.45 NIDM has observed the Disaster reduction day as part of policy initiative. Details are as under:

Disaster Reduction Day:

3.46 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) observed "Disaster Reduction Day" at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 8th October 2014. This was an opportunity to focus national attention on important issue of "Home Safety and Local Preparedness for Disaster Risk Reduction". The occasion was graced by Ms. Sneh Lata Kumar, Secretary (Border Management) MHA; Shri O.P.Singh, Director General, NDRF; Shri Anil Sinha, Vice Chairman, Bihar-SDMA; Prof. V K Sharma, Vice Chairman, Sikkim-SDMA and many

other dignitaries, officials & children. Dr. Satendra, Executive Director, NIDM addressed the delegates on this occasion. He extended a very warm welcome to delegates and briefed about NIDM and its contribution in managing disasters through capacity building.

3.47 NIDM organized poster making competition in schools across the country and the prizes were distributed to the winners of the competition during the Disaster Reduction Day. The Key Note Address was delivered by Prof. V.K. Sharma on "Home safety and local preparedness for Disaster Risk Reduction". The special address was given by Shri Anil Sinha, Vice Chairman, Bihar-SDMA. Shri O.P.Singh Director General, NDRF addressed the delegates highlighting role of disaster preparedness in forming effective response perspective. Ms. Sneh Lata Kumar presided over the inaugural session. Ms. Kumar highlighted on key role of community preparedness which is possible with the concerted efforts of all the stakeholders. A book titled "Forest Fire Disaster Management" jointly authored by Dr. Satendra and Dr. A.D.Kaushik was also released. Inaugural session was followed by a special Technical Session on "Children and Disability in Disaster Management". The session was chaired by Shri Anil Kumar Sinha and the panelist were Dr. Ajay Bahl (Head, Sushrta Trauma Center); Dr. Sarasawati Arya (District Coordinator (North West), Education Department, New Delhi); Shri Saurab Gautam (Director, Global Rescue Consultants Pvt Ltd); Shri Anil Kumar, Assistant to Physical Rehabilitation Program Manager, ICRC. Dr. Anil K. Gupta proposed vote of thanks.

NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE

3.48 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), Gujrat 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 crores 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.

3.49 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 Nos 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 SDRF.
- Community awareness- Target groups- Villagers, School Children, NGOs, volunteers and state administration.

TRAINING

3.50 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

3.51 National Emergency Communication Programme has been launched for effective management of disaster related operations.

FAMEX/COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAMME/ MOCK DRILL

3.52 In respective Area of Responsibility (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.

3.53 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. NDRF is also conducting Community Awareness Programme in order to train 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. April-December'2014 total 213218 no of people have been benefitted from Famex/Community Awareness Programmes.

3.54 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. **April-December'2014**, NDRF conducted Mock Exercise in the AOR of respective NDRF Bns with the participation of about 16172 people.

OPERATION:

3.55 Since it's 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, Uttarakhand Disaster in 2013, Cyclone Phailin-2013, Cyclone Helen-2013 & Cyclone Lehar-2013, Cyclone Hudhud-2014, Cyclone- Nilofar-2014, J&KFlood, Assam/Meghalaya Flood-2014, Malingaon (Pune) Landslide incident-2014, Beas river tragedy-2014, Chennai Building Collapse-2014 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 April-2014 is given below-

CYCLONE "HUDHUD":(i) 42 teams of NDRF were deployed in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha state from 08.10.2014 to 25.10.2014 for emergency response during Cyclone "Hudhud". The teams of NDRF rescued 15596 flood/cyclone affected persons to safe places, 83 Animals and retrieved 01 dead body of human & 04 animals. Team of NDRF cutted 14490 tree and removed 1619 Electric pole to clear 1393 Km road and distributed more than 57 quintals of relief materials to the affected people in these states. Teams of NDRF established medical camp and 320 patients attended.

CYCLONE “NILOFAR”:(ii) 16 teams of NDRF were deployed in Gujarat and Rajasthan state from 28.10.2014 to 02.11.2014 for emergency response during Cyclone “Nilofar”. The teams of NDRF rescued 1475 flood/cyclone affected persons to safe places. Teams of NDRF established medical camp and distributed medicine among 333 villagers.

Massive land slide in village- Malin, tehsil- Ambegaon, district- Pune, MH:-

3.56 On 30.07.2014 on requisition of DM Pune and DDMO, Pune (MH) regarding massive land slide in village- Malin, Tehsil- Ambegaon, District- Pune. 09 teams of 05 Bn NDRF comprising 378 rescuers & 06 dogs alongwith CSSR, MFR, Netra and other equipment conducted search and rescue w.e.f. 30.07.2014 to 06.08.2014. During the operation teams rescued live 08 persons, recovered 151 dead bodies (male -59, female-87), un-identified dead bodies-05 and cattles-58 . The 05 numbers of un-identified dead bodies were considered after compiling 10 amputated, decade body parts, after due consultation with medical officers, local villagers. Civil authorities of Malingaon. Apart from this property worth approx ₹5.00 lakh including ornaments gold and silver vessels, cash amount of ₹7000/- recovered from the operation site.

Tragic incident of sweeping away of 24 students of the V N R Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad along with one tour operator in beas river, near village Thalaut, distt-Mandi (H.P.):-

3.57 The information about the tragic incident of sweeping away of 24 students of the V N R Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad along with one tour operator in Beas river, near village Thalaut, Distt-Mandi (H.P.) when they were on an excursion tour to Manali was received by the Operational Control Room of HQ NDRF through TV news at 2030 hrs on 08.06.2014. In total five teams of NDRF with deep divers and other flood rescue related equipment conducted search and

rescue operation from 09.06.2014 to 17.08.2014 at Thalaut, Distt-Mandi (H.P.) .Total 24 bodies from the group (including 17 bodies recovered by NDRF teams) recovered out of which four were recovered before the arrival of NDRF team on 09.06.14.

Missing of 03 pers in river Brahamputra , Sunsali Ghat, Noonmati, district- Kamrup (M), A ssam:-

3.58 On 02.07.2014 on requisition of AD and CEO, DDMA, Kamrup (Metro), Assam regarding missing of 03 pers in river Brahamputra , Sunsali Ghat, Noonmati, district- Kamrup (M), one team consisting SOs-03, Ors-22, Total-25 alongwith 03 boats and other life saving equipment conducted search & rescue ops w.e.f. 021115 hrs to 031830 hrs and retrieved 02 dead bodies at 021220 hrs & 021635 hrs respectively.

SAR ops regarding trapping of 03 persons in a car due to landslide near Ramthong, Gangtok:-

3.59 On 24.06.2014, while teams were enroute to Mangan, Sikkim for prepositioning deployment in c/w monsoon season, on requisition of SDMA regarding trapping of 03 persons in a car due to landslide near Ramthong, Gangtok road, Mangan, teams of 02 Bn NDRF conducted search and rescue operation from 241515 hrs to 241715 hrs and retrieved all 03 dead bodies from the debris.

Landslide:-(i) On 27.06.2014, on requisition of SDMA, Assam regarding trapping of 03 persons due to land slide at Chritian Basti, PS- Dispur, Kamrup, Assam, 02 teams consisting SOs-05, Ors-58 Total-63 alongwith CSSR.MFR and other life saving equipment left for incident site at 270230 hrs and reached incident site at 27330 hrs. Team conducted ops and retrieved 03 dead bodies at 270400 hrs.

Land slide at Chritian Basti, PS- Dispur, Kamrup, Assam:-

3.60 On 27.06.2014, on requisition of SDMA, Assam regarding trapping of 03 persons due to land slide at Chritian Basti, PS- Dispur, Kamrup, Assam, 02 teams consisting Sos-05, Ors-58 Total-63 alongwith CSSR.MFR and other life saving equipment left for incident site at 270230 hrs and team reached incident site at 27330 hrs and conducted SAR ops and retrieved 03 dead bodies at 270400 hrs.

Boat capsized at Block- Palasi, distt- Araria, Bihar:-(i) On 12.07.2014, on requisition of State disaster department, Patna, one team consisting SOs-03, Ors-23 alongwith 03 boats conducted SAR ops w.e.f. 12.07.2014 to 13.07.2014 at block- Palasi, distt- Araria, Bihar in c/w boat capsized incident and missing of 02 pers. Team retrieved 01 dead body at 13505 hrs as another dead body was already retrieved by locals.

For search & rescue ops in c/w boat capsized and missing of 03 persons in river Dhanayan, Sarmera Block, district- Nalanda, Bihar:-

3.61 On 08.07.2014, on requisition of Disaster Management Department Bihar regarding boat capsized incident and missing of 03 persons in river Dhanayan, Sarmera Block, District- Nalanda, Bihar. 03 NDRF divers (SO-01, Ors-02) along with Bihar SDRF team left coy location Didarganj at 081605 hrs for the incident site and reached there at 082030 hrs. Team conducted SAR ops and retrieved 03 dead bodies at 090630 hrs & 090810 hrs respectively.

Boat capsized in river Ganga near Bhitwar Ghat, Rihinia Block, Varanasi (UP):-

3.62 On 05th August, 2014 on requisition of DM, Distt-Varanasi regarding capsized of a boat (Carrying about-42-45 persons) in river Ganga near Bhitwar Ghat, Rihinia Block, Varanasi, UP, one team consisting GO-01, SOs-06, ORs-38, Total-45 along with 07 boats and other life saving

equipment deployed at Sanskrit Sankul Bhawan Hukulganj Varanasi for permanent basis conducted search and rescue operation w.e.f. 05.08.2014 to 08.08.2014. During the operation 12 dead bodies retrieved including 04 dead bodies retrieved by NDRF team.

Trapped in stampede during snan due to huge rush around kund, Varanasi (UP):-

3.63 On 31.08.2014, on requisition of DM Varanasi one team consisting GO-01,SOS-05,ORs-44,total 60 rescuers along with 06 boat deployed at Tulsi Ghat,Ashi Ghat & Lolaras Khund in river Ganga,Varanasi at 310220 hrs in c/w Ganga Snan festival.Team.

provided pre-hospital treatment to 200-250 persons who were trapped in stampede during Snan due to huge rush around Kund area of Ganga Snan. Search & rescue ops in c/w falling of a TATA near Tri Yogi Narayan mandir, Rudraprayag:-

3.64 On 26.06.2014, on requisition of DM, district- Rudraprayag regarding falling of a TATA SUMO in a 100 Mtr depth from road near Tri Yogi Narayan Mandir, Rudraprayag, one party 15 rescuers already deployed at Sonprayag for prepositioning deployment in c/w monsoon season conducted SAR ops from 261630 hrs to 261930 hrs and retrieved 01 dead body.

SAR ops in c/w 03 pers trapped in Nala:- (i) On 30.08.2014 on requisition of relief officer, Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh, one team consisting SOs-03, Ors-27 Total-30 pers alongwith 04 boats and other life saving equipment conducted SAR ops at Raghavpuram, Mandal Nandiganan, District- Krishna in c/w 03 pers trapped in a Nala and evacuated 03 persons & 15 sheep to safer place.

Falling of car alongwith four person in Ganga river, Distt- Bhandaro,

MH:-

3.65 On 13.08.2014 an information received from SDPO, district Bhandaro, MH that a car alongwith four person drowned in Wein Ganga river, distt- Bhandara, MH and requested to send a team. Accordingly, 01 team consisting of SOs-03, ORs- 16 alongwith 04 boats with OBM dispatched from distt- Nagpur to incident site at 1725 hrs and reached there at 1905 hrs .Team conducted search operation w.e.f. 14.08.2014 to 15.08.2014 and retrieved 03 dead bodies and 01 vehicle (Tata Vista).

Missing of 12 children and 02 women in river Beki near Narayanguri, district- Baksa, Assam:-

3.66 On 06.05.2014, on requisition of SDMA, Assam regarding missing of 12 Children and 02 Women in river Beki, near Narayanguri, district- Baksa, one team consisting GO-01, SOs-07, Ors-30 Total- 38 conducted search operation w.e.f. 07.05.2014 to 18.05.2014 at recovered 07 dead bodies (05 child & 02 women).

Falling of one Cruiser vehicle along with 10-12 pers in river Anash:-

3.67 On 01.06.2014, on requisition of DC Banswara, Rajasthan one team consisting GO-01, SO-01, Ors-34 total- 36 rescuers left Coy location Vadodara at 011627 hrs for Kotada, teh – Simri Gadi, district- Banswara, Rajasthan in c/w falling of one cruiser vehicle alongwith 10-12 persons in river Anash. Team reached the incident site at 012115 hrs. On 02.06.2014 team conducted search operation and retrieved 02 dead bodies.

Tragic incident of sweeping away of 24 students of the V N R Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad along with one tour operator in beas river, near village Thalaut, distt-Mandi (H.P.):-

3.68 The information about the tragic incident of sweeping away of 24 students of the V N R Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad along with one tour operator in Beas river, near

village Thalaut, Distt-Mandi (H.P.) when they were on an excursion tour to Manali was received by the Operational Control Room of HQ NDRF through TV news at 2030 hrs on 08.06.2014. As per the direction of HQ NDRF teams of NDRF Bhatinda were mobilised under the supervision of Sh Jaideep Singh, Commandant. In total five teams of NDRF with deep divers and other flood rescue related equipment conducted search and rescue operation from 09.06.2014 to 17.08.2014 at Thalaut, Distt-Mandi (H.P.) .Total 24 bodies from the group (including 17 bodies recovered by NDRF teams) recovered out of which four were recovered before the arrival of NDRF team on 09.06.14.

CBRN emergency response:- One team comprising 33 persons of 08 Bn NDRF alongwith HAZMAT vehicle and other CBRN equipment deployed at Parliament House New Delhi to provide CBRN cover during Parliament session commencing from 04.06.2014 to 11.06.2014. One more CBRN team SOs-09, Ors-10 Total-50 alongwith Hazmat Veh-01, Surveillance Veh-01 & other CBRN equipment deployed at Parliament House, Delhi for Contingency drill in c/w Parliament session scheduled w.e.f. 07.07.2014 to 14.08.2014. NDRF teams also provided CBRN cover during Chief Minister of AP ceremony on 08.06.2014, Hon' ble Prime Minister of India swearing ceremony on 26.05.2014 and Independence day ceremony-2014.

Derailment of 09 coaches of Delhi- Dibrugarh Rajdhani near Chapra railway station:-

3.69 On 25.06.2014 on requisition of safety officer, Railway division, Sonpur regarding derailment of 09 coaches of Delhi- Dibrugarh Rajdhani near Chapra Railway Station at about 250215 hrs. Two teams consisting 66 rescuers alongwith CSSR.MFR equipment left for incident site at 250610 hrs Team conducted SAR ops and retrieved 03 dead bodies.

Collision of Gorakhdham express at Chureb, district- Sant kabir nagar, UP:-

3.70 On 26.05.2014, on requisition of Uttar Pradesh Administration regarding collision of Gorakhdham Express running from Delhi to Gorakhpur with goods train and derailment of 06 coaches at Chureb, District- Sant Kabir Nagar, UP, one team consisting 35 rescuers alongwith MFR. CSSR equipment left BHQ at 261455 hrs and reached incident site at 270630 hrs. Team conducted SAR ops at 270700 hrs to 271930 hrs and retrieved 04 dead bodies.

Derailing of 08 coaches of BG express in between railway station Jangi road and Aujuri, district- Morigaon, Assam:-

3.71 On 16.04.2014 at 0520 hrs, as per requisition of DSO (Division Safety Officer), Rangia, Assam and SDSO, Lumding, in c/w derailing of 08 Coaches of BG Express in between Railway Station Jangi Road and Aujuri, district- Morigaon, Assam, 02 teams consisting 85 rescuers from Changsari & Greater Mirza Coys location left at 160545 hrs . Further GO-01, Ors-03 and a Medical team consisting CMO-01, SI.PH-02, Nursing Assistant-02 Total-05 mobilized from BHQ at 160545 hrs . Teams reached the incident site at 160735 hrs and started search and rescue operation. Teams participated in search and rescue ops alongwith Railway personnel, **total-60 persons were slightly injured** which were later shifted to nearby Hospital by Railway authorities.

Train accident between Lucknow Barauni Express & Krishak Express:-

3.72 On 01.10.2014, on requisition of DM, Distt-Gorakhpur regarding accident between Lucknow Barauni Express & Krishak Express trains near Gorakhpur cant railway Station, 30 rescuers left camp location at 010015 hrs and reached incident site at 010050 hrs. Team conducted SAR ops from 010100 hrs to 010735 hrs & retrieved 13 dead bodies.

Flood rescue in Gujarat:-(i) On 28.07.2014 on requisition of Relief Commissioner, Gujarat one team consisting 42 rescuers along with 04 boats and other life saving equipment deployed at Distt- Valsad for flood rescue operation. On 29.07.2014 team conducted rescue operation at village-Bhelad and **rescued 52 persons** to safer place .

FLOOD IN ODISHA:-

First Phase :(ii)

- On 22.07.2014, on requisition of Principal Secretary to Govt.& Special Relief Commissioner, Odisha 03 Bn NDRF team deployed at Balasore shifted to distt- Bhadrak and one more team from BHQ deployed at Jajpur district in c/w water level increasing in river Baitharni . Teams conducted rescue operation at Jajpur & Bhadrak districts w.e.f. 22.07.2014 to 25.07.2014 and evacuated 295 people to safer place, gave PHT to 02 persons and also assisted local administration in distributing medicine and other relief material.
- On 22.07.2014, on requisition of Principal Secretary to Govt. & Special Relief Commissioner, Odisha regarding water level increasing in river Baitharni, one team of 03 Bn NDRF consisting GO-01, SOs-03, Ors-38 Total-42 alongwith 06 boats and other flood rescue equipment deployed at Jajpur district (Odisha) w.e.f. 22.07.2014 to 25.07.2014. Team evacuated 96 persons to safer place.

Second Phase : (iii)

- On 04th August, 2014 on requisition of Sh. Prabhat Ranjan Mahapatra, Deputy Relief Commissioner, Odisha State in connection with continued torrential rainfall in river catchment area in the Mahanadi, Baitarani, Budha Balanga and other rivers total 11 teams of 03 Bn NDRF Mundali comprising 456 rescuers alongwith 66 boats and other life saving equipment were deployed in Bhadrak, Jajpur (02 teams), Keonjhar, Kendripada, Puri, Cuttack (03 teams), Baripada &

Balasore districts of Odisha w.e.f. 04.08.2014 to 11.08.2014. During the deployment teams evacuated 773 marooned villagers to safer places and help district authorities in distributing 183 quintals&316 bags of relief material, 420 number of plastic tarpoline , drinking water packets.

BIHAR FLOOD (IN CONNECTION WITH EXPECTED RISE OF WATER IN KOSI RIVER):-

3.73 First Phase:(i) In view of heavy rain fall and land slide in Nepal resulting in formation of artificial reservoir on river Sunkoshi and alert of Nepal Government regarding control blasting to release the water in phased manner , Bihar Government requisitioned

3.74 Deployment of NDRF teams. Accordingly 15 teams of NDRF (07 teams from 02 Bn NDRF, Kolkata, WB & 08 teams of 09 Bn NDRF, Bihta, Patna, On requisition of Govt. of Bihar 15 teams of NDRF (07 teams from 02 Bn NDRF, Kolkata, WB &08 teams of 09 Bn NDRF, Bihta, Patna, Bihar) comprising 709 rescuers alongwith 78 Inflatable Rubber Boats (60 NDRF + 18 State), 04 Fiber rigid plastic boats, 27 Satellite phone, 318 life buoys, 13 Inflatable light and other life saving equipment deployed at Sharsha, Madhepura, Khagaria, Madhubani, Supaul and Darbhanga districts in Bihar w.e.f. 02.08.2014 to 07.08.2014 & 02.08.2014 to 09.08.2014 respectively in connection with expected rise of water in Kosi river. Teams conducted rescue operation and rescued 14352 flood effected villagers (including 16 pers which includes one Lt. Col. Shivajee Vagre, 14 Army pers and Additional District Magistrate on 05.08.2014) and 332 animals to safer places.

Second Phase : On requisition of Govt. of Bihar 13 teams were deployed at Supaul, Nalanda, Saharsa, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi , Didarganj , Muzaffarpur, Gopalganj & Brah Block , Patna districts in Bihar for flood rescue ops w.e.f. 14.08.2014. Teams evacuated 7651 persons and retrieved 06 dead bodies, organized medical camp and distributed relief materials.

RESCUE OPERATION AT GORIKUND (UKD):-(ii) One team prepositioned in c/w Monsoon season at Sonprayag,Ukd during deployment evacuated following persons as given below:

- On 16.07.2014 team at Sonprayag evacuated 40 pilgrims from Gorikund & shifted them to Sonprayag.
- On 17.07.2014 team at Sonprayag evacuated 125 pilgrims from Gorikund & shifted them to Sonprayag.
- On 29.07.2014 team evacuated 25 pilgrims from Gorikund to Sonprayag.
- On 12.07.2014 team of Sonprayag evacuated 02 foreigners for safer place.

FLOOD RESCUE IN ASSAM:-(iii) On 27.06.2014, on requisition of DM Kamrup, Assam three teams comprising 126 rescuers alongwith 17 boats and other life saving equipment left BHQ at 271025 hrs for Kamrup, Assam in c/w SAR ops of water logged area due to incessant rain . Teams reached the site at 271110 hrs and started rescue ops at Anil Nagar, Lachit Nagar, Rajgarh Road, Zoo Road and Nabin Nagar areas. Teams conducted SAR ops w.e.f. 27.06.14 to 28.06.14 and evacuated 4000 flood affected victims and 40 medically serious civilians to safer place, team also distributed relief materials (Drinking water-8000 ltr, Bread Jam Pkt-1000, Pulao-800 Pkt and Candle-25 pkt) in affected areas.

FLOOD RESCUE IN RAJASTHAN:-(iv) On 07.08.2014 on requisition of local administration regarding sudden rise in water level of river Banas at Tehsil- Pipli, district- Taunk, team consting GO-01, SOs-02, Ors- 37 Total-40 rescuers alongwith 03 boats left camp location Nareli at 071235 hrs and reached there at 071750 hrs . Team conducted SAR ops and rescued 07 persons.

BREACH OF EMBANKMENT OF BRAHAMPUTRA RIVER:-(v) On 13.08.2014 on requisition of DC, Dhemaji, team consisting of SOs-04, Ors-22 left its camp loc at 131440 hrs for Deorigat, Dhemaji in c/w breach of embankment of Brahamputra river. Team reached affected area at 1530 hrs

and started ops. Team carried out ops from 131600 hrs to 131900 hrs in area of village Baragoli Gaon, Deori Gaon No. 1,2 & 3 Aamosapuri No. 1,2 Modak Gaon, Belong, Sisimukh and Kosar village and helped in safe evacuation 830 marooned villagers to safer place.

FLOOD RESCUE AT HARIDWAR, UKD:-(vi) On 16.08.2014, one party SO-01, Ors- 03 of NDRF and 08 ors of SSB along with 02 boat deployed at Raisi, Barawala, Luxar at 0645 hrs and conducting ops. Team evacuated 47 pers to safer place.

FLOOD IN UP:-(vii) 05 teams of NDRF (01 team of 08 Bn & 04 teams of 09 Bn NDRF deployed at Palia. Dhorhara, district, Lakhimpur Khri, Gorakhpur. Bahraich, Varanasi, Balrampur & Sidharthnagar districts in Uttar Pradesh in c/w flood rescue operation w.e.f 15.08.2014. Teams conducting rescue operation and rescued 7651 persons to safer place retrieved 06 dead bodies, organized medical camp in which 882 persons given treatment. medication. On 16.08.2014 during evacuation work , team used its MFR skill & assisted safe delivery of 01 male child by a woman at 161630hrs who was being evacuated from Vill-Badhaiya, Block-Balha, Distt-Bharaich to safer place by NDRF boat.

Flood in Assam:-(viii) Teams of 01 Bn Guwahai prepositioned for monsoon season conducted flood rescue operation on 27.06.2014 in Kamrup district, on 13.08.2014, 22.08.2014 & 25.08.2014 in Dhemaji district, on 15.08.2014 & 21.08.2014 in Lakhimpur district and on 25.08.2014 & 03.09.2014 in Sonitpur districts in Assam. Teams evacuated 6394 persons to safer places. Flood in West Bengal On 15.08.2014 teams of 02 Bn NDRF conducted flood rescue operation at village- Godong and vill- Shakaojara and evacuated 55 persons to safer place.

SAR ops in c/w Heavy Rainfall:-(ix) On 04.09.2014, on requisition of DC, Distt-Rajkot One team consisting GO-01,SOs-04,ORs-37,Total-42 rescuers conducted search & rescue ops at Teh- Upleta, Distt-Rajkot, Gujrat in c/w

flood like situation arises due to heavy rainfall and evacuated 05 pers to safer place.

SAR ops Flood:-(x) On 09.09.2014, 05 teams of NDRF comprising 200 rescuers alongwith 20 boats deployed at district- Vadodara, Gujarat and conducted flood rescue ops at Pipalia, Joradia & Nanapura distt- Vadodara, Gujarat and evacuated 1100 marooned persons to safer place.

Flood in J&K:-(xi) In view of heavy torrential rains causing massive destruction and severe distress in the state of Jammu and Kashmir with several fatalities and large number displaced, on the direction of MHA on 04th September, 2014, 02 search and rescue teams of 07 Bn NDRF Bhatinda consisting of more than eighty rescuers with 11 boats under the command of Commandant, 07 Bn NDRF were mobilized to J&K. Teams reached Jammu on 05/09/14 at Gharkhal near Akhnoor, district- Jammu and Sunderbani, district- Rajouri in c/w falling of a Barrat bus carrying more than 50 persons in river due to flash flood. In all total 22 teams equipped with 35 divers, 148 boats, Life buoy - 338, Life Jacket- 765, diving set-16, Netra UAV, Satellite phone-20 and other flood related equipment. of were deployed in Jammu and Srinagar in Rajouri, Udhampur, Jammu and in Avantipura, Pulwama in Kashmir. In Srinagar teams were deployed in various places such as Karan Nagar main, Ram bagh, Raj Bagh, Chhattabal, Bakshi Stadium, Jawahar Nagar, Tulsi bagh, Batmalu, Badami bagh, Shivpura & Sonaver Bagh.

3.75 Further NDRF circulated its help line numbers and more than 4000 requests were received from all over India and a few from abroad through SMS, phones, email and whatsapp etc. When the situation normalised teams were de-inducted in phased manner w.e.f 15th Sep 2014. Presently 01 team is at Srinagar.

ACHIEVEMENT:(i) Detail of achievement is mentioned as Under:

- Jammu – 28 persons evacuated
- Srinagar Valley : 50787 persons evacuated

- G. Total- 50,815 persons evacuated
- Dead body – 15 (14 in Jammu & 01 from Srinagar).
- Total 88.22 ton relief material distributed

NDRF established medical camp in Srinagar and attended 10145 flood affected.

FLOOD RESCUE OPS:-(ii) On 18.09.2014, on requisition of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Manglagiri regarding flood like situation at Tadikunda, Distt-Guntur one team consisting of GO-01, SOs-03 and ORs-38, Total-42 alongwith 04 boats & other flood rescue equipment , left BHQ at 181330hrs and reached site at 181430hrs & started ops at 1435hrs. Team evacuated 45pers to safer place.

ASSAM FLOOD:-

Second Phase:

3.76 In view of IMD warning and incessant heavy rainfall in Assam & Meghalaya State on 22nd Sept, 2014 NDRF mobilized its three teams of 01 Bn NDRF one for Boko district- Kamrup (Rural) & two teams for district Goalpara at 1100 hrs and 1105 hrs respectively. One team stationed at Sonitpur for prepositioned for monsoon season diverted for Goalpara and 02 more teams were also mobilized for Guwahati City. In order to strengthen the rescue operation 02 teams each from Mundali and Bihta, Patna Bn were also airlifted for Assam. Initially 15 teams were deployed at Kamrup (Rural), Kamrup (Metro), Guwahati, Goalpara including 04 teams prepositioning for monsoon season at Lakhimpur , Tinsukia , Dhemaji & IWT Guwahati in Assam. However 04 teams were diverted to Meghalaya and were deployed at West Garo Hills, North garo hills and East garo hills in Meghalaya.

Achievement :

- NDRF rescued/ evacuated 3439 persons to safer place.
- NDRF retrieved 02 dead bodies.
- Distributed 40 Qtl relief material

Temple boundary wall collapse at Vegheswari Temple, Triveni Nagar, Motipada, vill- Malad east Mumbai (MH):-

3.77 On 12.07.2014 at about 1810 hrs information received from BMC, Mumbai that a temple boundary wall had collapse at Vegheswari Temple, Triveni Nagar, Motipada, Vill- Malad East Mumbai (MH), accordingly one team consisting 32 rescuers alongwith CSSR equipment mobilized to incident site at 1815 hrs and reached at 1900 hrs. During joint ops with fire brigade team recovered 01 dead body and rescued 01 live victim.

Collapse of a 11 storey under construction building at Moulivakkam near Porur on Kundratur main road, Chennai, TN:-

3.78 On requisition of fire department Chennai in c.w collapse of a 11 storey under construction building at Moulivakkam near porur on Kundratur Main road on 28.06.2014 10 teams comprising 406 rescuers conducted search and rescue operation w.e.f. 28.06.2014 to 04.07.2014. During the operation NDRF teams saved 12 lives and retrieved 52 dead bodies. Total 28 lives saved and 60 dead bodies retrieved by all agencies. 01 live victim admitted in hospital expired on 03.07.2014.

Collapse of 01 slab of a under construction bridge at parley point near new court, Surat, Gujarat:-

3.79 On 10.06.2014, on requisition of relief commissioner Gujarat regarding collapse of 01 slab of a under construction bridge at Parley point near new court, Surat, Gujarat and few labourers feared to be trapped in the debris, one team comprising 40 rescuers along MFR. CSSR equipment left coy location Vadodara at 101100 hrs and reached incident site at 101445 hrs. Team conducted Search and Rescue ops w.e.f. 10.06.14 to 11.06.14 and rescued 01 life victim & 04 dead bodies.

Three storey building collapsed at Aluva, Ernakulam, Kerala:-(i) On 06.08.2014 as per information of SP, Ernakulam, Kerala in c/w three storey

residential building collapsed at Aluva, Ernakulam , team left for incident site immediately and reached there at 2150 hrs and started ops. In joint ops with fire and state police, 03 dead bodies retrieved.

Building collapse at rail Yatnrik Karkhana, Gorakhpur, UP:-(ii) On 14.10.2014, on requisition of DM Gorakhpur regarding building collapse at Rail Yatnrik Karkhana, Gorakhpur in which 05 pers were feared to be trapped, team carried out operation from 1000 to 1140 hrs & rescued 02 pers live, 03 persons already rescued by civilians.

Chaiti chhath puja at Patna, Bihar:-(iii) On requisition of Disaster Management Authority Bihar regarding deployment of NDRF teams for emergency response during Chaiti Chhath Puja . Two teams consisting 85 rescuers were deployed w.e.f. 05.04.2014 to 06.04.2014 at Gandhighat, Gayaghat, Bhadarghat, Khazi Kalaghat, Mirchighat, Zaoganjghat, Guru Govindghat, Mittanghat, Kilaghat, Dabraighat, Nurbighat & Peer Dhamaria ghat, Patna during Chhath Puja 2014.

Amarnath Yatra -2014:-(iv) 04 teams consisting 161 rescuers along with Portable shelter-06 and other MFR.CSSR equipment were deployed at Pahalgam . Chandanwadi . Shesnag . Baltal & Panchtarini (J&K) w.e.f. 19.06.2014 to 11.08.2014 for conduct table top/ mock exercise and further deployment for Amarnath Yatra-2014.

Srawani Mela-2014, Deoghar, Jharkhand:-(v) On requisition Disaster Management Department, Government of Jharkhand, one team consisting 42 rescuers alongwith 04 boats and other life saving equipment deployed at Deoghar, Jharkhand for emergency response in c/w Srawani Mela-2014 w.e.f. 07.07.2014 to 18.08.2014. During the deployment on 05.08.2014 team conducted rescue operation in connection with a bus accident and provided first aid to 07 passengers and shifted to hospital.

Durga Idol Immersion:-(vi) On 03.10.2014, one party consisting of 25 rescuers along with 04 boats were deployed at Noonmati & Pandu Ghats

Kamrup in c/w Durga Idol Immersion. One more team consisting 19 rescuers along with 04 boats were deployed w.e.f. 03.10.2014 to 04.10.2014 in c/w Durga Idol Immersion at various Ghats in Patna, Bihar.

Deal with situation created aftermath of stampede incident at Dussehera rally at Gandhi Maidan Patna:-

3.80 One team consisting of 43 rescuers alongwith 04 Boats left BHQ at 041230 hrs for DM control room Patna,Bihar to deal with situation created aftermath of Stampede Incident at Dussehera Rally at Gandhi Maidan Patna. Team reached there at 041430hrs.

Kartic Chhatt Puja:-(i) 01 team in Assam and 10 teams in Bihar state deployed during Kartic Chhatt Puja from 27.10.2014 to 30.10.2014. During the period NDRF teams rescued 05 persons in various ghats of Bihar. Team **rescued 05 persons** live.

Amarnath Yatra:(ii) 04 teams of 07 Bn NDRF consisting GOs-03, SOs-14, Ors-144 Total-161 along with Portable shelter-06 and other MFR/CSSR equipment were deployed at Pahalgam / Chandanwadi / Sheshnag / Baltal & Panchtarini (J&K) w.e.f. 19/06/2014 to 11/08/2014 for conduct table top/ mock exercise and further deployment for Amarnath Yatra-2014.

GENDER BUDGETING:

3.81 The initiatives taken in the Ministry of Home Affairs for the benefit of women have been elaborated in the following paras.

(A) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

- The CISF has taken initiatives for construction of Family Welfare Centre (FWCs) at all its establishments like Reserve Battalion and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefits of Women by utilizing the funds under plan scheme. Apart from this in CISF Units also

Family Welfare Centre is functioning in the building provided by the Public Sector Undertakings where the Force is deployed.

- In almost all establishments of CISF, such Family Welfare Centres have already been established and are functioning. Construction of Family Welfare Centre at CISF 4 Reserve Battalion, Sivagangai (Tamil Nadu) has been completed on 30.09.2013. At CISF 2nd Reserve Battalion, Ranchi, the construction of Family Welfare Centre has been started in 2013-14 and will be completed during 2015-16.

3.82 These Family Welfare Centres are exclusively for women to learn new skills to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items.

3.83 Total number of women working in different groups as on 27.1.2015 are as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
47	837	5380	6264

3.84 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 in respect of CISF are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of the Scheme	BE 2014-15	R.E. 2014-15 (Agreed)	B.E. 2015-16 (Agreed)
Crèche-Facilities under Code Head-50 Other Charges (Non Plan)	00.65	00.50	00.49

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

3.85 BPR&D is undertaking studies on police problems and formulating and coordinating policies and programmes for police training etc. A provision

of ₹132.00 lakh in Budget Estimates 2013-14 has been made. Following activities have taken place for the benefit of women:-

- 6th National Conference for Women in Police (₹9.00 lakh)- 212 personnel have participated.
- Research studies proposed by Research Division (₹2.00 lakh).
- Government of India fellowship scheme for Doctoral work in Criminology and Police Science for SC/ST and Women (₹1.00 lakh).
- Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Award scheme for books in Hindi (₹1.00 lakh)
- Women training Programmes on 'Self- Development and Conflict Management, Crime against Women and Anti-Human Trafficking' (₹107 lakh).
- Women Training Programmes –VIC for IPS and other Senior Police Officers and Workshops/seminars on Gender sensitization (₹3.00 lakh).
- Workshop on improving the safety and security of women in India (₹ 9.00 lakh).
- The Research and Training activities undertaken by BPR&D during the year 2013-14 benefitting the women are as follows :-
- Organized National Conference for women in Police at Guwahati from 26/02/2014 to 28.02.2014 incurring expenditure of ₹9.00 lakh. 200 Women police personnel attended the conference.
- Released first installment on 'Efficacy and impact of Indian Prison Education in the Prison Management and Rehabilitation of the prisoners' was awarded to Dr. Nighat Basu, Professor of Education, Dean and Head, Faculty of Education, University of Kashmir, Srinagar and released first installment of ₹1,63,333/- during 2013-14.
- Organized training for women on 'Self Development and conflict Management' for women police officers of the rank of DSP to ASI (Rs. 07 lakh) 05 (five) courses were organized and 127 officers were trained.

- 90 (ninety) workshops/training programmes on Gender Sensitization and Crime against Women were sponsored, incurring expenditure of Rs. 100 lakh during 2013-14 during 2014-15.
- 01(one) workshop on Anti-Human Trafficking has been organized incurring expenditure of ₹2.00 lakh during 2013-14.
- 02 (Two) workshop on 'Improving Women's Safety and Security' were organized incurring expenditure of ₹9.00 lakh during 2013-14.
- 02(Two) prizes totaling ₹60,000/- were awarded to women for books in Hindi pertaining to police related subject under Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme during 2013-14.

(C) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

3.86 The Government has initially approved the raising of one Mahila Battalions in CRPF during 1985. Within a short span of time, Government had approved another Mahila Battalions in 1994. In the year 2009, Government had approved raising of 2 more Mahila Battalions in the year 2009-10 and 2014-15. While the 3rd Mahila Battalions has been raised in the year 2009-10 and the 4th Mahila Battalions is under raising. In October, 2014 Government has approved raising two additional Mahila Battalions in place of General Duty Battalions in the year 2015-16 and 2016-17. Thus total 6 Mahila Battalions have been sanctioned by the Govt.

3.87 The Force has 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.

3.88 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 and TVs 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.

3.89 In addition to 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 quickly redress the complaint, if any.

3.90 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.

3.91 CRPF comprises three exclusive Mahila Battalions, one at Delhi, second at Gandhinagar (Gujrat) and third at Nagpur (Maharashtra). Fourth Battalion (232 Mahila Bn) has been raised at Ajmer Rajasthan for which recruitment process is undergoing. 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 also engaged on law and order related duties. The 4th Battalion under raising is to be located at Kolkata, west Bengal.

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

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
269	771	4904	5944

Approximate annual salary cost of women employees is ₹216.66 crore.

3.93 The first Indian Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) consisting of 125 Female Formed Police Officers reached Liberia on 30th January 2007 and started duty at Unity Conference Centre w.e.f 8th February 2007.

3.94 The deployment of FFPU continues till date & subsequent batches have been deployed year wise from 2008 to 2014. The present batch i.e. FFPU-8th contingent comprising of 125 mahila officers/men is in Monrovia, Liberia under UNMIL w.e.f Feb'2014. The contingent is due for rotation in the month of February 2015 will be replaced by FFPU 9th batch during Feb 2015 for which action is in hand.

3.95 The Government Ministry of Home Affairs has provided ₹45.00 lakh specifically for Crèche facilities ,for the CFY 2014-15. The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them out of the total grant of CRPF during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as under :-

(₹in crore)

Details of the Scheme	2014-15			2015-16		
	Plan	N/Plan	Total	Plan	N/Plan	Total
Gender Sensitization	0	2.00	2.00		2.00	2.00
Health Care Centre	0	10.00	10.00		10.00	10.00
Improvised Service	0	11.00	11.00		12.00	12.00
Nutritional care centre	0	10.00	10.00		11.00	11.00
Women's hostel/ family accommodation	30.00	0	30.00	90.00	0	90.00
Total	30.00	33.00	63.00	90.00	35.00	125.00

(D) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

3.96 In SSB authorized sanctioned strength of personnel is 91,234 out of which 1186 Mahila personnel are on the strength of SSB. Recently, SSB has

been sanctioned 21 Mahila Coys i.e 2772 personnel for raising Mahila Battalion vide sanction letter dated 7.8.2014.

3.97 The following schemes/projects exclusively meant for the benefit to the women are in operation in SSB:-

- (I) Separate accommodation with facility of toilets, bathrooms, Cook House cum Dining Hall for the women component deployed in the Border Out Posts.
- (II) Creche facilities for the children of working women in SSB.
- (III) Separate toilets for women working in the offices.
- (IV) Separate recreation facilities i.e. music systems, Televisions & DVDs etc and Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation room/Library for working women.
- (V) SSB has a committee at the level of Force Head Quarter /Frontier Head Quarter to quickly redress the complaints, if any, regarding sexual harassment of women at the workplace.

3.98 Liberalized Transfer policy for women: - As far as possible, all the women personnel shall be posted to the Units/Frontier near to their native place and in case both wife and husband are SSB employee shall be posted at same station.

3.99 Total Number of women working in different groups are as under:-

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
34	85	1067	1186

3.100 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and provisions made for them during the 2014-15 and projected for 2015-16 in respect of

Sashastra Seema Bal are as under:-

Details of the Scheme	(₹ in crore)		
	BE 2014-15	R.E. 2014-15 (Agreed)	B.E. 2015-16 (Agreed)
Crèche-Facilities under code Head-50-Other Charges [Non Plan]	22.00	20.00	23.00

(E) Border Security Force (BSF)

3.101 The following schemes/projects, exclusively benefiting the women, have been completed by BSF:

- (i) All women accommodation with toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 16 BOPs of South Bengal Frontier.
- (ii) All women accommodation with toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 14 BOPs of North Bengal Frontier.
- (iii) Women accommodation with toilets at STC BSF North Bengal.
- (iv) Women accommodation with 05 no. Barrack and 9 Toilets & Bathroom at 25 Bn Chhawla Campus Delhi.

3.102 Total number of women working in different groups are as under:-

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
81	312	2970	3363

3.103 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 in respect of BSF are as under:

Details of the Scheme	(₹ in crore)		
	B.E. 2014-15	R.E 2014-15 (Agreed)	B.E 2015-16 (Agreed)
Crèche-Facilities under Code Head-50 Other charges (Non Plan)	00.30	00.27	00.30

(F) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

3.104 ITBP is running a registered welfare society called Himveer Wives Welfare Association (HWWA) under Society Registration Act. 1860 and its Registration No. is 32591 of 1998. Himveer Wives Welfare Association is functioning in ITBP with its HQr in Delhi and in Sub Offices at Battalions and at different Trg. Centers where multifarious welfare activities are being undertaken with the active participation of families of ITBP Personnel. In these centers the families undertake knitting of woolen items, hosiery items, preparation of jams/juices and fabrication of uniform items of ITBP Jawans. These activities not only help in supplementing the income of families of ITBP personnel but also develop cohesiveness amongst the members of the force of all ranks and their families. The source of Income of HWWA are from voluntary donations, grants and contributions from organizations & individuals and through sale proceeds in exhibition (Mela) organized by HWWA sales outlets etc. All the income of HWWA is utilized only for the welfare of families and to encourage higher technical and professional education for the children of ITBP personnel.

3.105 The following schemes have been exclusive benefiting the women of ITBP.

- (i) All working women of ITBP have been allotted separate woman barrack with toilets, cook house cum Dining Hall at 05 Frontier Head Quarter, 15 Sector Head Quarter, 56 Units (Battalions Head Quarter), 03 Recruits Training Centre , 13 Training centre (others) and at 04 specialized Bns of L & C SHQ.
- (ii) The following Women oriented periodicals and journals are being procured in library and common staff room.

S. No	Periodicals,	S. No	Periodicals,
1	Film fare	11	Good house keeping

2	Mukta	12	Femina
3	Sarita	13	Health & Nutrition
4	Filmi Duniya	14	Better Home
5	Saras Salil	15	Elle
6	Pratiyogita Darpan	16	Competition success review
7	Yojana	17	Reader digest
8	Chronicle	18	Women Era
9	Education today	19	Star Dust
10	Sport star	20	General Knowledge today

- (iii) Gym and other facilities are being provided to the ladies for abdominal exercise etc.
- (iv) Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in the ladies Barrack and Dining Hall.
- (v) Day care centre/Crèches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women. Total 07 Crèches day care centre established at following location for uplifting serving women employees.

S. NO.	Location	Number of Creches/ Day care Centers
1	SHQ(DDN), PO. Seemadwar, Distt- Dehradun (UKD)	Total 07 Creches/ Day care Centers available in ITBP
2	ITBP Academy- PO- Mussoorie, Distt.- Dehradun (UKD)	
3	M & SI Auli, PO.- Joshimath, Distt.- Chamoli (UKD)	
4	TPT BN- PO- Airport, Chandigarh (UT)	
5	11 TH BN, Pegong (Sikkim), 56 APO	

6	12 TH BN, PO.- Matli, Distt.- Uttarkashi (UKD)	
7	50 TH BN - Ramgarh, Distt. Punchkula (Haryana)	

- (vi) Providing embroidery and sewing machines exclusive to women to enable them to gain extra.

3.106 Facilities of separate rest rooms and 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. A committee has been constituted to solve the sexual harassment cases of lady officers and Jawans.

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

Group-A	Group-B	Group-C	Group-D	Total
80	221	815	Nil	1116

At present 10 women ITBP personnel are on deputation to Congo/Afghanistan.

3.108 The name of the scheme exclusively benefiting women and the budget provision against each of them during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 in respect of ITBP are as under.

(₹ in crore)

Details of scheme	B.E 2014-15	R.E 2014-15 (Agreed)	B.E 2015-16 (Agreed)

Creche-Facilities code Head-50 charges (Non Plan)	under Other	00.10	00.09	00.19
---------------------------------------------------------	----------------	-------	-------	-------

(G) Augmentation of Infrastructures at SVPNPA, Hyderabad:

3.109 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 ₹64.82 crore to augment their infrastructure during the financial year 2014-15.

3.110 The Academy is headed by a Lady IPS officer and organized Basic Training for 126 IPS officers trainees including 28 women of 66 RR (2013 batch and 15 foreign officers from Bhutan, Nepal and Maldives who underwent 46 weeks of Phase-I training in the Academy). Besides, presently there are presently 209 women employees in NPA.

3.111 So far as the budget provision for women benefiting is concerned, ₹14.47 crore has been kept exclusively for the purpose in the BE-2014-15, out of which ₹11.98 crore 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 :-

- Gymnasium and other facilities extended for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc., for recreation of women in their hostel rooms at IPS mess.

- Women oriented periodicals books and journals in recreation/common halls at IPS/IPS mess.
- Provision of women specific items and equipments like Exercise Machines for the use of women at Gymnasiums.
- 2 lady doctors supporting by four women Staff Nurse are appointed for health check of women employees and families of employees and families for employee.

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

3.112 The Academy is conducting basic courses as well as in-service courses for the benefit of police officers of N E States. Police officers of other States also take part in in-service courses. The present batch of basic course (41st batch), is having 233 trainees, including 15 Woman DySP Probationers and 1 Woman Cadet SI from the States of Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh. Many woman police officers also undergo in-service training programmes at NEPA, as and when they are deputed by beneficiary States.

3.113 The benefit of budget grants of NEPA, extend proportionately to the women, participating in the courses being conducted by the Academy. The Government has sanctioned mess subsidy @ ₹1,000/- per month per trainee, undergoing basic course at NEPA. Accordingly, 33 women police trainee are undergoing basic courses are being paid mess subsidy of Rs. 1000/- per month from the sanctioned budget of the Academy.

3.114 The benefits of budget grants of NEPA extend proportionately to the women police officers participating in the courses being conducted by the Academy. The Government has sanctioned Mess Subsidy @ ₹1000/- per month per trainee, undergoing basic course at NEPA. Accordingly, 16 women police trainees undergoing basic courses are being paid Mess Subsidy of ₹1000/- per month from the sanctioned budget of the Academy. The women police officers undergoing in-service courses at

NEPA are availing the benefit of free board/lodging @ ₹750/- per trainee per day.

3.115 The Academy has 11 woman employees, which form only 4% out of the total staff strength. Therefore, the physical target benefitting women is around 8 - 10 % on yearly basis, including the women police officers participating in various training programmes.

3.116 The Academy has arranged separate accommodation for women trainees, with mess & recreational facilities. Separate washroom facilities have been created in training areas and offices.

3.117 A provision of ₹22.00 crore has been made in the BE for 2014-15 under the Revenue Head, out of which an amount of ₹3.00 crore will be utilised for the benefit of women viz payment of salaries / wages and other necessary upgradation for the women employees working / undergoing training in the Academy. The benefits will be as under:-

- Salary and other emoluments to the regular woman employees.
- Mess subsidy to the woman basic course participants.
- Expenses with regard to training of woman trainees i.e. free boarding/lodging to in –service trainees.

3.118 Further, a provision of ₹18.30 crore has been kept in BE 2015-16 under Capital Head, out of which some amount will be spent as under:-

- Lady Cadets' Mess has been proposed for ₹11.69 crore out of which ₹4.50 crore is proposed to be spent in 2015-16.
- Procurement of vehicles & Machinery Equipments, which will be utilized by lady trainees and lady officers/staff members, as well.

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

3.119 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, this Ministry has approved for establishment of 04 new CIAT Schools in the States of Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Seemandhara and Telengana during the financial year 2013-14. Accordingly, ₹10.00 crore has been allocated in the Revised Estimate 2013-14 which has been released to the concern states. So far, around 36021 police personnel have been trained in these CIAT Schools. A provision of ₹30.00 crore has been made for the financial year 2014-15. While there is no separate/earmarked budget for women but the women police personnel also participate in these courses.

Expenditure Information System:

3.120 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.

3.121 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.

3.122 To ensure quicker remittance and transparency in the payment process, a new system of electronic payments directly into the accounts of the beneficiary has been initiated in 42 PAOs of Ministry of Home Affairs. through the Government e-Payment Gateway (GePG).

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

3.124 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 **Aim:** To curb cross border infiltration, insurgent activities and crime and to ensure effective border policing.

Major initiatives for Effective Border Management

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

(A) Indo Bangladesh Border Works.

4.2 2828 km of fencing out of a total sanctioned length of 3326 km have been completed under phase I & II.

4.3 3774 km of road out of a total sanctioned length of 4348 km have been completed under phase I & II.

(i) Floodlighting

4.4 1874 km of floodlighting out of a total sanctioned length of 2840 km has been completed.

(ii) Border out Posts (BOPs)

4.5 Out of a total sanctioned no. of 383 BOPs, works of 65 BOPs have been completed and for 78 BOPs work is under progress.

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

4.6 Out of total sanctioned length of 861km, fencing has been replaced for 793 km.

(B) Indo-Pakistan Border:

Fencing: -

4.7 1959 km of fencing has been completed out of a sanctioned length of 2044 km.

Floodlighting: -

4.8 1953 km of floodlighting out of a total sanctioned length of 2010 km has been completed.

Pilot Project: -

4.9 A pilot project for construction of roads, fence, and floodlighting along 1km of water logged area by using improved technology has been completed.

Border out Post:-

4.10 Construction of 46 BOPs has been completed and work is in progress in 41 BOPs out of a total sanctioned nos of 126 BOPs.

Composite scheme for Gujarat Sector :-

4.11 Under the composite scheme for construction of fencing, floodlighting, roads and BOPs for Border Security Force (BSF) in Gujarat sector, works of 261 km of fencing, 293 km of floodlighting and 261 km of roads have been completed. Construction of 54 BOPs has been completed and work is in progress in 2 BOPs out of the total sanctioned number of 70 BOPs.

Issues: -

4.12 There has been cost and time overrun in the execution of projects due to increase in the scope of work up-gradation of specifications for roads and electrical works, frequent floods, difficult terrain, marshy and slushy area etc.

(C) Indo-Myanmar Border:

Initiatives:-

4.13 To check cross border militant activities along the Indo-Myanmar Border, Government of India has decided to fence the area between Boundary Pillar (BP) - 79 to 81 (approx 10 km) out of which 4 km fencing has been completed. The work has been suspended due to protests from the local public of Manipur.

(D) Indo-Nepal Border:

4.14 Government has approved the construction/upgradation of 1377 km of strategic roads along Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand (173 km), Uttar Pradesh (640 km) & Bihar (564 km.). The status of work in the different Bordering States are given below:-

4.15 (i) Bihar:- 93 km formation work out of total sanctioned length of 552.30 km of roads approved by High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) has been completed.

4.16 (ii) Uttar Pradesh: - Government has approved the proposal for construction of 257 km of border roads and the construction work has started. 46 km of earth work has been completed. Detailed Project Report (DPR) for construction of balance 274 km of roads is under consideration of Technical Committee (TC).

4.17 (iii) Uttarakhand:- Government has approved the proposal for upgradation of Kakroli Gate - Thulighat road for a length of 12 km work has started. 5 km of earth work has been completed and 9 culverts have been constructed. DPRs for 123 km of road is under consideration of Technical Committee (TC).

(E) Indo-Bhutan Border:

4.18 Roads: - Government has approved construction of 313 km of roads along this Border in the State of Assam. The construction work is held up due to State Governments reluctance to bear the costs of land acquisition and other statutory expenses.

(F) Indo-China Border:

4.19 To address the situation arising out of poor road connectivity which has hampered the operational capability of Border Guarding Force, i.e Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) deployed on the India-China Border, the Government has decided to construct 27 roads totaling 805 km along Indo-China Border areas in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of ₹1937.00 crore.

4.20 Out of these 27 roads, construction of 5 roads have been completed and work is in progress on 22 roads. So far, total formation cutting of 595 km and surfacing work of 298 km has been completed on these roads.

(G) Development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) :

4.21 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs): There are several designated entry/exit points on India's international border having cross border movement of persons/goods/traffic. Existing infrastructure at these points viz. Customs, Immigration and other regulatory agencies such as security, plant & animal quarantine are inadequate. To redress this situation, it was decided to establish ICPs at all major entry points on our land borders. These ICPs would house regulatory agencies such as customs, immigration etc along with support facilities like parking, warehousing, banking etc. in a single complex equipped with all modern facilities. Accordingly, Government has approved establishment of 13 ICPs along Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-Myanmar borders under 11th 5 year plan at a cost of ₹635.00 crore.

4.22 Following is the status of ICPs.

- ICP of Attari has been operational w.e.f. 13.04.2012.
- ICP at Agartala has been fully operational w.e.f 6/12/2014
- ICP at Raxual is likely to be commissioned by June, 2015.
- ICP at Jogbani is likely to be commissioned by September,2015.
- ICP at Petrapole is likely to be commissioned by the end of FY 2015-16.
- ICP at Moreh is likely to be commissioned by the end of FY 2015-2016.
- Land has been acquired for ICPs at Rupaidiha
- Land acquisition is underway for ICPs at Dawki, Sunauli, Sutarkhandi & Kawarpuchiah.
- Land has been identified for ICPs at Hilli and Chandrabandha.

Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI)

4.23 The Land Ports Authority of India was established on 01.03.2012 under the LPAI Act, 2010. With the Mandate to establish, develop and manage the ICPs, the LPAI functions as an autonomous agency under the Department of Boarder management, Ministry of Home Affairs) with representation from M/o External Affairs, M/o Commerce and Industry, D/o Revenue and other stakeholders and associates State Governments and Border Guarding Force in its work.

(H) Border Area Development Programme (BADP) :

4.24 Aims of BADP: 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 the border management. The aim of BADP is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in the remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international borders and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through a convergence of the

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 367 border blocks in 104 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.

4.25 Guidelines of BADP: The schemes under this programme are prepared by the 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. Border Guarding Forces can also suggest schemes under BADP but the expenditure on such schemes should not exceed 10% of the total allocation in a particular year. Capacity building, skill development and employment generation in the border areas are amongst some of the focused areas of the programme. State Governments have been asked to include such schemes with at least 5% of the amount of their allocation in the Annual Action Plan of the BADP.

4.26 In order to ensure more qualitative implementation of the BADP and to ensure implementation of schemes in those villages which are located closer to the border, the emphasis has been given in the 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. Block plan and village 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 up at all.

4.27 The guidelines of BADP have been amended in February' 2014. In the revised guidelines, District Level Committees (DLCs) headed by the District Magistrate and having Superintendent of Police (SP), District Forest Officer (DFO), District Planning Officer (DPO) and Commandant/Deputy Commandant of the Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) as members, have been made responsible for preparation of Annual Action Plan of BADP in consultation with the local Member of Parliament/ MLA, Members of PRIs and autonomous bodies. The DLC shall be responsible for monitoring of implementation of works under BADP.

Empowered Committee:

4.28 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 is laid down by the Empowered Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Border Management) in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Fund flow under BADP

4.29 An allocation of ₹ 990.00 crore was made during financial year 2013-14. During 2014-15, budget allocation of ₹990.00 crore has been made for BADP which is at par with the previous year's allocation. However, the allocation has been fixed as ₹.800.00 crore at R.E. Stage. During the year 2013-14 ₹990.00 crore was allotted and the entire amount was released to the States. During the year 2014-15 an amount of ₹744.56 crore has been released to the bordering states upto 31.12.2014

(I) Coastal Security:

4.30 India's Coastline: India has a coastline of 7516.6 km bordering the mainland and islands.

4.31 National Committee for strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) against threats from the sea: A National Committee for strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security was constituted in August, 2009 under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to ensure timely implementation of various decisions taken by Government for Coastal Security. The last meeting of the Committee was held on 02.02.2015.

4.32 Maritime and coastal security set-up: A three tier coastal Security ring is provided by the States Coastal Police, Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy. Indian Navy is the authority responsible for overall maritime security which includes both coastal and offshore security. The Coast Guard is responsible for securing India's interests in maritime zones under the Coast Guard Act 1978.

4.33 Coastal Security Scheme : To strengthen infrastructure of Marine Police Force for patrolling and surveillance of Coastal Area.

4.34 Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I): Coastal Security Scheme (Ph-I) was implemented at a cost of ₹646.00 crore from 2005-06 to 2010-11. Under this scheme, Coastal States/UTs were provided with 73 Coastal Police Stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks, 204 interceptor boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motor cycles.

4.35 Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II): This scheme is under implementation w.e.f 01/04/2011 for a period of 5 years with an outlay of ₹1580.00 crore. Under this scheme Coastal States/UTs will be provided with 131 Marine Police stations, 60 jetties, 10 Marine operation centers, 150 boats (12 tons), 10 boats (5 tons), 20 (19 mtr) boats, 35 RIGID Inflatable Boats, 10

large Vessels (Andaman & Nicobar Islands), 131 four wheelers and 242 motor cycles.

4.36 91 Coastal Police Stations (CPS) have been operationalized, Land has been acquired for 117 CPS and construction work has started in 61 CPSs. Land has been acquired for 15 Jetties and Land acquisition process started in 21 Jetties and construction work has started in 2 Jetties, so far.

4.37 96 Four wheelers and 152 two wheelers have been purchased so far.

National Population Register (NPR)/Fishermen ID Cards.

4.38 There are two type of cards viz NPR ID Cards issued by Registrar General of India (RGI) for Coastal area population and Fishermen Cards issued to Fishermen by the D/o Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries. RGI has captured biometric details of 67,50,719 persons above the age of 18 years and distributed 65,72,523 NPR ID Cards. D/o Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries have delivered 11,52,146 fishermen ID Cards so far.

Marine Police Training Institute (MPTIs).

4.39 It is proposed to establish two Marine Police Training Institutes (MPTIs) one each on the East and West Coasts. In the case of West Coast, it has been decided to set up MPTI at Pindora Village, Dist. Devbhoomi, Dwarka, Gujarat. For establishment of MPTI on East Coast, the matter is under consideration.

II. SCHEME FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE):

North Eastern States:

4.40 Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing the scheme for Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) to the NE States (except Mizoram) which are affected by insurgency/militancy in the North East.

The expenditure incurred on raising of India Reserve Battalions, logistics provided to the CAPFs/Army deployed in the State, ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence, maintenance of camps for surrendered militants, payment of honorarium to village guards etc. are being reimbursed to the NE States. In the financial year 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014), an amount of ₹290.00 crore and ₹233.69 crore respectively have been released to the six North Eastern States under this scheme.

Civic Action Programme in North Eastern States:

4.41 For boosting their image among the citizens and for soliciting their cooperation in combating insurgency in the North Eastern States, welfare/developmental activities are undertaken by the CAPFs/Army deployed in NE States 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. The thrust of the Civic Action Programme (CAP) has been revisited and now CAP has been made more youth oriented. In the financial year 2013-14 and 2014-15(upto 31.12.2014), an amount of ₹8.48 crore and ₹5.73 crore have been released to Army and CAPFs under this scheme.

Reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Foreigners Tribunals in Assam:

4.42 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. In order to ensure speedier disposal of cases pending in Foreigners Tribunals, additional 64 Foreigners Tribunals had been sanctioned to the State of Assam. During the period from 1986 to 2014, 92,048 cases has been disposed of by Foreigners Tribunals. ₹6.13 crore, ₹4.00 crore, ₹4.00 crore, ₹3.41 crore, ₹5.50 crore, ₹5.50 crore and ₹8.00 crore were released to Government of Assam for meeting expenditure on Foreigners

Tribunals in the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

(i) Tripura – Relief to Bru migrants:

Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

4.43 Due to ethnic violence in the western part of Mizoram in October 1997, a large number of minority Bru (Reang) families migrated to North Tripura in 1997-1998. Approximately 30,000 (5,000 families) Bru migrants were given shelter in six refugees camps set-up in Kanchanpur district of North Tripura. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending assistance/grants-in-aid to Govt. of Tripura since 1997-98 for maintenance of Bru migrants sheltered in the relief camps of Tripura and to Govt. of Mizoram since 2004-05 for rehabilitation & resettlement of Brus in Mizoram-

4.44 The repatriation process was disrupted /stopped in 2011 and 2012 by the Govt. of Mizoram due to protests by certain Mizo NGOs. As a result of regular follow-up, a total of about 1210 Bru families (approx. 5,000 people) have been repatriated from Tripura to Mizoram as on 31.12.2014. The issue of early Bru repatriation is being monitored closely at the highest level by senior officers of MHA.

4.45 Year-wise details of expenditure/fund released for Rehabilitation Schemes (Grant-in-aid) in Mizoram & Tripura for Bru Migrants

(₹ in crore)

No.	Years	For Tripura State	For Mizoram State
1.	2005-06	11.00	00.05
2.	2006-07	10.00	03.22
3.	2007-08	12.00	00.16
4.	2008-09	14.96	01.61

5.	2009-10	31.60	05.00
6.	2010-11	12.50	12.40
7.	2011-12	29.35	Nil
8.	2012-13	18.63	11.39
9.	2013-14	6.60	5.07
10.	2014-15 (up to 31.12.2014)	20.00	0.30

Helicopter Service in the North Eastern States:

4.46 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 (limited to 75 % of operational cost) from Ministry of Home Affairs as per annual ceiling fixed for flying hours of different type of helicopters.

4.47 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.

4.48 Year-wise details of expenditure/fund released for Helicopter Service in NE States-

(₹ In crore)

Sr. No.	Years	Expenditure/ Fund released
1.	2005-06	20.00
2.	2006-07	17.54
3.	2007-08	23.41

4.	2008-09	25.00
5.	2009-10	34.99
6.	2010-11	44.99
7.	2011-12	59.18
8.	2012-13	25.00
9.	2013-14	38.45
10.	2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014)	50.17

Advertisement and publicity

4.49 Keeping in view the peculiar problems of the North East, viz. militancy, infiltration, and perceived feeling of alienation, Ministry of Home Affairs implements a Plan scheme of Advertisement and Publicity in North Eastern States with a view to highlight the activities being undertaken by the Government for peace in the region and also with a view to convey that “Peace pays”. Keeping in view these objectives a monthly North East Newsletter highlighting the Government Schemes and other developmental activities in the North East is published by NE Division in English, Assamese, Manipuri and Bengali languages. Under this scheme, various other initiatives are also taken including the visits of youths of NE States to rest of India and vice versa under the aegis of NYKS, journalist visits to NE States, broadcast of radio jingles etc. The NE Newsletters are available at: <http://mha.nic.in>. In the financial year 2013-14 and 2014-15(upto 31.12.2014), an amount of ₹2.00 crore and ₹2.01 crore respectively have been spent under this scheme.

Jammu & Kashmir – SRE Scheme for J&K:

4.50 In view of the serious militancy/insurgency in J&K, the Govt. of J&K have to incur more expenditure for maintaining peace and tranquility. It has led to an additional burden on its budget. In order to mitigate this problem and with a view to augment the resources of the J&K Government to fight the terrorism

and contain militancy besides maintaining law and order in the State, a separate SRE scheme for J&K was introduced. It provides for reimbursement of expenditure on Police (SRE – Police) which mainly support the logistical requirements of police force of J&K and Relief & Rehabilitation (SRE-R&R), which is to support the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of the Kashmiri migrants who have been uprooted from the valley during militancy period.

4.51 Under the Scheme of 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, constructions of alternate accommodation, airlift charges, security works by Police Department and expenditure on detenués etc. are allowed.

4.52 Under the Scheme of SRE (R&R), the relief to Kashmiri migrants, ex-gratia payment, and pension to widows of the civilians killed in militancy related violence, scholarship to orphans affected by militancy, the expenditure on Prime Minister's Package for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants etc., are being reimbursed to J&K Government.

4.53 During the year 2013-14, an amount of ₹286.80 crore was reimbursed on account of SRE (Police) and ₹151.87 crore on account of relief and rehabilitation of migrants etc. In 2014-15 (Upto 31.12.2014), an amount of ₹287.94 crore was reimbursed on account of SRE (Police) and ₹160.00 crore was reimbursed on account of relief and rehabilitation of migrants etc. The B.E. for 2015-16 is ₹330.00 crore under SRE (Police) and ₹260.00 crore under SRE(R&R). 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.

III. SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES (MPF):

4.54 'Police' and 'law and order' fall under the category of subjects in the domain of the State as per Entry 2 of List II of the VIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Thus, the principal responsibility for managing these subjects lies with the State Governments. However, the States have not been able to modernize and equip their police forces up to the desired level due to financial constraints. It is in this context that the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been supplementing the efforts and resources of the States, from time to time, by implementing the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) since 1969-70.

Objectives

4.55 The objective of the scheme is to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and the Central Armed Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situations by equipping the State Police Forces adequately and imparting the required training to them. The focus of the scheme is to strengthen police infrastructure at cutting edge level by construction of secure police stations, training centers, police housing (residential), equipping the police stations with the required mobility, modern weaponry, communication equipment, forensic set-up etc.

Continuation of MPF Scheme for a period of five years 2012-13 to 2016-17:

4.56 The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS), in its meeting held on 07.02.2013 had approved the proposal for continuation of the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) for five years from 2012-13 to 2016-17 under Non-Plan and Plan, with a provision of ₹8628.43 crore under Non-Plan (including ₹432.90 crore under Mega City Policing for funding

the requirements of Mega Cities of Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Bengaluru for their State Police for two years) and ₹3750.87 crore in the Plan. The year-wise projection of funds as approved by Cabinet Committee on Security is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Year.	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2012-13	562.63	1784.30	2346.93
2013-14	797.06	1928.60	2725.66
2014-15	797.06	1640.00	2437.06
2015-16	797.06	1640.00	2437.06
2016-17	797.06	1635.53	2432.59
Total	3750.87	8628.43	12379.30

4.57 The annual allocation of funds to State Governments under the Scheme, both under 'Non-Plan' and 'Plan', would, however, depend upon the actual budgetary resources made available by the Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission in each financial year. The allocation of available funds amongst the States under the Scheme shall be made by MHA on *pro-rata* basis, in terms of the distribution approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security in the year 2005.

4.58 The items required by the State Police under the components mobility, weapons, equipment, training equipment, forensic equipment, etc. shall be funded under 'Non-Plan'. The construction / upgradation of police stations / outposts, police lines, police housing, construction of forensic science laboratories and training infrastructure (buildings) shall be funded under 'Plan' budget of MHA. Funds for Arms/ Weapons are directly released to Ordinance Factory Board by the MHA on behalf of State Government based on the allocation made to States for this purpose.

4.59 Under the Scheme, the States are grouped into two categories, namely Category 'A' and Category 'B' for the purpose of funding both under 'Non-Plan' and Plan. Category 'A' States, namely, J&K and 8 North Eastern States, including Sikkim will be eligible to receive financial assistance on 90:10 centre: State sharing basis. The remaining States will be in Category 'B' and will be eligible for financial assistance on 60:40 centre: State sharing basis.

4.60 During the 12th Five Year Plan, the allocations for Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) are indicated in the table given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Plan (BE)	Non-Plan (BE)	Total (BE)
2012-13	0.00	300.00	300.00
2013-14	1097.00	245.00	1342.00
2014-15	900.00	600.00	1500.00

Mega City Policing

4.61 The Mega City Policing (MCP) has been approved as a component of the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) for the 12th Five Year Plan and a tentative allocation of ₹432.90 crore has been indicated for this purpose. The allocation for Mega City Policing is to be utilised for six Mega Cities as per the State Action Plan to be prepared in accordance with the instructions issued by the MHA.

4.62 Every year the State Governments are advised to formulate their State Action plans on the basis of the availability of Central resources and corresponding share of State resources. The State Governments prepare State Action Plans in accordance with the guidelines issued by MHA. The State Action Plan formulated by the State Governments are first approved by the

State Level Empowered Committee and thereafter considered by a High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Foreigners), MHA. The other Members of the High Powered Committee are DG, BPR&D, Additional Secretary & FA, MHA, Joint Secretary (PF-I), Ministry of Finance and Joint Secretary (PM), MHA.

4.63 5% of the total allocation is released to the States as Contingency Reserve with the approval of Home Minister for various Plan and Non-Plan components of the Scheme to different States. In case a particular State is not able to utilise its share of funds, the same is allocated to other States at the end of the financial year depending upon the potential to utilise the funds and availability of approved Action Plan. While releasing funds, one of the pre-conditions specified by the Ministry of Finance is to obtain utilisation certificates upto the financial year proceeding the year for which funds are proposed to be released.

IV. SCHEME FOR POLICE HOUSING:

Housing for Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) personnel:

4.64 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.

4.65 A sum of ₹2000.00 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 utilized during the 10th Five Year Plan.

4.66 Ministry of Home Affairs is making all out efforts to provide adequate housing/barracks to the CAPFs. In the 11th Five Year Plan, Planning Commission has approved an allocation of ₹2500.00 crore for Police Housing under Residential Building (RB) (Plan). The allocation at RE stage for 11th Five Year Plan was ₹1590.61 crore, and actual expenditure was ₹1600.77 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 (OB) (Plan), Residential Building (RB) (Plan) and Border Out Post (Plan). Earlier the schemes of Office Building (Plan) and Border out Post (Plan) were dealt under Non Plan Heads which have been transferred to Plan Head w.e.f. 2011-12. During 2014-15 an amount of ₹638.86 crore (RE stage) was allocated under RB (P) and 3153 houses have been constructed till December, 2014.

4.67 During 2014-15 at RE stage, an amount of ₹1271.47 crore and ₹638.86 crore has been allocated for the heads OB (Plan) and RB (Plan) respectively. The works related to infrastructure of Office Building and Barracks are executed under OB (Plan) head, whereas residential buildings are constructed under scheme of RB (Plan).

V. DELHI POLICE:

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENTS

4.68 Delhi Police intends to improve the present level of housing satisfaction from 18.73% to 40% by the end of current Five Year Plan. As regards Office building, particularly for Police Stations, out of total 181 Police Stations, only 110 Police Stations are having regular own buildings. Remaining Police Stations are functioning either in Police Post Buildings or temporary structure or hired buildings. 20 Police Station buildings are under construction. Land has been allotted for 19 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).

4.69 54 Projects were approved in 12th Five Year Plan Scheme (2012-17) under Plan Head (Delhi Police Building Programme). MHA vide its letter No.12014/20/2013-Plg.Cell, dt. 23.07.2013, have transferred all the 18 Projects from Non Plan Head (PMS) to Plan Head (Delhi Police Building Programme). Thus, 72 Projects are now approved under Plan Head for construction and funding.

4.70 Out of 72 Projects, 10 Projects are Ongoing spilt from 11th Plan to 12th Plan Scheme. Out of 10 Ongoing Projects, the construction work of 06 Projects i.e. PS Mukherjee Nagar, PP at Sector. 02 Rohini, PP Kondli Gharoli, PP & 03 Qtrs. at Sector.15 Rohini, PP Maurya Enclave and PP Sukhdev Vihar has been completed. The left over 04 Projects PP Yamuna Vihar, PS & Qtrs. at Punjabi Bagh & PP C-Block Janakpuri are under construction and 01 Project i.e. PP Pocket-IV Sun city Dwarka, Bindapur has been kept held-in-abeyance by MHA due to paucity of funds in 12th FYP Scheme.

4.71 The sanctioned strength of Delhi Police is 84536 personnel by October, 2014 and at present Delhi Police has only 15837 staff quarters which is approximately 18.73% of the total requirement. Presently, 2256 Staff Qtrs. are under construction and 253 staff qtrs. are at planning to stage for construction.

4.72 The process to construct 4856 staff quarters at Dheerpur and new Police Headquarters Building at Parliament Street are underway.

4.73 Letter of award has been issued to M/s M/s Punj Lloyd on 18.01.2012 for construction of Police Housing at Dheerpur. North MCD has approved the Lay Out Plan on 29.08.2014. The Building Plan approval is at advanced stage. The writ petitions have been dismissed by NGT on 09.10.2014.

4.74 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. The NDMC has sent the Building Plan to Heritage Conservation

Committee, Chief Fire Officer (Delhi Fire Service) and DUAC on 17.07.2014 for approval of building plans.

4.75 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 84536 i.e. an increase of 25659 (43.58% increase) in the number of sanctioned strength of Delhi Police while construction of houses has not kept pace with the increase in strength due to one reason or the others.
- (ii) Non allotment of land by land owning agencies.
- (iii) Delay in clearance of building plans by local bodies like DDA, MCD, NDMC, Delhi Fire Service & DUAC etc.
- (iv) Delay in completion of constructions by PWD.
- (v) Non allotment of ready built flats by DDA.

4.76 To increase the housing satisfaction level for constabulary of Delhi Police, planning to construct 4856 quarters at Dheerpur is under process under PPP Mode. Similarly maximum numbers of type-II quarters in the other housing projects of Delhi Police are being planned.

4.77 However, the following suggestions are enumerated for expeditious completion of Delhi Police Housing and Office Building projects:-

- (i) Major concern of delay in Delhi Police projects is the inordinate delay on the part of local bodies in clearing the Building plans. This not only results in great inconvenience but also results in cost overrun. It is suggested that all Delhi Police projects may be categorized as “operational buildings” so that there is no requirement of clearance of building plans from local bodies. Alternately, a specific time limit may be specified for the local

bodies such as MCD, DDA, DUAC, Environment Committee, etc. to clear Delhi Police building plans e.g. a fixed time frame of say 3 months failing which Delhi Police may be allowed to go ahead with its projects.

- (ii) Delhi Police may be allowed to hire private Architects for preparation and clearance of building plans of their projects since most of the time is consumed in this process.
- (iii) Delhi Police's request for allotment of land do not get due priority with the land owning agencies such as DDA, MCD, GNCTD, L&DO, etc. It is requested that Delhi Police's request for land allotment be dealt with by the land owning agencies on priority basis and be cleared within a fixed time frame say within a fortnight.

VI. SCHEMES FOR LWE AFFECTED STATES

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

4.78 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.

4.79 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.

4.80 In the current year 2014-15, an amount of ₹207.08 crore has been released so far (as on 31.12.2014) to the 10 LWE affected States under the SRE Scheme.

(ii) Scheme for special infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected states

4.81 This is a Centrally – sponsored scheme, which was implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan (FYP) period with cent per cent funding by the Central Government and implemented by the State Governments concerned. An outlay of ₹500.00 crore was allocated for this Scheme during the 11th FYP 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 a 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.

4.82 The Scheme has been extended to the 12th Plan with an added objective of funding infrastructure, training, weaponry, equipment & vehicles for upgradation and filling critical infrastructure gaps of Special Forces of the LWE affected States. During the 12th Plan Period, a total cost of ₹373.00 crore comprising ₹280.00 crore as Central Share and ₹93.00 crore as State Govt. Share on a 75 (Central): 25 (State) funding pattern has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 2.4.2013. The focus of funding is now on upgradation/critical gap filling for Special Forces of the 4 worst affected States viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha with lesser quantum of funding for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. During the years 2013-14 (₹74.13 crore) and 2014-15 (₹48.00 crore, as on 31.12.2014), a total amount of ₹122.13 crore has been released to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Telangana.

4.83 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.

(iii) Scheme for construction/strengthening of fortified Police Stations:

4.84 The Government has 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:-

- (a) 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).
- (b) The estimated cost of one police station is ₹2.00 crore.
- (c) The State Government will ensure a minimum strength of 40 police personnel in each of such police stations.
- (d) The approval for construction of new police stations will be granted wherever land is available with State Government.

4.85 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 a total amount of ₹542.16 crore of the Central Share has been released so far to the 10 LWE affected States under this Scheme.

(iv) Civic Action Programme undertaken by CAPFs deployed in LWE affected States:

4.86 Left Wing Extremists are luring the local population to support their so-called poor-friendly revolution through petty incentives or by following a coercive strategy. Their propaganda is targeted against the security forces and government administrative set up. Under such circumstances, it is of paramount importance that efforts are made to project the human face of the security forces so that they can win the hearts and the minds of the people. As such the CCS in its meeting held on 20.06.2010 has approved ₹3.00 lakh per copy deployed in LWE affected areas to undertake civic action programmes in the LWE affected areas. Following are the items of works that can be undertaken under Civic Action Programme in LWE affected areas:-

- (a) Running of health, medical, dental, veterinary camps to include the provisioning of medical equipment and stores etc. to the existing hospitals/nursing homes and for medical camps organized by CAPFs. Distribution of medicines to patients and bearing cost of lab tests. Distribution of mosquito-nets in malaria endemic areas. Mobilization of very sick patients/pregnant women to the nearest health centers/medical facility for treatment.
- (b) Human Resources Development to include imparting of vocational training (Skill development including pre-recruitment training), organized career counseling, coaching etc., providing study material for school children.
- (c) Making available good quality seeds, fertilizer, fruit bearing plants by promoting cooperative farming/plantation. Assistance in developing cooperative farms for piggery, goat rearing, poultry etc. to the villagers.
- (d) Sanitation and Hygiene through extension services and social education.
- (e) Drinking water: Installation of hand pumps and providing water tanks.
- (f) Development of sources of non conventional energy including provision of solar lamps etc.
- (g) Development of handicraft and cottage industries.
- (h) Assistance during natural calamities. Providing partial assistance for repair of roof etc. of the very poor, old and handicapped persons affected by wind/rain, floods, etc.
- (i) Water harvesting structures.
- (j) Developing sports facilities and making available sports items to children and youth. Conducting sports tournaments.
- (k) Providing transistors.
- (l) Providing clothes to the very poor, children, old and handicapped people. Providing blankets.
- (m) Showing of films related to India's freedom movement; great leaders of India; culture of different regions of India; history of India; secularism; social evils-dowry, child marriage; sports; etc. basic health

care/sanitation; farming - use of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc; (feature films related to the above subjects).

(n) Providing aluminum utensils, knives etc. to the poor families.

4.87 During the current financial year 2014-15, an amount of ₹17.65 crore has so far (as on 31.12.2014) been released to the CAPFs deployed in the LWE affected States to carry out Civic Action Programme in the affected areas.

(V) Media Plan (Advertisement & Publicity) in LWE affected States:

4.88 This is a Central Scheme for LWE affected States. The target groups of the Scheme of Advertisement and Publicity are people in the LWE affected States so that they are not lured by the Maoists and abjure the path of violence and help in Nation building. The Scheme has the following broad objectives:

- (a) To make people in the LWE affected areas aware of the schemes, policies and initiatives of the Government for ensuring socio-economic development and justice.
- (b) To make people in the LWE affected areas aware of how LWE violence is preventing them from taking advantage of the schemes, policies and initiatives of the Government of India.
- (c) To counter the naxal propaganda that the Government is not doing anything for socio-economic development of the poor including tribals.

4.89 The main activities that have been undertaken are publication of advertisements/posters, presentation of programmes on development issues in LWE affected areas through the Song & Drama Division, broadcast of jingles through the All India Radio (AIR), organizing Tribal Youth Exchange Programmes for youth at different places in the country through the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) etc.

4.90 An expenditure of ₹4.70 crore has been incurred (as on 31.12.2014) under the Scheme during the current financial year 2014-15 on broadcasting of jingles through AIR, production of short films through DAVP and organizing Tribal Youth Exchange Programme through NYKS.

(VII) SCHEME OF MODERNISATION OF PRISONS:

4.91 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 was known as Modernization of Prisons implemented in 27 States over a period of five years (2002-07) with an outlay of ₹1800.00 crore on cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively. The scheme, which was extended by a further period of 2 years without additional funds to enable the State Governments to complete their activities and, stood closed on 31.3.2009.

4.92 Under the Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons, 125 new jails, 1579 additional barracks in the existing prisons and 8658 staff quarters for the prison personnel have so far been constructed by the State Governments. The most of the jails made under the scheme were made operational after 2009 and as a result, the rate of overcrowding in prisons steadily went down over the years and came down from 129.2 % in 2008 to 122.8% in 2009 to 115.1% in 2010, it stood at 112.1% in 2011 and it is at the level of 112.2% in the year 2012.

Grant in Aid provided by Thirteenth Finance Commission:

4.93 Based on the proposals of States for requirement of funds for the upgradation of prisons, the Thirteenth Finance Commission had granted ₹.609.00 crore over a period from 2011-2015 for prisons to 8 States viz -

Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha and Tripura.

4.94 The funds released so far under Thirteenth Finance Commission grant to the States are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

S.No	State	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.50	0.00	22.50	22.50 (₹. 12.50 crore to Telangana and ₹. 10 crore to Andhra Pradesh)
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2.50	0.00	2.50
3	Chhattisgarh	37.50	22.76	0.00	37.50
4	Kerala	38.50	38.50	0.00	38.50
5	Maharashtra	15.22	0.00	0.00	15.15
6	Mizoram	5.00	8.33	0.00	8.33
7	Odisha	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
8	Tripura	10.00	2.50	0.00	2.50
	Total	153.72	99.59	22.50	126.98

REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION:

4.95 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 H.P., Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UT Chandigarh etc. Besides, specific training courses are also undertaken for the police personnel, doctors, etc.

4.96 In addition, a Regional Institute for Correctional administration, namely Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA) is also functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu. The APCA is being funded jointly by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, 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 (RICA) 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.

4.97 The regular interactions with ICA Chandigarh, APCA Vellore and RICA Kolkata by way of meetings, letters are being conducted to review the courses being conducted by these Institutes. To streamline procedures, performance audit is also being planned for the 3 RICAs to gauge the outcome evaluation.

REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS ACT, 2003:

4.98 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.

4.99 The Government of India has so far signed agreements with **23 Countries** viz United Kingdom (U.K.), Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Sri Lanka, UAE, Maldives, Thailand, Turkey, Italy, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Israel, Russia, Viet Nam, Kuwait, Brazil and Australia. The Government of India has also acceded to the Inter American Convention (IAC) on serving criminal sentences abroad of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the same is in operation w.e.f. 5th June 2014. Negotiations have also been finalised with the Governments of Canada, Hong Kong, Spain, Nigeria and Bahrain.

4.100 Under this Act, the number of prisoners who have been repatriated for serving the remainder of their sentence in their respective countries respectively are as follows-

Repatriated foreign prisoners belong to:			Indian prisoners repatriated from:		
Sl. No.	Country	No. of foreign prisoners sent back	Sl. No.	Country	No. of Indian prisoners brought back
1	UK	6	1	UK	2
2	France	1	2	Mauritius	13
3	Israel	1	3	Sri Lanka	29
4	Germany	1			
Total		9	Total		44

(VIII) NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB):

Enforcement:

4.101 The quantity of drug seized by Narcotics Control Bureau during the year 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 AND 2014 (Up to September) are as under:-

Name of the Drug	2010	2011	2012	2013	(In Kg)
					2014 (Upto Sept, 2014)
Heroin	145	69	265	303	173.47
Opium	52	74	117	296	58.95
Morphine	0	1	68	0.05	0.34
Ganja	5642	3124	3622	5889	8872.58
Hashish	451	791	262	197	36.43
Cocaine	2	1	30	21	3.172
Methaqualone	0	0	28	72	6.30
Ephedrine	2041	131	4143	1702	168.08
Amphetamine	36	4	1	34	154.1
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	0	0	360	20	0
II Number of Seizures					
Cases	115	174	206	229	104

III Persons arrested					
Indians	107	145	186	231	125
Foreigners	34	24	25	31	19

Important Operations from April 2014 to September 2014:

- (i) On 02.04.2014, officers of BSF 90th Bn. Abohar, Punjab has seized 26.890 kg of Heroin and 540 grams of Opium and handed over to NCB Amritsar Sub Zone. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- (ii) On 03.04.2014, officers of 50th Bn. BSF, Khasa, Amritsar seized 12.750 kg of Heroin at Indo-Pak Border and handed over to the NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone. The drug was concealed in PVC pipe. The suspected source of seized drug was South West Asia.
- (iii) On 06.04.2014, officers of 137th Bn. BSF, Mamdot, Amritsar seized 35.325 kg of Heroin at Indo-Pak Border and handed over to the NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone. The drug was concealed in PVC Pipe. The suspected source of seized drug was South West Asia.
- (iv) On 16.04.2014, officers of 163rd Bn. BSF, BOP Rajatal, Amritsar seized 7.900 kg of Heroin at Indo-Pak Border and handed over to NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone. The drug was concealed in PVC pipe. 01 Pakistani smuggler was killed in the operation. The suspected source of seized drug was South West Asia.
- (v) On 16.04.2014, officers of NCB, Indore Zonal Unit seized 88.754 kg of Ephedrine and 67.840 kg of Alprazolam along with Indian Currency Notes of ₹4,50,050/- at Mahavar Nagar, Indore and busted 02 illicit Clandestine Laboratories. 03 persons were arrested. (The 5.000 kg of Ephedrine was seized at Mhow Naka, Indore. Later 83.754 kg of Ephedrine and 67.840 kg of Alprazolam along with Indian Currency Notes

of ₹4,50,050/- were seized by on follow-up operation at Mahavar Nagar, Indore).

- (vi) On 25.4.2014, officers of 50th Bn. BSF, Khasa Amritsar seized 9.130 kg of Heroin at Indo-Pak Border and handed over to NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone. The drug was concealed in PVC pipe, which was inserted across the fences in Indian side. The suspected source of seized drug was South West Asia.
- (vii) On the basis of input received from NCA, United Kingdom an International Controlled Delivery operation was undertaken by the NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit resulting in seizure of 0.610 kg of Cocaine was made from a parcel at Kalkaji Post Office, New Delhi on 02.05.2014. The drug was concealed in the parcel of round cosmetic items. 02 persons including 01 Nigerian National were arrested.
- (viii) On 22.05.2014, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 3.350 kg Methamphetamine, 100 kg of Micro Crystalline Cellulose, 99 kg of Stearate & 2 drums (57 Litres) of Phenyl-2-Propane (P2P) at Mahipalpur & Palam, New Delhi. 03 Nigerian Nationals & 01 Gambia National were arrested in follow up.
- (ix) On 27.05.2014, acting on specific intelligence received from NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit the officers of NCB, Patna Zonal Unit intercepted one truck and seized 213.000 kg of Ganja near Paswan Chowk, Hajipur, Bihar. 02 persons were arrested.
- (x) On 01.06.2014, officers of NCB Bhubaneswar Sub-Zone seized 2506.250 kg of Ganja, 29.500 kg of Opium along with one fire-arm (country made Pistol) with 10 rounds of live ammunition cartridge at Krupsagar Patna, Gopinathpur Town, P.S. Puri Sadar, District Puri, Odisha. The drugs were concealed in gunny bags. 01 person was arrested.

- (xi) On 13.06.2014, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 151.200 kg of Poppy Husk near Dankuni Toll Tax Plaza. The drug was concealed in six white coloured nylon sacks. 05 persons were arrested.
- (xii) On 15.06.2014, officers of NCB, Chandigarh Zonal Unit intercepted one vehicle and seized 4.950 kg of Opium along with Indian Currency of ₹5,00,000/- near Nahar (Canal) Puliya (Small Bridge), Ambala-Pehowa Road, Naggal, Ambala (Haryana). The drug was concealed in the false cavity made in the rear side of the back seat of the vehicle. 02 persons were arrested.
- (xiii) On 20.06.2014, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 362 kg of Poppy Straw at Motilal Colony, Dumdum, Kolkata. The drug was concealed in white nylon sacks. 01 person was arrested.
- (xiv) On 28.06.2014, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit intercepted one truck and seized 3326.500 kg of Ganja at Nadia district. The drug was concealed in truck with coal dust. 01 person was arrested.
- (xv) On 28.06.2014, officers of NCB, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit intercepted one truck and seized 17.650 kg of Hashish. 01 person was arrested.
- (xvi) On 02.07.2014, officer of NCB, Indore Zonal Unit seized 284.000 kg of Ganja at Shresth Petrol Pump, Kala Chowk, PS- Gadawara, Narsinghpur, Madhya Pradesh. 03 persons were arrested.
- (xvii) On 03.07.2014, officers of the NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit seized 3.350 kg of Methamphetamine and 5.410 kg of Ephedrine at Mira Road, Mumbai. 02 Nigerian Nationals were arrested.
- (xviii) On 07.07.2014 & 08.07.2014, officers of the NCB, Hyderabad Sub Zone along with Andhra Pradesh Police seized 131.800 kg of Amphetamine at Bacharam, District Rangareddy, Telangana and 22.300 kg of Amphetamine & 69.000 kg of Ephedrine at Surmaiguda,

Distict Rangareddy, Telangana and busted 01 illicit Clandestine Laboratory. 12 persons were arrested.

- (xix) On 10.07.2014, officers of the Border Security Force, 50th Bn., Amritsar seized 3.985 kg of Heroin & 0.217 kg of Opium and handed over to the NCB Amritsar Sub Zone for action under the NDPS Act. The drug was thrown from across the fence on Indo-Pak International Border. The suspected source of seized drug was South West Asia.
- (xx) On 16.07.2014, in co-ordination with CISF, IGI Airport, New Delhi officers of the NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit apprehended 01 Tanzanian National lady and seized 22.000 kg powder of Pseudo Ephedrine from her check-in-baggage at IGI Airport, New Delhi. She was arrested. The drug was concealed under brown colored card boards. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Lilongwe via Adis Ababa.
- (xxi) On 19.07.2014, officers of the NCB, Chandigarh Zonal Unit intercepted a vehicle at Shambhu Toll Barrier, Patiala, Punjab and seized 5.200 kg of Opium along with Indian Currency of ₹35,000/- The drug was concealed in the Bonnet of the vehicle. 02 persons were arrested.
- (xxii) On 19.07.2014, officers of the NCB, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit seized 15.090 kg of Hashish at Ahmedabad. 01 person was arrested.
- (xxiii) On 21.07.2014, officers of the NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit seized 2.040 kg of Ephedrine from a parcel at the premises of M/s Aramex India Pvt. Ltd, Andheri. The drug was concealed in boxes. The suspected destination of the seized drug was South Africa.
- (xxiv) On 31.07.2014, officers of the Border Security Force, 50th Bn., Khasa, Amritsar seized 3.865 kg of Heroin and handed over to the NCB Amritsar Sub Zone for action under the NDPS Act. The modus

operandi of the trafficking was concealment and clear method across the border security fence in Indian side. The suspected source of seized drug was South West Asia.

- (xxv) On 02.08.2014, officers of the NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 6.300 kg of Methaqualone at IGI Airport. 01 South African National was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malawi.
- (xxvi) On 08.08.2014, officers of the NCB, Madurai Sub Zone seized 40.050 kg of Ganja at Ayyampatti (N) Thevar Theru, Srivilliputhur Taluk, Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu. The drug was concealed inside a hole in ground. 02 persons were arrested.
- (xxvii) On 13.08.2014, officers of the NCB, Chandigarh Zonal Unit seized 71,200 Tablets of Bupinforte containing Buprenorphine (Psychotropic Substance) from the Clinic & Residence of a Doctor at Sector 34-A & 27-B, Chandigarh along with Indian Currency of ₹58,02,050/-.
- (xxviii) On 16.08.2014, officers of the NCB, Chennai Zonal Unit intercepted a vehicle at Porur Toll Plaza, Porur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu and seized 170 kg of Ganja. The drug was concealed inside the rear trunk of the vehicle. 03 persons were arrested.
- (xxix) On the basis of input received from NCA, United Kingdom 02 International Controlled Delivery operations were undertaken by the officers of the NCB, Imphal Sub Zone in co-ordination with Assam Rifles, resulting in seizures of 0.870 kg of Cocaine and 0.680 kg of Cocaine, respectively from two parcels at District Churachandpur on 21.08.2014. The drug was concealed inside 03 Wooden Trays & Dinner Trays, respectively. 02 persons were arrested. Further, officers of the NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit arrested 03 absconders at Delhi on 22.08.2014 in follow up action conducted in connection with the above mentioned seizures.

- (xxx) On 23.08.2014, officers of the NCB, Bhubaneswar Sub Zone intercepted a vehicle at Vani Vihar Square, Bhubaneswar and seized 70.000 kg of Ganja. The drug was concealed in 02 gunny bags. 02 persons were arrested.
- (xxxii) On 29.08.2014, officers of the Border Security Force, 163rd Bn., BOP Mahwa, Amritsar seized 3.760 kg of Heroin and handed over to the NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone for action under the NDPS Act. The drug was thrown across the fencing on Indo-Pak International Border in Indian side. The suspected source of seized drug was South West Asia.
- (xxxiii) On 03.09.2014, officers of the NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit seized 10.280 kg of Ketamine at the premises of a courier company. The Drug was concealed in T-shirts. 01 Nigerian National was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was South Africa.
- (xxxiv) On 09.09.2014, officers of the NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit seized 10.020 kg of Ketamine at Vashi, Navi Mumbai. The drug was concealed in 34 card paper parcels of bed sheet sets.
- (xxxv) On 12.09.2014, officers of the NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 30.400 kg of Heroin from the premises of a Cold Storage at Mandir Marg, Narela Piau, Sonapat, Haryana. The drug was concealed in 04 wooden boxes of raisins in 31 packets of around 01 kg each. 04 persons including 01 Afghan National were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- (xxxvi) On 14.09.2014, officers of the NCB, Indore Zonal Unit seized 9.500 kg of Opium in front of Bhawani Mata Mandir, Modi Road, Jawad, Neemach, Madhya Pradesh. 04 persons were arrested.
- (xxxvii) On 27.09.2014, officers of the NCB, Dehradun Sub Zone along with NCB, Chandigarh Zonal Unit conducted a follow up operation in

connection with the Cr. No. 02/14 conducted search operation at residential premises of the accused at Paunchkula, Haryana and seized 1,10,070 tablets containing Pseudo Ephedrine and some documents.

Destruction

4.102 During the crop year 2013-14, the Narcotics Control Bureau, with the help of State agencies identified and destroyed illicit opium poppy cultivation over an area measuring 2732 acres in the states of J&K, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Conviction:

4.103 During the year 2014 (up to September), Out of 48 cases 31 cases culminated in conviction on the basis of complaints filed before the designated courts by NCB.

Drug Disposal:

4.104 During the year 2013(upto September), 2525.5 kg of methamphetamine, 327.563 kg of Ganja, 363.395 kg of Heroin, 5.83 kg of Charas, 0.075 Kg of Opium was disposed of by various Zonal units of NCB.

IX DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:

Introduction:

4.105 Department of Official Language is the 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 Devnagiri 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.

4.106 Department of Official Language basically performs the activities related to publicity & propagation and use of Official Language Hindi. This Department promotes the maximum use of Hindi in official working in the offices of Central 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, prize distribution for incentive and makes efforts to achieve them. The Department tries its best to utilize the allotted amount of Budget.

Subordinate Offices of Department of Official Language:

Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan (CHTI)

4.107 The Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan (CHTI), New Delhi, 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. which do not know Hindi and to impart training of Hindi typing and Hindi stenography to the English typists and stenographers.
- (ii) To conduct Refresher Courses for teachers of training Institutes in order to apprise them of the latest techniques of teaching Hindi.
- (iii) To organize Five days workshops for the officers/employees of the Union Govt. who have knowledge of Hindi but feel difficulty to work in Hindi.

Up-Sansthans of Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan

4.108 In order to accelerate the activities and to expand the training capacity of the Sansthan, 5 Up-Sansthans have been working at Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai under the Sansthan. In addition to these, five regional offices of 'Hindi Teaching Scheme' have been also set up in Guwahati, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. 185 full time/part time training centers have been working to impart training of Hindi language and Hindi typing stenography under 'Hindi Teaching Scheme' throughout the country.

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

	Target (No. of Trainees)	Achieve ment (No. of Trainee s)	Target (No. of Trainee s)	Achieveme nt (No. of Trainees) (up to 30.09.2013)	Target (No. of Trainees)	Target (No. of Trainees)	Target (No. of Trainees)
(1) Hindi Language Teaching (Prabodh, Praveen & Pragya)							
(A) Hindi Teaching	28720	21154	28720	21293	31080	23132	29780
(B) Intensive Training	4590	1174	3780	1151	2700	1056	2700
(C) Language Correspondence	4000	3874	4000	3718	4000	3966	4000
Total	37310	26202	36500	26162	37780	28154	36480
(2) Hindi Typing Training							
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	3010	1885	3200	1916	2790	1926	2790
(B) Intensive Typing	660	416	660	418	660	193	570
(C) Typing Correspondence	1000	870	1000	1067	1000	1079	1000
Total	4670	3171	4860	3401	4450	3198	4360
(3) Hindi Stenography Training							
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme							
(B) Intensive Training	1280	285	1290	235	1260	354	1260
Total	180	33	180	30	180	25	150
(4) Hindi Workshops							
(A) Workshops	39	50	51	40	15	12	15
(B) Trainees	1170	1213	1530	861	450	396	450
(5) Other Short-term Training Programmes							
(A) Programmes	07	06	07	08	07	06	07
(B) Trainees	Based on nomination	157	Based on nomination	190 trainees	Based on nomination	159 trainees	Based on nomination

Central Translation Bureau (CTB)

4.110 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., and 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 and Kolkata. The hostel facility is also available for trainees coming to Delhi.

Translation work:

4.111 In the Central Translation Bureau, a subordinate office of the Department of Official Language, 57,000 standard pages (35,000 pages through Regular Establishment and 22,000 pages under "Expansion of Translation Capacity" Scheme) were translated during the year 2013-14 against a target of translating 58,468 standard pages (35,019 pages through the Regular Establishment and 23,449 pages under Expansion of Translation Capacity Scheme). During the year 2014-15 again against the annual target of translating 59,000 standard pages, a total of 42,470 (27,378 through Regular Establishment + 15,092 under Expansion of Translation Capacity Scheme) standard pages have been translated up to 31 December, 2014. A target of Translating 41,600 Standard pages through the Regular Establishment has been fixed for the year 2015-16 also.

Translation Training Programmes:

4.112 The details of various Translation Training Programmes organized by

the Central Translation Bureau are as under: -

Translation Training related activities	Year 2013-2014		Year 2014-2015		Year 2015-16	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (up to 31.12.2013)	Target	
(1) Three - Months' Translation Training Course	16 Programmes 250 Trainees	16 Programmes 207 Trainees	12 Programmes 188 Trainees	4 Programmes 54 Trainees	Translation Training Course Level-1 Level-2 Level-3	48 Programmes 720 Trainees 24 Programmes 360 Trainees 24 Programmes 360 Trainees
(2) 21 days' Translation Training Programme	02 Programmes 30 Trainees	02 Programmes 46 Trainees	02 Programmes 30 Trainees	--	As per File No. 33-1/2014-Admn. dated 30 June, 2014 O.M. all training Programmes have been adjourned for six months (i.e. from July to 31 st December, 2014)	
(3) Short-term Translation Training Programme	16 Programmes 400 Trainees	17 Programmes 449 Trainees	08 Programmes 200 Trainees	05 Programmes 136 Trainees		
(4) Advanced / Refresher Translation Training Programme	06 Programmes 90 Trainees	06 Programmes 122 Trainees	04 Programmes 75 Trainees	02 Programmes 38 Trainees		
(5) Special Translation Training Programme of each in all Three Centres	03 programmes 45 trainees	03 programme 63 trainees	--	--		

Translation Training related activities	Year 2013-2014		Year 2014-2015		Year 2015-16
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (up to 31.12.2013)	Target
(Mumbai, Bangalore and Kolkata is being organised)					
(6) Training under National Training policy	04 Prog. 40 trainees	04 Prog. 66 trainees	04 Prog. 40 trainees		04 Prog. 40 trainees

4.113 Shortfall in number of trainees in Three Months Training Programmes in due to various reasons as given below:-

1. Ban on new appointments.
2. 10% deduction of posts in Central Government offices.
3. In many calls Employees nominated for Training Programmes are not relieved by their concerned Departments and.
4. Large number of the existing staff involved in Hindi and Translation, has already undergone training.

Technical aspects of Official Language Hindi

4.114 The Technical Cell of the Department of Official Language, in addition to developing software for the use of Hindi and for imparting training, also liaison with Ministries/Departments, Undertakings, Banks etc. through technical seminars and try to overcome the difficulties faced in Hindi Software applications being used.

4.115 It has been observed that often difficult word of Hindi are used for official work. To resolve this issue the department has prepared vocabulary of 5000 administration words, in which the generally used English words, their simple

Hindi meanings, with options and example of usage have been given. This vocabulary has been uploaded on the website of Department of Official language.

4.116 Technical Cell is organizing computer training programmes for the use of Hindi for Central Govt. employees through Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan, the subordinate office of Department of Official Language. The employees/officers of Ministries/Departments of Central Govt., Undertakings, and Banks take part in these programmes without paying any fees. During the year 2013-2014, a total No. of 100 training programmes were conducted by Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan. During the year 2014-15, 18 training programmes have so far been conducted through the aegis of Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan, up to December, 2014 against the target of 100 computer training programmes. Efforts are being made to organize the remaining programmes. There is a target of conducting 100 Hindi computer training programmes for 2015-16.

4.117 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. Four such seminars were organized during the year 2013-14. There is a target of conducting 04 technical seminars in the current financial year 2014-15. Four seminars are proposed to be held in 2014-15. There is a target of conducting 4 seminars in 2015-16.

Activities of Research Unit:

Publicity and propagation through periodicals and literature on Official Language:

4.118 For the purpose of presenting strongly the aspect of propagation and development of official language Hindi in Govt. system, Research Division has been established in Department of Official Language. Printing, publication & distribution of quarterly magazine '**Rajbhasha Bharti**' is done by 'Magazine unit' of Research Division. In this magazine, articles of various themes and the

activities related to Official Language of ministries, departments, undertakings, banks & other institutions are also published. Till December, 2014, 140 editions of this magazine have been published and 141 edition is under print. The annual programme 2014-15 of the Official Language Department and Hindi Sandesh September, 2014-15 of the Hon'ble Home Minister Shri Raj Nath Singh have been printed and distributed among the all Ministries/Departments by the Research Unit.

4.119 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.

4.120 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.

4.121 20 lists of standard Hindi books have been issued in December, 2014 and these lists include about 46,587 books.

Implementation and Monitoring aspects of Official Language of Union Government:

Committees:

4.122 To ensure the implementation of Official Language Policy in the offices of Central Govt., following Committees have been constituted:

Kendriya Hindi Samiti:

4.123 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 in on the decisions taken in this meeting.

Committee of Parliament on Official Language:

4.124 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-2011of 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.

4.125 The Committee of Parliament on Official Language have so far inspected 11,561 Government offices/undertakings etc. and have taken the evidence of 882 important personalities since its inception in the direction of effective and smooth implementation of Official Language Hindi.

Hindi Salahkar Samiti:

4.126 With a view to advising the Ministries/Depts. of Central Govt. 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:

4.127 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, Deptt. 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, 37 meetings have been held. 37th meeting was held on 22nd March, 2013.

Town Official Language Implementation Committees:

4.128 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 and to remove the difficulties coming in the way of its compliance. 354 Town Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted in different towns of the country. Out of these, 15 committees have been constituted for nationalized Banks , 43 for Public Sector Undertakings and 296 for Central Offices. Meetings of these Committees are required to be held twice a year.

Departmental Official Language Implementation Committees:

4.129 Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted in all Ministries/Deptts. 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 Offices:

4.130 For effective implementing the official language policy of Govt., eight Regional Implementation offices have been working in different parts of the country which 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 Official Language Policy and the compliance of Official Language Rules in this regard, Regional Implementation offices have inspected 1,401 Govt. offices against the target of annual inspection of 1740 offices of Central Govt. during the year 2013-14. Till December, 2014, 1088 inspections have been carried out against the target of 1224 annual inspections during 2014-15.

Meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs):

4.131 450 meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs) were held against the target of 664 meetings of Town official

Language Implementation Committees during 2013-14. 424 meetings were held till December, 2014 against the target of 680 meetings during the year 2014-15.

Regional Official Language Conferences:

4.132 For publicity and propagation of Hindi as Official Language of Union and due 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 Regional Official Language Conferences. There is a target of conducting 04 conferences in the year 2014-15. 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. Four conferences have been held at Indore in 13.12.2013 Chennai on 10.02.2014, Bhubaneswar on 07.03.2014 and Chandigarh on 31.03.2014 during the year 2013-14. One conference has been held at Lucknow on 19.11.2014 and one conference to be held in Bhopal on 30.01.2015 out of target of four conferences during the year 2014-15.

Awards for Promotion of Rajbhasha

4.133 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 were awarded on 14.09.2014 in New Delhi for the year 2012-13. On this occasion, awards were also given under Rajeev Gandhi National Award Scheme for original book writing in Hindi on Gyan-Vigyan for 2012. A Rajbhasha Samaroh was also organised on 15th November, 2014 and the Official Language Award for the year 2013-14 were distributed to different

offices/Banks/PSUs etc. by the President of India. These awards were given away on the occasion of Hindi Day by the President of India.

Central Secretariat Official Language Service:

4.134 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 except 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	86
4.	Assistant Director	204
5.	Senior Translator	321
6.	Junior Translator	346
Total		1011

4.135 Financial Provision: An amount of ₹42.0680 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 ₹8.088 crore for the year 2012-13, an amount of ₹8.3120 crore for

the year 2013-14, an amount of ₹10.2420 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. ₹47.09 crore have been allotted under Non-Plan programs to this Department during the current financial year 2014-15.

(X) REHABILITATION SCHEMES/PROJECTS:

Sri Lankan Refugees:

4.136 Due to ethnic violence and continued disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka, 3, 04,269 Sri Lankan refugees have entered India in various phases between July 1983 and August 2012.

4.137 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 **31st December, 2014**, about 65,004 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in 109 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and in Orissa. Besides, about 37,073 refugees are staying outside the camps of their own, after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

4.138 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 ₹725.00 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July 1983 to **31st December, 2014**.

Tibetan Refugees:

4.139 The current population of Tibetan refugees in India is about 1,10,095 (based on the demographic survey conducted by the 'Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama' informed vide their letter dated 27.2.2008). Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in different States in the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (44,468), Himachal Pradesh (21,980), Arunachal Pradesh (7,530), Uttarakhand (8,545), West Bengal (5,785) and Jammu & Kashmir (6,920). The Ministry of Home Affairs have spent an amount of about ₹18.81 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. An amount of ₹9.00 lakh has been released to the State Govt. of Uttarakhand for this scheme during the financial year 2013-14. A provision of ₹0.18 crore has been made in B.E. 2014-15.

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

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

colonies and suggested that the matter needs to be examined by Ministry of Urban Development.

4.141 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 of displaced persons. A total amount of ₹31.00 crore has been released to the State Govt. of West Bengal up to March, 2013. ₹25.00 crore is available in BE 2013-14 and the BE amount was reduced to ₹6.8 crore. However, the fund could not be released to the State Govt. for want of Utilization Certificate. No fund has been released to the State Government during 2014-15. A provision of ₹0.01 crore is being proposed in BE 2015-16. The scheme will be closed on 31st March 2015.

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

4.142 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.

4.143 The Committee constituted for verification of genuine claimants for payment of ex-gratia/rehabilitation assistance and headed by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu has undertaken the job of identification of eligible beneficiaries of PoK (1947). A total amount of ₹6.17 crore has been released to the Govt. of J&K during 2002-2004 for disbursement to verified and eligible families. Out of assistance of ₹6.17 crore released to the Govt. of J&K, the Govt. 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 24.12.08 for payment of ex-gratia and cash compensation for land deficiency to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947. The State Govt. has reimbursed ₹26.8448 crore to the 2551 eligible beneficiaries @ ₹25,000/- per kanal subject to maximum amount of ₹1.5 lakh till December, 2014.

4.144 As regards non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area(1971), the Committee has verified 1502 cases out of total of 1965 cases for payment of ex-gratia @ ₹25,000/- per eligible family. Government of India released ₹83.00 lakh to 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.

X POLICE NETWORK (POLNET):

4.145 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.

4.146 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 locations of CPOs. High Frequency (HF) Transreceivers are used for High Frequency Radio Communication Network having its nodes at ISPW Stations in all State/UT capitals.

4.147 POLNET is working on INSAT-4B Satellite Transponder taken on lease from ISRO on annual rental basis. At present there are 980 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.

4.148 During the financial year 2014-15, an amount of ₹9.00 crore has been earmarked under "PSS sub-head of DCPW" towards the Transponder rental, License fee, NOCC Charges, spectrum Charges along with Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) charges for the POLNET Hub installed at Samanvaya Sadan, Siri fort, New Delhi.

4.149 A sum of ₹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 2014-15.

4.150 A sum of ₹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 2014-15.

XI. National Disaster Management Authority:-

4.151 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 areas under:

- (a) National Policy on Disaster Management.
- (b) National Guidelines on Disaster Specific and Thematic Subjects
- (c) Mitigation Projects.
- (d) Scientific & Technological Initiatives.
- (e) Medical Preparedness.
- (f) CBRN Preparedness.
- (g) National Disaster Response Force.
- (h) Mock Exercises.
- (i) Awareness Campaigns.
- (j) Education.
- (k) Training & Capacity Building.

National Policy on Disaster Management

4.152 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. It envisions building a safe and disaster-resilient India by developing a proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven action plan. It covers areas of crisis management such as institutional, legal and financial frameworks prevention, mitigation, preparedness and accelerated relief and rehabilitation response during crisis.

4.153 The Policy is an instrument that hopes to build the overarching framework within which specific actions need to be taken by the central Ministries/ Departments, State Governments and other Stakeholders.

The main components of the policy are:

- i. Promoting a culture of prevention, preparedness and resilience at all levels through knowledge, innovation and education; encouraging mitigation measures based on technology, traditional wisdom and environmental sustainability, and mainstreaming disaster management into the developmental planning process.
- ii. Establishing appropriate techno-legal regimes to create a regulatory environment and a compliance regime; ensuring efficient mechanism for identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks and developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems.
- iii. Ensuring efficient response and relief with a caring approach towards the needs of the vulnerable sections of the society and undertaking

reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat for ensuring safer living.

- iv. Encouraging States to set up a battalion of specifically equipped State Disaster Response Force within their existing resources.
- v. Encouraging the corporate to redefine their business community plans, to factor in hazards, risks and vulnerabilities and encourage Public Private Partnership between the Government and the private sector to leverage the strengths of the corporate and match them with the requirements of the States.
- vi. Reviewing the curricula of graduate and Postgraduate level courses in architecture, engineering, earth sciences and medicine to include the contemporary knowledge related to DM in their respective specialized fields.

Disaster Management Guidelines:

4.154 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. These guidelines; based on specific disasters and themes (such as capacity development and public awareness) will provide the basis of preparation of plans. The approach to formulation of guidelines comprised a participatory and consultative process with stakeholders.

Guidelines and other reports published by NDMA are available on the website www.ndma.gov.in

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

4.155 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.

4.156 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 ₹1497.00 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.

Present Status of NCRMP is as under:-

Sl. No	Components of the Projects	Performance							
		2013-14		2014-15					
i	COMPONENT - A	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement				
	Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS).	Award of Consulting services for Last Mile Connectivity (LMC) & subsequent execution of contract.	M/s TCIL a consultancy firm has been selected for this job on 09.01.2014. Inception report received/approved.	Execution of LMC contract & subsequent finalization of supply of equipment contract.	Technology option proposal at advanced stage of finalization.				
ii	COMPONENT - B	Andhra Pradesh		Odisha		Andhra Pradesh		Odisha	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Achievement	
		Works	Works	Works	Works	Works	Works	Works	
	(a) Multi-	35	13	60	40	73	6	67	41

	Purpose Cyclone Shelters								
	(b) Roads	222	217	60	29	182	121	74	56
	(c) Bridges	15	11	Nil	Nil	8	0	Nil	Nil
	(d) Saline Embankments	Award of 2 sites and subseq uent executi on	0	Award of 12 sites and subsequ ent executio n	Awarded/ under execution	Award of 2 sites and subsequ ent executio n	Awarded/ under executio n	Award of 12 sites and subsequ ent executio n	Award ed/ under executi on
Sl. No.	Components of the Projects	Performance							
		2013-14				2014-15			
iii	COMPONENT - C	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	Technical Assistance								
	a. Consulting services for cyclone hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment (HRVA) for the 13 coastal states/UTs (NDMA). b. Preparing Long Term Training and Capacity Building (CB) Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction in India (NIDM).	Award of Consulting services for cyclone hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment for the 13 coastal states/UTs & subsequent execution of contract.	RMSI Pvt. Ltd. a consultancy firm has been selected for this job on 07.08.2013. Following three deliverables submitted by RMSI have been approved- (a) Inception Report. (b) Data Review Report. (c) IT System / Specification Report. Technical Committee approved up to 7 th deliverable. Draft copy of all balance deliverables (upto 17 th) received and are under scrutiny.	Execution of HRVA contract & achievement of deliverables as per schedule of contract.	Data collection under progress-required for accomplishment of deliverable 4. i.e Hazard data set.	Execution of CB contract & achievement of deliverables as per schedule of contract.	Approved up to 16 th deliverables, 17 th (last) under scrutiny.		

	c. Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) Study (NIDM).	Award of Consulting services for Post Disaster Need Assessment Study & subsequent execution of contract.	Contract awarded to M/s. ADPC, Thailand on 15 th Jan. 2014. Inception Report waited.	Execution of PDNA contract & achievement of deliverables as per schedule of contract.	Inception report received/approved
	Components of the Projects	Performance			
		2013-14		2014-15	
iv	COMPONENT - D	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	Benefit Monitoring & Evaluation Study (BME).	Award of Consulting services for Benefit Monitoring & Evaluation Study & subsequent execution of contract.	GFK Mode Pvt. Ltd. a consultancy firm has been selected for this job on 12 th September 2013. Inception, baseline data and pilot study report are under process of review / approval.	Execution of BME contract & achievement of deliverables as per schedule of contract.	Inception, Baseline data, Pilot study report, Midterm evaluation reports approved.

National School Safety Project (NSSP)-

4.157 UNDP has evaluated the Scheme of NSSP and recommended for its extension up to 31.12.2015. However, as per decision taken in NDMA, the case for extension of the project up to 30.6.2014, has been sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs on 4.4.2014.

Other Disaster Management Projects (ODMP) In addition to Schemes currently, being undertaken (Chapter III), scientific studies and schemes such as follows were undertaken.

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 (Preparatory Phase)

4.158 National Earthquake Risk Mitigation (Preparatory Phase) has been approved as a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme with an outlay of ₹24.87 crore, to be implemented within a period of two years (2013-15). The major components of National Earthquake Risk Mitigation (Preparatory Phase) and their cost areas under:

- (i) Techno-legal Regime which involves adoption, enforcement and updation of Techno -legal Regime in concerned Cities/States- ₹8.20 crore.
- (ii) Institutional Strengthening which involves Capacity Building of education and research in colleges and institutes - ₹9.52 crore.
- (iii) Capacity Building of practicing architects, engineers and Masons in earthquake resistant construction techniques- ₹3.85 crore
- (iv) Public Awareness & Sensitization at National level and all vulnerable States-₹1.88 crore.
- (v) Project Management ₹1.42 crore.

4.159 The project is being implemented by NDMA in coordination with the State Governments/UTs/ other institutions. The project will be implemented in 25 cities of 21 States/UTs (Andaman/ Arunachal Pradesh/Assam/Bihar/ Chandigarh/ Delhi/ Gujarat/ Haryana/ Jammu & Kashmir/ Himachal Pradesh/Maharashtra/ Meghalaya/ Mizoram/ Nagaland/ Manipur/ Punjab/ Sikkim/ Tripura/ Uttar Pradesh/ Uttranchal/ West Bengal) that lie in seismic zones IV & V in the country.

The Key Outcomes of the project are:-

- (I) Increased awareness of the key stakeholders on the need for adoption of model building bye-laws and earthquake resistant construction and planning standards.
- (II) Pursuance for adoption of model building bye-laws at the city and state levels in all targeted 21 States/UTs in the seismic Zone V & IV.
- (III) Pursuance for making available of NBC 2005 in the Public Domain
- (IV) Development of Retrofitting Guidelines
- (V) Promotion of earthquake resistant construction practices
- (VI) Capacity Building at State / City Level to sustain the efforts of the project
- (VII) Training of Trainers programme for 210 faculty members/teachers
- (VIII) Week long orientation of 450 trainers
- (IX) Capacity building of 750 civil engineers, 1050 architects and 1500 masons in targeted states/UTs.
- (X) Strengthening of facilities of participating institutes (particularly the District level ITIs/Polytechnics)
- (XI) Focused earthquake awareness campaigns in targeted States/ UTs

4.160 Project aims to create a conducive environment for the effective implementation of Earthquake Risk Mitigation issues focusing mainly on seismic zone V and I V. The project aims to implement the following strategies/activities under four major technical components. Action for implementation of the various components of the project i.e. Techno-legal Measures, Institutional Strengthening, Techno Legal Regime etc has already been taken up with the various agencies /institutions for taking up the activities on behalf of NDMA and proceeding further in the matter. However, keeping in view the difficulties being faced in implementation of the project, the project is being revised.

(b) Landslide Risk Mitigations Scheme (LRMS):

4.161 Mitigation Division has formulated Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS) which envisages financial support for site specific landslide mitigation proposals recommended by States thereby leading to the development of Early Warning System and Capacity Building initiatives. The objective of the proposed Scheme is to take up pilot projects so as to establish a mechanism to enhance scientific and technical knowhow in the country for effectively addressing landslide risk mitigation concerns for large scale replication subsequently.

4.162 The draft proposal was prepared and sent to Ministry of Mines, Geological Survey of India, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Department of Science and Technology, Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure and MHA for seeking their comments.

4.163 Ministry of Home Affairs has advised that specific landslide sites which are most vulnerable towards landslide and having human habitants in proximity in highly affected States should be identified in consultation with State Governments and GSI and risk mitigation measures be taken up for the selected sites by the States as demonstration project to avoid open ended approach. Accordingly State Governments (J&K, Mizoram, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal) have been requested to identify most vulnerable landslide sites in their States and submit DPRs for taking Mitigation measures.

(c) Flood Risk Mitigation Scheme (FRMS):

4.164 Mitigation Division has formulated “Flood Risk Mitigation Scheme” (FRMS) which envisages a programme based approach to consider financing proposals/ Schemes from States/Organizations on the following activities:-

- (I) Pilot Projects for development of model Multi-Purpose Flood Shelters;
and
- (II) Development of River Basin specific Flood Early Warning System and Digital Elevation Maps for preparation of Inundation Models for giving early warning to the villagers for evacuation in case of flood.

4.165 Towards processing of the Scheme, a meeting was held in Ministry of Home Affairs on 21st February, 2013 wherein representative of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) was also present. The matter has been taken up with CWC/MoWR for clarification of activities to be included in the scheme.

(d) Other Disaster Management Projects - Other Disaster Management Projects/ Studies include scientific studies and schemes currently being undertaken are as under:-

(i) Preparation of Upgraded Earthquake Hazards Maps:-

4.166 The project for Preparation of upgraded of Earthquake Hazards Maps in the country was assigned to Building Material & Technology Promotion Council [BMTPC] at an estimated cost of ₹76.83 lakh. However, as the Census of India is yet to provide Administrative District Boundary Data, the project could not be completed. NDMA has been regularly pursuing the matter with Office of Registrar General of India (ORGI). ORGI is to upload the requisite data on the NIC server and shall then provide the requisite access to NDMA. Office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI) has promised to sort out the difficulties and has also promised to make available the data shortly. BMTPC will take further 6 months to complete the Project after the data is made available to them.

(ii) Soil Piping Project

Soil piping is a recently noticed phenomenon in Kerala. It is a sub-surface soil erosion process which is a dangerous disaster since the soil erosion

takes place beneath the soil. This phenomenon is new and requires proper instrumentation for studying this and suggesting measures for mitigation.

On a proposal from CESS/Govt. of Kerala, NDMA has decided to provide financial assistance of ₹49, 73,100/- to CESS in June, 2012. ₹32, 67,000/- was released on 13.07.2012. The project is likely to be completed by 31.3.2015.

- (iii) **M 8.7 Shillong 1987 Earthquake Scenario:** NE Multi-State preparedness Campaign’.

4.167 NDMA is undertaking a scientific study for development M 8.7 Shillong 1897 Earthquake Scenario to assess the vulnerability of the North Eastern Region covering all the eight NE states including Sikkim, to understand the impact of a big earthquake and to facilitate capacity building and multi-State preparedness for such an incident through CSIR-North East Institute of Science and Technology (NEIST), Jorhat and other institutions.

4.168 The project proposal comprises of Scenario Development for the 1897 Earthquake and coordination with States for other activities such as Rapid Visual screening workshop, School Children sensitization workshops, Awareness Generation, Capacities Development Programmes have been undertaken through CSIR NEIST, culminating in two Mega Mock Exercises on 10th &13th March, 2014. The total cost of the project is ₹6.2036 crore. The Project is to be implemented over a period of 18 months.

Construction of Cyclone Shelters under Prime Minister`s National Relief Fund (PMNRF).

4.169 50 cyclone shelters are being constructed in North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas and Purba Medinipur districts of West Bengal at an estimated cost of ₹138.65 crore. Construction of 27 Cyclone Shelters has been completed and

has been handed over to the Government of West Bengal. Another two Cyclone Shelters are to be handed over.

4.170 Also, the Prime Minister`s Office has conveyed in principle approval for the construction of three cyclone shelters at Vadakara and Elathoor in Kozhikode District and Thalesseery in Kannur District of the State. Vadakara Cyclone Shelter has been completed and handed over to the Govt. of Kerala.

4.171 Also, UT Administration of Lakshadweep has sent a proposal for construction of one Multi Purpose Evacuation-cum-Community Cyclone Shelter at Kavaratti at an estimated cost of ₹6.05 crore. The matter has been taken up with the UT Administration for furnishing certain information in this regard. The same is awaited.

Scheme for preparation of State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP):-

4.172 NDMA under the ‘**Scheme for preparation of SDMP**’ had provided financial assistance of ₹10.63/ 8.63 lakh to each State/UT dividing them into two categories based on hazard vulnerability profile, during financial year 2009-10. Since then, NDMA has been regularly following up with States/UTs and offering advice to States/UTs through letters, video conferences, workshops/review meetings and visits to States/UTs with regard to preparation and updation of SDMPs.

4.173 As a result of regular follow up with States/UTs, 32 States/UTs have prepared their SDMPs and shared with NDMA. These are (1) Andhra Pradesh (2) Telanagana, (3) Arunachal Pradesh, (4) Assam, (5) Bihar, (6) Chhattisgarh, (7) Goa, (8) Gujarat (9) Haryana, (10) Himachal Pradesh, (11) Jharkhand (12) Karnataka, (13) Madhya Pradesh (14) Maharashtra (15) Manipur (16) Mizoram, (17) Nagaland, (18) Odisha, (19) Punjab, (20) Rajasthan (21) Sikkim (22) Tamil Nadu (23) Tripura (24) Uttar Pradesh (25) West Bengal (26) Uttarakhand (27) Andaman & Nicobar Islands (28) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (29) Daman & Diu ,

(30) Lakshadweep, (31) Meghalaya and (32) Puducherry. Other States/UTs are in the process of preparation of their plans.

Mid-term Evaluation of Projects of XI Plan

4.174 The following projects have been identified and approved for Mid-term Evaluation by independent agency.

SCHEME	STATUS	
	Date of Start	Date of report
Development of Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Map of India (PSHA)	Under process of award [MoU has been sent to IIPA for acceptance vide letter no 5-29/2014-MIT dated 24th Oct 2014]	
Geo Technical Investigation for Seismic Microzonation of India Land Mass		
Preparation of Upgraded Earthquake Hazards Maps and Atlas	Project not completed due to non-availability of data from RGI. To be processed for mid-term evaluation	
Seismic Vulnerability Assessment of Building Types in India [Building Typology]	Under process of award [MoU has been sent to IIPA for acceptance vide letter no 5-29/2014-MIT dated 24th Oct 2014]	
Study of Brahmaputra River erosion and its control		
Research on soil piping in the highlands and foothills of Kerala to avoid disaster	Under process of award for Mid-term evaluation	
Pilot project on Capacity Building of IAS/ Officers from Central Services at Centre for Disaster Management at LBSNAA, Mussoorie.	24-Sep-14	24-Dec-14

Multi State Scenario Building on Earthquake – IIT, Mumbai.	24-Sep-14	24-Dec-14
Pilot project on capacity building on disaster management of Government Officials (GOs) representatives of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) and Urban Local Bodies(ULBs).	15-Sep-14	15-Jan-15
Pilot Project on Advance Trauma Life Support Project at Jai Prakash Narayan Apex Trauma Centre (JPNATC), Delhi.	15-Sep-14	15-Jan-15

Medical Preparedness

4.175 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 given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Ambulance Services

4.176 NDMA recognized the need for having ambulance services on priority basis. The model established by the Emergency Management Research Institute (EMRI) in Andhra Pradesh was examined and it was found highly effective as a Public Private Partnership Project. The EMRI was encouraged to establish such a network in other states as well. With due advocacy and encouragement, GVK EMRI has contracted such an arrangement in 12 States and these have already started functioning in ten of the States namely; Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand, besides Andhra Pradesh. Other Corporate houses are also being encouraged to take such an initiative in other States.

Trauma Centre

4.177 Creation of Trauma Centres is another area which needed due attention. Many of the States have taken action for creation of Regional Trauma Centres. 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 (BSL)

4.178 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, and with one more lab is under up gradation 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

4.179 Five Mobile Hospitals would be raised in the country, 3 by MHA and 2 by MoH&FW. 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

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

Trauma Management

4.181 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

4.182 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

4.183 The NDMA has undertaken the 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 MoH&FW 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.

NDMA Website

4.184 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. This site also has all the information regarding guidelines, lessons and observations during the mock exercises, information about the NDRF etc. The website has recently been upgraded.

Exhibitions and Trade Fairs

4.185 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.

Training and Capacity building

4.186 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.

SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA:

Census 2011:

4.187 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. Indian Population Census is the largest administrative exercise in the country that provides primary and comprehensive data on demography, different socio-cultural and economic parameters of the entire population of the country or in a well delimited part of the country at a specified time. The census data is of utmost importance as it is used for planning and policy formulations for the welfare of the inhabitants of the country.

4.188 The Census operation 2011 was 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. This provides the information on housing, amenities available to households and assets possessed by the household's quantity and quality of housing in addition to preparation of a uniform and unambiguous frame for population enumeration. The second phase of Population Enumeration was conducted in February-March, 2011. This provides detailed population data on age, sex, literacy, religion, disability, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, languages/mother tongues, status of economic activity, migration and fertility.

4.189 The Provisional figures of Population Enumeration of Census 2011 were released in the end of March 2011 in a record time of three weeks after the enumeration was over. The Final results of House listing and Housing Census 2011 giving qualitative and quantitative data on Housing stock, amenities and assets were released one year ahead of the schedule. Data on female headed households and data on slum households based on Housing Census were also released for the very first time. Primary Census Abstract

(PCA) (Table A5) based on Population Enumeration giving district/sub-district/village/wards level final figures were released ahead of schedule. Other data already released includes Villages by population size and class (Table A-1 & A-3), Institutional Households and Houseless Households and their Population, PCA of Slums and SCs & STs. In addition to these, the Economic Tables (B-1, B-11 & B-13) for total, SCs and SCs by type of workers i.e. main, marginal and non-workers, and population seeking/available for work by age-groups, sex and residence, Tables on Socio-cultural data i.e. Single year age-wise data by residence & sex (Table C-13) and Population by Five Year Age Groups (Table C-14) in respect of total, SC & ST Population, Table C-23 and C-24 for disabled population by type of disability, age, sex and residence for total, SCs and STs have also been released. Further, data on Household by types and size of Households (HH-1, HH-2, HH-11 including SC/ST, HH-12, HH-12 Appendix, HH-13 and HH-14) have been released. An Atlas on Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) including SC/ST has been released. The report on Post Enumeration Survey on Population Enumeration of Census 2011 pertaining to omission and duplication in coverage and content has been released. In November 2014, The Special Table on Adolescents and Youth has been released. Datasets on Disabled Population (by type of disability, literacy, sex and residence), Disabled Population (by type of disability, literacy, sex and residence (SC)), and Disabled Population (by type of disability, literacy, sex and residence (ST)) have been released. Datasets on Households by number of literates among the members of household age 7 years and above (HH-08), Households by number of literates among the members of household age 7 years and above (HH-08SC), Households by number of literates among the members of household age 7 years and above (HH-08ST) have been released.

4.190 In December, 2014, Datasets on Distribution of disabled in the age group 0-6 by type of Disability, Sex and Residence (India & States/UTs), Distribution of disabled in the age-group 0-6 by type of Disability, Sex and Residence for Scheduled Castes (India & States/UTs), Distribution of disabled

in the age-group 0-6 by type of Disability, Sex and Residence for Scheduled Tribes (India & States/UTs), Single year age returns by Residence, Sex and Work-13 Appendix-B (India & States/UTs), Single year age returns by Residence, Sex and Work-13 Appendix-B for Scheduled Castes (India & States/UTs) and Single year age returns by Residence, Sex and Work-13 Appendix-B for Scheduled Tribes (India & States/UTs).

4.191 The Hon'ble President of India was pleased to award a Gold Medal to the Census Commissioner for this outstanding effort.

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

(1) Improvement in vital Statistics System

Civil Registration System (CRS):

4.192 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 for executing the provisions of this Act and the rules and orders made there under.

4.193 The proportion of registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase over the years. The registration level of births and deaths for the Country has gone up to 83.6% and 67.4%, registering a marginal increase of 1.6% and 0.5% respectively as per the figures of 2011 over the previous year.

4.194 Wide variations have continued to persist across the States in the level of registration. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved cent percent level of registration of births. The States of Goa,

Karnataka, Rajasthan, Odisha and the UT of A&N Islands and Daman & Diu have achieved more than 90% level of registration of birth. However, it is less than 60% in only 2 States namely Bihar and Chhattisgarh.

4.195 There has been significant increase in level of registration of births in the States of Manipur (+24.0%), West Bengal (+13.3%), Bihar (+13.2%), Tripura (+10.2%), Uttarakhand (+5.8%) and Jharkhand (+4.5%) over the previous year. There is a marginal increase in level of registration of births in Karnataka (+4.3%), Madhya Pradesh (+4.1%) and Chhattisgarh & Odisha (+3.3%) over the previous year.

4.196 In terms of level of registration of deaths, the States of Kerala, Mizoram and Union Territories of A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved cent percent level of registration of death. More than 90% of deaths are being registered in the States of Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Nagaland, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. The death registration is below 40% in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar. The level of registration of deaths is lower than that of births in most of the States/UTs except Chhattisgarh, Sikkim, A & N Islands and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Lower level of death registration may partly be attributed to non-registration of female deaths and infant deaths.

Training Manual Developed for Civil Registration functionaries:

4.197 Training Manual has been developed in 13 languages to assist the registration functionaries on civil registration.

Database of Medical Institutions:

4.198 The objective of ensuring 100% coverage of institutional events for registration, a data base of medical institutions where birth & occur including Government & Private Hospitals has been prepared for all States/UTs.

Training:

4.199 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.

4.200 During 2014-15, financial assistance totalling to ₹107.00 lakh has been provided to 19 States/UTs namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh & Telangana, D&N Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu for imparting training to civil registration functionaries.

4.201 During 2014-15, an amount totalling ₹89.10 lakh was provided for digitization, to Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Tripura and Tamil Nadu.

Publicity:

4.202 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 TV/ 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 birth 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 2014-15, the expenditure for an amount of ₹1650.00 lakh was incurred on publicity.

4.203 During 2014-15, under the plan schemes, linkage of CRS with NPR, an amount of ₹1855.00 lakh among all States/UTs was sanctioned for hiring of State Coordinators in the Office of the Chief Registrar of Birth & Deaths and Data Processing Assistants for the office of the District Registrars on contract basis. In order to strengthen the system of Civil Registration System (CRS), the data entry centers' at all sub-district level of 3 States namely Odisha, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and all the 7 Union Territories have already been established.

Sample Registration System:

4.204 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 revised on the basis of 2011 census frame and sample size has been enhanced from 7597 units to 8861 units and is effective from January, 2014.

4.205 During 2012-13, the SRS Bulletin containing the vital rates of 2011, SRS statistical report-2011 and SRS based abridged life tables for the year 2003-07 to 2006-10 have been brought. During 2013-14, the SRS Bulletin containing the vital rates of 2012, SRS statistical report-2012 and the Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2010-12 have been brought out.

4.206 On the recommendation of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) the SRS sample has been revised based on 2011 census frame for all the States/UTs. State wise sample selection for all States/UTs has been completed. New sample units have been provided to the State/UTs. The ground identification work has been completed in all the States/UTs. The item of information to be collected during Baseline survey and subsequent rounds of half yearly surveys has been finalized by the TAC. The Baseline survey for

these new sample units is under progress. Preparation of schedules/manuals has been completed and has been dispatched to all the States/UTs. M/s TCIL has been appointed for conducting the BLS. 208 computers, 50 printers have been supplied to DCO/DES and at SRS division of ORGI. The process for procurement of HHD is under progress.

4.207 In Baseline survey as well as in half yearly surveys direct data collection through handheld device from the field will be undertaken. This is 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. M/s Planet E-com Pvt. Ltd. has been appointed for development of SRS data collection software and their work is almost complete.

4.208 The RGI's award to the best field workers i.e. Supervisors and Part Time Enumerator's (PTEs) for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 in recognition of their outstanding performances was distributed. The process for conferring RGI's awards for the year 2014-15 is under progress. During 2012-13, the refresher training to the DCO officials in SRS activities was conducted in all the States/UTs. During 2013-14, training to new SRS PTEs and Supervisors has been completed in all the revised samples units of States/UTs in order to improve performance of the field functionaries and also the quality of data being collected by them.

Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD)

Performance during the financial year 2013-14

4.209 The Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) as provided in the RBD Act, 1969, has been aimed to provide a reliable data on causes of mortality and therefore, occupies an important place in the Vital Statistics System. The information in the death certificate is a valuable tool to public, health planners, administrators, medical professionals and research workers.

The size and the geographical distribution of deaths in relation to prevalence of diseases, evaluation of risks of deaths from various causes at different ages are a few aspects of interest to many public health planners and administrators, medical scientists and research workers.

Performance during the financial year 2014-15 (up to October, 2014)

4.210 Training for Medical Officers and Coders under MCCD: 19 States/UTs were financially assisted during 2014-15 for imparting training to Medical Officers and Coders under the scheme of MCCD amounting to ₹70.17 lakh. To strengthen the scheme and have a better quality of data on causes of death, the States of Gujarat, Sikkim, Kerala and Haryana have created and filled up the posts of Nosologist (Medical Statisticians) in the respective offices of Chief Registrars of Births & Deaths.

4.211 The Annual Reports on MCCD for the year 2010 has been published and report for the year 2011 is under preparation.

GPS BASED GEO-SPATIAL TOWN MAPPING (MAPPING UNDER GIS BASED TOWN):

4.212 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.

4.213 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 folds 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.

4.214 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 up to 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:

4.215 During the plan 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 Block 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.

4.216 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 up to ward level.

Achievements (Outcome) up to September, 2014:

4.217 The information on outer sprawl, number of administrative units (Ward etc.) have been collected from the Government agencies in case of 28 Satellite Towns of 6 Mega cities. In addition to it, 7 NE Towns have been identified. The details on these towns are being collected.

4.218 The maps of 28 Satellite Towns of 6 Mega cities showing external limits, ward boundaries, important land marks, road/rail network and locality names have been updated as per latest jurisdiction.

4.219 The procurement of satellite data in case of 28 Satellite Towns of 6 Mega cities is in process and the space borne data is being received in phases

from National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Department of Space, Government of India, Hyderabad for generating micro level Geo-Database.

4.220 Since, the discussion held with Survey of India (SOI) and National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO) for awarding the work on generating micro level Geo-Database remain unfruitful, office has initiated the process of digitization and Field Survey with our own resources/ infrastructure for the cities not covered under NUIS Scheme of Ministry of Urban Development.

4.221 Ministry of Urban Development has been approached for providing available maps/ information on Cities covered under NUIS Scheme. The clearance from Ministry of Defence also been communicated by M/o Urban development and accordingly, the process is on.

Modernizing Data Dissemination Activity in Census:

4.222 Steps were taken to set-up Digital Archive workstations in each DCO to access old Census Reports (1865-2001) in financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14, and this work was completed within time frame in all Directorates. Sixteen workstations for research on sample micro-data in Universities /Institutes from Census -2011 were planned and set-up during financial year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15. Out of which six Workstations are functional and remaining Ten are under progress and some of them are likely to be functional soon. A major initiative was under taken to sensitise the School Students with highlights of Census 2011 by providing about one lakh School Kits, containing literature on Census. These schools kits were distributed to about 150 schools in each district across the 640 districts in the Country. The School kits also contains a DVD in which two interesting Census films and interactive data product at National, States and District level are there. In financial year 2014-15, two Data Dissemination Workshops are planned in each DCO (Directorate of Census Operations) to popularise census data, out of which 36 Data Dissemination Workshops and 7 Book Fairs have already been organised. Data Dissemination

Workshops with support from UN agencies fund are planned in 6 cities including metros during Financial Year 2014-15.

4.223 The results of House listing and Housing Census 2011 giving qualitative and quantitative data on Housing stock, amenities and assets have been released one year ahead of the schedule. Primary Census Abstract (PCA) based on Population Enumeration giving district/sub-district level final figures has been released ahead of schedule. Age-wise data by residence and sex up to district level, PCA of Slums and PCA of SCs & STs have been released. Results of disabled population by type of disability, age and sex, also disabled population among main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by type of disability, age and sex have been released.

Setting up of Training Unit:

4.224 The Training of personnel is one of the most important prerequisite for successful implementation of any project. This not only includes the trainings/refresher trainings or re-orientation of personnel already in position but orientation of newly recruited officials as well as induction training to the newly recruited officers/officials. The faster pace of computerization within the organization demands for IT trainings of Non-IT officials in computer skills and up-dation of knowledge of IT officials from time to time.

The main jobs being carried out by the Training Unit are as follows:

- (i) To organize different types of training at the central level in order to provide the uniform training.
- (ii) To prepare and provide the instruction and guidelines regarding different types of training programmes organized at DCO level.
- (iii) With the consultation of the head of divisions and senior officers, preparation of training manuals, which are to be provided to the participants of training programmes.

- (iv) To coordinate with all divisions of ORGI and Directorates of census operations of all states/UTs.
- (v) Overall monitoring and supervision at the central level for all types of training conducted in the states and the ORGI.
- (vi) Appraising the Head of Office about the status and the progress of different trainings organized.
- (vii) Setting of the Census Resource and Training Centre (CRTC) at ORGI

4.225 During 2013-14 training was imparted on 'Demographic Techniques' to 10 (ten) participants at ORGI (Hqrs.), Demographic Technique training was organized at Guwahati University in two batches comprising of 60 (sixty) participants from North-Eastern States, training on the same subject was organized at CDS, Thiruvananthapuram in which 60 (sixty) participants from Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu were imparted training, Similarly, the states namely Bihar, Orissa, and West Bengal were imparted training at ISI Kolkata on the same subject to 40 (forty) participants. 53 (fifty three) Statistical Investigator Grade-I have been imparted training on various activities of ORGI for three weeks. 139 (one hundred thirty nine) participants were imparted training for enhancement of the computer skills to officers/officials of ORGI in 5 batches. Four trainings were organized for international participants, 10 participants for Myanmar, 17 (seventeen) participants from Bhutan, 8 (eight) participants from Timor Leste and 10 participants from Ethiopia were imparted training on Census methodology and its operations under CRTC. In a nut-shell, during 2013-14, a total of 387 (three hundred eighty seven) participants were imparted training in the mentioned financial years.

4.226 During 2014-15 (as on date), Census Training to Delegation from Ethiopia to 06 participants, PAO training to ORGI Cash Section Staff on Accounting Software to 15 officers/officials, Demographic Techniques Training at IIPS-Mumbai & Lucknow University to a total of 60 participants of various DCOs and Induction –cum- Technical Training at Chennai to SIG-I to 20 officer

have been organized. A total of 101 officers/officials (including delegates from Ethiopia) have been training on various subjects successfully.

Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI):

4.227 Language is the most valuable single possession of the human race. India with a population of 121 crore, comprising 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 analyze the composition of the population with respect to ethnic origins.

4.228 In India, 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.

4.229 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**.

4.230 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 Five Year Plan.

4.231 The TAC (L), also examined the Mother Tongues selected for the 11th 5year 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 Five Year Plan.

4.232 Keeping in view the recommendations made by the TAC (L) and the Evaluation Committee Report on MTSI of the 11th Plan, among the classified Mother Tongue (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 are expected to be ready by 2015. 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.

4.233 Based on the recommendations 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 Five Year plan period are:

- (i) Improved and enhanced questionnaire comprising of 1000 words, 500 sentences and 1 free discourse, vis-a-vis 250 words and 100 sentences in the old questionnaire,
- (ii) Data collection from 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 officials of the ORGI specifically trained beforehand for this purpose.
- (iv) Full videography of data followed by transcription of entire data by trained personnel. This would help in preserving the data sample for future use.
- (v) Subsequent analysis and Report writing by Linguists supervised by a senior linguist, usually Professors of eminent Universities and Institutions.
- (vi) 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, making it a collaborative effort, for the first time, of the ORGI under the MHA and the CIIL under the MHRD.

Achievements (Outcome) During the Earlier Plan Project

4.234 During the 11th 5 - year plan, the office has completed field survey and classification of all the 541 Mother Tongues under 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 as on date

4.235 Training has been imparted to about 150 non-linguistic personnel has been conducted for carrying out the field-work. After that, till date, field surveys of 212 MTs have been completed with full videography. For each selected

Mother Tongue, data is being recorded from 4 informants, if the Mother Tongue was found in rural areas only and from 8 informants if the Mother Tongue was reported from both the rural and urban areas. After that, the field data are being checked using an in-house facility for completeness of recording of the questionnaire and then these are being distributed to the outsourced scholars for carrying out its transcription and analysis. Till date transcription for a total of 581 samples and data analysis for 506 samples has been completed. However, the pace of data transcription and analysis is much slower than anticipated. As the outsourced scholars are mostly students from different Universities/ Institutions working under the guidance of Professors of these Institutions/ Universities and they carry out this activity in addition to their usual activities, the pace of work for this may not go up much beyond this level. Therefore, it is being planned that field-work of the selected Mother Tongues will be completed as soon as possible, which would help to preserve these MTs. The transcription, analysis and Report Writing can then be carried out at a subsequent date. For proper preservation of the digital data, creation of appropriate facilities, first for processing them in-house and subsequently storing them at the NIC is being taken up. After checking of the data transcription and analysis of all the samples pertaining to a Mother Tongue, consolidated report writing for each Mother Tongue will be taken up. Consolidated report has been completed for 29 Mother Tongues.

4.236 Another 185 MTs are being taken up for field survey (Videography) during 2014-15 by National Film Development Corporation (NFDC), Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. In addition, the transcription and analysis of some MTs whose field-work was completed in the last quarter of 2013-14 are also being taken up during 2014-15. Checking of the video data and its transcription and setting up of a monitoring system through outsourced agencies (using the in-house facilities at the Language Division) and storage of checked and cleaned data, transcriptions and analysis at the NIC will be done after completion of the field-work. Consolidated report writing has been completed for

29 Mother Tongues and consolidated report writing is in progress for another 12 Mother Tongues.

National Population Register:

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

4.237 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.

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

National Population Register (NPR):

4.239 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).

4.240 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.

4.241 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.

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

4.243 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 enrolled at the NPR center proposed to be set up at tehsil level.

4.244 The NPR database would be sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and assigning of the UID numbers (Aadhaar). The list of “Usual residents” along with the Aadhaar number, would be published in the local area for inviting claims and objections (if any) which would be dealt with as per the prescribed procedure. It is proposed to issue identity (smart) cards to all the “Usual residents” of age 18 years and above in the country. The Office of RG&CC, will maintain and update the NPR database.

4.245 The data digitization of these records has been completed. More than 118.59 crore records have been digitized. The process of collecting biometrics is in progress. The collection of biometrics of more than 26.96 crore persons has been completed. The NPR packets of 22.72 crore persons have been sent to UIDAI for de-duplication and Aadhaar generation. Aadhaar has been generated for 17.64 crore persons.

4.246 The competent authority has approved a proposal for setting up of approx. 2500 static NPR centers, one each at Tehsil/Taluka level, in 12 NPR States/UTs. These NPR centers would cater to the need of those usual residents for NPR enrolments, which have not been covered even after two rounds of NPR biometric camps in their local areas.

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

4.247 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 this scheme, 3331 Villages located on the coastline in 13 coastal States/UTs were taken up for implementation.

4.248 The Cabinet approved the scheme of 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 of age 18 years of age and above, at an estimated cost of ₹216.31 crore.

4.249 The data collection for the coastal villages has already been completed. The production and personalization of identity (smart) cards has also been completed and more than 65.53 lakh cards have been personalized and dispatched to the usual resident of 18 years and above in these areas. The project has since been completed.

National Identity Cards to the citizens in the country:

4.250 The Government has reviewed the entire NPR scheme and has decided that the NPR may be taken to its logical conclusion i.e. creation of a National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) and Issue of National Identity Cards to the citizens in the country. The proposal(s) for the same are under active consideration of the Government.

CENTRE SECTOR SCHEME

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

4.251 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, and Digital Cameras etc. in the Institutes. Approximately 57265 CAPFs personnel have been trained by the six CAPFs from their respective training institute/Academies so as to make them to be effective in their performance when on their duties and in the operation fields.

4.252 During the year 2014-15, ₹ 10.00 crore were allocated to CAPFs viz. AR/BSF/CRPF/SSB and ITBP which has been reduced to ₹5.40 crore for

implementation of the scheme meticulously. Out of which ₹3.13 crore has been utilized till 31st December, 2014. The scheme is in progress.

SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad:

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

4.254 Since 2009, a number of additional responsibilities are being shouldered by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad which include among others Mid-career Training Programme (MCTP) Training of IPS Officer Trainees and Tactics Courses.

4.255 With a view to meet infrastructural requirements on account of increased training activities, the Government has approved a comprehensive plan for augmentation of infrastructure of NPA at a cost of ₹200.67 crore on 23rd April, 2011.

4.256 Major works include:-

- Construction of 140 rooms, Sr. Officers Mess,
- 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
- Library building
- New Administrative building

4.257 Presently, 29 construction projects approved by the Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure (CNE) at a cost of ₹139.92 crore on 24.04.2011. Out of

which 22 projects have been completed and 03 projects have been dropped due to non-availability of land. The remaining 04 projects are underway for its completion by the executing agencies viz. CPWD and NBCC. To complete these projects within stipulated time, this Ministry has continued these schemes in 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) for which ₹114.00 crore was allocated as Annual Plan 2014-15, but the same has been reduced to ₹15.50 crore. Out of which ₹8.02 crore has been utilized and the remaining amount has been released to executing agencies i.e. CPWD and NBCC for completion of ongoing projects in time. In addition to the plan funds, ₹126.56 crore was allocated under head Non-Plan to meet the requirement under Salary, Wages and other objective heads of NPA for the year 2014-15, out of which NPA has utilised ₹72.28 crore upto 31st December, 2014.

4.258 To train Indian Police Officers in the Basic courses as well as 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, 136 IPS officers including 22 women of 65 RR (2012 batch) & 12 foreign officers of neighbouring countries, 694 Police Officers in 16 in-service courses and 148 Police Officers from State / CAPFs in Special Tactics etc. have participated in the training / courses. Mid-Career Training Programmes (MCTP) will be conducted in due course.

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

4.259 The Objective of the scheme is to train the State police personnel of those States, which are affected by the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) and other Insurgencies, to combat terrorism/ Naxalism. 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. The Ministry of Home Affairs provided an amount of ₹1.5 crore for each CIAT School. The

Ministry also bears recurring expenditure towards honorarium/ fee paid to the trainee. It was also decided that the State Government would also provide administrative support for running the CIAT Schools like necessary training equipments, weapons, ammunition, supporting manpower etc. BPR&D has already signed an MoU with each State in this regard. Based on the progress made by various States and requirement of the other States, these CIAT schools have been redistributed in July, 2010 as mentioned 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

4.260 For smooth functioning of this scheme, this Ministry has released ₹39.52 crore during 11th Plan 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 40844 Police personnel (9376 Police personnel in 2014-15) have been trained since 1st December, 2009.

4.261 To continue this scheme in 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017), an outlay of ₹99.70 crore was approved by MHA on 20th September, 2013. In the 12th Plan, MHA has approved establishment four (04) new CIAT Schools. Provision for upgradation of existing 21 CIAT Schools as well as newly established CIAT Schools has also been made. The new CIAT Schools are as under:-

(i)	Jammu & Kashmir	-	01
-----	-----------------	---	----

(ii)	Maharastra	-	01
(iii)	Seemandhra	-	01
(iv)	Telangana	-	01
Total -			04

4.262 To implement the scheme in 12th Plan, MHA has allocated ₹30.33 crore during the financial year 2014-15 which was revised to ₹6.20 crore. Out of the revised outlay of ₹6.20 crore, ₹3.77 crore have been released to Govt. of Nagaland, Odisha and Tripura upto 31st December, 2014.

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

4.263 The North Eastern Police Academy, spread over an area of 204 acres was established in 1978 on the recommendation of the Gore Committee, with the objective to provide training to the Police personnel of the North Eastern States. 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. The Academy has been transferred from DONER to MHA w.e.f. 01.04.2007.

4.264 To strengthen NEPA the infrastructure of the Academy, the Government took up a scheme at a cost of ₹82.13 Crore on 24.01.2011. Its basic objective is to create infrastructure comparable to the best police training institutes of Central Police Organisations. The Major works are;

- Construction of Constable Mess.
- Constable Swimming Pool.
- Indoor Sports Complex
- Training block, Class Room.
- QM & Electrical Stores.
- Tradesman shop
- Road development
- Auditorium, Shopping Complex and extension of MT garage.
- 32 Nos. Residential quarters, Community Hall.

4.265 All the projects approved by the Ministry on 24.01.2011 have been completed at a cost of ₹75.04 crore on 30.06.2014. To cater to the training need of NEPA, a proposal under Phase-II to upgrade/strengthen the infrastructures of NEPA, Shillong to the tune of ₹98.63 crore comprising of 09 construction projects namely, construction of lady cadet mess, SOs Mess, Trainees mess, Horse Stable etc. & procurement of motor vehicles, Machinery Equipments and creation of 43 posts additional posts vide letter dated 18.11.2014. To implement the scheme, ₹1175.00 crore allocated during the CFY 2014-15, which has been revised to ₹5.40 crore, out of which NEPA has utilized ₹3.28 crore upto 31.12.2014 and the remaining amount has already been released to WAPCOS/CPWD as mobilization advance and for soil testing and other ancillary works.

4.266 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) & Sub Inspectors** (2007- 281 trainees; 2008-132 trainees; 2009-414 trainees; 2010-179 trainees; 2011-96 trainees; 2012-116 trainees; 2013-135 trainees; 2014-169 trainees. **(ii) In-Service courses** : (2007- 138 trainees; 2008-105 trainees; 2009-68 trainees; 2010-724 trainees; 2011-967 trainees; 2012-1010 trainees; 2013-1289 trainees; 2014-1000 so far. 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.

4.267 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 public would see the entire police administration. 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 probationer.

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

Scheme No. 1 : Construction of BPR&D & NCRB HQrs

4.268 (a) Construction of BPR&D and NCRB HQr: The Govt. of India, MHA approved Plan outlay at cost of ₹19.20 crore on 1st April, 2009 under 11th Five Year Plan to construct Office Building for BPR&D HQrs at Mahipalpur, New Delhi. Due to inclusion of HQrs of NCRB in the same piece of land, the MHA sanctioned revised cost estimate of ₹117.34 crore. under 12th Five Year Plan on 30.07.2012.

4.269 The MoU has been signed between BPR&D & NBCC on 27/09/2012. The construction work has been assigned to M/s Marg Ltd. at a value of ₹85.76 crore. The BPR&D has already released ₹75.11 crore to NBCC till December, 2014. Physical progress of the work upto 69% has been completed.

4.270 (b) Setting up of two new Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs): Ministry of Urban Development has allotted 8.37 Acre of land at a cost of ₹2.18 crore at Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad to set up CDTS at Ghaziabad.

4.271 Similarly, the Govt. of Rajasthan has allocated the land measuring 8.09 Hectare at Dhamikalan, District Jaipur for the establishment of CDTS, Jaipur. The possession of land has been taken in the month of February, 2014.

4.272 To complete this scheme in 12th Five year Plan, MHA has allocated funds to the tune of ₹60.00 crore.(Capital – 49.00 crore, & Revenue –11.00 crore) for the year 2014-15 which has been reduced to ₹40.94 crore. (Revenue 5.54 crore. & Capital - 35.40 crore) to meet the requirement for construction and other object head salary/wages etc. for CDTSS Ghaziabad & Jaipur. Besides, three existing CDTSS locating at Hyderabad, Chandigarh and Kolkata functioning under Non Plan head have been allocated funds to the tune of ₹10.16 crore in Revenue head Capital Head 0.60 crore to meet their requirement under salary, wages and other object head in the year 2014-15.

(ii) Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSS): Ghaziabad:

- MoU signed with NBCC for construction of Building of CDTSS, Ghaziabad;
- Finalized Drawing Plan for construction of Building for CDTSS, Ghaziabad;
- Presently the Institute is running from CPWD Building and till 31.12.2014, CDTSS, Ghaziabad has conducted 75 courses in which 1626 Police Officers have trained.
- Progressive expenditure of ₹.25.00 crore. has been spent on the Project upto 31.12.2014.

4.273 (iii) Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSS),Jaipur:

- MoU has been signed between BPR&D and WAPCOS on 26.12.2014.
- Rajasthan Govt. has provided 8.09 Hectare of land at Dhamikalan Village, District Jaipur the cost of ₹3.6 crore;
- Possession of Land has been taken over in the month of February, 2014;
- Presently the Institute is running from CPWD building and till 31.12.2014, CDTSS, Jaipur has conducted 54 courses in which 1006 Police Officers have trained.

- SFC of CDTS Jaipur has been approved by MHA on 29/10/2014.
- An amount of ₹6,46,19,292/- has been released as 10% of mobilization advance to WAPCOS Ltd.
- Progressive expenditure of ₹11.84 crore has been spent on the Project upto 31.12.2014.

Scheme No. 2: Setting up of Central Academy for Police Training, (CAPT) Bhopal.(at a cost of ₹ 281.00 crore).

4.274 The Govt. of India/MHA approved Plan outlay of ₹47.14 crore on 04/03/2009 for setting up of Central Academy Police Training at Bhopal to provide basic training to direct recruited DySP of the States.

Training :-

- (i) Central Academy for Police Training has successfully conducted 4th Training of Trainer (4th TOT) on Crime Against Women from 09/12/2014 to 20/12/2014 at RCVP Noronha, Academy of Administration, Bhopal, in which 28 officers (Faculty of various State Police Academies/PTSs) participated. CAPT has conducted 30 in-service courses including Training of Trainer/Workshop etc successfully in which 511 officers from across the country undergone specialized training in Police related subjects since its inception.

Construction :-

- (ii) Construction of Pre-fab huts at a cost of ₹10.10 crore has been completed.
- (iii) Boundary wall of main campus of CAPT has completed.
- (iv) Construction works of 4 buildings viz Senior Officer Mess, Gazetted Officer Mess, SI/Inspector Mess and Girls Hostel have started.

- (v) 30 Courses have been successfully conducted in which 511 officers were trained.
- (vi) Other developments works are in progress.
- (vii) ₹35.50 crore. Allocated for the year 2014-15, which has been reduced to ₹16.97 crore. To complete the construction works of CAPT Bhopal. Out of which, CPWD has utilized ₹11.90 crore on construction upto 31.12.2014.

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

4.275 R&D scheme with an Outlay of ₹10.12 crore & ₹3.26 crore were sanctioned. A list of research projects approved by the Standing Committee on Police Research, MHA, to be taken up in the XII Five Year Plan are as under: -

(A) The themes is to be advertised as under:

S. No.	Theme (Both Police Research & Correctional Administration)
1	Demographic Changes and Measures for Effective Police Response
2	National Action Plan for Effective Coastal Policing
3	Action Plan to Combat Corruption in Police
4	Indian Police : Vision 2050
5	Comparative Analysis on the Extremism and Terrorism
6	Role of Police in Developmental Activity in LWE States and Technological Advancement as an Aid to Fight LWE and Insurgents
7	Efficacy and Upgradation of intelligence Collection at Police Station Level
8	Professionalism and Specialization at I.O. Levels
9	Environment Crimes and Police Response
10	Formulation of Action Plan on Unconventional War
11	Records Management from Police Station to District Police Headquarters level
12	Recruitment to Ensure Teeth-to-Tail Ratio in State Police

13	A study on the Effective Role of Government of India to Facilitate Police Operations in States
14	Identification of Criteria / Norms for restructuring of a Police Station based on ground situations
15	Status of Implementation of Aftercare Services for the Released Prisoners
16	Development of Prison Staff in India
17	E-Governance in Prison Management in India
18	National Survey on Best Practices in Prison Management in India
19	Indian Prisons : Vision 2050
20	Evaluation of Training Infrastructure Available for Prison Officers and Identification of their Training Needs

Financial approval for soliciting the research proposals in National Dailies through DAVP for the above said research studies are under process.

Scheme No. 4: Training Intervention Projects:(at a cost of ₹36.96 crore).

4.276 (a) The Scheme of Training Intervention with an outlay of ₹25.00 crore was approved by MHA in November 2008.

4.277 (b) The Training Intervention Scheme has, now total 13 components (12 Training Intervention and one component 'Development of Specialist Investigators' under Plan Scheme. Study on 7 Components by awarded firms is in process. For 5 new components, Technical & Financial Bids have been evaluated and further action for price negotiation with L-I Firm and acceptance of bid price after negotiation, is under process. During the Plan period 2012-2017, a sum of about ₹28.00 crore has been kept for 8 components of Training Intervention Scheme (including one component of DSI courses) and remaining for 5 new components which are yet to be awarded to firms.

4.278 (c) During the year 2013-14, under the scheme “Development of Specialist Investigators”, total 111 courses in 10 different fields were organised by different Institutions/ Academy’s/ CDTs and 2335 Police personnel of various States/UTs/CPMFs/CPOs have been trained.

4.279 (d) For training abroad to Police Officers, one training course on Anti-Human Trafficking was conducted in France from 6th Sept to 13th Sept, 2014 in which 8 Police Officers of different States got trained. A sum of ₹8.60 Lakh incurred on said course. The 2nd Training Course abroad on Traffic Management is now scheduled to be held in France during March, 2015. Proposal for conducting abroad course on “Investigation Techniques” in Canada during April, 2015, is also under consideration.

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

(A) To complete the remaining work of New Training Block, Hostel and Gym of CDTs, Hyderabad

4.280 ₹12.88 crore has been utilized. However, re-validation sanction of ₹3.46 crore has also been accorded to complete remaining work of new Training Block, Hostel and Gym as well as Residential Building for CDTs during the year 2014-15. Work is in the final stage of completion.

Scheme No.6:Re-location and development of infrastructure facilities of CDTs,Chandigarh:

4.281 The MHA has approved SFC for “Re-location and development of infrastructure facilities of CDTs, Chandigarh at a cost of ₹86.18 crore. to be executed by WAPCOS Ltd on 11/11/2014. ₹14.97crore on account of 50% of the total cost of site measuring 5.00 acres (24200 Sq. Yds) has been released to GMADA, Mohali under the Govt. of Punjab.

Training Activities

DOMESTIC COURSES:

4.282 In the year 2014-15, Training Division sponsored a) VIC for IPS & Senior Police Officers – 11; b) MDP courses – 11; c) Long term courses – 5; d) Army Training Institute courses – 87; e) CAPFs Training Institute courses – 40; f) Developing Specialist Investigator Courses under Plan Schemes- 26; g) Exclusive Women courses on Self-Development & Conflict Management at CDTSS- 02, “Train the Trainees”(stage 04 & 06 modules) for one week each of CISF-02, Gender Sensitization for CISF personnel at ISS, New Delhi-01, Human Resource changes’ for Senior CISF Personnel-01, Counter Terrorism Training’ for various State Police with NSG at Training Centre in Manesar-01.

Central Detective Training Schools(CDTSS)

4.283 79 Courses/Workshop have been organised at CDTSS Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Ghaziabad and Jaipur so far in which 1570 number of persons have been trained.

(B) ATA COURSES BY US EMBASSY IN INDIA & USA (2014-15):

4.284 Around 12 courses would be conducted by US Embassy in collaboration with BPR&D/MHA for Indian Police Officers in India & USA in 2014-15 on subjects like Senior Crisis Management Seminar, Post Blast investigation, Investigating Terrorist Incidents, Interviewing Terrorist Suspects, Interviewing Terrorist Activities, Border Control Management, Explosive Incident Countermeasures course, Suicide Bomber Prevention Workshop, Preventing Terrorist Attacks on Bus and Rail System, Critical Incident Course, Best CT Practices in Community Policing Consultation, Fraudulent Documents Recognition. 09 courses out of above 12 courses would be conducted in India and 03 courses have been conducted in USA in which approximately 220 officers would be trained upto 31/3/2015.

New Scheme of BPR&D

1. Scheme No. 7 Setting up of two Specialized Training Institutes (at a cost of ₹ 95.37 crore).

A. National Institute of Traffic Management & Research:

4.285 Land for institution has been allotted at Bhopal. The project has been assigned to NPCC. Draft DPR has been got prepared from IRTE Faridabad. IRTE Faridabad has been asked to make necessary amendment in DPR and submit immediately.

(b) National Institute of Coastal Policing:

4.286 M/s Orkash Ltd. has submitted draft DPR to BPR&D for approval. The drafts DPR was discussed with the firm by senior officers of BPR&D and various other Departments, in a meeting on 5/12/2014. Certain suggestions were made by representatives of the States/ Departments/Academies. Meetings are being held regularly with the firm. However, the setting up of the Institute is being looked after by BM Division of MHA.

2. Scheme No. 8 Modernization projects (at a cost of ₹15.06 crore).

(i) Setting up of National Police Technology & Development Centre (NPTDC)

4.287 MHA vide ID No. 23012/ 05/ 2013-PC dated 6.3.2014 has conveyed the approval of for setting up of NPTDC at Ghaziabad within the existing campus of CDTs, Ghaziabad and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) through professionals by outsourcing. Expression of Interest (Eoi) is being done to select firm/ consultant/ consortium for preparation of DPR.

(i) Smart Policemen Developing, Designing and trial of High performance Uniform Article and Accessories-

4.288 The Research project was sanctioned during XIth Five Year Plan. This project was assigned to National Design Business Incubator (NDBI), National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmadabad, Gujarat and is ongoing.

International Bilateral Training Programme (Non- Plan)

4.289 A separate scheme under the “International Bilateral Training Programme” is being dealt by PMA Section. 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 2014-15, a sum of ₹2.00 crore have been allocated under Grant No.55- Police Revenue Section, 2055-Police (Major Head) **(Non-Plan)**, 2055.00.003.08 “**International bilateral Training Programme** “(Sub Head), 08.00.20.-Other Administrative Expenses (Object Head). During this year the following courses are likely to be conducted by the Govt. of Russia for which ₹4. 03 crore is also required as additional budget:-

- (i) BICEP/ABICEP courses-Advance/Basic Investigation of computer and electronic crimes program.
- (ii) Maritime Training for Container Inspection and Port Security.
- (iii) Physical Security Training Program.
- (iv) Protective Service Operations Training Program.
- (v) Seaport Security Anti-Terrorism Training Program.

In the year 2015-16, ₹6.05 crore is required to meet the expenditure for following courses:-

(i)	SAARC	15,00,000.00
(ii)	Mongolian	20,00,000.00
(iii)	Vientnam	15,00,000.00
(iv)	Homeland Security Dialogue related courses with USA	5,50,00,000.00
(v)	Unforeseen Expenditure	5,00,000.00
	TOTAL	6,05,00,000.00

4.290 So far, MHA has trained 110 Vietnam Police personnel by sending CBI delegation to Vietnam comprises of 05 members w.e.f. 11th to 18th June, 2014 and imparted training to them during the financial year 2014-15. The actual detail of expenditure on this training is still awaited from CBI.

4.291 As per the criteria for award of Police Medals in the various fields, MHA has awarded the following medals to the deserving Police/CAPFs personnel of the Country during the year 2014-15:-

(i)	Service/Gallantry Medal	:	899Nos.
(ii)	Police (Special Duty) Medal	:	9838 Nos.
(iii)	Police (Antarik Suraksha Seva) Padak	:	16415 Nos.
(iv)	Prakram Padak	:	76 Nos.
(v)	150 Years of Policing Medal	:	Yet to finalize.

IMMIGRATION SERVICE:

S. No.	Project	Progress
1.	Introduction of Online Visa Application system in 40 Missions abroad.	The new software has been installed in 16 Indian Missions abroad during 2014-15. The new system has been implemented and operationalized at 155 Indian Missions from 2010 to December, 2014.
2.	Implementation of C-FRO Module envisaging online registration, visa extension system etc. in 500 District Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs).	C-FRO module has been implemented in 5 FRROs and 220 FROs in 2014-15. Total 13 FRROs/ 400 FROs have been covered from 2010 to December, 2014.
3.	Introduction of Biometrics with two	Biometric Enrolment Software has been implemented in 30 Indian Missions abroad

	biometrics traits (finger print and facial) in 40 Indian Missions abroad.	during 2014 -15. Total 61 Indian Mission covered to capture the biometric traits of Visa Applicants from 2010 to December, 2014.
4.	VPN connectivity for 40 Indian Missions/ Posts and all Airport ICPs,Missions/ Posts	VPN connectivity has been established at 160 Indian Missions till December 2014.
5.	Installation of CCTV cameras at all Airports and FRROs	The proposal being prepared in consultation with Bol.
6.	Procurement and installation of 371 PRMs for ICPs	Activity completed
7.	Implementation of UCF module in respect of each foreigner visiting India.	Activity completed
8.	Implementation of Module for filling online C-Forms in all FRROs and 20 FROs	C-FORM has been implemented in 5 FRROs and 200 FROs in 2014-15 Total 13 FRROs/ 400FROs from 2010 to December, 2014.
9.	Implementation of Foreign Students Information System module in all FRROs and 20 FROs.	S-FORM has been implemented in 5 FRROs/ 220 FROs in 2014 -15. Total 13 FRROs/ 400FROs from 2010 to December, 2014.
10.	Implementation of online Registration module at all FRRO offices with backend automation	Online registration Application System has been automated and implemented at 13 FRROs.

11.	Implementation of Centralized sharing of BL/LOC module for all 77 ICPs	Activity completed. Implementation of Centralized sharing of BL/LOC module has been done for all 81 ICPs out of 83 ICPs
12.	Setting up and operationalization of Central Processing office for supporting ICPs/FRROs/FROs	Activity completed

All these measures are expected to result in better facilitation to legitimate foreign travelers 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 2014-2015; Revised Estimates 2014-15 and Budget Estimates 2015-16 of the Ten Grants handled by MHA are as follows:-

REVENUE

(₹ in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2014-2015			REVISED ESTIMATES 2014-2015			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2015-2016		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
53- Ministry of Home Affairs	742.64	791.80	1534.44	449.19	742.08	1191.27	704.59	816.98	1521.57
54- Cabinet	0.00	433.52	433.52	0.00	458.54	458.54	0.00	416.99	416.99
55- Police	2994.78	46666.58	49661.36	2457.16	48216.09	50673.25	1233.00	51949.11	53182.11
56-Other Expdtr. of MHA	118.00	2112.29	2230.29	70.00	1821.73	1891.73	62.50	2143.56	2206.06
57-Transfer to UTs.	1139.00	515.50	1654.50	1113.00	515.50	1628.50	1139.00	557.00	1696.00
Total Revenue (Grant No 53-57)	4994.42	50519.69	55514.11	4089.35	51753.94	55843.29	3139.09	55883.64	59022.73
99 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1565.79	1314.42	2880.21	1314.65	1480.16	2794.81	1656.34	1514.89	3171.23
100 – Chandigarh	474.10	2394.46	2868.56	377.55	2385.83	2763.38	403.14	2640.42	3043.56
101 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	430.90	123.16	554.06	389.61	119.93	509.54	444.10	138.50	582.60
102 – Daman & Diu	309.60	128.85	438.45	247.77	132.45	380.22	320.38	154.55	474.93
103 – Lakshadweep	236.10	506.90	743.00	217.37	506.90	724.27	330.41	549.64	880.05
Total Revenue (Grant No.99-103)	3016.49	4467.79	7484.28	2546.95	4625.27	7172.22	3154.37	4998.00	8152.37
Total – 10 Grants (Revenue)	8010.91	54987.48	62998.39	6636.30	56379.21	63015.51	6293.46	60881.64	67175.10

CAPITAL

(₹ in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2014-2015			REVISED ESTIMATES 2014-2015			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2015-2016		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
53- Ministry of Home Affairs	51.36	58.87	110.23	50.81	23.24	74.05	0.41	48.02	48.43
54- Cabinet	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55- Police	7432.22	2357.18	9789.40	3542.84	2156.36	5699.20	6138.98	2803.43	8942.41
56-Other Expdtr. of MHA	200.00	59.54	259.54	50.00	35.64	85.64	264.50	94.03	358.53
57-Transfer to UTs.	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
Total Revenue (Grant No 53-57)	7683.58	2547.59	10231.17	3643.65	2287.24	5930.89	6403.89	3017.48	9421.37
99 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	534.21	30.39	564.60	418.35	25.89	444.24	543.66	26.49	570.15
100 – Chandigarh	338.90	-97.15	241.75	235.50	-15.34	220.16	456.86	-45.92	410.94
101 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	272.10	2.86	274.96	262.13	2.80	264.93	305.90	3.06	308.96
102 – Daman & Diu	347.40	0.67	348.07	306.40	0.67	307.07	403.22	0.67	403.89
103 Lakshadweep	227.90	-2.55	225.35	178.09	-2.55	175.54	179.99	-0.05	179.94
Total Revenue (Grant No.99-103)	1720.51	-65.78	1654.73	1400.47	11.47	1411.94	1889.63	-15.75	1873.88
Total – 10 Grants (Capital)	9404.09	2481.81	11885.90	5044.12	2298.71	7342.83	8293.52	3001.73	11295.25
Total – 10 Grants (Revenue + Capital)	17415.00	57469.29	74884.29	11680.42	58677.92	70358.34	14586.98	63883.37	78470.35

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 2013-2014, 2014-15 and BE 2015-16 and percentage variations with reference to preceding years of these three Grants are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Grant	Actuals 2012- 2013	BE 2013-14	RE 2013-14	Actuals 2013-14	Perce- ntage variation w.r.t. prece- ding year (Actuals)	BE 2014-15	RE 2014-15	BE 2015-16	Perce- ntage variatio n w.r.t. prece- ding year (BE)
53-MHA	1622.28	2173.86	1352.00	1267.68	-21.86	1644.67	1265.32	1570.00	-4.54
55-Police	44003.78	52264.81	51361.20	49853.88	13.29	59450.76	56372.45	62124.52	4.50
56-Other Exp. of MHA	1618.33	2065.17	1935.00	1880.31	16.19	2489.83	1977.37	2564.59	3.00

5.4 The graphs in the following pages depict budgetary allocation and its utilization in the preceding three years 2013-14; 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2014) in respect of major schemes administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

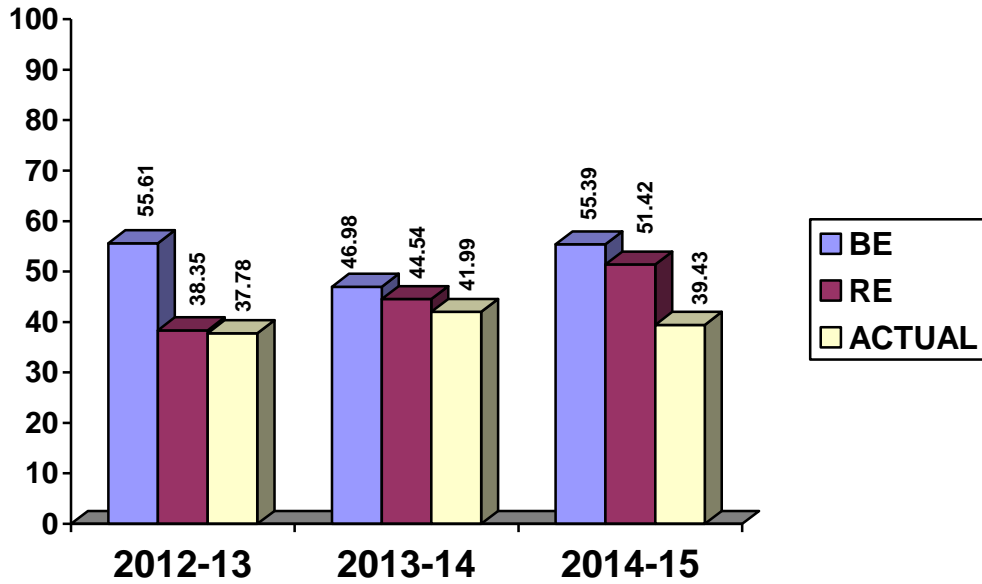
(₹ in crore)

Demand No.	BE 2014-15			RE 2014-15			BE 2015-16			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
53- MHA	Revenue	742.64	791.80	1534.44	449.19	742.08	1191.27	704.59	816.98	1521.57
	Capital	51.36	58.87	110.23	50.81	23.24	74.05	0.41	48.02	48.43
	Total	794.00	850.67	1644.67	500.00	765.32	1265.32	705.00	865.00	1570.00
54-Cabinet	Revenue	0.00	433.52	433.52	0.00	458.54	458.54	0.00	416.99	416.99
	Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	433.52	433.52	0.00	458.54	458.54	0.00	416.99	416.99
55- Police	Revenue	2994.78	46666.58	49661.36	2457.16	48216.09	50673.25	1233.00	51949.11	53182.11
	Capital	7432.22	2357.18	9789.40	3542.84	2156.36	5699.20	6138.98	2803.43	8942.41
	Total	10427.00	49023.76	59450.76	6000.00	50372.45	56372.45	7371.98	54752.54	62124.52
56-Other Expenditure of MHA	Revenue	118.00	2112.29	2230.29	70.00	1821.73	1891.73	62.50	2143.56	2206.06
	Capital	200.00	59.54	259.54	50.00	35.64	85.64	264.50	94.03	358.53
	Total	318.00	2171.83	2489.83	120.00	1857.37	1977.37	327.00	2237.59	2564.59
57- Transfer to UTs	Revenue	1139.00	515.50	1654.50	1113.00	515.50	1628.50	1139.00	557.00	1696.00
	Capital	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
	Total	1139.00	587.50	1726.50	1113.00	587.50	1700.50	1139.00	629.00	1768.00
Total Grant No.52-56	Revenue	4994.42	50519.69	55514.11	4089.35	51753.94	55843.29	3139.09	55883.64	59022.73
	Capital	7683.58	2547.59	10231.17	3643.65	2287.24	5930.89	6403.89	3017.48	9421.37
	Total	12678.00	53067.28	65745.28	7733.00	54041.18	61774.18	9542.98	58901.12	68444.10
99- Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Revenue	1565.79	1314.42	2880.21	1314.65	1480.16	2794.81	1656.34	1514.89	3171.23
	Capital	534.21	30.39	564.60	418.35	25.89	444.24	543.66	26.49	570.15
	Total	2100.00	1344.81	3444.81	1733.00	1506.05	3239.05	2200.00	1541.38	3741.38
100- Chandigarh	Revenue	474.10	2394.46	2868.56	377.55	2385.83	2763.38	403.14	2640.42	3043.56
	Capital	338.90	-97.15	241.75	235.50	-15.34	220.16	456.86	-45.92	410.94
	Total	813.00	2297.31	3110.31	613.05	2370.49	2983.54	860.00	2594.50	3454.50
101- Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Revenue	430.90	123.16	554.06	389.61	119.93	509.54	444.10	138.50	582.60
	Capital	272.10	2.86	274.96	262.13	2.80	264.93	305.90	3.06	308.96
	Total	703.00	126.02	829.02	651.74	122.73	774.47	750.00	141.56	891.56
102- Daman & Diu	Revenue	309.60	128.85	438.45	247.77	132.45	380.22	320.38	154.55	474.93
	Capital	347.40	0.67	348.07	306.40	0.67	307.07	403.22	0.67	403.89
	Total	657.00	129.52	786.52	554.17	133.12	687.29	723.60	155.22	878.82
103- Lakshadweep	Revenue	236.10	506.90	743.00	217.37	506.90	724.27	330.41	549.64	880.05
	Capital	227.90	-2.55	225.35	178.09	-2.55	175.54	179.99	-0.05	179.94
	Total	464.00	504.35	968.35	395.46	504.35	899.81	510.40	549.59	1059.99
Total Grant No. 99-103	Revenue	3016.49	4467.79	7484.28	2546.95	4625.27	7172.22	3154.37	4998.00	8152.37
	Capital	1720.51	-65.78	1654.73	1400.47	11.47	1411.94	1889.63	-15.75	1873.88
	Total	4737.00	4402.01	9139.01	3947.42	4636.74	8584.16	5044.00	4982.25	10026.25
Total of 10 Grants	Revenue	8010.91	54987.48	62998.39	6636.30	56379.21	63015.51	6293.46	60881.64	67175.10
	Capital	9404.09	2481.81	11885.90	5044.12	2298.71	7342.83	8293.52	3001.73	11295.25
	Total	17415.00	57469.29	74884.29	11680.42	58677.92	70358.34	14586.98	63883.37	78470.35

**GRANT NO. 53 – MHA
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
During the year 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

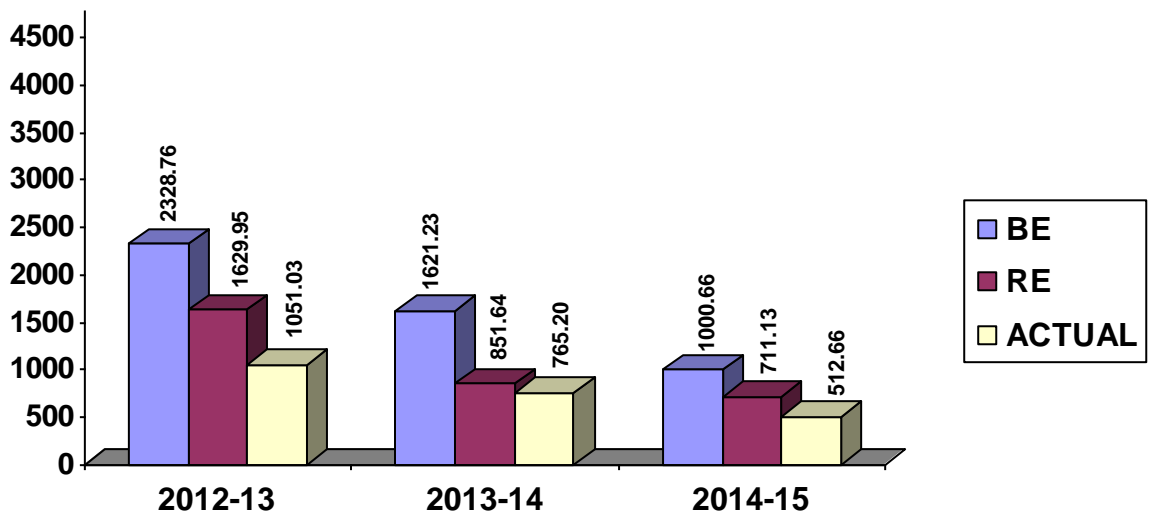


Actuals upto 31-12-2014 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 53 – MHA
SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA
During the year 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

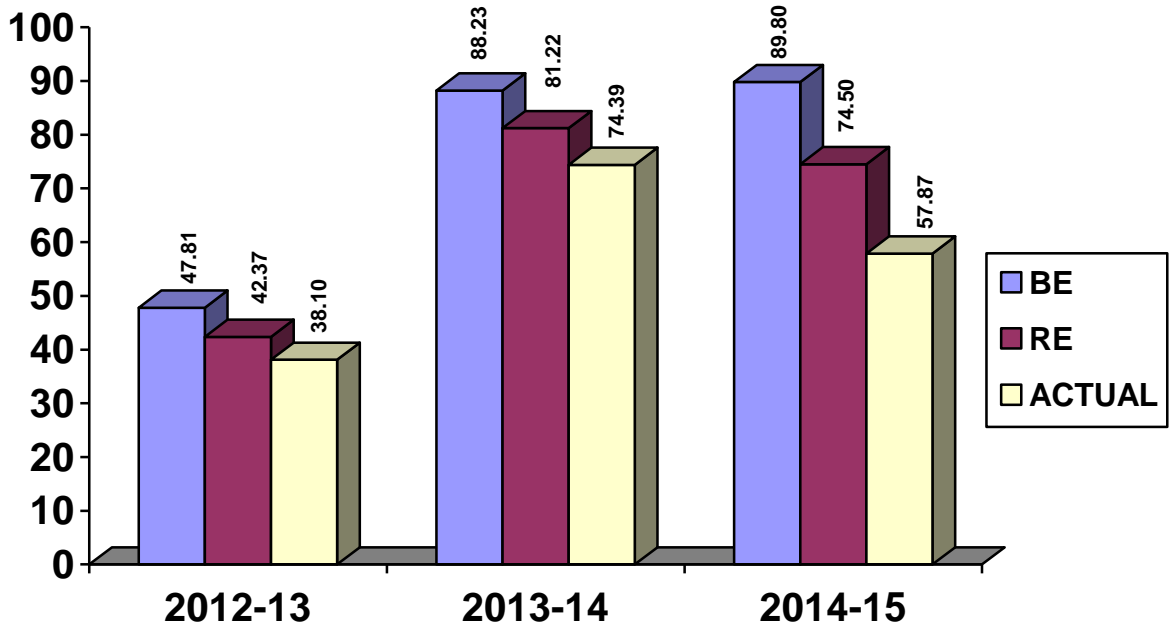


Actuals upto 31-12-2014 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 55 – POLICE
NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU
During the year 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

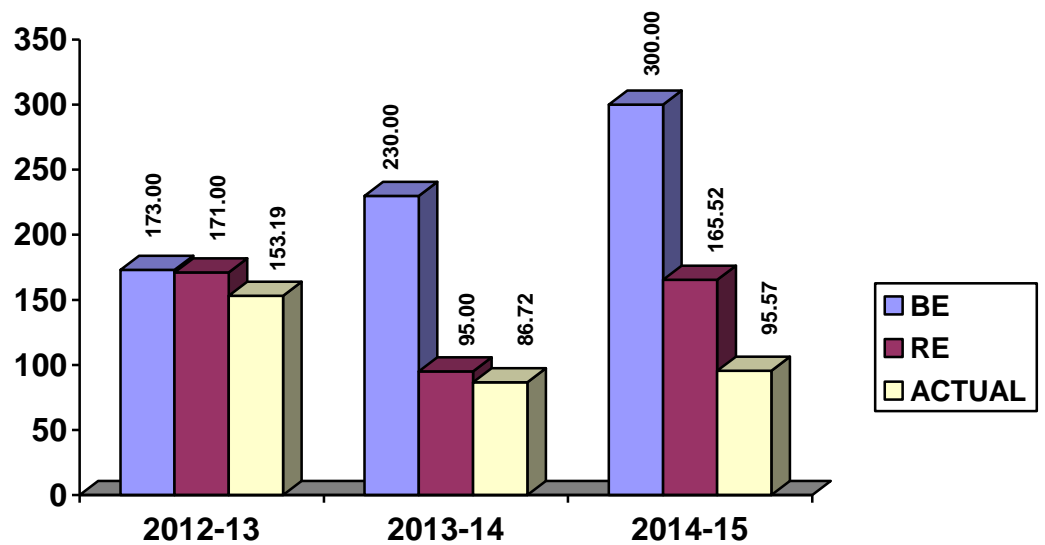


Actuals upto 31-12-2014 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 55 - POLICE
INDO - PAKISTAN BORDER WORKS
During the year 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

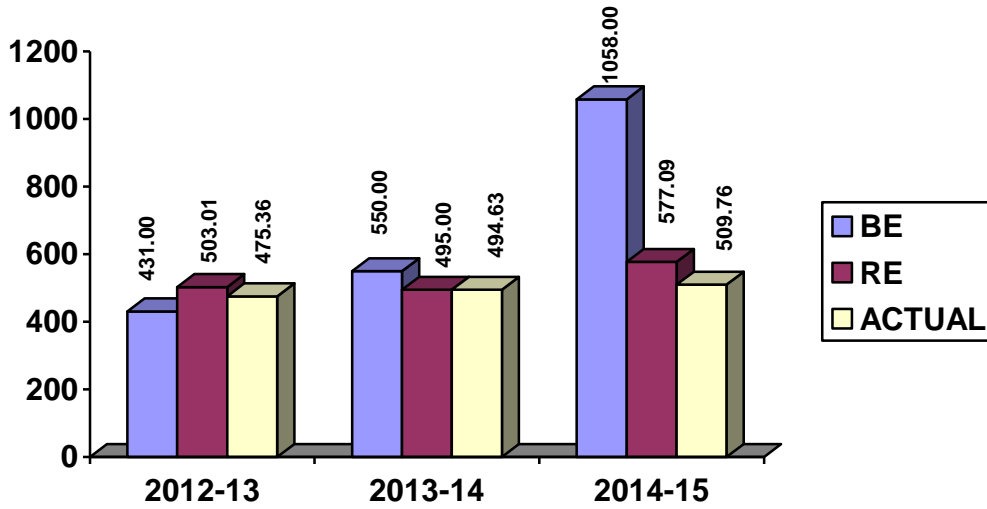


Actuals upto 31-12-2014 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 55 – POLICE
INDO - BANGLADESH BORDER (ROAD & FENCING) PROJECT
 During the year 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

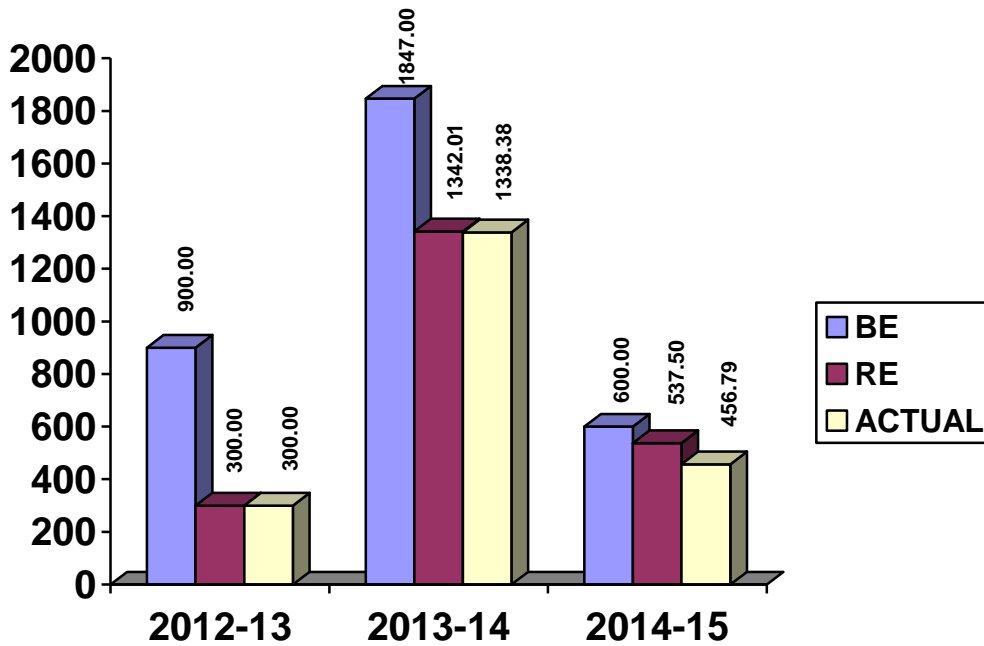


Actuals upto 31-12-2014 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 55 – POLICE
MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES
 During the year 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

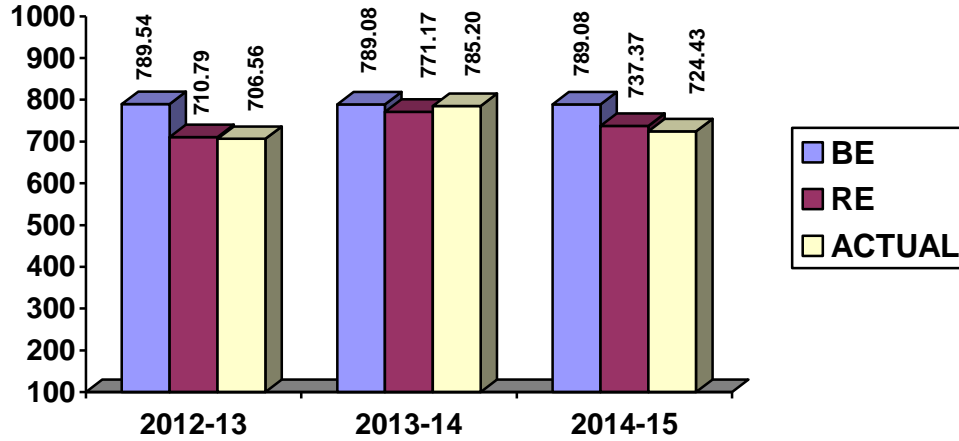


Actuals upto 31-12-2014 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 55 – POLICE
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES
During the year 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)



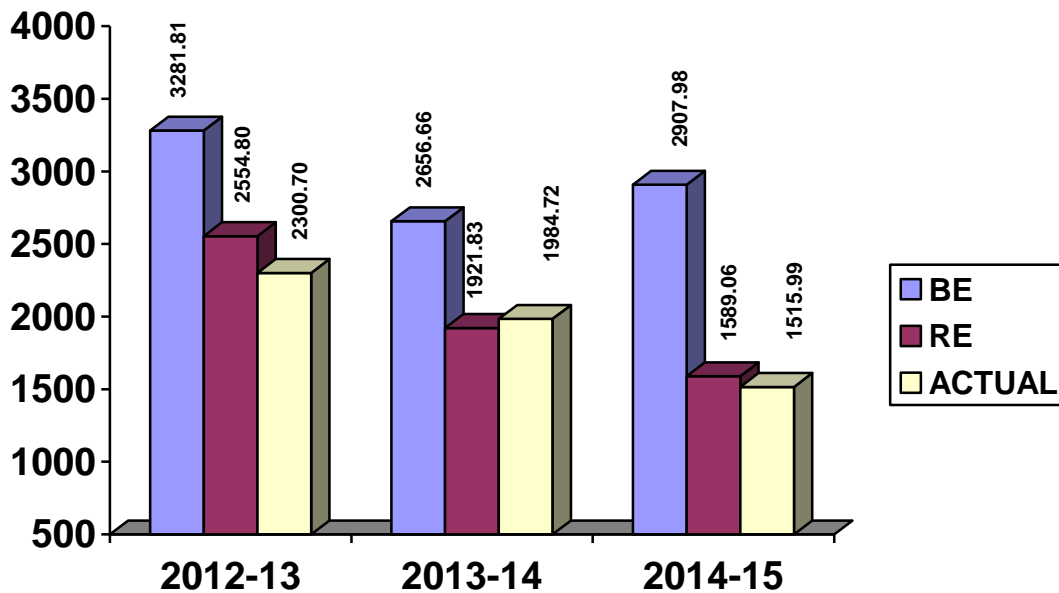
Actuals upto 31-12-2014 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 55 – POLICE
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES
During the year 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

OFFICE BUILDING

(₹ in crore)



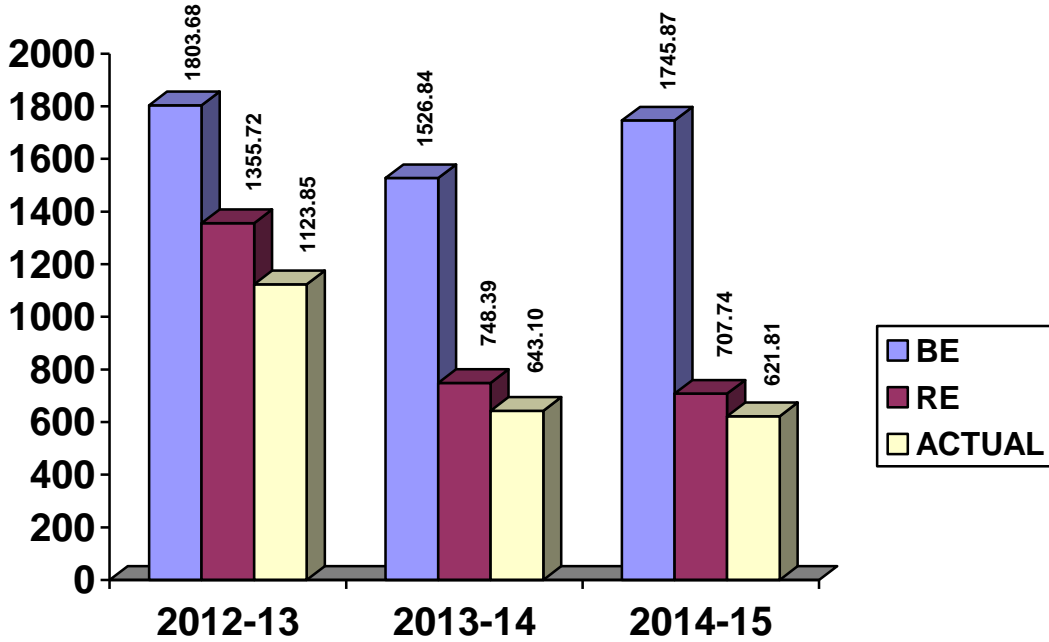
Actuals upto 31-12-2014 (Provisional)

GRANT No. 55 – POLICE
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES
 During the year 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

(₹ in crore)



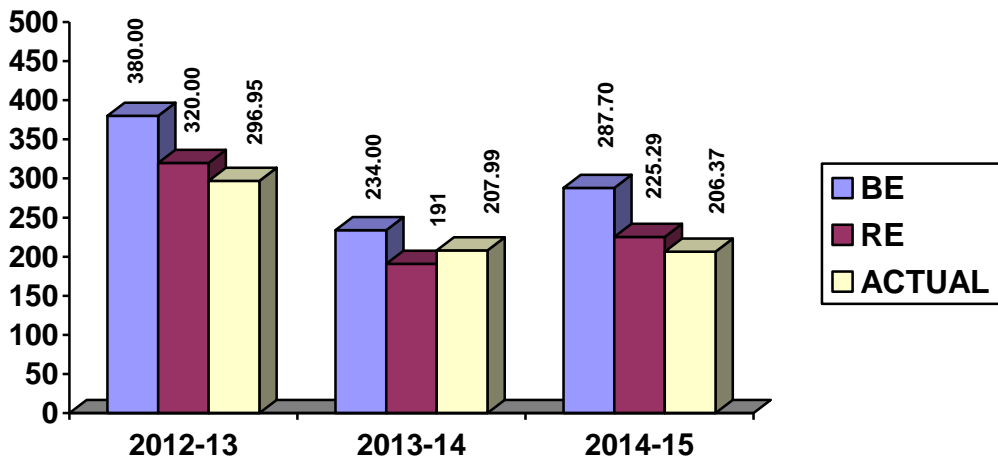
Actuals upto 31-12-2014 (Provisional)

GRANT No. 55 – POLICE
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES
 During the year 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

BORDER OUTPOST

(₹ in crore)



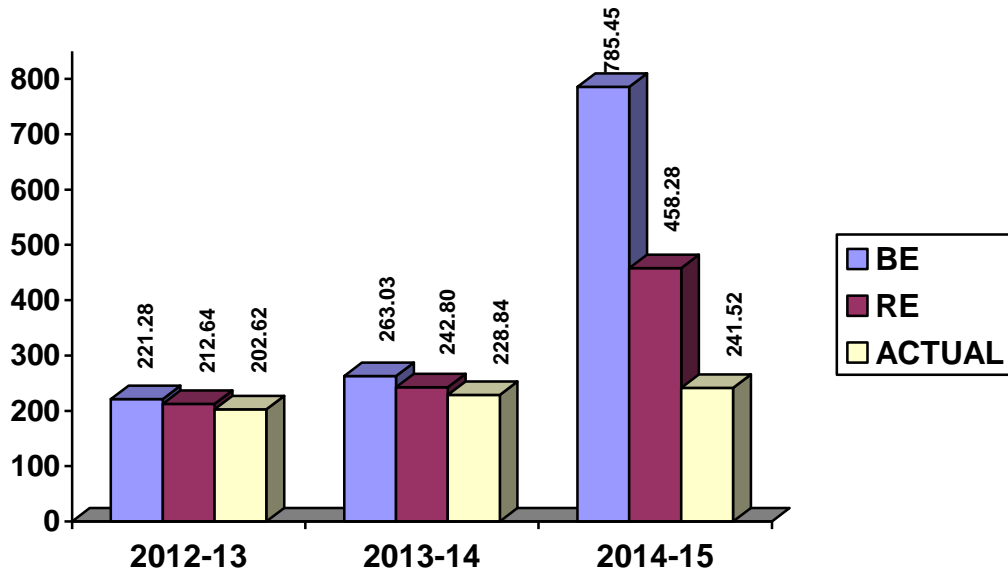
Actuals upto 31-12-2014 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 56 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SCHEMES OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND
REPATRIATES**

During the year 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)



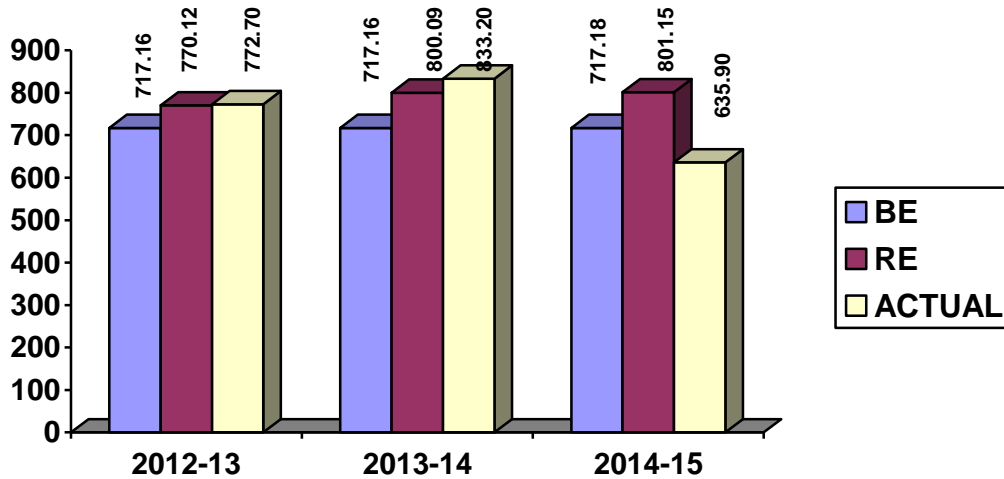
Actuals upto 31-12-2014 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 56 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN PENSION**

During the year 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

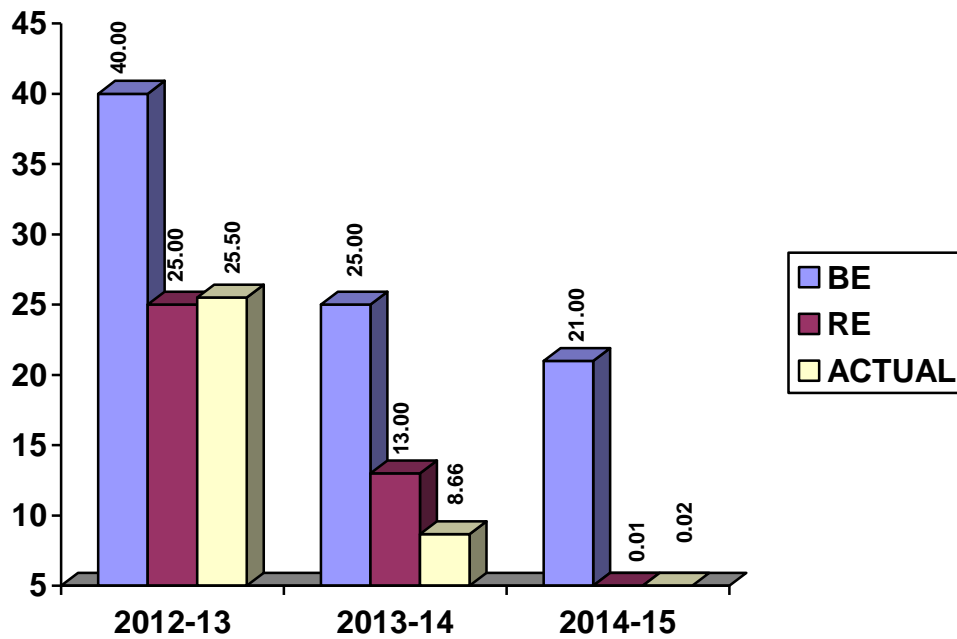


Actuals upto 31-12-2014 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 56 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
FREE RAILWAY PASSES TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS
During the year 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)



Actuals upto 31-12-2014 (Provisional)

Ministry of Home Affairs
Police

Central Armed Police Forces

Budgetary Provision Vs. Actual Expenditure from 2011-2012 to 2013-2014

(₹ In crore)

Deptt.	Trend for the year 2011-2012				Trend for the year 2012-2013				Trend for the year 2013-2014			
	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	7624.93	8597.3	8587.31	-9.99	8969.04	9595.67	9696.23	100.56	10496.53	11140.43	10883.27	-257.16
BSF	7368.79	7914.71	7896.52	-18.19	8415.58	8861.28	8934.45	73.17	9665.11	10370.41	10175.93	-194.48
CISF	2909.77	3168.03	3204.89	36.86	3766.27	3965.08	3990.55	25.47	4222.5	4535.26	4520.93	-14.33
ITBP	1797.89	1970.17	1937.02	-33.15	2320.75	2411.75	2457.61	45.86	2630.93	3010.91	2979.94	-30.97
Delhi Police	3245.75	3328.02	3318.41	-9.61	3514.83	3681.71	3642.7	-39.01	3910.99	4042.14	4091.35	49.21
NSG	422.96	472.3	465.24	-7.06	455.7	442.83	443.46	0.63	520.31	491.31	479.72	-11.59
AR	2451.88	2683.2	2724.24	41.04	2872.55	2821.41	2812.11	-9.3	3179.68	3190.81	3178.61	-12.2
IB	909.92	914.53	857.14	-57.39	1028.5	991	963.96	-27.04	1151.58	1100.18	1026.29	-73.89
S.S.B.	1547.74	1708.09	1694.36	-13.73	1845.28	2074.65	2114.13	39.48	2394.02	2689.28	2655.37	-33.91
TOTAL	28279.63	30756.35	30685.13	-71.22	33188.5	34845.38	35055.2	209.82	38171.65	40570.73	39991.41	-579.32
CAPITAL												
CRPF	1017.39	1083.59	1075.58	-8.01	1741.27	1389.55	1343.78	-45.77	1111.8	1114.11	1049.79	-64.32
BSF	1332.31	905.37	845.16	-60.21	816.23	797.37	781.04	-16.33	759.64	748.62	765.5	16.88
CISF	288	192.5	177.84	-14.66	223.61	204.37	193.26	-11.11	121.6	126.58	112.08	-14.5
ITBP	419	305.35	271.07	-34.28	560.36	488.36	460.46	-27.9	422.84	404.33	377.74	-26.59
Delhi Police	95	99.15	98.76	-0.39	350.5	435.78	380.53	-55.25	440.32	402.23	352.3	-49.93
NSG	156.2	117.69	113.35	-4.34	246.34	156.69	100.41	-56.28	178.05	109.74	59.42	-50.32
AR	881	475.6	483.77	8.17	246.07	231.08	226.1	-4.98	741.75	741.75	479.45	-262.3
IB	89.28	146.47	80.65	-65.82	219.57	116.92	93.64	-23.28	123.22	107	79.59	-27.41
S.S.B.	678	380.09	378.72	-1.37	791.33	662.48	573.98	-88.5	754.25	510.92	330.22	-180.7
TOTAL	4956.18	3705.81	3524.9	-180.91	5195.28	4482.6	4153.2	-329.4	4653.47	4265.28	3606.09	-659.19
GRAND TOTAL	33235.81	34462.16	34210.03	-252.13	38383.78	39327.98	39208.4	-119.58	42825.12	44836.01	43597.5	-1238.51

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE FOR 2013-14

(₹ in crore)

Grant No	B.E.	Suppl.	Total Grant	Expenditure upto 31 st March 2014	+ Excess - Saving	% of saving/ excess with reference to Total Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53 – MHA	2173.86	0.04	2173.90	1267.68	(-) 906.22	(-) 41.69
55 – Police	52264.81	2235.94	54740.75	49854.86	(-) 4885.89	(-) 8.93
56- Other Exp. of MHA	2065.17	0.05	2065.19	1880.31	(-) 184.88	(-) 8.95
Total	56503.84	2236.03	58979.84	53002.85	(-) 5976.99	(-) 10.13

**COMPARISON OF OBJECT HEADWISE EXPENDITURE GRANT NO. 53 - MHA; 55 - POLICE and 56 - OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA FOR THE YEAR
2012-13 TO 2014-15 (Upto 31st December, 2014)**

(₹ in crore)

	HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	MHA			POLICE			OTHER EXP OF MHA			TOTAL OF ALL GRANTS YEAR WISE		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Salary	361.59	381.74	337.69	28256.28	33017.65	30981.97	237.28	318.42	305.66	28855.15	33717.81	31625.32
2	Wages	0.33	0.24	0.19	29.04	32.70	26.37	0.00	0.01	0.00	29.37	32.95	26.56
3	Overtime	0.20	0.21	0.11	0.55	0.55	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.76	0.49
4	Pensionary charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	772.60	832.99	635.84	772.60	832.99	635.84
5	Rewards	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.12	13.20	8.68	0.20	0.16	0.15	13.32	13.36	8.83
6	Medical Treatment	5.05	5.18	4.07	208.75	218.06	190.58	2.34	3.66	1.96	216.14	226.90	196.61
7	Domestic Travel Expenses	13.30	14.43	8.54	980.31	979.16	831.71	10.42	11.43	7.75	1004.03	1005.02	848.00
8	Foreign Travel Expenses	1.59	1.72	1.16	9.25	11.84	19.25	1.13	0.57	0.28	11.97	14.13	20.69
9	Office Expenses	759.76	381.36	277.68	587.50	584.55	467.36	9.98	11.79	7.79	1357.24	977.70	752.83
10	Rent, Rates & Taxes	30.90	61.20	38.43	50.97	60.46	53.45	0.40	0.46	0.46	82.27	122.12	92.34
11	Publication	3.85	2.50	4.68	11.00	10.23	5.81	0.42	0.61	0.07	15.27	13.34	10.56
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	4.59	6.07	3.73	26.54	26.01	14.66	2.74	1.69	1.00	33.87	33.77	19.39
14	Supplies & Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.77	14.49	7.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.77	14.49	7.62
15	Arms & Ammunitions	0.00	0.00	0.00	1072.82	931.35	610.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	1072.82	931.35	610.47
16	Cost of Ration	0.00	0.00	0.00	2098.54	2286.54	2115.77	16.82	20.64	20.46	2115.36	2307.18	2136.23
17	Petrol, Oil & Lubricant	2.26	1.22	0.17	443.19	621.37	438.17	2.98	4.44	2.98	448.43	627.03	441.32
18	Clothing & Tentage	0.00	0.00	0.00	491.50	577.25	264.39	11.47	12.49	8.83	502.97	589.74	273.22
19	Advt. & Publicity	33.68	23.66	18.65	33.97	38.90	30.39	18.36	13.78	8.76	86.01	76.34	57.80
20	Minor Works	7.44	9.64	2.72	367.64	432.46	289.34	1.64	1.63	1.44	376.72	443.73	293.50
21	Prof. Services	12.43	22.45	18.99	250.53	257.09	208.30	7.90	8.14	1.95	270.86	287.68	229.24
22	Grants-in-Aid	280.42	156.72	85.19	1287.65	1864.36	2483.61	272.64	266.20	284.08	1840.71	2287.28	2852.88
23	GIA for creation for capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	215.00	816.65	1136.65	78.00	200.66	0.00	293.00	1017.31	1136.65
24	Contributions	2.26	1.97	1.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	1.08	1.19	2.41	3.05	2.95
25	Subsidies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	37.49	47.94	25.00	37.49	47.94
26	Scholarship	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.11	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.41	0.12	0.07
27	Secret Service	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.36	116.14	87.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.36	116.14	87.32
28	Lump-Sum Provision	2.04	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	2.70	0.00
29	Other charges	40.24	157.07	52.59	1339.17	1803.21	1264.21	68.69	90.80	26.63	1448.10	2051.08	1343.43
30	Motor Vehicles	1.04	0.10	0.03	385.06	394.81	182.22	1.31	2.63	2.64	387.41	397.54	184.89
31	Mach. & Equipments	21.06	3.64	1.30	651.96	697.98	265.65	29.77	23.13	10.23	702.79	724.75	277.18
32	Major works	41.72	41.01	9.10	4797.40	4414.33	3079.46	47.29	14.18	9.73	4886.41	4469.52	3098.29
33	Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Loans & Advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.70	5.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.70	5.34	0.00
35	Misc.	0.00	5.18	6.77	116.71	146.81	192.36	0.00	1.25	0.27	116.71	153.24	199.40
	GRAND TOTAL	1625.75	1280.01	873.55	43859.68	50373.60	45256.21	1619.54	1880.34	1388.10	47104.97	53533.95	47517.86

Object head-wise statement of proposed/agreed BE 2015-16 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 2015-16 (Proposed)	BE 2015-16 (Agreed)	BE 2015-16 (Proposed)	BE 2015-16 (Agreed)	BE 2015-16 (Proposed)	BE 2015-16 (Agreed)
Revenue Section						
Salaries	4550866	4443700	427262500	405311400	4340000	4090000
Salaries(Charged)	0	0	5600	5400	0	0
Wages	7940	3470	545300	474400	310	320
Overtime Allowance	4387	4290	9100	8700	10	10
Rewards	0	0	178500	171700	2500	2500
Medical Treatment	75425	72000	3301200	2799700	35000	35000
Pensionary Charges	0	0	0	0	7500165	7500220
Domestic Travel Exp.	155300	149550	13974900	11994300	110000	111500
Foreign Travel Exp.	41750	41700	551500	378000	18000	15500
Office Expenses	648270	486150	8833000	7431700	140000	140000
Rent,Rate & Taxes	688779	458990	839700	768400	67010	31080
Publication	61770	60170	141000	114900	9000	8000
Banking Transaction Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Admn.Expenses	75620	71050	506600	366800	21100	20430
Supplies & Material	0	0	162500	144500	10	10
Arms & Ammunition	0	0	14673800	8963500	2100	2100
Arms & Ammunition(M)	0	0	3493600	401500	0	0
Cost of Ration	0	0	33227500	29581500	400000	390000
P.O.L.	5500	5000	8422600	6940500	50050	41280
Clothing & Tentage	0	0	9246200	6006300	200100	190100
Clothing & Tentage(M)	0	0	1116700	98300	0	0
Adv. & Publicity	90700	81500	494500	430200	87000	83500
Minor Works	152800	150770	9766500	5605400	31000	30000
Prof. Services	357520	231900	12355100	3110000	46200	51200
Grants-in-aid-General	1663625	1513600	35164800	15796900	9257800	7445400
Grants-in-aid Salary	0	0	42700	43100	0	0
Grants-in-aid-for creation	0	0	3100000	2500000	0	0
Contribution	26700	26700	0	0	15000	15000
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	764500	764500
Scholarship & Stipends	0	0	10600	9600	150	150
Secret Service Expr.	0	0	1228600	1258700	0	0
Lump-sum Provision	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Charges(Voted)	323658	278160	58675800	21471100	449210	450300
Other Charges(Charged)	0	0	118500	117400	0	0
Information Technology	170228	91100	6930100	1632900	19000	17500
Rectt. (Office Expenses)	0	0	486500	476500	0	0
Rectt.(Adv.& Pub.)	0	0	67800	64300	0	0
Motor Vehicles(Voted)	1850	15100	9255700	4880200	144100	130100
Motor Vehicles(Charged)	0	0	20000	20000	0	0
Motor Vehicles(Mod.)	0	0	4578500	505900	0	0
Machiney & Equipment(M)	0	0	15299100	1283600	0	0
Machiney & Equipment	727100	62100	19896000	9532800	520100	430100
Office Bldg(Voted)	1055000	403000	35000	31100	0	0
Office Bldg.(Charged)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential Bldg.	0	0	5000	44200	0	0
Border Out Posts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans & Advances	0	0	50000	50000	0	0
Major Works(IBB/IPB etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Works	0	0	0	0	800100	380100
Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10884788	8650000	704072600	550825400	25029515	22375900
Deduct Recovery	0	0	-3300000	-3300000	0	0
Grand Total	10884788	8650000	700772600	547525400	25029515	22375900

**UTILISATION CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT
OF GRANTS/LOANS RELEASED UPTO 31ST December, 2014**

(₹ in crore)

No. of UCs due in r/o grants released upto March, 2014	Amount involved (₹ in crore)	No. of UCs received	Amount involved in respect of UCs received (₹ in crore)	No. of UCs outstanding as on 31.12.2014	Amount involved on outstanding UCs (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1100	14042.41	922	13398.10	178	644.31

UNSPENT BALANCES AS ON 31.12.2014

A. UNSPENT BALANCES WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Division	Scheme	Amount
1.	PM	Modernisation of Police Forces	276.71
2.	CS	Scheme for Modernisation of Prisons	12.10
3.	LWE	Special Infrastructure Scheme in LWE affected States	176.39
4.	LWE	Scheme for construction/strengthening of Fortified Police Stations	147.16
5.	CS	Grants-in-aid to State/UT Governments for Capacity Building, System Integrator and Project Management Consultancy under CCTNS Scheme	285.00
6.	DM	Grant-in-aid to ATIs	0.05
7.	DM	NPCBAERM/NPCBEERM	3.08
8.	DM	Scheme for revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country	45.98
9.	DM	Scheme for strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services	32.00
10.	DM	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (MCRMP)	127.61
11.	DM	State Disaster Management Programme (SDMP)	1.48
12.	DM (c)	Assistance to the State Government for Establishment of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist School	12.28
13.	NE	Rehabilitation of refugees in Mizoram	7.87
14.	FFR	Ex-Graitia/cash for land deiciency to displaced from POK1947	22.24
15.	HR	Additional Relief & Rehabilitation to the victims of communal riots of 2002 in Gujarat	0.85
16.	HR	Additional relief to Bhagalpur riot victims	0.16
17.	HR	Essay competition	0.01
18.	CS	For Capacity building, system Integrator and Project Management consultancy under CCTNS scheme	285.00
19.	DM	National School Safety Programme	33.98
20.	J&K	Special Industry Initiatives for J&K Udaan (NSDC Rs. 9.00 core & NSDF Rs. 27.40 crore)	36.40
Total			1506.35

B. UNSPENT BALANCES WITH IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES as on 31.12.2014

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Scheme	Agency	Amount
1.	Civic Action Programme	CAPFs (BSF, CRPF,ITBP,SSB)	25.35
2.	Crime & Criminal tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)	National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), R. K. Puram	3.69
3.	Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking (VFRT)	National Informatics Center, New Delhi	5.44
4.	Complaint Handling Management System	Gujarat State Human Rights Commission Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission	0.20
	Total		34.68

CHAPTER – 6

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):

6.1 NDMA was constituted on 30th May, 2005 by an executive order of the Government of India. Subsequently, the Disaster Management Act was enacted on 23rd December, 2005 and the Authority was notified on 27th September, 2006 under the provisions of the Act. As 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 22nd October, 2009. The Policy reflects the National Vision “to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response”.

Guidelines already released and under process

6.3 NDMA is engaged in the formulation of guidelines through a consultative process involving all stakeholders, including Government, Non-Government Organizations, Academic and Scientific Institutions, Corporate Sector and Community. 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 Approved Calendar for conducting the Mock Exercise in the States/UTs has been forwarded to Concerned states and the Mock Exercise are under progress.

Mitigation Projects:

6.6 Details of various schemes, as under, are given in the Chapter II and III.

- The project of National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP) is being implemented by NDMA in 25 cities of 21 States/UTs that lie in seismic zones IV & V in the country.
- National Cyclone Risk Management Project (NCRMP), Phase – I a World Bank aided project is currently under implementation in the

states of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. The EFC has appraised the Phase-II of the project to be implemented in the state of West Bengal, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Kerala.

- National School Safety Programme (NSSP) is under implementation in 22 State/UTs.
- Other Disaster Management Projects (ODMP): strengthening of State Disaster Management Authority (SDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authority (DDMAs) @ ₹42.5091 crore to be implemented during 2015-16 and 2016-17 has been approved. Besides Pilot projects for disaster communication/ decision support systems are under implementation by NDMA.

Training Programmes

6.7 During the year 2014-15, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) proposed to conduct 86 face-to-face training courses and 18 web based online courses. NIDM had conducted 47 face-to-face training programmes which were attended by 1666 participants. Out of these 47 courses, 31 have been conducted in collaboration with Centres for Disaster Management in State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) and other training institutions. Further, out of these 47 programmes 18 were for Training of Trainers and rest 29, were training for other stakeholders. Institute also conducted 10 web-based online courses till 31st October, 2014 which were attended by 434 participants. Details of In-campus and Off-campus programmes conducted by NIDM during 2014-15 (till October 31, 2014) are at Annexure III & IV.

Satellite Based Programmes

6.8 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has proposed to conduct 4 satellite based training courses during the year.

Other Activities

6.9 Apart from training programmes, NIDM undertook few other activities during the period 1st April-31st October, 2014. Details of these activities are as under:

National Awareness Campaign on "Safeguarding Environment for Disaster Risk Reduction" and Programme on the Eve of World Environment Day", 4th June 2014.

6.10 A National Campaign was launched by NIDM for promoting awareness on "Safeguarding Environment for Disaster Risk Reduction" by organizing an essay competition for students in Hindi and English. Cash prizes were given to the winners in the concluding programme on the eve of World Environment Day 4th June 2014 at SCOPE auditorium New Delhi organized jointly with Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA).

6.11 Hon'ble Member of NDMA, Shri B. Bhattacharjee presided over the function, and Dr. J S Samra, Chief Executive Officer of National Rainfed Area Authority was the Guest of Honour. Prof. C K Varshneya delivered the Keynote address on the theme of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) "Small Islands and Climate change" with reference to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). A book on "Bundelkhand drought" was released on the occasion. Other dignitaries included Dr. T. Chatterji, Director IIPA, Prof. Vinod Sharma, Vice-chairman Sikkim SDMA, Dr. Anita Jain Bhatanagar, JS NDMA and Dr. Satendra, Executive Director NIDM. The programme was coordinated by Dr. Anil K Gupta, Head of Policy Planning Division of NIDM.

NIDM observed "Van Mahotsava" on 21st August 2014.

6.12 NIDM observed "Van Mahotsava" on 21st August 2014 with the objective of sensitizing officials about its intricate linkages with forest and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) leading towards environment sensitive DRR planning.

6.13 Dr. P. K. Mishra, Addl. Principal Secretary, PMO, graced the occasion as Chief Guest of the function. Sh. Anil Sinha, Vice Chairman, Bihar-SDMA, Prof. V K Sharma, Vice Chairman, Sikkim-SDMA and Sh. S. N. Mohanty, Secretary NDMA, were also present on the occasion. On this event a Vriksharopan programme was also organized in which many saplings were planted by chief guest, other guests and staff members of NIDM.

Disaster Reduction Day

6.14 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) observed "Disaster Reduction Day" at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 8th October 2014. This was an opportunity to focus national attention on important issue of "Home Safety and Local Preparedness for Disaster Risk Reduction".

6.15 NIDM organized poster making competition in schools across the country and the prizes were distributed to the winners of the competition during the Disaster Reduction Day. The Key Note Address was delivered by Prof. V.K. Sharma Vice Chancellor, Sikkim SDMA on "Home safety and local preparedness for Disaster Risk Reduction". Shri O.P.Singh Director General, NDRF addressed the delegates highlighting role of disaster preparedness in forming effective response perspective. Ms. Sneha Lata Kumar, Secretary (BM) presided over the inaugural session. Ms. Kumar highlighted on key role of community preparedness which is possible with the concerted efforts of all the stakeholders. A book titled "Forest Fire Disaster Management" jointly authored by Dr. Satendra and Dr. A.D.Kaushik was also released. Inaugural session was followed by a special Technical Session on "Children and Disability in

Disaster Management". The session was chaired by Shri Anil Kumar Sinha and the panelist were Dr. Ajay Bahl (Head, Sushrta Trauma Center); Dr. Sarasawati Arya (District Coordinator (North West), Education Department, New Delhi); Shri Saurab Gautam (Director, Global Rescue Consultants Pvt Ltd); Shri Anil Kumar, Assistant to Physical Rehabilitation Program Manager, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Training Modules

6.16 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has developed 13 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 under NCRMP project, GIZ project and for Incident Response System.

Other Publications

6.17 NIDM, in order to fulfill its mandate of creating awareness amongst stakeholders, has developed about 13 documents on different aspects of disaster management. These documents are being circulated during various workshops, India International Trade Fair (IITF), etc. to the stakeholders.

Annexure – III**In-campus Training Programmes conducted by NIDM from****April 1- October 31, 2014**

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Date (s)	Course Faculty	No. of Participants
1.	Mass Casualty Management	26-27 May	Sr. consultant Jr. Consultant	41
2.	ToT on school Safety Disaster Management	16-20 June	Ritu Raj	22
3.	ToT on school Safety for Teachers	14-18 July	Ritu Raj	28
4.	ToT course on IRS: Basic & Intermediate	21-25 July	P.K. Pathak	28
5.	ToT on Seismic safety Assessment of Buildings by Rapid Visual Survey	23-25 July	C Ghosh Ritu Raj	27
6.	Integration of Disaster Risk and Climate Change Resilience in Rural Development Policies & Programmes (ToT) (NCRMP)	4-8 Aug.	K J Anandha Kumar +Consultant	08
7.	DRR Strategies for Sustainable Development- Planning and Policy Instruments (for Joint secretary/Advisor level Officers of Central/State Govt. with DoPT)	21-22 Aug.	Anil K. Gupta S.Chaturvedi + Consultant	20
8.	ToT on School Safety Risk Management in collaboration with CBSE, Delhi	25-29 Aug.	Ritu Raj , AD Kaushik	16
9.	ToT course on Disaster Psycho Social Care in collaboration with NIMHANS, Bangalore	25-29 Aug.	Sr.Consultant Consultant	19
10.	Disaster Management for NCC & NYKS Officers	1-5 Sept.	Sr. Consultant	32
11.	ToT course on IRS- Incident Commander	8-9 Sept.	P.K. Pathak	13
12.	ToT course on IRS- Operation sections Chief	10-12 Sept	P.K. Pathak	13
13.	Environmental Health with respect to Disasters, Emergencies and conflicts with MAMC, Delhi	24-25Sept.	Anil Kr Gupta + Consultant	60
14.	Re-examining Disaster Reporting Principles for senior level journalists, PIOs and PROs (ToT) (NCRMP)	24-26 Sept.	K J Anandha Kumar C Bandyopadhyay	20
15.	School Safety Disaster Management Plan (ToT)	13-15 Oct.	Ritu Raj	15
16.	Orientation prog. on disaster management (Home safety preparedness) for Inner Wheel Club Women members	27 Oct.	Sr. Consultant Jr. Consultant	24
			Total	386

Annexure - IV**Off-campus Training Courses conducted by NIDM from April 1-October 31, 2014**

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Venue	Date(s)	Course Faculty	No. of Participants
1.	Comprehensive Landslide disaster Risk Management (ToT)	ATI West Bengal	28-30 Apr.	Surya Parkash + Consultant	24
2.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings by Rapid Visual Survey (ToT)	YASHADA, Maharashtra	28 Apr-2 May	C.Ghosh+ Consultant	22
3.	Ecosystem Approach in Mitigation & Management of Hydro-climatic disasters in collaboration with DM Deptt. Jharkhand	SKIPA, Jharkhand	28-Apr.-2 May	Anil K Gupta, Sreeja Nair	48
4.	Basic Course on response to Disaster Situation (Fire, Water in particular)	UPAAM, Lucknow	1-3 May	K. Pathak, Shekher Chaturvedi	24
5.	Climate change and Disaster Management with Spl. Ref. to Himalayan region	UAoA, Uttrakhand	20-22 May	Anil K. Gupta Consultant	17
6.	IRS as a tool for Crowd Management in collaboration with Yashada	Nashik, Maharashtra	20-22 May	P.K. Pathak	43
7.	Impacts of Natural Disasters on wildlife and Mitigation Strategies	Amity University	21-23 May	A.D. Kaushik + Consultant	33
8.	ToT on IDRN	Assam	23 May	Sreeja Nair & Anupama Sethi	16
9.	Role of Response agencies	BIARD, Bihar	4-6 June	P.K. Pathak+Consultant	50
10.	RVS and Retrofitting of Buildings	Chandigarh	4-6 June	C. Ghosh	25
11.	Forestry and Disaster Management (for officials of State Forest Deptts. and State DMAs)- National Course	FRI, Dehradun	9-13 June	A.D. Kaushik	17
12.	Disaster Sage Hill Area Development	MATI, Meghalaya	23-27 June	Surya Parkash +Consultant	23
13.	City Disaster Management Plan	MCRHRD Institute, Hyderabad	25-27 June	C. Bandyopadhyay Shekher Chaturvedi	26

14.	Safe construction in flash flood affected areas (ToT)	UAA, Uttarakhand	2-6 July	C. Ghosh	20
15.	Comprehensives Landslide	FRI, Dehradun	7-11 July	Surya Parkash + Consultant	20
16.	Chemical (Industrial) Safety Disaster Management (National Course)	MDC for SHE Odisha	8-11 July	Sreeja Nair Anil K. Gupta	38
17.	ToT on Basic Disaster	MGSIPA, Punjab	14-18 July	Shekher Chaturvedi Sushma Guleria	33
18.	Comprehensive Landslide Disaster Risk Management	Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu	21-25 July	Surya Parkash + Consultant	36
19.	Basic Course on Disaster Management for KRPs in collaboration with NLMA,GoI	ATI Mysore	22-24 July	Shekher Chaturvedi C.Bandyopadhyay	30
20.	Formulation of Village Disaster Development Plan (ToT)	GAA, Odisha	4-8 Aug.	Sushma Guleria Shekher Chaturvedi	19
21.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings by Rapid Visual Survey (TOT)	IMPA, J&K	4-8 Aug.	C.Ghosh + Consultant	21
22.	Lanslide mitigation by modern techniques including bio-engineering for BRO, NHA	HIPA,Himachal Pradesh	25-29 Aug.	C.Ghosh + Consultant	27
23.	Role of Police in Disaster Management	CDTS, Ghaziabad	26-28 Aug.	Shekher Chaturvedi Sr. Consultant	29
24.	Disaster Safe Hill Area Development	ATI, Nagaland	8-12 Sept.	Surya Parkash + Consultant	22
25.	Formulation of District Disaster Management Plan	SDMA, UP	15-19 Sept.	Shekher Chaturvedi + Consultant	27
26.	Damage & Impact Assessment of Cyclone 'Phailin' 2013	NIT Rourkela	18-22 Sept.	C.Ghosh	60
27.	Forest Fire Disaster Risk Mitigation & Response	FRI, Dehradun	13-17 Oct.	A. Kaushik + Consultant	18
28.	City Disaster Management Plan	UPAAM, UP	15-17 Oct.	C.Bandyopadhyay Shekhe Chaturvedi	22
29.	ToT on IDRN	UPAAM,LKO	27-28 Oct.	Sreeja Nair & Anupama Sethi	32
30.	Flood Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management	ATI,West Bengal	27-31 Oct.	AD Kaushik C.Bandyopadhyay	24
31.	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction	DDUSIRD, UP	27-31 Oct.	Surya Parkash + Consultant	25
Total					871

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 appraise 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. It guides them to comply with the canons of good budgeting and promotes 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, Departmental Accounting Organisation 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 of 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. SS&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 their skills 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. All the 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
- SS & 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)
- 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

Internal Audit 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 the O/o Controller General of Accounts.