

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

OUTCOME BUDGET

2008-2009

C O N T E N T S

Sl. No.		PAGES	
		From	To
	Preface	i	ii
	Executive Summary	iii	v
	<u>CHAPTER</u>		
1.	Introduction : Mandate, Vision, Goals, and Policy Framework	1	10
2.	Statement of Budget Estimate (SBE):	11	45
	<i>(i) Grant No.51 - Ministry of Home Affairs</i>	12	24
	<i>(ii) Grant No.53 - Police</i>	25	35
	<i>(iii) Grant No.54 - Other Expenditure of MHA</i>	36	45
3.	Reform Measures and Policy initiatives:	46	53
	<i>Police Housing for Central Police Forces (CPFs)</i>	46	46
	<i>Census Data Dissemination</i>	47	47
	<i>Freedom Fighters Pensions</i>	47	47
	<i>Disaster Management</i>	47	48
	<i>Gender Budgeting</i>	48	53
	<i>Accounting Information System</i>	53	53
4.	Past Performance including Physical performance of Schemes:	54	104
	<i>Border Fencing and Flood Lighting Projects</i>	54	57
	<i>Scheme for Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)</i>	58	66
	<i>Strengthening of Coastal Security</i>	66	69
	<i>Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF)</i>	69	71
	<i>Scheme for Police Housing</i>	71	73
	<i>Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism Affected States.</i>	73	74
	<i>Modernisation of Prison Administration</i>	74	75
	<i>Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)</i>	76	76
	<i>Department of Official Language</i>	77	83
	<i>Rehabilitation Schemes/Projects</i>	83	88
	<i>Police Network (POLNET)</i>	88	89
	<i>Schemes of National Disaster Management Programmes</i>	90	95
	<i>Schemes under the Registrar General of India</i>	95	102
	<i>Immigration Services</i>	103	104

SL No		PAGES	
		From	To
5.	Financial Review Covering Overall Trends Of Expenditure Vis-À-Vis Budget Estimate/Revised Estimate Along With Position Of Outstanding Utilization Certificates And Details Of Unspent Balances With State Governments And Implementing Agencies	105	120
6.	Review of Performance of Statutory and Autonomous Bodies:	121	123
7.	Follow up action after presentation of Outcome Budget	124	125

PREFACE

'Police' and 'Public order' are State subjects. Maintenance of law and order is the primary responsibility of the State Governments as per the provisions of the Constitution. However, Union Government has the duty to protect the States against any internal disturbance or external aggression and to ensure that the affairs of the State are carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. In the Union Government, the responsibilities for maintenance of internal security, centre-state relations, para-military forces, border management, disaster management etc. have been entrusted to the Ministry of Home Affairs. These responsibilities are being discharged by undertakings various schemes and projects.

2. The Outcome Budget contains the highlights of progress made in some of the schemes, projects and activities during the year 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 and the targets set for the year 2008-2009.

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 programme/schemes implemented by the Ministry.

Chapter – 2 Contains a Statement of Budget Estimates (SBE) included in the Expenditure Budget Vol.II vis-à-vis 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 alongwith position of outstanding utilisation certificates and details of unspent balances with State Governments and implementing agencies.
- Chapter – 6** Includes review of performance of statutory and autonomous bodies.
- Chapter – 7** Follow up action after presentation of Outcome Budget.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There are ten Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Of these, five Grants (95, 96, 97, 98 and 99) relate to Union Territories. The respective administrative authorities of these Union Territories are largely responsible for the budgetary allocations provided to them. Similarly, the Ministry is not actively involved with the allocations provided in Grant No. 52 – Cabinet and Grant No. 55 – Transfers to Union Territories(with legislatures), since the concerned line ministries of the Government of India are responsible for scrutinising and sanctioning the schemes falling under their purview.

2. The Ministry of Home Affairs is, therefore, directly responsible for the budgetary allocations provided under only three Grants, viz., Grant No. 51 – Ministry of Home Affairs, Grant No. 53 – Police, and Grant No. 54 – Other Expenditure of MHA.

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

(Rs. in crore)

Grant No.	BE 2008 – 09		Total
	Plan	Non-Plan	
51 - MHA	59.50	900.00	959.50
53 - Police	715.25	21000.00	21715.25
54 -Other Expdr. of MHA	25.25	1000.00	1025.25
Grand Total	800.00	22900.00	23700.00

3.1 Grant No. 53 – Police caters to the Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs) and Central Police Organisations (CPOs) and has the highest budgetary allocation. This Grant also includes provisions for Delhi Police.

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

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

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

7. In addition, special importance has been accorded to strengthening the institutional and co-ordination mechanism with regard to Disaster Management. Other initiatives include the 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.

8. The Ministry also releases monthly financial data on its website in respect of receipts and disbursements, releases to States/UTs and major schemes etc., so as to impart greater transparency to its operations. Details are available in Chapter - 7 of the Outcome Budget. Further, flash expenditure figures are available on E-lekha – the web based accounting information system of Controller General of Accounts (CGA).

9. Chapter - 4 reviews the physical and financial performances of major schemes/activities undertaken in the recent past and includes a Note on the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme. Achievements against these schemes are also reflected. A trend analysis of the allocations and utilisations 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.

10. Chapter - 6 highlights the role and responsibility of only two statutory and autonomous bodies under the Ministry, viz. National Disaster Management Authority and National Institute of Disaster Management.

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

CHAPTER-1

Mandate, Vision, Goals and Policy Framework

MANDATE:

The Ministry of Home Affairs discharges multifarious functions, important among them being the maintenance of internal security. Though in terms of Entries No.1 and 2 of List II – ‘State List’ – in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, ‘public order’ and ‘police’ are the responsibilities of States, Article 355 of the Constitution enjoins the Union to protect every state against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the affairs of every state are carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. In pursuance of these obligations, the Ministry of Home Affairs extends manpower and financial support, guidance and expertise to the State Governments for the maintenance of security, peace and harmony.

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

- Department of Internal Security, dealing with police, law and order and rehabilitation;
- Department of States, dealing with Centre-State relations, Inter-State relations, Union Territories and freedom fighters’ pension;
- Department of Home, dealing with the notification of assumption of office by the President and Vice-President, notification of appointment of the Prime Minister and other Ministers, etc;
- Department of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) 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;

- Department of Border Management, dealing with management of borders, including coastal borders; and
- Department of Official Language, dealing with the implementation of the provisions of the constitution relating to official languages and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963.

1.3 The Department of Official Language has a separate Secretary and functions independently. The Department of Internal Security, Department of States, Department of Home, Department of Jammu and Kashmir Affairs and 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 the individual 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 an environment free from crime;
- Preserve, protect and promote social and communal harmony;
- Enforce the rule of law and provide an effective criminal justice system;
- Uphold the principles of human rights;
- Foster harmonious Centre – State relations and sustain good governance;
- Effectively manage internal borders and the coastlines;
- Mitigate the sufferings resulting from natural and man-made disasters; and
- Optimize the use of official language in Government business.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

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

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

POLICY- FRAMEWORK

Internal Security:

Jammu & Kashmir:

1.6 The Union Government, conjointly with the State Government of J&K, are pursuing a multipronged strategy to bring peace and normalcy to the state of Jammu & Kashmir. The four major elements of the strategy are :

- Pro-active tackling of cross-border terrorism by security forces;
- Accelerating economic development and redressal of public grievances within the State;
- Openness to dialogue with all groups in J&K, especially those which eschew the path of violence and express a desire for such talks; and
- Deepening the political process through elections at all levels and encouraging political debate within the State.

1.7 This strategy is supported by the Government's efforts in the diplomatic and media spheres. The Government is committed to carry forward the dialogue with all groups and different shades of opinion on a sustained basis, in consultation with the democratically elected State Government, and have initiated a process of consultation with various political groups and others to resolve the problems.

North East:

1.8 Several parts of the North-East India, comprising of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim, have been in the throes of insurgency for quite some time. Militant activities of various underground groups and ethnic divisions have resulted in disturbances in several areas of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura and in some areas of Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. Presence of a long and porous border and a highly inhospitable terrain facilitates the movement of militant groups and flow of illegal arms into the region, in addition to large-scale influx of illegal migrants into the country. Inadequate economic development and employment opportunities in the region have also contributed to induction of neo-literate youth into militancy.

1.9 The strategy adopted by the Government to improve the situation in North-East includes accelerated infrastructure development, stress on relations with neighboring countries, willingness to meet and discuss legitimate grievances of the people and the resolve not to tolerate violence.

Naxalism:

1.10 The aim of the naxalites is to destroy the State legitimacy, with the ultimate object of attaining political power by violent means. The naxalites predominantly attack the police and the police establishments. They also attack certain types of infrastructure, like rail and road transport and power transmission, and also forcibly oppose execution of development works, like critical road construction. Naxalite activity is also manifesting itself on issues such as land reforms, land acquisition, displacement, etc.

1.11 The overall objective being to uphold the law of the land, provide security of life and property and provide a secure environment for development and economic growth, Government's approach is to deal with naxalite activities in a holistic manner, in the arenas of security, development, administration and public perception management. Considering the inter-state ramifications of naxalite activities, the need for inter-state coordination and cooperation is self-evident, both in terms of uniformity in approach and in terms of ground-level joint police action, with the intent to enforce the law of the land and to deal with naxalite crime and violence in accordance with law.

1.12 States are being assisted in, and requested for, steps as are important in dealing with naxalite activities, that is (i) essentials for effective policing, like (a) secure police station buildings, trained personnel, basic amenities for the personnel deployed and specialized equipment, weaponry and vehicles at the police station level, (b) strengthening of the State intelligence set-ups, (c) optimal utilization of existing training capacity and

creation of additional training capacity, (d) raising of specialized units/task forces for anti-naxalite operations, (e) expeditious filling-up of the vacancies in the State police forces, (f) improvement in the police - population ratio, in consonance with the law and order requirements, (g) adequate provisions for equipment, weaponry, mobility, communication, training, police buildings and housing and forensic science in the State police budget and (h) expeditious investigation and prosecution of naxalite crimes; (ii) all-round development of affected areas, with qualitative implementation of Central and State development schemes, and with fair deal to deprived segments and (iii) other aspects relevant to naxalism, such as (a) fair and firm revenue (land) administration, with attention on elements like proper maintenance of land records, expeditious recording of mutations and fair disposal of land disputes, without undue delay and (b) appropriate mechanisms for grievance redressal, public contact and public awareness, for creating an overall positive environment and confidence of the people in the State administrative machinery. Assistance provided by Ministry of Home Affairs contributes towards creating a safe and secure environment. Safety and security, in turn, also provides an enabling environment for development and economic growth.

Counter – Terrorism:

1.13 On the security front, the counter terrorism measures include effective border management to check infiltration across the border, deployment of Central Forces to aid the State Force in areas prone to terrorist violence, heightened vigil and security arrangements in vulnerable areas and around vital installations, strengthening of intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities, particularly at the cutting edge level, augmentation and modernization of police forces and raising of India Reserve battalions, ensuring improved technology, weaponry and equipment and multi-lateral cooperation to deal with the global imperatives of terrorism.

Border Management:

1.14 In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government has undertaken fencing, flood lighting and building of roads along the borders.

Coastal Security:

1.15 India has a coastline of 7,516.6 km. running along 9 States and 4 Union territories. A Coastal security scheme has been commenced, in consultation with the State Government of coastal States, for giving focused attention to secure the coasts against illegal cross border activities of criminals and anti-national elements.

Communal Harmony:

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

Human Rights:

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

Central Police Forces:

1.18 Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for raising, administering and deploying the Central Police Forces (CPFs). CPFs assist the State Governments in the maintenance of law and order and in the performance of various internal security duties. The Border Security Force, Shastra Seema Bal, Indo Tibetan Border Police and Assam Rifles are deployed along the international borders and for providing assistance to local administration in maintenance of law and order. These CPFs are also deployed for counter insurgency and internal security duties. CISF assists PSUs and other Central/State Government agencies in the protection of properties and also for VIP Security. Schemes for modernisation of all the Central Police Forces are under implementation.

Modernisation of Police Forces:

1.19 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, computerization 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.

1.20 The annual central allocation was enhanced by the Government to Rs 1645 crore with effect from the financial year 2005-06. Hundred percent Central funding was being provided to 8 States (NE States (except Sikkim) and J&K) and 75% central funding to the remaining 20 States uptill the year 2006-07. From the year 2007-08, Sikkim has also been classified as Category “A” State, making it eligible for 100% central funding under the scheme.

Arms Policy:

1.21 Ministry of Home Affairs grants licences for manufacture of arms and ammunition in the private sector. The policy aims to regulate the proliferation of arms and ammunition in the country and also for prevention of their misuse.

Disaster Management:

1.22 India is vulnerable to a large number of natural as well as human induced disasters in varying degrees. Disasters erode development gains achieved over the years. Development, therefore, cannot be sustained unless mitigation measures are made part of the developmental process. Keeping this in view, the Government has brought about a shift in its approach to disaster management from the earlier "response/relief centric approach" to the one covering all aspects of disaster management such as prevention, mitigation, preparedness, relief, response and rehabilitation. In pursuance of this approach, the Government enacted the Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005 on 23rd December 2005. The Act provides for constitution of an institutional mechanism to frame and monitor the implementation of the disaster management policies and plans, ensuring necessary measures are taken by the various agencies of Government, for preventing and mitigating the effects of disasters and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation. The Government has since constituted the

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the National Executive Committee (NEC) and the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Ministry has also taken initiatives for community preparedness, education and training in the field of disaster mitigation and preparedness.

Other Functions:

1.23 The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with matters pertaining to Immigration, visa, citizenship, rehabilitation of refugees and census. The Ministry is also responsible for promotion of Official Language and for implementation of welfare schemes for the freedom fighters.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES:

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

- (i) *Border Fencing and Flood Lighting Projects*
- (ii) *Scheme for Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)*
- (iii) *Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF)*
- (iv) *Scheme for Police Housing*
- (v) *Modernisation of Prison Administration*
- (vi) *Schemes under the Registrar General of India*
- (vii) *Department of Official Language*
- (viii) *Schemes implemented for the promotion of Official Language.*
- (ix) *Rehabilitation Schemes/Projects*
- (x) *Police Network (POLNET)*
- (xi) *National Disaster Management Programmes*

The details of these schemes are discussed in subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER – 2

2.1 Of the ten Grants under Ministry of Home Affairs, only three Grants are directly controlled and administered. They are Grant No.51- Ministry of Home Affairs, Grant No.53 – Police and Grant No.54 – Other Expenditure of MHA. Information contained in this Chapter relates to details of financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected outcomes in respect of various activities/schemes covered under the above three Grants.

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

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

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

GRANT No. 51-MHA

(Rs. in crore)

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	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 for the expenditures of Administrative Divisions of MHA who deal with General Services, Promotion of Official Language, Rehabilitation of refugees. In addition, allocation for Deptt. of J&K is also met from this Demand. Plan provision is for construction of Manav Adhikar Bhavan office, an office building for National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).</p>	92.28	0.50		<p>(i) The deliverables in respect of establishment expenditures cannot be quantified.</p> <p>(ii) It is the endeavour of the Deptt. of Official Languages to increase progressively, the usage of Hindi in the Govt. of India. Specific outputs for promotion of Official Languages have been indicated in Chapter-IV.</p> <p>(iii) As regards Deptt. of J&K, the allocations cater mainly to reimbursement of security related expenditure to the State Govt. The impact of such expenditures is reflected in the overall security scenario in the State.</p> <p>(iv) As regards NHRC, provision is kept for construction of an office building, which is awaiting formal approval of the Competent Authority.</p>	<p>(i to iii) The provision is for Secretariat expenditure of various departments under MHA. It also includes provision for Committees on Official Language, Settlement Wing of the Rehabilitation Division and Deptt of J&K Affairs. This expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related costs. The outcomes will be in the shape of framing of policies, their implementation/ monitoring as per Charter of the Ministry.</p> <p>(iv) Provision under Plan is for construction of Manav Adhikar Bhavan for NHRC by CPWD (Rs. 1.00 crore).</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>	<p>Some activities, such as construction of new office building for NHRC, require, the approval of National Urban Art Commission (NUAC). Construction of the building can, therefore, commence and funds utilized, only after receipt of NOC from NUAC. Other activities do not bear any risks as they are normal administrative expenditures.</p>

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
2.	Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)	<p>(i) Preventing and combating drug abuse and drug trafficking and effectively enforcing relevant provisions of the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.</p> <p>(ii) Assistance to concerned authorities in foreign countries & international organizations to facilitate coordination & universal action for prevention & suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs & psychotropic substances.</p> <p>(iii) Coordination of action taken by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and other concerned Ministries & Organizations in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.</p>	17.98	-		<p>(i) The deliverables in respect of establishment related expenditure cannot be quantified. However, a provision of Rs.13.38 crore has been kept for Secretariat expenses, Rs.1.50 crore for enhancing the capabilities of State Governments in controlling drug trafficking and drug abuse and provision of Rs. 2.50 crore has been kept for major works for NCB in the Budget Estimate for 2008-09.</p> <p>(ii) Seizures of illicit drugs and arrests cannot be predicted. However, details of seizures of drugs and arrest of persons in the recent past have been indicated in Chapter-IV.</p>	<p>(i) Implementing obligations under International Protocols, ratified by Government of India, in respect of counter-measures against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs.</p> <p>(ii) For strengthening capabilities of State Governments in controlling drug trafficking and abuse.</p>	This activity is administered under close supervision.	Dependent upon close co-ordination achieved with other concerned Ministries and State Governments in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
3.	Census Surveys & Statistics	<p>(1) For the conduct of decennial Census in 2011, Data Users Conference, pre-test of the census along with pilot testing of technology for data capture and data processing, preparing of questionnaire for the House list/House hold schedule would be undertaken.</p> <p>(2) Preparation of Inter-censal analytical studies on the 2001 Census data.</p> <p>(3) Preparation of vital statistics on births & deaths for the country.</p>	112.67	20.00	-	<p>(1&2) (i) Selection of technology for data capture and processing for Census 2011.</p> <p>(ii) Conducting of the pre-test.</p> <p>(iii) Constitution of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) for House listing operations and population enumeration.</p> <p>(3) Vital statistics for the country for 2007, including birth rates, death rates, infant mortality rates at national and state levels.</p>	<p>(1&2) (i) Finalization of Schedule & Training Manual for House listing Operations in 2010.</p> <p>(ii) Finalization of census questionnaire for population enumeration.</p> <p>-</p> <p>(3) Data on births & deaths and infant mortality would be a tool for assessing and monitoring impact of health and family welfare programme in the country.</p>	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(1) Improvement in Vital Statistics system	(i) Civil Registration System: To improve and sustain the level of registration of births and deaths in the states.	0.00	13.19		(i) Improved registration of births and deaths especially in low performing states. ii) Availability of data on Registration of births and deaths at district level.	Better planning of schemes/programmes of primary health, education sectors etc at district and state levels by State Governments.	(i) Organise awareness campaigns through release of advertisements in various mass electronic media; release of advertisements through print media, especially during school admission time; and other modes of publicity. (ii) Capacity enhancement of State Governments through training of the civil registration functionaries at different levels in various States. (iii) Providing financial assistance for computerization of data on births & deaths.	Outcome depends upon the involvement of States, which in turn depends on effective coordination between different departments of the State Governments involved in the registration of births and deaths.
		(ii) Medical Certification of Cause of Death: To Improve the system of collection of data on causes of death through 'Medical Certification of Cause of Death by States/UTs.	-	-	-	(ii) Availability of trained medical professionals and statistical personnel for proper classification of causes of death as per International Classification of Diseases -10 th revision.	State Governments can use this information for better targeting of health schemes/programmes and channelisation of resources under NRHM	Impart training to medical professionals and statistical personnel for proper classification of causes of death as per International Classification of Diseases-10 th revision.	-

		<p>(iii) Sample Registration System: To provide annual estimates of fertility and mortality indicators viz., birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, total fertility rate, institutional deliveries, medical attention at death and expectation of life at birth etc. at State and National levels.</p>	-	-	-	<p>(iii) Availability of annual estimates of birth rate, death rate, Infant mortality rate, total fertility rate, medical attention at birth/death and expectation of life at birth at state and national levels, separately for rural and urban areas for 2007.</p>	<p>(iii) Enabling Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and State Government to plan appropriate interventional strategies/schemes, based on data on these fertility and mortality indicators and cause specific mortality by age & sex specially for maternal and child health.</p>	<p>(iii) Continuous and retrospective recording of birth& death events every half yearly and other related information including risk factors, during half yearly surveys in the 7597 sample units covering 1.3 million of households in all states and UTs.</p>	-
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S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(2) GIS Based Town Mapping	Generating spatial geographic database of towns at ward level and linking the census data with digital database. To provide complete coverage of spatial data of urban areas.	0.00	0.63		(i) Up-dating of digital data base of 441 towns, showing ward boundaries. (ii) Preparation of separate ward maps with details for class-I towns.	(i) To ensure full coverage of towns without omissions and overlapping for 2011 census.	To conduct activities in prescribed manner.	So far GIS database has been used for post-census mapping. The present scheme proposes to prepare digital database of wards using GIS for use in pre-census mapping for next census in 2011.

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(3) Modernisation of Data Dissemination Activities of Census Data	Improving dissemination of Census 2001 data	0.00	0.92		(i) Dissemination Census data in books, CDs and Internet for use. (ii) Organizing data dissemination workshops for securing availability and use of census data. (iii) Updating Census of India Website regularly.	Making available latest census results in a user friendly manner to data users till next census results become available..	To conduct activities in prescribed manner.	-
	(4) Setting up of Training Unit	(i) Training of Officials of Office of Registrar General of India (ORGI) and Directorates for capacity building and enhancement of analytical skills. (ii) Training of the newly recruited Officials.	0.00	0.35		Availability of 1400 trained officials for the conduct of Census 2011.	(i) Enhancement of understanding and analytical skills of officers and employees of ORGI and Directorates. (ii) Develop the competence in the officers to shoulder the responsibilities of 2011 Census successfully.	Imparting training to 1400 officers and employees present and those who are likely to join ORGI and Directorates by holding about 70 training programmes.	—

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical/Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(5) Mother Tongue survey of India	Undertaking the survey of mother tongues which are not fully linguistically classified or tentatively classified or are unclassified	0.00	2.21	-	Conducting of the survey of about 200 mother tongues including 50 mother tongues having considerable number of speakers.	This would help in proper classification of such Mother Tongues in future censuses starting from 2011 Census.	Safeguard and promote cultural and linguistic heritage in the country.	-
	(6) National Population Register	Development of standards for fingerprint extraction and matching	0.00	2.70		Availability of open standards indigenously for fingerprint extraction.	Completion of data collection & creation of NPR.		
4.	Official Language A. Central Hindi Training Institute Provide training for teaching: (i) Hindi language (ii) Hindi Typing (iii) Hindi Stenography	To provide training for learning Hindi language, Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography to Central Government employees, so that they may have working knowledge of Hindi for use in offices.	17.77 10.77	8.00 1.59	-	During 2008-09, around 11% of staff yet to be trained (3,48,392) will be provided Hindi language training. During 2008-09, around 23% of staff yet to be trained (21,049) will be provided Hindi typing training. During 2008-09, around 24% of staff yet to be trained (7,159) will be provided Hindi stenography training.	-	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	B. Central Translation Bureau (i) Provide translation of documents (ii) Provide training in translation	To provide Hindi translation of codes, manuals, forms, procedural literature etc. in Central Government offices and to give training for translation from English to Hindi	3.94 1.42	0.00 0.04	-	(i) Hindi translation 76,000 standard pages (ii) Quarterly translation training programmes -16 (360 trainees) (iii) 21-day translation training programmes -02 (30 trainees) (iv) Short terms translation training course Programme -17 Trainees – 415 (v) Advanced/Refresher translation training course Programme – 06 Trainees – 90	-	To conduct activities in prescribed manner.	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(C) Technical Cell (Deptt. of OL)	To equip employees with the know how to work in Hindi on computers.			-	(i) 5 day training programme-100	(i) Around 2,500 employees are to be made conversant for use of computers in Hindi.	Activity is done according to targets set in Annual Action Plan in a prescribed manner.	-
	(i) Provide training to work in Hindi on computers	Develop innovative & interactive softwares so as to equip and enable Central Government employees in work in Hindi on Computers.	0.16	5.78		(ii) Development of language Application Computing Tools:- (a) From Hindi text to Hindi speech (Pravachak) & from English speech to Hindi text (Vachantar).	(ii) Make available general purpose machine assisted translation facility on internet in all domains for use in Central Government offices.		
	(ii) Development of Hindi softwares	Provide information regarding bilingual electronic equipment and softwares, so that Govt. agencies could increase the usage of Hindi.	0.00	0.20		(b) Provide Self learning Hindi softwares (LILA-Prabodh, Praveen, Pragya-revised syllabus) through Tamil, Telegu, Kannada & Malayalam, Hindi & Bodo languages.	(iii) Provide self-learning Hindi soft ware (LILA-Prabodh, Praveen,Pragya-revised syllabus) as many mediums as possible.		
	(iii) Technical Conferences/ Seminars		0.00	0.08		(c) MANTRA Rajbhasha (English to Hindi Education domain) New Projects: (a) Bilingual & Bi-directional English to Hindi pronouncing dictionary for Information Technology, Banking and Finance and Agriculture. (b) MANTRA- Rajbhasha Hindi to English for two domains. (c) LILA – Online examination. (d) Training of Trainers			

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	D. Implementation of Official Language Policy of the Union. (i) Regional Implementation Offices (Deptt. of OL) 1 office under Plan and 7 offices under Non-Plan) (ii) Give awards for promoting official use of Hindi + 04 Regional Conferences/ Seminars + expenditures on 257 Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs)	Ensure compliance of Official Language Policy in Central Government offices, Banks, Public Sector Undertakings etc. and give away awards for outstanding performance in official use of Hindi	1.48	0.16	-	(i) Inspection of Central Govt. Offices to ensure implementation of the Official Language Policy – 3,024 (ii) Will be given away Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha awards/Regional awards (in 08 regions)/Rajiv Gandhi National Gyan Vigyan Maulik Pustak Lekhan award every year. Awards for the year 2006-07 would be given on 14.09.08. (iii) 518 meetings of TOLICs to be held. (iv) 31,694 offices were notified upto December,2007 under Rule 10(4) of the O.L.Act 1963.	Official Language Policy of the Union is implemented through persuasion, incentive and goodwill. Therefore, the outcome of this activity cannot be categorized.	-	-
	E. Publicity and Propagation of Hindi as official language (Deptt. of OL)	The Department promotes and publicizes use of Hindi in offices through calendars, posters, list of standard Hindi books, message from Home Minister etc.	0.00	0.10	-	For promotion and publicity of Hindi as official language, posters, calendars, list of standard Hindi books, messages of Home Minister etc. are prepared and distributed in Central Government offices.	Official Language Policy of the Union is implemented through persuasions, incentives, and goodwill. Therefore, the outcome of this activity cannot be categorized.	-	-

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
5.	Intelligence Bureau	Budget provisions includes expenditure on establishment, travel expenses, machinery and equipment etc. Also includes provision for Bureau of Immigration and Border Check Posts managed by IB.	534.89	0.00	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified.	This expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related matters. The outcome will be in shape of framing of policies, and their implementation/monitoring as per Charter of the Ministry.	The activity is conducted as per the I.B.'s Charter.	-
6.	Payment to State Government for administration of Central Acts and Regulation	The budget provision includes provision for administering the Citizenship Act, Registration and Surveillance of foreigners and other Acts/Rules& Regulation	6.23	0.00	-	The allocation is meant for re-imbusement to State Governments of the establishment expenditure incurred by them on employees in administering Central Acts.	The outcome of this allocation is to administer Central Acts and related Rules and Regulations.	Re-imbusement is done as and when demands are raised by State Governments.	-
7.	Civil Defence (i) Strengthening	Civil Defence measures to selected places and vital plants/installations. Provision includes expenditure on National Civil Defence College and revamping of Civil defence in States. *For Grants-in-aid to State Governments for (i) Strengthening of fire and Emergency services-Rs.20.00 crore. (ii) Revamping of Civil Defence in State Rs. 5.00 crore.	20.18	25.00*	-	The Central financial reimbursements to States are meant for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising, training and equipping volunteers in 225 categorized cities/towns. The National Civil Defence College conducts courses on different subjects, including, Nuclear and Biological Chemical emergencies etc.	Central assistance would help in imparting better training and equipping of Civil Defence volunteers. It will also help in generating greater awareness of Civil Defence measures undertaken by the Government.	Processing of the allocations for this activity is linked to demands raised by State Governments. The Government has decided to upgrade the Institute as an Institute of Excellence.	Increase in the cost of training facilities.

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
8.	Home Guards	The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the Policy of the role, target, raisings, training, equipping, and other important areas of Home Guards Organisation. Expenditures on Home Guards are generally shared between the Centre and the State Governments as per the existing policy. During the year 2005-06, Rs.49.00 crore was reimbursed to the States on raising and training of Home Guards, and their deployment for various purposes including for Lok Sabha/Vidhan Sabha elections.	50.00	0.00	-	Re-imbusement of Rs.50.00 crore to States/UTs for deployment of Home Guards alongwith police force.	Supplement the States/UT's police forces for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property and guard international borders alongwith BSF. This allocation would help to strengthen police forces of States/UTs as well as guarding international border alongwith the BSF.	Processing is linked to demands raised for reimbursements by State Governments.	Depends upon the utilisation of Home Guards by State Governments.
9.	Other items	Budget provision includes provision for Zonal Councils, Inter State Council Sectt., National Fire Service College, and grants-in-aid to NHRC to meet their establishment expenditure, Commission on Centre-State relations etc. and contribution to ICPO-Interpol. * Provision is meant for :- (i) Strengthening of fire and Emergency services Rs. 5.00 crore. (ii) Complaint Handling System of NHRC – Rs.1.00 crore.	48.00	6.00*	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment-related expenditures.	In November, 2007 Inter State Council Sectt. hosted the 4 th International Conference on Federalism for which Rs.10.00 crore has been provided.	Conference on Federalism has been hosted.	-
GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 51-MHA			900.00	59.50				-	-

GRANT NO. 53-POLICE

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1.	Central Reserve Police	Assisting the State Governments in the maintenance of law and order and performance of various internal security duties	4219.06	0.50	-	The bulk of Non-Plan allocation pertains to establishment cost and provision for the Force. The amount under Plan is for training	Will help to strengthen the effectiveness of the Force.	Non-Plan expenditure is on a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the forces	-
2.	National Security Guards	Combat terrorism in all forms and take specific action under terrorist attack	157.58	0.00	-	The bulk of Non-Plan allocation pertains to establishment cost and provision for the Force. The amount under Plan is for training	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability	Non-Plan expenditure is on a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the forces	-
3.	Border Security Force	Keeping vigil along the Indo-Pak & Indo-Bangladesh borders and providing support to internal security in counter insurgency / anti terrorist operations.	4062.74	0.50	-	The bulk of Non-Plan allocation pertains to establishment cost and provision for the Force. The amount under Plan is for training	Effectiveness of the force will be enhanced.	Non-Plan expenditure is on a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the forces	-
4.	Indo Tibetan Border Police	Keeping vigil along the Indo-China border and providing support to internal security in counter insurgency / anti terrorist operations	1010.05	0.50	-	The bulk of Non-Plan allocation pertains to establishment cost and provision for the Force. The amount under Plan is for training	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability.	Non-Plan expenditure is on a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the forces	-

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	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.	1344.12	0.50	Cost of deployment is reimbursed by PSUs / Departments except for buildings identified to be supported under MHA's budget.	The bulk of Non-Plan allocation pertains to establishment cost and provision for the Force. The amount under Plan is for training	The allocation will enhance capabilities of CISF.	Non-Plan expenditure is on a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the forces.	-
6.	Assam Rifles	Assam Rifles provides security of international border with Myanmar besides assisting in Internal Security in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura to contain terrorism and insurgency.	1380.84	0.50	-	The bulk of Non-Plan allocation pertains to establishment cost and provision for the Force. The amount under Plan is for training	Effectiveness of the force will be enhanced.	Non-Plan expenditure is on a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the forces	-
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.	999.72	0.50	-	The bulk of Non-Plan allocation pertains to establishment cost and provision for the Force. The amount under Plan is for training	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability.	Non-Plan expenditure is on a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the forces	-

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
8.	Education, Training and Research	Covers expenditure on Training Institutions such as Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, North-Eastern Police Academy Shillong. Central Detective training School; National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science; Bureau of Police Research and Development.	38.82	8.35	-	Greater reliability and effectiveness of CPOs in discharging their duties. Includes provision for establishment of Central Police training college & Zonal Branches of Central detective training schools as well as for training interventions and R&D in BPR&D. This also includes provision for North Eastern Police Academy for training police personnel of North Eastern States.	Greater effectiveness in the performance of the responsibilities of the CPOs.	In accordance with the training programme of the respective training institutions.	
9.	Criminal Investigation and Vigilance	Covers expenditures on Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSL) and Govt. Examiner of Questioned Documents (GEQD)	31.16	4.00	-	The expenditures covers mainly salaries and other establishment related expenditures, so as to improve their capabilities. The Plan components are for CFSL to modernize their office building.	For enhancing the investigation capabilities of CFSL as well as GEQD.	Modernising CFSL building is expected to be completed during the year 2007-08.	Cost escalation.

(Rs. in crore)

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
10.	Inter-State Police Wireless Scheme	Directorate of Coordination, Police Wireless (DCPW) is entrusted with the responsibility for coordinating the inter-State police telecommunications by setting up a separate network through Police Net (POLNET) throughout the country up to the Thana level, for providing foolproof communication with cryptographic cover at all times, including national disasters. This organisation also shoulders the responsibility for modernizing the police telecommunications, training radio police personnel in the use of the latest equipment and the issues relating to radio frequency distribution, formulating technical specifications for communication equipment, testing/evaluating instruments for induction etc.	35.58	0.00	-	The allocations are meant for the continued modernisation of the capabilities of Inter State Police Wireless Systems.	Reliable and efficient communication network.	Allocations would be fully utilized during the year for the desired objectives.	-
11.	Special Police	The provision is for reimbursements to State Governments of expenditures incurred for maintenance of Border Check posts, as well as provisions for research work etc.	2520.00	0.00	-	To improve the effectiveness of the State Governments in the management of Border check posts.	Improved management by State agencies of Border Check posts.	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
12.	Modernisation of Police Forces	Providing assistance to the State Governments for expenditures of non-recurring nature, on purchase of vehicles, wireless equipments, weapons, computers and other sophisticated equipments etc.	1340.63	0.00	-	The allocation will help to modernize the police forces of the States through greater infrastructural support.	To increase the effectiveness, reliability as well as capabilities of the State Police Forces.	-	-
13.	Delhi Police	The allocations are for maintenance and enforcement of law and order in National Capital Region of Delhi.	1539.90	42.00	-	While the Non-Plan expenditure cater for establishment related cost of Delhi Police etc., the Plan component is for the schemes of (i) Construction of Residential Buildings. (ii) Construction of Office Buildings. (iii) Road Safety Cell. (iv) Induction of equipments of latest technology. (v) Installation of Traffic Signals /Blinkers. (vi) Up- gradation of training facilities. (vii) Developing traffic and communication network in NCR/Mega Cities and Model System of Traffic Management. (viii) Up-gradation of Expansion of Communication Infrastructure.	Improved maintenance and enforcement of law and order and traffic programme in National Capital Region of Delhi.	Action will be taken to provide the required resources for Delhi Police. Activities are conducted under Plan Schemes in a phased manner.	-
14.	Delhi Police Installation of Traffic Signals	It covers expenditure for installation of Traffic Signal System by Delhi Police	0.00	1.00	-	Installations of new traffic lights signals in NCT of Delhi, Installation of pelican signals/vehicles actuated signals/Micro processor best fix time traffic signals and installation of New Blinkers in NCT Delhi.	Safety of drivers, pedestrians and traffic management in NCT of Delhi.	Activities are conducted in a prescribed manner.	-
15.	Other Schemes	Includes expenditures on National Crime Record Bureau, and other grants and loan in kind to the State Governments for deployments of Battalions and raising of India Reserve	482.95	0.40	-	The expenditures cover mainly salaries and other establishment related costs. The Plan component is for National Crime Record Bureau for development of	To help in improving the capabilities of State Govt. agencies in tackling Security problems.	Activities are conducted in a prescribed manner.	Dependent upon action initiated by State Governments.

		Battalions, Special Central Assistance to the State Governments for security related expenditure, modernization of police force in North Eastern Region and Coastal Surveillance.				Portrait Building System. The main component of expenditures under this category is on account of reimbursement to States of the security related expenditure incurred by them. It will enable affected States to improve their physical infrastructure and weaponry capabilities.			
16.	Construction of Residential accommodation for Central Para Military Forces	The Provision has been made for construction of accommodation for Central Para Military Forces	284.04	260.00	-	6100 dwelling units for which an amount of Rs.284.04 crore has been kept for CPFs.	Construction of residential accommodation will result into increased level of housing satisfaction.	-	The risks could be failure of contracts, and lack of capacity of construction agencies mainly CPWD to undertake the works or delay on their part.
17.	Construction of buildings for Central Para Military Forces	This covers expenditure on construction of border outposts, buildings for Central Para Military Forces	540.80	39.50	-	The provision of Rs.540.80 crore under Non-Plan is for construction of border outposts/buildings infrastructure for CPFs	It will result into creation of infrastructure facilities for CPFs.		The risks could be failure of contracts, and lack of capacity of construction agencies mainly CPWD to undertake the works or delay on their part.

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
18 & 19.	Indo-Bangladesh Border Works	(i)Erection of barbed wire fencing and (ii) construction of roads on Indo-Bangladesh Border are intended to check illegal immigration and anti-national activities.	516.23	0.00	-	The balance work of construction of fencing and roads under Phase-II and construction of fencing under Phase-III will be undertaken. Floodlighting will also be undertaken.	Improving the effectiveness of Border Management	-	The risk could be in the form of natural calamities like floods which can affect the pace of work. This could also be in the nature of failure of contracting agencies to execute the work awarded.
20.	Indo-Pak Border Works	Fencing and floodlighting works on Indo-Pakistan Border would curb the infiltration and inflow of arms and ammunition from across the border.	168.35	0.00	-	The balance work of construction of fencing, floodlighting and roads in Gujarat Sector will be undertaken.	Improving the effectiveness of Border Management	-	The risk could be in the form of natural calamities like floods which can affect the pace work. This could also be in the nature of failure of contracting agencies to execute the work awarded.
21.	Hi-Tech Surveillance and creation of infrastructure for Border and Coastal Security		327.43	0.00	-		-	-	-

	(i) Indo-Pak Border	Deployment of Hi-Tech surveillance.	25.80	0.00		Effective border management to curb illegal activities on the border			
	(ii) Indo-Bangladesh Border	Deployment of Hi-Tech surveillance.	30.00	0.00		Effective border management to curb illegal activities on the border			
	(iii) Indo-China Border	Deployment of Hi-Tech surveillance equipment to act as force multiplier for effective border management. Construction of link roads of operational significance along India-China Border.	44.00	0.00		Effective border management to curb illegal activities on the border			
	(iv) Indo-Myanmar Border	Deployment of Hi-Tech surveillance equipment to act as force multiplier for effective border management.	12.90	0.00	-	Effective border management to curb illegal activities on the border			
	(v) Indo-Nepal Border	Improvement of infrastructure on Indo-Nepal border.	0.50	0.00	-	To facilitate patrolling by the border security force	-	-	-
	(vi) Indo-Bhutan Border	Improvement of infrastructure on Indo-Bhutan border.	0.50	0.00	-	To facilitate patrolling by the border security force	-	-	-
	(vii) Border Out Post	Effective border management	103.00	0.00	-	Effective border management	-	-	-
	(viii) Purchase of Aircraft	Two Medium transport aircraft (50 seaters) and one large Transport Aircraft were to be procured.	10.46	0.00		There has been no progress so far. However, the delivery of three aircrafts may be expected on completing all the procedural formalities by Ministry of Defence as regards the purchase of these aircrafts.	-	-	-
	(ix) Strengthening of Coastal Security (a): Coastal Security Scheme for enhancing coastal security by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and	Enhance the capabilities of the State Police for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal area including close coastal waters.	99.11	0.00		73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 out posts and 30 barracks have been sanctioned. The coastal police stations will be equipped with 204 boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motor cycles for mobility in close coastal waters.	The State Governments presently are not adequately equipped to patrol close coastal waters even though they have jurisdiction in the territorial waters . The scheme will	-	-

	<p>surveillance of coastal areas including close coastal waters. Assistance under Coastal Security Scheme to UTs :-</p> <p>Puducherry Daman&Diu Lakshadweep A&N Islands</p>		<p>0.20 0.30 0.61 0.05</p>	<p>0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00</p>		<p>Lump sum assistance of Rs.10.00 lakh per coastal police station will be provided for equipment, computers, furniture etc.</p>	<p>strengthen the infrastructure with the State Governments to patrol the coastal areas including close coastal waters more effectively.</p>		
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S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
	(b) Scheme for strengthening Joint Coastal Patrolling of the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat under Operation SWAN	The existing arrangement for patrolling of the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat with trawlers is not satisfactory and the scheme aims to create additional infrastructure for Coast Guard so that it can take over the responsibility of joint coastal patrolling of the Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts under Operation Swan.			-	Assistance will be given to Coast Guard to acquire 15 Inceptor Boats and set up 3 Coast Guard Stations.	Patrolling and surveillance of the Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts under Operation SWAN will be undertaken by Coast Guard with Coast Guard Vessels which will be more effective than the existing arrangement of patrolling using trawlers.	The Scheme will be implemented in six years from 2005-06	MHA is meeting the non-recurring expenditure and Ministry of Defence is meeting the recurring expenditure. Procurement of the boats and setting up of Coast Guard Stations are done by Ministry of Defence.
	(c) Scheme for reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat on hiring of trawlers for joint coastal patrolling off the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat under Operation Swan.	Since the Coast Guard does not have suitable vessels for close coastal patrolling, Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat arrange trawlers for joint coastal patrolling with Navy and Customs to secure the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat against cross border activities of criminals and anti national elements.				The deliverables are not quantifiable	Close coastal patrolling of the Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts would be undertaken by the State Governments with the help of Navy and Customs which would enhance the surveillance of these coasts against activities of criminals and anti national elements through sea routes.		The joint coastal patrolling of the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat was introduced in April 1993 keeping in view the vulnerability of these coasts to cross border activities of criminals and anti-national elements. This is an ongoing arrangement.
22.	Critical Infrastructure in Extremist affected areas	To supplement the efforts and resources of State Governments in dealing with the naxalite problem and to address some critical felt-needs in the field.	0.00	100.00	-	The benefits would be in the area of security. Security, in turn, would also provide an enabling environment for development and economic growth. These benefits cannot be quantified.			Progress will be contingent on efforts of State Governments.

23.	Crime and Criminal Network systems Technological Up-gradation of Police Operations and Networking	To automate the workflow of following activities at Police Stations relating to registration and investigation of crimes and the maintenance of crime and crime related records:- Registration, Investigation, Prosecution, Information, Output report/queries state specific functions.	0.00	210.00		To provide following equipments, training, data centres and software development & related consultancy:- (i) Computers (ii) Workspace (iii) Hardware for Finger Printing (iv) Disaster Recovery solutions (v) District training centres.	(a) Automation of Police Station Function. (b) Reduction in manual and redundant record keeping. (c) Availability of information and records to investigating Supervising and senior officers. (d) Supervision of cases & control of crimes. (e) Sharing of information among Police Station, Districts and States (f) Transparency in police functioning and better response to public.	Scheme is intended to be completed in four years	
24.	Assistance to counter insurgency and anti terrorist schools.	To strengthen the training inputs in the area of Counter-Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism in some extremist affected States.	0.00	12.00		04 CIAT Schools in each of the five extremist affected States are proposed to be set-up.	Each State is expected to train 15000 personnel in 04 years i.e. 75000 police personnel provided all schools are functional.	2008-12	
25.	Setting up of integrated check posts	To improve the existing infrastructure at the entry points of land borders	0.00	35.00			Integrated check posts (ICPs) will house all regulatory agencies like immigration, customs, border security etc. together with support facilities like parking, warehousing, banking, hotel etc. in a single complex.		Delay in coordinated decision making.
GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 53-POLICE			21000.00	715.25					

GRANT NO. 54-OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA

(Rs. in crore)

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1.	Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lankan	Repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees, grant of Indian/Sri Lankan citizenship and provision of relief to Sri Lankan refugees	35.00	0.00	-	Relief assistance to about 68,420 Sri Lankan refugees staying in 103 camps. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees is incurred by the State Government and is subsequently reimbursed by the Govt. of India.	The expenditure are for providing support to refugees.	-	-
2.	Relief and Rehabilitation of J&K Migrants	This scheme is intended for providing assistance to the Kashmiri migrants, border migrants, ex-gratia to the next of kin of the security forces personnel killed while fighting terrorism etc.	110.00	0.00	-	The entire allocation will be utilized on reimbursement to Govt. of J&K for meeting the objectives of relief and rehabilitation of affected people.	Increase in cross border terrorism.	When the violence ends in the State of J&K after total elimination of terrorism.	This scheme has to be continued till all the migrants are rehabilitated after cross border terrorism is brought to an end in Jammu and Kashmir.
3.	Repatriates from other countries (i) Payment under Displaced Persons (C&R) Act,1954	To make payments to displaced persons for their properties left former West Pakistan	2.14 0.02	0.00 0.00		Non-quantifiable			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.

(ii) Management and State of Evacuees Properties and Govt. Built Properties	To manage the evacuees property	0.02	0.00	-	Non-quantifiable			Management Evacuee Properties stand repealed w.e.f 6.9.2005. The provision is kept to meet the situation arising out of court orders in respect of property wrongfully required.
(iii) Resettlement of Displaced Persons from Pak. Occupied Kashmir & Chhamb Niabat Area	Relief & rehabilitation of displaced persons from POK & Chhamb Niabat Area	2.00	0.00	-	Relief assistance to DPs of POK and Non-Camp DPs from Chhamb Niabat Area.	-	-	Claims from the State Government are yet to be received.
(iv) Reimbursement to States/UTs for bringing Indian Prisoners		0.10	0.00					
(v) Rehabilitation of Old Migrants in West Bengal	Relief & rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan.	5.00	0.00	-	Reimbursement of claim from Govt. of West Bengal for acquisition of land for regularization of 149,175 and 607 group of Squatters Colonies.			Requisite information from the State Government regarding their claims has not yet be received.
(vi) Rehabilitation of New Migrants in Non-agricultural occupation outside Dandakaranaya	Relief & rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan settled in M.P.	0.10	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Rehabilitation – Tibetan Refugees	To provide rehabilitation assistance to Tibetan refugees	0.10	0.00	-	Housing Project for Tibetan refugees.	-	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
4.	Other Rehabilitation Programme	Relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak Refugees, victims of Bodo-Santhal clashes and other such assistance to North Eastern States of Tripura, Assam and Mizoram. Provision for financial assistance to State Governments to meet expenditure on enhanced compensation to 1984 riot victims and for implementation of Assam Accord.	51.99	0.00		The Budget provision is kept for relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict, 1971, Reang refugees, victims of Bodo-Santhal clashes and compensation to 1984 riot victims	Effective rehabilitation of displaced persons.	-	-
5.	(A) Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme	To honour Freedom Fighters	550.05	0.00	-	The allocation will be utilized for reimbursement to State/UT Governments of expenditures incurred on payment of pensions to Freedom Fighters and their kin.	To provide for support to such pensioners in accordance with Govt. policy.	-	-
	B. Free Railway Card passes to Freedom Fighters	To benefit Freedom Fighters	35.00	0.00	-	The allocation will be used for reimbursement to Railways of expenditures on account of travel by Freedom Fighters.	To provide safe & comfortable journey to such persons	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Project Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
6.	Modernisation of Prisons	The scheme for modernisation of prisons was launched in 2002-03 with the objective of improving the condition of prisons, prisoners and prison personnel. The components include construction of new jails, repair & renovation of existing jails, construction of additional barracks, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of staff quarters for prison personnel. The activities to a large extent would reduce overcrowding and ensure certain minimum standards in prisons so that the prisoners could be kept in a healthy and hygienic environment.	67.00	0.00	-	The scheme will come to an end on 31.3.2009. By the end of the scheme following objectives are likely to be achieved: (a) 168 new jails are likely to be constructed. (b) Apart from repair & renovation in various jails, 1730 new barracks are likely to be constructed. (c) 8965 staff quarters for prison personnel are likely to be constructed. The works taken up under the scheme for improvement of water and sanitation in the jails are likely to be completed.	(a) to construct new jails for prisoners (b) to repair, renovate and expand the capacity of existing jails (c) to provide accommodation to prison personnel (d) to provide facility of water and sanitation to prisoners.	After release of central share twelve to fifteen months are given to the States to complete the work.	The scheme has been extended upto 31.3.2009 without affecting the total outlay of Rs.1800 crore. This is the last year of the scheme and the balance amount is required to be released to the State Governments immediately so as to enable them to complete the work within twelve months.
7.	Subsidy for helicopter service in the North Eastern Region	Provision for payment of subsidy for operating helicopter services in the North Eastern Region.	25.00	0.00	-	Subsidy is given to Helicopter services operating in the North Eastern Region.	Improved connectivity to inaccessible areas of the North Eastern Region.	—	—
8.	Debt Relief Scheme for Borrowers in J&K	To grant debt relief to the borrowers of loans in J&K by way of writing off outstanding loans less than Rs. 50,000/- as on 30.6.96	0.02	0.00	-	The required financial support will be extended to the people of J&K	Relief to borrowers of loans in J&K.	—	—

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
9.	Other items	The budget provision includes provision for pensions in lieu of jagirs, Schemes of national integration, reimbursement of civic action programmes in North Eastern areas, National Identity Card Scheme, advertising and publicity in North Eastern areas etc.	30.69	0.25	-	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, Uttranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and Union Territory of Pondicherry, 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.	The prototype of the National Identity Card has been finalised and in the process of production.	—	The Project is heavily dependent on State Government's support for undertaking a census of households and, subsequently, for conducting the verification of citizenship of each individual. The latter is extremely cumbersome as the document base for proving citizenship is not readily available in the rural areas.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
10.	Disaster Management Programmes	Expenditure for various activities/schemes and include for :- (i) National Programmes for capacity building in Earthquake Risk management. (ii) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) – discharge of responsibilities as per the mandate given by the Disaster Management Act, 2005 & implementation of specific Plan schemes for disaster mitigation and capacity building.	87.91 2.50 46.59	25.00 0.00 0.00	- - -	(i) 3000 engineers and 5000 architects in various States will be imparted training. (ii) Functioning of NDMA to discharge the responsibilities and functions assigned under the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The Plan funds will be utilised by NDMA mainly for project preparation activities related to National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, National Earthquake Mitigation Project, National Flood Risk Mitigation Project, Landslide Mitigation Project, Disaster Management Communication Network Project and Other Disaster Management Projects.	i) Capacity building of engineers & architects for design and construction of earthquake resistant buildings and structures. (ii) Release of guidelines for management of various disasters and other aspects of disaster management for the guidance of various Ministries/ Departments of the Central and State Governments, approval of Disaster Management Plans, exercise of superintendence and control of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), and carrying out other functions as per the Disaster Management Act, 2005. Detailed project reports for the proposed plan schemes will be	(i)10000 engineers and 10000 architects to be trained by 31.03.2010 (ii)This will be a continuing process. As regards the proposed plan schemes, preparation of DPRs and submission of proposals for approval of EFC/PIB/ Cabinet will be expedited by March, 2009. The implementation period after approval of the schemes is expected to be approximately five years.	Delay in preparation of DPRs.

		(iii) National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) – discharge of responsibilities as per the mandate given by the Disaster Management Act, 2005.	17.44	0.00	-	<p>(iii) NIDM will conduct 58 training courses/ workshops and train about 1500 senior and middle level officers of the Central and State Governments. Nearly half of the programmes shall be conducted in the State capitals. In addition, NIDM will undertake research, documentation and publication on disaster management.</p> <p>NIDM will also implement the proposed revised scheme for financial support to the Administrative Training Institutes and/or other training institutes in States for operation of a Centre/Faculty of Disaster Management. Acquisition of land for construction of new campus of NIDM and preparation of building plans.</p>	<p>prepared and the process of appraisal and approvals for the schemes will be initiated.</p> <p>(iii) Human Resource Development in the field of disaster management and development of trainers in the field. Standardization of training, documentation of major disasters and dissemination of knowledge and skills. State level training institutes will utilize financial and technical support from the Central Govt. through NIDM to impart training to officers and other stakeholders at the State/District/Local Body levels keeping in view the vulnerability of the States to different kinds 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.</p>	<p>(iii) The training schedules of NIDM and State level institutes will be prepared and implemented on year to year basis. The establishment of new campus of NIDM may take two to three years.</p>	<p>(iii) The financial assistance to State level training institutes will depend on the approval of the revised scheme by the competent authority. The establishment of new campus of NIDM will depend on allotment of the required land.</p>
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		(iv) Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Programme assisted by UNDP and other international agencies.	3.00	0.00	-	(iv) The balance targets in regard to preparation of disaster management plans, training of members of the Disaster Management Committees and Teams and conducting of mock drills etc as per the project will be achieved.	(iv) Capacity building of 169 multi-hazard prone Districts in 17 States with the involvement of community.	(iv)The programme will be completed in the target States/ Districts by the end of 2008-09.	
		(v) Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project assisted by USAID.	7.28	0.00	-	(v)The focus will be on capacity building, Incident Command System, disaster communication, study on early warning and assistance to Delhi Government for retrofitting project. The DMS project will also fetch equipment worth US \$ 1.5 million for advance Search And Rescue (SAR) training of National Disaster Response Force and establishment of model Emergency Operation Centres.	(v)The project will add to capacity building in the field of disaster management.	(v) One year	
		(vi) National Disaster Management Programme	1.10	0.00	-	(vi)Assistance to training institutes for conducting training programmes for Incident Command System, contribution to international/ inter-governmental bodies, availing of professional services, organization of conferences etc.	(vi)Capacity building and information dissemination for disaster management..	(vi) One year	Subject to approval of the scheme by the competent authority.
		(vii) Building up specialized capability for rapid intervention in case of disasters.	10.00	0.00	-	(vii)Finalization of scheme for Emergency Communication Plan Phase-II and processing of approval of competent authority for the same to commence implementation of the scheme.	(vii) Establishment of fail proof communication system for disaster management.	(vii) About two years from the date of approval of the scheme.	Delay in preparation of DPRs.
		(viii) Plan Scheme relating to National Cyclone risks Mitigation Project.	0.00	15.00	-	(viii) Finalization of Detailed Project Report based on the proposals prepared by the cyclone prone States/UTs for being posed to World Bank for assistance. Tying up of financial assistance with World Bank and commencement of the project by NDMA after obtaining approval of the competent authority	(viii) The project will strengthen the infrastructure for cyclone risk mitigation in the various cyclone prone States/UTs.	Project approval by March,2009. Implementation of the project will then be undertaken as per the approved completion schedule.	Delay in preparation of DPRs.

	(ix) National Flood Disaster Management Project	0.00	2.00	-	DPR for the project will be prepared and the process of appraisal and approval of the project initiated.	Project DPR and investment approval.	Project approval by March,2009. Implementation of the project will then be undertaken as per the approved completion schedule.	Delay in preparation of DPRs.
	(x) National Earthquake Mitigation Project	0.00	2.00	-	DPR for the project will be prepared and the process of appraisal and approval of the project initiated.	Project DPR and investment approval.	Project approval by March,2009. Implementation of the project will then be undertaken as per the approved completion schedule.	Delay in preparation of DPRs.
	(xi) Landslide Risk Mitigation Project	0.00	1.50	-	DPR for the project will be prepared and the process of appraisal and approval of the project initiated.	Project DPR and investment approval.	Project approval by March,2009. Implementation of the project will then be undertaken as per the approved completion schedule.	Delay in preparation of DPRs.
	(xii) Disaster Management Communication Network.	0.00	1.50	-	DPR for the project will be prepared and the process of appraisal and approval of the project initiated.	Project DPR and investment approval.	Project approval by March,2009. Implementation of the project will then be undertaken as per the approved completion schedule.	Delay in preparation of DPRs.

		(xiii) Other Disaster Management Project	0.00	3.00	-	DPR for the project will be prepared and the process of appraisal and approval of the project initiated.	Project DPR and investment approval.	Project approval by March, 2009. Implementation of the project will then be undertaken as per the approved completion schedule.	Delay in preparation of DPRs.
GRAND TOTAL		GRANT NO.54 - OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA	1000.00	25.25					

CHAPTER –3

REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

The Ministry of Home Affairs is primarily responsible for maintenance of internal security of the country. In order to improve the effectiveness of service delivery mechanism, MHA have initiated a few reform measures and policy initiatives which are highlighted in the following paragraphs. Considering the primary responsibility of the Ministry, its activities do not lend themselves to such initiatives as Public Private Partnership (PPP), alternate delivery mechanism, etc. However, the MHA is examining the feasibility of such initiatives in certain areas. Similarly, wherever possible, greater de-centralization is also being considered

POLICE HOUSING FOR CENTRAL POLICE FORCES (CPFs):

3.2 The provision of housing facilities to CPF 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 housing satisfaction level from 14% to 25% for other ranks. To achieve this satisfaction level of 25% over one lakh dwelling units are required to be constructed. As on 1st April 2007, 111949 dwelling units (including accommodation provided by PSUs for CISF deployment) have been constructed, achieving a housing satisfaction level of 15.02%. MHA proposes to accelerate the pace of construction in next six years from Plan and Non-Plan resources.

CENSUS DATA DISSEMINATION:

3.4 Major policy initiatives to be taken by Office of the Registrar General of India during the year 2008-09 are aimed at:-

- (i) Reducing the time lag in availability of vital statistics through changes in the procedure of data collection and computerization.
- (ii) Better dissemination of Census data to the interested users in user-friendly format and media viz. CDs, internet etc. as well as in customized formats on demand.
- (iii) Reviewing the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 to make it more effective and citizen-friendly.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS PENSIONS:

3.5 The basic pension of freedom fighters and spouses of deceased freedom fighters was enhanced from Rs.4000/- per month to Rs.6,330/- per month, with effect from 2.10.2006 so that the total pension, inclusive of dearness relief, became Rs.10,001/- per month. The dearness relief has been enhanced from 58% to 68% per month of the basic pension with effect from 1.8.2007 for all categories of freedom fighters. The total pension of freedom fighters has increased to Rs.10,634/-per month with effect from 1.8.2007. Since the inception of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972, a total of 1,70,187 freedom fighters have been granted pension till 31.12.2007.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT:

3.6 A number of initiatives have been taken during 2007-08 to strengthen and institutionalize disaster management in the country. The National Disaster Management Authority, the National Executive Committee and the National Institute of Disaster Management, which were

notified by the Govt. during 2006-07 as per the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, pursued the responsibilities assigned to them under the Act. Training and equipping of eight battalions of Central Para Military Forces to constitute the National Disaster Response Force, as envisaged under the Act, continued. Training of Government Officers, awareness generation and community empowerment activities were supported in pursuance of the holistic approach adopted for disaster management, with due emphasis on prevention, mitigation and preparedness. Guidelines for management of various disasters were issued by National Disaster Management Authority. Efforts to strengthen the communication system for disaster management were continued. Upgradation and strengthening of the Civil Defence set-up and the fire services in the country for an effective role in disaster management are also being pursued.

GENDER BUDGETING:

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

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF):

3.8 Construction of Family Welfare Centres at Recruits Training Centres (RTCs) and Reserve Battalions has been undertaken especially for women to learn new techniques/skills to augment their family income by earning through activities like stitching, handicrafts, production of food items etc.

3.9 In the year 2008-09, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been made for constructing Building for a Family Welfare Centre at RTC Anantpur, Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan).

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

3.10 BPR&D, which is undertaking studies on police problems and formulating and coordinating policies and programmes for police training etc., has undertaken a number of activities for the benefit, welfare and development of women in police. Research projects on issues relating to the impact of vocational programmes on the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners in the States of Chhatisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, status appraisal of judicial pronouncements on women prisoners and their children etc., have been undertaken during 2007-08. Two women have been awarded Research grants. Two women have been selected for the award of doctoral fellowship on Criminology and Police Science. Apart from this, 6 women were sanctioned fellowship for the doctoral work on Criminology and Police Science. Four courses on crime against women have been completed. Nineteen seminars cum workshops on trafficking of personnel and role of police in the country are being organised. 19 Vertical Interaction Courses for IPS and senior officers on the issues relating to gender & SC/STs. have been organised during 2007-08.

Shasastra Seema Bal (SSB):

3.11 Shasastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been sanctioned Rs. 75 lakh for gender budgeting scheme for women specific programme for the year 2007-08. The same was distributed amongst the 10 units as per their requirements i.e. Rs. 70 lakh for day care centre/creche, health and Nutritional Care Centre and Rs. 5 lakh for gender sensitisation. 80% of funds has been expended at various places upto 31st Dec., 2007 for establishing of Grih Kalyan Kendra, children park and purchase of sewing/embroidery/knitting machines, barber table & chairs for beauty parlour, mirror, television & music system for entertainment, fitness equipment for physical fitness, wool provided for weaving, educative magazines for study to families & children, toys/educational charts for day

care centre etc. 20% will be utilized before completion of financial year 2007-08.

3.12 SSB has made provision of Rs.7.50 crore in BE 2008-09 for the following schemes benefiting women :-

- | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| (i) | Day Care Centre | = | Rs. 1.20 crore |
| (ii) | Gender Sensitization | = | Rs. 0.20 crore |
| (iii) | Health & Nutritional
Care Centre | = | Rs. 2.60 crore |
| (iv) | Women Hostel | = | Rs. 1.50 crore |
| (v) | Separate Accommodation | = | Rs. 1.50 crore |
| (vi) | Bus for transportation
of women | = | Rs. 0.50 crore |

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF):

3.13 CRPF has proposed the following schemes exclusively benefiting women during 2007-08.

- (i) Day Care Centre/Creche
- (ii) Gender Sensitization
- (iii) Health Care Centre
- (iv) Improvised Service
- (v) Nutritional Care Centre
- (vi) Women's Hostel

3.14 A creche has been opened in Group Centre Jammu and another crèche is proposed to be started at 88 Battalion (Mahila) in Delhi. Women specific magazines etc. are being provided in Group Centre, Sindri. In Group Centre, Sindri, monthly meetings are organized by lady Medical Officer to sensitize female workers. Gender sensitization courses are being organized in Group Centre, Jammu regularly during various meeting, sainik sammelans and as a part of various training courses. Western

Sector (Maharashtra) has procured multi purpose gym and allied equipment for Health Care Centre. Transportation services are provided weekly from Sindri to Dhanbad. Provision has been made for ladies room for lunch break etc. for women staff of offices in Group Centre, Sindri. Music systems, TV, periodicals, etc. have been provided in Group Centre Jammu. One embroidery machine has been purchased at Group Centre, Pinjore. Nutrition care related magazines and separate room for ladies in Group Centre, Sindri are provided. Central Sector (Lucknow) is providing nutritional food to lady employees in the family way. Medical check up organized and iron/multi-vitamin tablets distributed by Special Sector, Delhi.

3.15 CRPF comprises two exclusive Mahila Battalions, one at Delhi and another at Gandhinagar (Gujarat). The Mahila personnel of these Battalions are deployed for various law and order duties. In addition, CRPF also has 1523 of Mahila employees at various levels who are part of other General duty Battalions and rendering different kind of law and order and other police duties around the country. The strength of Mahila battalions in the CRPF and approximate annual salary cost on their employment is as follows:-

S.No.	Name of Battalion	Strength	Approx Cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	2 Mahila Bns	2564	29.62
2.	Other Bns	1523	17.58
	Total	4087	47.20

3.16 In addition, CRPF is carrying out expenditure on various women specific schemes at various locations in the country, such as day care centre/creche, gender sensitization, health care centre, improvised service, nutritional care centre, women's hostel/family accommodation etc., on which total expenditure for the year 2007-08 comes to Rs. 3 lakh. More

funds will be given, in future years on these schemes and larger funds will be spent on these women specific schemes.

3.17 For the first time a Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) of CRPF was deployed under UN Peace Keeping Mission in Liberia. One Unit comprising 105 female combatants and 20 male administration support staff were deployed in Liberia for the period from 1.1.2007 for six months initially which was further extended for 6 months upto 31.12.2007. A fresh batch of contingent (FFPU-II) has been sent during January, 2008 for a further period of six months to replace the first contingent.

3.18 It was for the first time the UN deployed such an all Women Team for peace-keeping mission anywhere in the world. After setting up camp at Congo town Monrovia, contingent immediately reported for action, and within weeks the team proved to be highly professional and useful. Soon the Unit was also given the task of providing security to the office of the President of Liberia. Liberian Police representative reported that since the arrival of the contingent, more Liberian women are coming forward to join the police force.

3.19 Initially, the deployment was for six months and it was further extended by six months. On occasion of completion of six months the special Representative of the UN Secretary General recognized the part played by the Indian Forces and police officers in peace-keeping operations and was highly appreciative of the work undertaken by the Indian FFPU.

3.20 The Unit has caught a large number of drug peddlers and has been involved in controlling many riot-like situations on the roads of Monrovia. As the trouble-torn African country limps back to normalcy after years of ethnic strife, it looks upto the brave and thoroughly professional Indian police women for inspiration.

3.21 The President of Liberia has appreciated and praised the good work done by this Female Formed Police Unit (CRPF) at Liberia, which was conveyed to DG, CRPF during his last visit to Liberia to interact with the CRPF Mahila employees and Liberian authorities during their stay at Liberia. Besides, Mahila employees of CRPF posted to Liberia have been earning good name themselves both for policing duties as well as on their efforts to provide relief to the people of Liberia in their area of operation. Their deployment and the work being done by them at Liberia has been extensively covered both by the local as well as the world media. An exclusive programme was also done by BBC for this Unit. Full featured articles on the FFPU Liberia have also been published in magazines.

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM:

3.22 Regular consolidated expenditure reports are being generated through E-lekha- the web-based e-governance initiative of CGA (Controller General of Accounts). The coverage of the reports is being widened by ensuring uploading of expenditure data by all major spending units. In Assam Rifles, the new payment system has been introduced in phases. In CISF (Central Industrial Security Force), E-samartha – a web-based GPF (General Provident Fund) solution has been initiated.

CHAPTER -4

REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE

BORDER FENCING AND FLOOD LIGHTING PROJECTS:

In order to curb infiltration, insurgent activities and ensure effective policing, the Government have undertaken construction of fencing, flood lighting and roads in vulnerable stretches on Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh Borders.

Indo-Pak Border:

4.2 On the Indo – Pak Border (IPB), construction of fencing and flood lighting of vulnerable stretches have been undertaken in the Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jammu sectors. 1912.31 km. of border has been fenced and 1855.52 km. of the border has been flood lit upto 31st December, 2007. The border fencing and flood lighting has proved to be effective in checking anti-national activities in these sectors. The State-wise details of progress of fencing and floodlighting on Indo – Pak Border as on 31.12.2007, are as under:-

FENCING

Name of the State	Total length of border (in km.)	Total length of border to be fenced (in km.)	Length of the border fenced so far (In Km)	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced (In km.)	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in crore) as on 31.12.2007	Year of completion/ Target
Punjab	553.00	461.00	462.45*	-	90.49	Work completed in 1993.
Rajasthan	1037.00	1056.63	1048.27*	-	193.40	Work completed in 1999.
Jammu International Border	210.00	186.00	185.00*	1.00	49.09	Work in 1 km. will be taken-up after completion of culverts through Flood Control Deptt. of J&K.
Gujarat	508.00	310.00	217.00	93.00	458.43	CCS approval being sought for extension of time and revised cost.
Total	2308.00	2013.63	1912.72	94.00	791.41	

*Length varies due to topography factors / alignment of fencing.

FLOOD LIGHTING

Name of the State	Total length of border (in Km.)	Total length of border to be floodlit (in Km.)	Length of the border floodlit so far (In Km)	Remaining length of the border proposed to be floodlit (In Km.)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crore) as on 31.12.2007	Year of completion/Target
Punjab	553.00	460.72	460.72	-	59.00	Work completed in 1993.
Rajasthan	1037.00	1022.80	1022.80	-	208.24	Work completed in 1999.
Jammu International Border	210.00	186.00	175.50	10.50	60.90	9.96 km. length falls under realignment. Work is already in progress in 0.54 km.
Gujarat	508.00	310.00	202.00	108.00	158.03	CCS approval being sought for extension of time and revised cost.
Total	2308.00	1979.52	1861.02	118.50	486.17	

4.3 340 km. of border roads have been sanctioned for Gujarat Sector at an expenditure of Rs.380 crore (including fencing and floodlighting). The construction of 219 km. of border roads has been allocated to Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and 121 km. to National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) who have completed 195 km and 46 km. of border roads respectively at an expenditure of Rs.616.46 crore (including fencing and floodlighting). Additional link road from Lakhpat to Border Post 1175 (25 km.) costing Rs.43.00 crore has also been taken up by NBCC.

4.4 During the current financial year, 2007-08, an amount of Rs.25.63 crore approximately has been incurred on fencing and floodlighting along Indo-Pak Border till 31st December,2007.

Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB):

4.5 In order to prevent illegal immigration and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India had sanctioned the construction of border roads and fencing in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border to be fenced is 3286.87 km. out of which 2535.80 km. of fencing has so far been completed. The work of construction of fencing in approximately 751 km. is under implementation. Out of this, work of construction of fencing in 296 km. in Mizoram sector, where the work started only in 2005, would be completed during the year 2007-08. Fencing has not been undertaken in remaining length on account of non-feasibility, reverine/low lying areas, population within 150 yards of the border, pending land acquisition cases, etc. An additional length of 120 km. in Tripura, which was not originally sanctioned to be part of Phase-II, will also be taken up during the year 2007-08.

4.6 In addition, 3250.60 km. of border roads have also been constructed out of sanctioned length of 3663 km. The phase-wise progress of fencing and roads as on 31st December,2007 is as under:-

FENCING

(Length in Km)

Name of State	Border Length	Fencing in Phase-I (completed)	Fencing in Phase-II (sanctioned)	Fencing in Phase-II (completed)	Total completed in Phase-I & II
West Bengal	2216.7	507	1021	674.05	1181.05
Assam	263	149.29	71.5	51.42	200.71
Meghalaya	443	198.06	201	180.19	378.25
Tripura	856	-	736	668.04	668.04
Mizoram	318	-	400	107.75	107.75
TOTAL	4096.7	854.35	2429.5	1681.45	2535.80

BORDER ROADS

(Length in Km)

Name of State	Roads in Phase-I (completed)	Roads in Phase-II (sanctioned)	Roads in Phase-II (completed)	Total completed
West Bengal	1616.57	-	-	1616.57
Assam	176.50	77.50	61.70	238.20
Meghalaya	211.29	204	200.85	412.14
Tripura	480.51	269	210.14	690.65
Mizoram	153.06	246.50	139.98	293.04
TOTAL	2637.93	797.00	612.67	3250.60

Financial Progress:

4.7 An expenditure of Rs.2904.72 crore has been incurred for construction of fencing, roads, bridges and floodlighting of Indo-Bangladesh border.

Floodlighting:

4.8 277 km. of floodlighting has been completed in West Bengal as a pilot project. Government has decided to undertake floodlighting in 2840 km. along the entire length of Indo-Bangladesh border, in the stretches where the fencing has been erected, at an estimated cost of Rs.1327.00 crore. The flood lighting works are expected to commence during the year 2007-08 and would be completed by the year 2011-12.

Replacement of fencing constructed under phase-I:

4.9 The Government of India has decided to replace the entire 861 km. of fence constructed under phase -I in West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya at an expenditure of Rs.884.00 crore, as most of this fence has been damaged due to adverse climatic conditions, repeated submergence etc. The replacement work has already commenced in the States of Assam and West Bengal. 193.70 km. of fencing has been replaced so far.

SCHEME FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE):

North Eastern States:

4.10 Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing the scheme of Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure to the States which are affected by insurgency in the North East. The objective of the scheme is to assist the eligible State Governments to undertake effective counter insurgency operations and to maintain internal security. The scheme is being implemented in the States of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura since 1995-96 and has been further extended to the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya w.e.f. 1.4.1999. The expenditure incurred on (a) payment of ex-gratia to the next of kin of the State police personnel and civilians killed in militant violence, (b) providing logistic support to the Central Para Military Forces, (c) maintenance of designated camps of militant groups with whom Central Govt./State Government have entered into Suspension of Operation agreement, (d) surrender and rehabilitation of militants as per approved scheme, (e) special training for State Police Personnel for counter insurgency operations, (f) raising of India Reserve Bns, etc. is reimbursable under this scheme. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.153.44 crore were released to the eligible North Eastern States under this scheme. During 2007-08 (as on 31.12.2007), an amount of Rs.65.20 crore has been reimbursed under this scheme against a budget provision of Rs.150.00 crore.

4.11 The claims for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure of eligible North Eastern States are considered by a Screening Committee in Ministry of Home Affairs. The claims are also scrutinized by random verification of claims of eligible State Governments in this regard. As part of the monitoring mechanism, the expenditure for which reimbursement is sought under this scheme is also audited by the Comptroller & Auditor General.

Civic Action Programme in North Eastern States:

4.12 Since some of the North Eastern States are affected by insurgency, there is a constant need to deploy Army and other Central Paramilitary Forces in the region to combat insurgency. In order to take the local populace in confidence and boost the image of armed forces among the common people, Army and Central Paramilitary Forces conduct Civic Action Programme. Under this programme, various welfare/developmental activities are undertaken like holding of medical camps, sanitation drives, sports meets, distribution of study material to children, minor repairs of school buildings, roads, bridges, etc. and running adult education centres, etc. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.7.00 crore was released to Central Police Forces and Army for conducting the Civic Action Programme in North Eastern States. Under the Civic Action Programme, the Central Police Forces during 2006-07 had undertaken projects for repair of schools/hospital buildings, construction of community halls, water storage tanks, library-cum-reading room, market stalls, etc. Other initiatives undertaken by Central Police Forces under the Civic Action Programme in the year 2006-07 include running of medical camps, provision of medicines, medical equipments, sanitation in the hospitals, provision of computer with accessories, distribution of sports material, sewing machine, CTVs, DVDs and generator sets to villages. During 2007-08 (as on 31/12/2007), an amount of Rs.450.00 lakhs has been released for undertaking Civic Action Programme in North Eastern States out of budget provision of Rs.700.00 lakh.

4.13 The Parliamentary Standing Committee attached to Ministry of Home Affairs during discussions on demands of grants had recommended that the budget allocation for Civic Action Programme need to be enhanced. Accordingly, it is proposed to double the outlay for this programme in 2008-09.

Rehabilitation – other Rehabilitation Scheme 04 – Assam under Grant No.51 Major Head 3601 – MHA:

4.14 A series of incidents of ethnic violence took place in the 1990s in Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon and Dhubri district of Assam. Certain communities particularly Adivasis were attacked and killed. This rendered nearly 2.75 lakhs of people homeless. A decision was taken to provide Rs.10,000/- per family as rehabilitation grant for construction of their houses/dwellings. An amount of Rs.45.29 crore was released to the Government of Assam between 2000-01 to 2005-06, out of which the Government of Assam has already utilized Rs.44.08 crore.

4.15 The State Government of Assam has been requested to give further details about the number of families who have actually been rehabilitated and have left the relief camps. The State Government has been requested to prepare an action plan for rehabilitation of the affected families who are still staying in relief camps. Further release of funds in 2008-09 would be considered after receipt of detailed information and action plan from Govt. of Assam. It is proposed to make a token provision of Rs.1.00 crore in 2008-09 for rehabilitation of people affected by ethnic violence in Assam.

Reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Foreigners Tribunals in Assam:

4.16 Thirty two 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 a foreigner or not. A total of 50,806 cases were referred to the FTs by the State Government between the period 1986 to June 2007. The tribunals have disposed of 28619 cases and declared 29,603 persons as foreigners. After scrapping of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunal) Act, 1983 (IMDT Act, 1983) by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, cases pending in the tribunals constituted under the IMDT Act are also referred to the FTs for adjudication. During 2007-08, an amount of

Rs. 2.52 crore has been released to Govt. of Assam for meeting expenditure on Foreigners Tribunals. The request of Government of Assam for additional funds for meeting expenditure on Foreigners Tribunals is also under consideration.

North Eastern Area – Development of Administrative infrastructure for Bodoland Territorial Council Secretariat under Grant No.51
Major Head 3601:

4.17 A Memorandum of Settlement (MOS) was signed between the Central Government, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) on 10.2.2003. Clause 10.3 of the MoS stipulates that Government of India will provide necessary one time financial assistance required for development of administrative infrastructure in the newly created District headquarter, sub-divisional headquarters and Block headquarters, besides the Bodoland Territorial Council Secretariat complex at Kokrajhar. For this purpose, Ministry of Home Affairs has agreed, in principle, to provide Rs. 50 crore to the Bodoland Territorial Council. Rs. 47.92 crore has already been released to the State Government/Council for construction of Bodoland Territorial Council. Secretariat Complex, two District Centres each at Baksa and Chirang District, four Sub-divisional centers one at Kokrajhar, two at Baksa and one in Udalguri and construction of Police infrastructure and Deputy Commissioner office in the newly created districts of Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD).

4.18 The Government of Assam is yet to submit utilisation certificate for Rs. 4.50 crore released in the year 2005-06 and Rs. 6.22 crore released in the year 2006-07. On receipt of utilisation certificates from Government of Assam, release of further financial assistance to State Government would be considered.

Tripura – Relief to migrants:

4.19 The Memorandum of Settlement signed with National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) envisages a special package of Rs.55.00 crore for capacity building and tribal development in Tripura. The package includes grants in aid for construction

of composite market and market stalls, capacity building, family oriented programmes in food processing handlooms & handicrafts, pisciculture animal husbandry, rubber plantation and horticulture sectors, promotion of education, promotion of tribal language and promotion of sports in tribal areas. Grants in aid of Rs.5.50 crore was released to Government of Tripura in 2006-07 under the special package of Rs.55.00 crore. In the year 2007-08, a further grant of Rs.5.50 crore has been released to Government of Tripura under this special package.

4.20 At present about 30,000 Reang migrants of Mizoram are sheltered in six relief camps of Kanchanpur district of Tripura, who had migrated to Tripura from Mizoram after October,1997 because of attacks by Mizo villagers. Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending grants in aid to Government of Tripura for maintenance of Reang migrants sheltered in six relief camps of Tripura. The Reang migrants sheltered in relief camps of Tripura have been demanding better facilities as well as enhanced ration and cash dole to them. During the year 2006-07, a grant in aid of Rs.10.00 crore was released to Government of Tripura for maintenance of Reang migrants. Keeping in view the demand of the Reang migrants sheltered in relief camps of Tripura, a decision has been taken to increase the quantum of rice and cash dole being paid to Reang migrants sheltered in relief camps of Tripura. For this purpose, additional grants in aid to State Government would be extended. Government of Tripura has not submitted utilization certificate of grants in aid released to them in the year 2006-07. Grants in aid to Government of Tripura in 2007-08 would be released on receipt of utilization certificate regarding grants- in- aid released to them in the earlier years.

Mizoram – Rehabilitation of Reang migrants:

4.21 Due to attacks on minority Reang tribals by Mizo villagers, a number of Reang families from Western Mizoram migrated to Northern Tripura from October, 1997 onwards. Ever since the migration of Reang to Tripura, Ministry of Home Affairs had been persuading Government of Mizoram to repatriate Reang migrants to

Mizoram. As a result of these efforts, Government of Mizoram signed an agreement in April,2005 with Bru National Liberation Front (BNLF) for laying down of arms, surrender of their cadres and a Special Development Scheme for development of western belt of Mizoram where the Reang, who are also called Brus, would be resettled on repatriation.

4.22 On the request of Government of Mizoram, Ministry of Home Affairs conveyed to State Government their no objection to release Rs.28.64 crore for repatriation of Reang migrants from Tripura to Mizoram and their rehabilitation in Mizoram. Between 2004-05 and 2005-06, a grant assistance of Rs.4.94 crore was released to Government of Mizoram for this purpose.

4.23 In July 2005, 195 BNLF cadres along with their family members surrendered to Government of Mizoram. In addition, 53 cadres of Bru Liberation Front of Mizoram (BLFM) surrendered to Government of Mizoram in March 2006. Upto March 2006, 1411 Reang migrants including the family members of BNLF/BLFM were repatriated to Mizoram. All of them have since been rehabilitated. In October 2006, another batch of 804 BLFM cadres surrendered to Government of Mizoram. Government of Mizoram is taking steps for their rehabilitation.

4.24 For repatriation and rehabilitation of surrendered BLFM cadres a grant assistance of Rs.3.22 crore and Rs.16.08 lakh were sanctioned in 2006-07 and 2007-2008 (upto 31/12/2007) respectively. Government of Mizoram has been discussing issues relating to rehabilitation of Bru Liberation Front of Mizoram returnees with leaders of Bru Liberation Front of Mizoram returnees. Ministry of Home Affairs have been persuading State Government to expedite the repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram.

4.25 Since repatriation of Reang migrants from Tripura to Mizoram is likely to take some more time, the requirement of grants in aid to Mizoram for this purpose in 2007-08 would be around Rs.5.00 crore. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.5.00 crore has

been kept for RE 2007-08. Release of grants in aid to Government of Mizoram for repatriation of Reang migrants from Tripura to Mizoram and their rehabilitation in Mizoram would depend on progress of repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram over and above the repatriation of Bru migrants that has already taken place. Ministry of Home Affairs has taken in principle decision to extend additional grants in aid to Government of Mizoram over and above Rs.28.64 crore agreed earlier for repatriation and rehabilitation of Bru migrants.

Helicopter Service in the North Eastern Region:

4.26 Keeping in view the poor connectivity of States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura with rest of India and also for providing better connectivity to remote areas of these States, helicopter services were introduced in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya and Tripura from December 1995, October 1998, January 1999 and September 2002. Overall ceiling of flying hours calculated on monthly basis have been fixed at 100 hrs for Dauphin helicopter and 80 hrs for MI 172 helicopter operating in Arunachal Pradesh and the monthly ceiling of flying hours for helicopter services operating in Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura have been fixed at 60 hours, 50 hours and 40 hours respectively. Recently, Government of Nagaland have also introduced a helicopter service in the State for providing connectivity to various district headquarters of the State. It has also been decided to provide subsidy to Government of Arunachal Pradesh for operating an exclusive helicopter service between Guwahati and Tawang. The five North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura are operating the helicopter services in their respective States with subsidy from Ministry of Home Affairs. The subsidy portion is limited to 75% cost of operation of helicopter service minus recovery from passengers. The balance cost of operation of the helicopter service is met by concerned State Governments. In addition, one helicopter has been deployed at Guwahati for use of Union Ministers/Central Government officers and State Government's Ministers. The expenditure on operation of this helicopter services at Guwahati is being met by Ministry of Home Affairs.

4.27 In 2007-08, a provision of Rs.25.00 crore has been made for meeting MHA's commitments for helicopter services operating in North Eastern Region. In the year 2007-08 (upto 31/12/2007) subsidy of Rs.5,02,21,971/- has been released to the four North Eastern States for operating the helicopter service in the respective States. Subsidy for operating the helicopter services in the five North Eastern States are released to concerned State Governments by Ministry of Home Affairs after scrutinizing the bills of helicopter operators submitted by the concerned State Governments. Release of funds to concerned State Governments towards the subsidy portion is audited by the Comptroller & Auditor General as part of monitoring mechanism.

Financial Assistance for Combating Naxalism under SRE to naxal affected States:

4.28 Under this scheme, reimbursement is provided by Ministry of Home Affairs to State Governments for security-related expenditure in naxalite-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/checkposts/outposts and (xii) publicity material.

4.29 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.

4.30 There is, hence, need to ensure optimal and qualitative utilization of this assistance. This year, as a step for qualitative improvement in implementation, States' work plans for 2007-08 were got prepared and considered for in-principle approval on the various specific activities planned for the year.

4.31 Benefits are in the arena of security. Security, in turn, also provides an enabling environment for development.

Jammu & Kashmir – SRE Scheme for J&K:

4.32 The State of Jammu & Kashmir has been facing terrorism/militancy since 1989 and the State had to incur very heavy expenditure to address this situation. The expenditure incurred on maintenance of CPFs, movement of their constabulary, security works for the forces, relief to Kashmiri migrants etc. has been reimbursed to the State of Jammu & Kashmir under this scheme. In 2006-07, an amount of Rs.167.52 crore was reimbursed on account of SRE (Police) and Rs.70.70 crore was reimbursed on account of relief and rehabilitation of migrants etc. The B.E. for 2007-08 is Rs.168.00 crore under SRE (Police) and Rs.120.00 crore for Relief & Rehabilitation. The R.E. for 2007-08 is Rs.168.00 crore for SRE (Police) and Rs.100.00 crore for Relief & Rehabilitation.

STRENGTHENING OF COASTAL SECURITY:

Coastal Security Scheme for enhancing coastal security by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas including close coastal waters:

4.33 The Coastal Security Scheme was approved for implementation in a period of five years from 2005-06 in all the nine coastal States and four Union Territories. Under the scheme, assistance has been given to the coastal States and

UTs to set up 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 out posts and 30 barracks. The coastal police stations will be equipped with 204 boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motor cycles for mobility on the coast and in close coastal waters. A lump sum assistance of Rs.10.00 lakh per police station will be given for equipment, computer systems, furniture etc. States and UTs will also be given assistance to meet recurring expenditure on fuel, maintenance and repairs of the boats for a period of 5 years. Manpower is provided by the States.

4.34 An amount of Rs.13.04 crore and Rs.8.56 crore was released to the coastal States during 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively for implementing the Coastal Security Scheme. During 2006-07, Union Territories were provided an assistance to tune of Rs.2.59 crore for construction of buildings for the police stations, purchase of vehicles etc. An amount of Rs.49.92 lakh was given to Coast Guard during 2006-07 for training the marine personnel.

4.35 During 2007-08, an assistance of Rs.2.92 crore was released to Governments of coastal states under this scheme. For the Union Territories, an assistance of Rs.70.80 lakh was released in 2007-08 for construction of buildings for police stations and purchase vehicles. An amount of Rs.36.84 lakh was given to Coast Guard for training the marine personnel.

4.36 47 out of 73 coastal police stations have been made operational in Gujarat (10), Andhra Pradesh (6), West Bengal (4), Goa (3), Kerala (1), Maharashtra (12), Karanataka (5) Puducherry (1), Lakshadweep (4) and Daman and Diu (1). Boats are being procured centrally for which M/s Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa and M/s Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata have been given the supply order. Delivery of the boats is scheduled to commence in the 13th month after signing of the agreement with the suppliers. Coast Guard is imparting training to State Police personnel in maritime activities. The training is being imparted in the District Headquarters of the Coast Guard.

Scheme for strengthening Joint Coastal Patrolling off the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat under Operation SWAN:

4.37 Keeping in view the vulnerability of the Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts to illegal cross border activities, Joint Coastal Patrolling has been introduced off the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Under this arrangement patrolling of the close coastal waters is being undertaken by a joint contingent of Navy, State Police and Customs. For making joint coastal patrolling more effective, a scheme has been formulated for creating additional infrastructure of Coast Guard to enable Coast Guard to undertake joint coastal patrolling of the close coastal waters in the Coast Guard vessels. For this purpose, assistance will be given to Coast Guard to procure fifteen interceptor boats suitable for patrolling of the close coastal waters and for setting up three Coast Guard Stations (two in Maharashtra and one in Gujarat). The scheme is being implemented jointly by Ministry of Home Affairs by meeting the non-recurring expenditure and Ministry of Defence by meeting the recurring expenditure.

4.38 The scheme was approved for implementation in 6 years from 2005-06. However, there has been delay in implementation of the scheme due to the decision of the Ministry of Defence to cancel the nomination of M/s Goa Shipyard Ltd. for supply of the interceptor boats to the Coast Guard due to high cost quoted by the shipyard and issue request for proposal through competitive bidding. Besides, land for the Coast Guard Stations has not been transferred to Coast Guard by the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Construction of link roads of operational significance along India-China Border:

4.39 To redress the situation arising out of poor road connectivity which has hampered the operational capability of the Border Guarding Forces deployed along the India-China border, the Government has decided to undertake phase-wise construction of 27 road links totaling 608 km in the border areas along the India-China

border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs.912.00 crore.

4.40 The work of construction of 27 ITBP roads has been assigned to Border Roads Organisation (15 roads), Central Public Works Department (8 roads), National Project Construction Corporation (2 roads) and Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (2 roads). These agencies were directed to prepared Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) in respect of roads assigned to them.

4.41 DPRs/Cost estimates of 20 roads have been submitted by the executing agencies, DPRs/Cost estimates of 3 roads have already been approved by the Technical Committee & High Level Empowered Committee. Construction of 2 roads in Arunachal Pradesh has commenced. DPRs of remaining 7 roads are under preparation. Action has been initiated by ITBP for seeking forest and environmental clearances of these road links as major parts of these roads are passing through forest areas/wildlife sanctuaries. Construction of roads will commence as soon as the forest/environmental clearances are obtained.

SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE

FORCES (MPF):

4.42 The law and order situation and crime scenario has made it necessary to modernize the State Police Forces quickly. The State Police, being directly concerned with the law and order, need to improve their functioning and be equipped with the latest technology so that they are able to successfully meet emerging challenges. The scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces is significant initiative of the Ministry of Home Affairs towards capacity building of the State Police Forces (SPF), especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc. The main objective of the scheme is to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and Central Police Forces to control internal security

and law and order situation by way of equipping the State Police Forces adequately. The scheme also aims at a balanced development of the State Police Forces.

4.43 Some of the major items provided under the scheme include construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, ensuring mobility, security, provision of modern weaponry, security, surveillance, communication, forensic equipments, upgradation of training infrastructure, police housing, computerisation, etc. These items only indicate the broad areas for which assistance is admissible under the scheme. The Annual Action Plans, covering these broad areas, are prepared by the State Governments, and submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs for consideration and approval. Based on the approved Annual Action Plans, Central funds are released to the States, as per the terms of the scheme. The scheme has made perceptible impact in all the States and has provided the much needed assistance and impetus to police modernization.

Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA):

4.44 The Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) project was conceptualized by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the year 2004 with the objective of creating a uniform framework and mechanism for maintaining the Crime and Criminal Information System and computerization of crime investigation module. The project was launched on a 'pilot basis' in 6 police stations in Delhi in the year 2005. Subsequently, all police stations in Delhi have been covered under the scheme.

4.45 CIPA is now under implementation in all States in a phased manner. The objective of the project, in its present form, is to automate the workflow of activities at the Police Stations relating to registration and investigation of crimes and maintenance of crime and crime related records. Presently, funds for the CIPA project are being provided under the MPF Scheme.

4.46 The Ministry has proposed to widen the scope of the CIPA project horizontally and vertically so as to cover higher levels in the police hierarchy including circle, sub division, district, range, zone and State headquarters and national levels and also in terms of applications. With a view to give major thrust on technology upgradation in the functioning of police at all levels, the Ministry has formulated a composite proposal on the CIPA project called “Technological Upgradation of Police Operations and Networking” to be funded as a Plan scheme. Action is underway to seek ‘in principle’ approval of the Planning Commission and the Government for the new plan scheme.

SCHEME FOR POLICE HOUSING:

Housing for Central Police Forces (CPF) personnel:

4.47 Initially, housing for CPFs 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 CPFs was included as a Plan scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan (FYP) from the year 1993-94. The actual Plan expenditure incurred in the 8th FYP was Rs.119.65 crore against an outlay of Rs.130 crore. In the 9th FYP, the original outlay was Rs.215.65 crore, which was subsequently revised to Rs.340 crore. The actual expenditure incurred against the revised outlay of Rs.340 crore was Rs.316.28 crore. In addition, an expenditure of Rs.303.40 crore was also incurred towards police housing under Non-Plan head during this period.

4.48 A sum of Rs.2000 crore was projected by MHA for “Police Housing” under “Plan” during 10th Five Year Plan. Planning Commission had earmarked a sum of Rs.1037.50 crore for 10th Five Year Plan. The actual allocation for “Police Housing” during 10th Five Year Plan was however, Rs.689.29 crore. A sum of Rs.683.02 crore was spent during the 10th Five Year Plan. Construction of residential accommodation for CPFs is also being met out of ‘Non-Plan’ allocations. During 2007-08 an amount of

Rs.150.00 crore have been allocated under Plan and Rs.275.10 crore under Non-Plan for 'Police Housing' at BE stage.

4.49 In order to remove the serious deficiencies in police housing and office infrastructure, a seven years perspective plan was formulated and mooted through a Cabinet proposal seeking special grants to meet the housing satisfaction of 25%. The draft Cabinet note was considered by Ministry of Finance, which while endorsing the need in principle had observed that a construction programme of this magnitude must necessarily form a part of 11th Five Year Plan. In the context of the 11th Five Year Plan, Planning Commission decided to set up a Working Group on Housing for Police Personnel and Judicial Officers under the chairmanship of Home Secretary. As per the recommendations of the Working Group, a total requirement of Rs.6584.10 crore for Police Housing for 11th Plan period was projected. Planning Commission while conveying the tentative allocation for 11th Plan period have indicated an outlay of Rs.2500 crore for Police Housing.

Delhi Police:

4.50 The residential housing satisfaction level in Delhi Police which was around 22.18% at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan but due to increase of sanctioned strength from 64645 to 69645, the housing satisfaction level has been decreased and at present is 21.30%. Delhi Police has proposed to raise the housing satisfaction level to 40% during the 11th Five Year Plan with funds from both Plan and Non-Plan. During the 10th Plan, Planning Commission allocated Rs.270 crore for the housing schemes of Delhi Police out of which Rs.248.32 crore was utilized.

4.51 A sum of Rs.35.00 crore has been earmarked for the Annual Plan 2007-08. The Delhi Police has purchased ready built flats through Government agencies like Delhi Development Authority and Ghaziabad Development Authority. In the current financial year 2007-08, Delhi Police proposed purchase of 530 ready built flats from DDA. In addition, 38 new flats have been constructed in Police Colonies

Vasant Kunj and Kanjhawala and possession of these quarters are yet to be handed over by CPWD and 102 quarters will be constructed by the end of current financial year 2007-08 in Police Colonies i.e. Jaffarpur Kalan, Rajinder Nagar, Kamla Market. After taking over possession of these quarters, the housing satisfaction level would be 21.50%.

SCHEME FOR SPECIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN LEFT

WING EXTREMISM AFFECTED STATES:

4.52 This is a new plan scheme, with cent per cent funding by the Central Government and implementation by the concerned State Government. Rs.500 crore will be allocated for this scheme over the XI Plan Period, with Rs.125 crore per year, beginning 2008-2009. The year-wise allocation may be revised, subject to requirements / progress of the scheme, within the overall allocation for the XI Plan.

4.52.1 The scheme has the following objectives:

- (a) to provide critical mobility to the police by upgrading existing roads / tracks in inaccessible areas,
- (b) to provide secure camping grounds and helipads at strategic locations in remote and interior areas,
- (c) to provide secure police stations / outposts by strengthening those at risk of attack due to their dilapidated condition,
- (d) to upgrade and strengthen approach roads to police stations / outposts where there is risk of attack by improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and landmines and
- (e) to provide for critical needs, specific to the areas / districts where holistic anti-naxalite measures are being taken in a focused manner.

4.53 The benefits would be in the arena of security. Security, in turn, would also provide an enabling environment for development and economic growth.

MODERNISATION OF PRISON ADMINISTRATION:

4.54 The Central Government in 2002-03 launched a non-plan scheme for construction of additional jails to reduce overcrowding, repair and renovation of existing jails, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of living accommodation for prisons staff. The scheme known as the Modernization of Prisons is being implemented in 27 States over a period of five years (2002-07) with an outlay of Rs. 1800 crore. The cost is being shared between Central Government and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25 respectively.

4.55 Though this scheme was started in 2002-03, the Central share was, however, released to the States only in March 2003. The State Governments were granted 18 months from the date of release time to utilize the amounts released to them. Further, there were several teething problems in the States at the beginning of the scheme and many States could not utilize the amount promptly. Due to this, the scheme was further delayed. Thus the scheme virtually picked up in the third year.

4.56 Due to the aforesaid problem, this scheme has since been extended by a period of two years w.e.f. 1.4.2007 without affecting the total outlay of Rs 1800 crore. This scheme has four components viz:

- (a) Construction of additional jails to reduce overcrowding
- (b) Repair and renovation of existing jails
- (c) Improvement in sanitation and water supply
- (d) Living accommodation for prison staff

4.57 The physical progress of the scheme from 2002-03 to 2007-08 (as on 31.12.2007) is as under:-

Construction of New Jails:

4.58 The Central Empowered Committee has so far approved the construction of 168 jails of different categories in various States. Out of this, 56 jails have been constructed as on 31.3.2007, additional 60 jails are likely to be constructed by 31.3.2008 and 52 jails will be constructed during the remaining period of the scheme i.e. upto 31.3.2009.

Repairs & Renovations and extension of existing jails:

4.59 Under this head State Governments are taking up work for repairs and renovations of the existing jails, which are in dilapidated condition. The Central Empowered Committee has approved construction of 1730 additional barracks in the existing jails to augment the capacity in jails. Out of this, 1092 barracks have been constructed as on 31.3.2007, 443 additional barracks are likely to be constructed by 31.3.2008 and 195 barracks will be constructed during the remaining period of the scheme i.e. 31.3.2009.

Construction of Staff Quarters:

4.60 The Central Empowered Committee has so far approved construction of 8965 staff quarters of different categories for prison staff. Out of this, 5156 staff quarters have been constructed as on 31.3.2007, 2976 staff quarters are likely to be constructed by 31.3.2008. Rest of the 833 staff quarters will be constructed during the remaining period of the scheme i.e. upto 31.3.2009.

Water & Sanitation:

4.61 The State Governments are taking up the various works relating to improvement of water and sanitation in jails according to their requirements.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB):

4.62 The quantity of drug seized by Narcotics Control Bureau during the year 2005, 2006 and 2007 (upto 31.12.2007) are as under:-

(In Kg.)

Name of drug	2005	2006	(upto 31.12.2007)
Opium	0	788	170
Morphine	0	0	0
Heroin	260	245	178
Ganja	5572	14919	3676
Hashish	430	956	1439
Cocaine	1	200	1
Methaqualone	330	20	1
Ephedrine	7	1151	290
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs)	51	0	0

4.63 The number of persons arrested/seizures made during 2007 are as under:-

Indians	Foreigners	Seizures
94	25	112

4.64 Apart from above, NCB undertakes non-enforcement functions also which includes organizing training programmes/inter Ministerial meetings/Co-operation with international agencies etc.

DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:

Schemes Implemented by Central Hindi Training Institute (CHTI):

4.65 The CHTI is imparting training to Central Government employees relating to Hindi Language, Hindi Typing, Hindi Stenography and other Short-term Training Programmes besides conducting Hindi workshops. The number of Central Government employees trained during the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 (upto December,2007) alongwith the targets is given in the table below:-

(No. of employees trained)

Hindi teaching / training activities	Year 2006-2007		Year 2007-2008		Year 2008-09
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements (up to December, 2007)	Target
1. Hindi Language Training (Prabodh, Praveen, Pragya)					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	29,460	24,335	28,340	24,951	29,960
(B) Intensive Training	4,860	2,637	5,130	1,973	5,130
(C) Language correspondence course	4,000	3,470	4,000	3,268	4,000
Total	38,320	30,442	37,470	30,192	39,090
2. Hindi Typing Training					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	3,300	2,119	3,280	2,079	2,980
(B) Intensive Training in typing	840	365	750	183	750
(C) Typing correspondence course	1,000	1,010	1,000	963	1,000
Total	5,140	3,494	5,030	3,225	4,730
3. Hindi Stenography Training					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	1,650	581	1,640	459	1,490
(B) Intensive Training in Stenography	220	66	190	58	210
Total	1,870	647	1,830	517	1,700
4. Hindi workshops					
(i) Workshops	15	34	12	17	13
(ii) Trainees	450	543	360	396	390
5. Other short term training programmes					
(i) Programmes	05 Based on nominations	05 110 trainees	08 Based on nominati ons	07 148	07 Based on nominations
(ii) Trainees					

4.66 Ministries/Departments/Offices are not nominating the desired number of trainees for **Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya courses**. Moreover, the seating capacity in most of the training centres, which are made available by other offices, is around 20 trainees. For these reasons the achievements have been less than the targets fixed. The shortfalls in achievements against targets for **Hindi typing and Hindi stenography** training have been due to space constraints in most of the typing/stenography centres, which could accommodate only 10 to 15 computers. Besides this, the trainees are private secretary/personal assistant to senior officers who reluctantly relieve them for training.

Schemes of Central Translation Bureau (CTB):

Translation work:

4.67 In the Central Translation Bureau, a subordinate office of the Department of Official Language, 76,102 standard pages (46,015 pages through regular establishment and 30,087 pages under 'expansion of translation capacity' scheme) were translated during the year 2006-2007. Against a target of translating 76,000 pages (46,000 pages through the regular establishment and 30,000 pages through expansion of translation capacity scheme) for the year 2007-2008 a total of 49,057 (31,089+17,968) standard pages have been translated upto December, 2007. A target of translating 76,000 pages (46,000 pages through the regular establishment and 30,000 pages through expansion of translation capacity scheme) has been fixed for the year 2008-2009.

Translation Training Programmes:

4.68 The details of various translation training programmes, organised by the Central Translation Bureau are as under:-

Translation training related activities	Year 2006-2007		Year 2007-2008		Year 2008-2009
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement up to December, 2007)	Target
(1) Three Months' Translation Training Course	16 programmes 360 trainees	16 programmes 227 trainees	16 programmes 360 trainees	12 programmes 166 trainees	16 programmes 360 trainees
(2) 21 Days' Translation Training Course	02 programmes 30 trainees	02 programmes 40 trainees	02 programmes 30 trainees	01 programme 12 trainees	02 programmes 30 trainees
(3) Short Term Translation Training Course	17 programmes 415 trainees	20 programmes 484 trainees	17 programmes 415 trainees	12 programmes 358 trainees	17 programmes 415 trainees
(4) Advanced/Refresher Translation Training Course	06 programmes 90 trainees	06 programmes 92 trainees	06 programmes 90 trainees	05 programmes 96 trainees	06 programmes 90 trainees
(5) Training under National Training Policy	04 programmes 40 trainees	04 programmes 40 trainees	04 programmes 40 trainees	03 programmes 40 trainees	04 programmes 40 trainees

Technical aspect of Official Language Hindi:

4.69 The Technical Cell in the Department of Official Language keeps in touch with various Ministries/Departments; Undertakings, Banks etc. with a view to promoting the work in Hindi through mechanical and electronic devices and it also tries

to sort out the problems being faced while working in Hindi with the help of these electronic devices.

4.70 The Technical Cell organizes Hindi Computer Training Programmes for the employees of the Central Government through National Informatics Centre (NIC), New Delhi, C-DAC, Noida, and National Power Training Institute, Faridabad. Officers/Employees of the Ministries/Departments of Government of India, Undertakings and Banks can receive this training free of cost. During 2006-07, 100 training programmes were organized. During the year 2007-2008, 57 training programmes have been organized up to December, 2007 against a target of 100 training programme. It is proposed to organize 100 programmes of Hindi Computer Training during the year 2008-09 also.

4.71 The Technical Cell also organizes four technical seminars and computer exhibitions annually with a view to imparting the latest knowledge regarding bilingual (Hindi-English) mechanical and electronic aids. First seminar out of the proposed seminars for the year 2007-08 was held at Hyderabad on 04-05 October,2007, second seminar was held at Siliguri on 13-14 November,2007 and the third seminar was held at Haridwar on 13-14 December,2007. There is also a target of organizing 04 technical seminars of this kind during the year 2008-09. The Technical Cell got developed the following Hindi softwares to increase the use of Hindi in Central Government Offices with the help of C-DAC, Pune :-

- (a) Under the LILA series softwares of LILA Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya courses for learning Hindi through English, Malayalam, Kannada, Tamil, Telegu, Bangla, Manipuri, Oriya, Marathi, Assamese, Punjabi, Nepali, Kashmiri and Gujarati medium, have been made available on internet.
- (b) “Mantra Rajbhasha” software through which translation of documents (circulars, orders, office memoranda) from English to Hindi on computer can be made available in the administrative, financial, agriculture and small scale industries, information technology and health care domains. .

Standalone, internet and intranet versions of 'Mantra Rajbhasha' have also been made available.

- (c) "Shrutlekhan Rajbhasha" through which Hindi speech can be converted into Hindi text.
- (d) "Vachantar Rajbhasha": through which English speech can be converted into Hindi text.

Publicity through Magazines, Journals and official language literature:

4.72 With a view to presenting the aspect of promotion and development of the Official Language Hindi in the Government machinery in an effective manner, Research Division has been set up in the Department of Official Language. The work of printing, publishing and distribution of quarterly magazine '**Rajbhasha Bharti**' is carried out by the Research Division. So far 117 issue of this magazine have been published and 118th issue is under print. Apart from this, the work of printing, publishing and distribution of the Annual Report giving details of the official work done by the Department of Official Language, the Annual Programme setting the targets in respect of the work to be done in Hindi by the Government Offices for the ensuing year and the Annual Assessment Report which evaluates the data received through quarterly progress reports relating to the work done in Hindi by all Ministries, Departments etc. of the Government of India and ensure its compliance from all Ministries/Departments etc. The compilation of orders has been published containing different orders regarding Official Language up-dated upto June,2005 and its distribution is under way. The "Hindi Patrika Award Scheme" has been introduced by this Department with a view to bringing Hindi magazines upto the desired standards which are published by various Ministries/Offices/ Undertakings etc. of the Central Government for maximum publicity and expansion of Official Language Hindi. Under this scheme, two awards each for Ministries/Departments and Public Sector Undertakings are given for best magazines. Till date, 14 lists of standard Hindi books

have been circulated covering about 26,000 books. The work relating to printing of calendars and posters etc. and their distribution is also done by the Research Division.

Implementation aspect of the Official Language Policy of the Union Government:

4.73 In order to effectively implement the Official Language Policy of the Government, the Department of Official Language have set up 08 Regional Implementation Offices in different regions of the country. These offices monitor the implementation of Official Language policy of the Union Government on regional basis. 258 Town Official Language Implementation Committees have so far been constituted including 01 newly constituted committees during the year 2007-08, in various towns of the country for coordination in implementation of the Official Language policy and its propagation. As many as 370 meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees were held in the year 2006-07 against the target of 510 meetings. However, for some reasons such as transfer of Chairmen of some committees etc., two meetings of each committee could not be held during the year. 269 meetings of these committees have been held up to December, 2007 against a target of 514 meetings during 2007-08.

4.74 With a view to creating an ideal environment for Official Language Hindi, to discuss the problems in its implementation and giving impetus to implementation of official language policy in Central Government offices at regional basis, regional official language awards are given every year. Four Official Language conferences have been held respectively at Cochin (on 12-13 January,2007), Jaipur (on 12-13 February,2007) Varanasi (on 23-24 February,2007) and Kolkota (on 21-22 March,2007) during the year 2006-07. Target for 2007-08 is also to organize 4 such regional official language conferences. In this series, the first regional official language conference was held at Hyderabad on 04-05 October,2007 and the second was held at Siliguri on 13-14 November,2007 and the third was held at Haridwar on 13-14 December,2007. The other remaining official language conference is proposed to be held at Goa. A target of organising 04 official language conferences is also fixed

for the year 2008-09. At the national level, Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Awards & Shields were given away (to Ministries/Departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalized Banks, Town Official Language Implementation Committees and for writing original books in Hindi) for the year 2005-06 on 14.9.2007 in Delhi. On this occasion, Rajiv Gandhi National Award for the year 2005-06 for original book writing on Gyan Vigyan were also distributed.

4.75 During the year 2007-08, 1,183 inspections of the Central Government offices had been carried out against a target of 1,500 inspections for reviewing the progress regarding implementation of Official Language policy and compliance of the Official Language rules made in this respect. A target of inspecting 3,024 offices has been fixed for the year 2008-09 also. A monthly target of 12 inspections per officer has been fixed. 794 inspections of the Central Govt. offices had been carried out till December,2007. 31,694 Government offices were notified under rule 10(4) of Official Languages Rules, 1976 upto December,2007.

REHABILITATION SCHEMES/PROJECTS:

Residuary work pertaining to Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons (DPs) from erstwhile east Pakistan (now Bangladesh):

4.76 About 52.31 lakh DP's from former East Pakistan had migrated to India during the period from 1946 to 1971. The DP's numbering about 41.17 lakh who arrived upto 31.3.1958 were called Old migrants and about 11.14 lakh DP's who arrived between 1.1.1964 and 25.3.1971 were called New Migrants. Out of 41.17 lakh old migrants, about 31.32 lakh got settled in West Bengal. The remaining old and new migrants have been rehabilitated in different States of the country under various schemes of the Government of India. The rehabilitation of old migrants is by and large complete, barring a residuary scheme pertaining to regularization of 607 groups of squatters' colonies. The scheme for regularization of 607 squatter's colonies of old migrants from former East Pakistan are being implemented by the Government of

West Bengal. This work involved acquisition of 2348.52 acres of private land and transfer of 798.28 acres of Central Government land. So far, 2334.41 acres of private land has been acquired and 730.56 acres of Central Government land has been transferred.

Ex-gratia payment etc. to Displaced Persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947 and non-camp Displaced Persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area,1971:

4.77 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 constituted to verify the genuine claims of eligible displaced persons. Brief description of the admissible benefits is as follows: -

- (a) Payment of ex-gratia @ Rs.25,000/- per family to non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb Niabat area (1971)
- (b) Payment of ex-gratia @ of Rs.25,000 /- per family to displaced persons from POK (1947)
- (c) Payment of cash compensation for land deficiency at the maximum rate of Rs. 25,000/- per displaced persons family from POK (1947).
- (d) Payment of Rs.2 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 Rs.25 lakh to the State Government for improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularized colonies.

4.78 The committee constituted for verification of genuine claimants for payment of ex-gratia/ rehabilitation assistance and headed by Divisional Commissioner, Jammu was also appointed to verify the genuine claims of eligible displaced persons. It has undertaken the job of identification of eligible beneficiaries of

PoK (1947). A total amount of Rs.6.17crore has been released to the Govt. of J&K so far for disbursement to verified and eligible families. Out of the total of 4988 eligible beneficiaries identified by the State Government of J& K, 3826 claims have been verified upto 31st December, 2007. Out of the 3826 cases verified by the Committee, the Government of J&K has disbursed an amount of Rs. 421.69 lakh to 1960 eligible claimants.

4.79 As regards non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat area (1971), the Committee has verified 1338 cases out of total of 1965 cases for payment of ex-gratia @ Rs. 25,000/- per eligible family. Government of India released Rs.83 lakh to Govt. of J&K in March, 2004 for disbursement to eligible beneficiaries. The State Govt. has disbursed the amount to 332 eligible beneficiaries. Till 31.12.2007, no such claim has been received from Government of J&K. A provision of Rs.2 crore has been made in B.E. 2007-08 for re-imburement of claims of displaced persons of Pak Occupied Kashmir (POK).

Sri Lankan Refugees:

4.80 Due to ethnic violence and continued disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka, a large number of Sri Lankan refugees crossed over to India since July 1983. The position of influx of refugees in phases is indicated below:

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>No. of Refugees</u>
First	1983-1989	1,34,053
Second	1989-1991	1,22,078
Third	1996-2005	22,418
Fourth	2006-2007	72,925*

(*Upto 30th November 2007)

4.81 Sri Lankan refugees are of the following categories:

- (a) Stateless persons who had not applied for Indian citizenship of those not yet conferred Sri Lankan citizenship; and
- (b) Sri Lankan citizens.

4.82 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. At present, about 72,956 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in one hundred and seventeen camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa. Besides, about 22,090 refugees are staying outside the camps of their own, after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

4.83 Government of India's approach is to discourage their movement but if any refugee belonging to these categories do arrive, they are granted relief on humanitarian grounds with the ultimate object of repatriation back to Sri Lanka, i.e., the process of rehabilitation does not start in their cases and relief is given pending such repatriation. With a view to prevent fresh mass influx of Sri Lankan refugees, several measures, including intensified coastal patrolling, collection and collation of advance intelligence and strengthening of Naval detachments in Tamil Nadu have been undertaken.

4.84 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 Rs. 394 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July 1983 to December 2007. A provision of Rs.35.00 crore has been made in RE 2007-08.

Tibetan Refugees:

4.85 Tibetan refugees began pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness Dalai Lama in 1959 from Tibet. The Government of India decided to give

them assistance towards temporary settlement. Care has been taken to retain their separate ethnic and cultural identity.

4.86 The current population of Tibetan refugees in India is about 1,08,414 (based on the demographic survey conducted by the 'Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama' in June 1998). 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 (35,002), Himachal Pradesh (19,593), Arunachal Pradesh (6,858), Uttar Pradesh (6,300) and Jammu & Kashmir (6,242). The Ministry of Home Affairs have spent an amount of about Rs.18.17 crore upto September, 2006 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees. This does not include the amount incurred by Ministry of Human Resource Development on education of Tibetan children.

4.87 A large number of foreigners visit Tibetan settlements spread across the country in connection with educational, religious and cultural pursuits relating to Tibetan culture and Buddhism. In order to facilitate their visit to the Tibetan settlements, Protected Area Permits (PAPs) are issued to them by this Ministry. The process of computerization of PAPs was started in 2002 and since then 7311 permits have been issued to foreigners till December 2007.

4.88 The rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees is almost complete and only two residuary housing schemes are at various stages of implementation in States of Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh. A provision of Rs.55.00 lakh has been made in RE 2007-08 for the purpose.

Settlement Wing:

4.89 The Settlement Wing functions as a Subordinate Office of the Rehabilitation Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs and deals with residuary matters of resettlement of displaced persons from former West Pakistan. The wing is also responsible for authorizing ex-gratia pension and family pension to displaced Govt. persons and their widows from the erstwhile West Pakistan.

4.90 The wing is also handling residuary work of the defunct Dandakaranya (DNK) Project, Apart from miscellaneous service matters, this wing is presently attending to pension cases of pre-1986 and pre-1996 retirees and implementation of the Supreme Court's judgment regarding pay revision of ex-teachers of erstwhile DNK Project. The wing has been responsible for managing more than ten lakh files covering the period 1947 onwards and pertaining mainly to the claims of displaced persons from former West Pakistan.

POLICE NETWORK (POLNET):

4.91 POLNET is a satellite based Police telecommunication network to cater to the needs and maintenance of law and order in the country, covering States, UTs, CPMFs and CPOs. The POLNET envisages installation of 852 Nos. of Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs), 605 Nos. of Multi Access Radio Telephony Base Station Units (MART BSUs) and 11,502 Nos. of MART Radio Subscriber Units (MART RSUs) and hiring of a satellite transponder on rental basis to have end to end Police Station connectivity across the Country.

4.92 The total break-up of non recurring component against the States, UTs and CPOs as on 31.12.2007 is as under:-

Sl. No.	Funds / resources	Share from respective heads (Rs.in crore)	Amount spent (Rs. in crore)
1.	28 States from MPF Grant	63.653	58.78
2.	7 UTs from their own budget	03.921	3.74
3.	6 CPMFs from their own budget	10.402	10.35
4.	DCPW from their own budget	21.084	20.49
	Total	99.060	93.36

4.93 A Central hub has been installed and commissioned at New Delhi and 852 VSATs as planned, have been installed and commissioned and are working satisfactorily. Although certain problems were encountered while installing MART systems to extend voice connectivity from VSAT location upto Police Stations, the problems are being sorted out and 412 MART BSUs out of 602, and 3653 MART RSUs out of 11502 have so far been installed.

4.94 During the current year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 16.23 Lakhs under 'M&E' head of DCPW has been earmarked for making payment to M/s. BEL towards the POLNET equipment costs and Rs. 3.83 crore has been earmarked under 'PSS' Sub-head of DCPW towards the transponder rental, license fees, spectrum charges etc.

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES:

National Disaster Management Authority:

4.95 National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), established in accordance with the provisions of Disaster Management Act, 2005 on September, 27, 2006, is headed by the Prime Minister. It has nine other Members, one of whom has been designated as the Vice- Chairperson. After wide ranging consultations with experts and other stakeholders, NDMA prepared a draft National Policy on Disaster Management and submitted it to the Government. It also formulated guidelines on management of earthquakes, chemical (industrial) disasters, medical preparedness and mass causality management, and preparation of state disaster management plans. These guidelines have been circulated for the guidance of various Government Ministries/Departments at the Central and State levels. Guidelines on management of floods, urban flooding, cyclones, landslides, river erosion, nuclear disasters, biological hazards, micro-finance and insurance are under finalization. NDMA is facilitating the training and equipping of the National Disaster Response Force. Besides, NDMA is engaged in the planning and formulation of national level mitigation and capacity building projects related to cyclone, earthquake, floods, landslides, Disaster Communication Network etc. It is also conducting awareness campaigns for disaster risk reduction and facilitating mock exercises in various parts of the country on various types of natural and manmade disasters. The progress of post-tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in Andaman & Nicobar Islands was also overseen by NDMA.

National Disaster Response Force:

4.96 The National Disaster Response Force is being constituted by upgradation/conversion of 8 standard battalions of Central Para Military Forces(i.e. two battalions each from BSF, CISF, CRPF and ITBP) to build them up as a Specialist

Response Force to respond to disasters and disaster like situations. These battalions have been stationed at 8 different locations in the country and are being suitably equipped. NDRF is working under the general superintendence, direction and control of the National Disaster Management Authority. Out of the eight battalions, four are also being trained and equipped for nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological emergency response. The expenditure on training and equipping of NDRF battalions is being met by the concerned CPMFs out of their regular budget.

National Institute of Disaster Management:

4.97 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) was converted into a statutory organisation during 2006-07 under the provisions of Disaster Management Act, 2005. The Institute has a 42 member general body with the Union Home Minister as the President and a 14 member governing body headed by the Vice Chairperson, National Disaster Management Authority. NIDM has inter alia been entrusted with the responsibility to undertake training, research and documentation in disaster management and to formulate and implement a comprehensive human resource development plan covering all aspects of disaster management.

4.98 The first meeting of the Institute was held on April 19, 2007 and that of the governing body on June, 22, 2007. During the year 2006-07, NIDM conducted 53 training programmes and trained 1272 senior and middle level officers of the Central and the State Governments. During the year 2007-08, the Institute has a target of conducting 59 training programmes in its campus and also at State headquarters which would train 1850 senior and middle level officers of the Central and the State Governments. NIDM is also providing technical support to the Administrative Training Institutes and other training institutes identified by the State Governments in 28 States for operation of Disaster Management Centres/Faculties. Each of these institutes is expected to train a minimum of 200 State and District level officers during the year. Together, more than 20,000 officers are expected to be trained by NIDM and the State level training institutes during 2007-08.

4.99 NIDM has also conducted training programmes for senior officers of the Government of Sri Lanka. In addition, it is conducting on-line training courses in collaboration with World Bank Institute, Washington, USA. So far, 3 basic and 4 specialized on-line courses have been conducted by the Institute and 747 persons trained through these courses during 2007-08. NIDM has also been documenting the major disasters in the country and has conducted evaluation of drought relief works in the States of Rajasthan, Karnataka and Orissa. A National Drought Management Manual has been developed by NIDM on the request of Ministry of Agriculture.

4.100 NIDM is networking with leading scientific, technical and research organization in the country which have been working on different aspects of disaster risk reduction and management. MOUs have been signed by NIDM with a number of national and international organizations and collaborative programmes have been conducted jointly with such organizations. NIDM is also hosting the SAARC Disaster Management Centre at New Delhi.

4.101 The proposed revised scheme for financial assistance to Administrative Training Institutes/other training institutes in States for operation of a centre/faculty of disaster management would also be implemented through NIDM. A new campus is proposed to be developed for NIDM and the matter is being pursued with the concerned authorities for land acquisition.

Incident Command System:

4.102 In order to professionalize emergency response management by providing the designated coordinating officers at various levels the back up of a professional team comprising trained members for performing specialized functions, an Incident Command System (ICS) is being introduced. The system provides for specialist incident management teams with an incident commander and officers

trained in different aspects of incident management – logistics, operations, planning, safety, media management, etc. The Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussorie and the National Institute of Disaster Management(NIDM), New Delhi have been designated as the lead agencies for the purpose of imparting training in different modules of ICS. Six Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) also have been identified to meet the training requirements of various States in ICS.

4.103 After imparting training to a sizeable mass, ICS has been tested in three districts of Gujarat as a pilot state. It will be tested in two additional States for cementing the experiences before adaptation of ICS for replication throughout the country. A study tour to United States was undertaken by a team of officials to study the disaster management set up and plan its application in Indian conditions based on ICS.

Capacity Building for Earthquake Risk Management:

4.104 National programmes for capacity building of engineers and architects in earthquake risk management are under implementation to impart training to a total of 10,000 engineers and 10,000 architects in various states. Against a target of 420 trainers, 204 have already been trained for the programme relating to engineers and against the target of 250 trainers, 223 have been trained for the programme related to architects. These trainers have imparted training to 786 engineers at the State/UT level. Funds have already been released to 29 States/UTs for the training of engineers and 21 States/UTs for training of architects. An expenditure of Rs.63.26 lakh was incurred on these programmes during 2006-07. The implementation schedule of these programmes has been extended upto 31st March, 2010.

National Disaster Management Programme:

4.105 Under this programme, one-time contribution has been released to UN-ISDR and an annual contribution is proposed to be released to Asian Disaster Reduction Centre (ADRC) located in Kobe, Japan. The 2nd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction had also been organized in New Delhi on 7-8 November, 2007. Financial assistance is also proposed to be given under this programme to selected training academies/institutes for imparting training in Incident Command System.

Disaster Risk Management Programme:

4.106 The Disaster Risk Management Programme had been taken up in 169 most hazard prone districts in 17 States with assistance from United Nations Development Programme(UNDP), USAID, European Union and a few other international agencies to put in place sustainable initiatives for disaster risk reduction with the involvement of local self government institutions and communities. The programme States are being assisted to prepare disaster management plans. Such plans have been prepared for 114685 villages, 22478 gram panchayats, 1207 Blocks and 166 districts. Disaster Management Committees have been formed at various levels and 10.61lakh members have been trained at village level , 2.72 lakh at gram panchayat level, 46273 at block level and 11523 at district level. Disaster management teams consisting of village volunteers and other stakeholders are also being trained in preparedness and response functions such as search and rescue, first aid, relief coordination and shelter management etc. 3.71 lakh disaster management team members have been trained in first-aid at village level and 78593 members at gram panchayat level, 32819 at block level and 13354 at district level. 3.49 lakh disaster management team members have been trained in search and rescue operations at village level and 75666 at Gram Panchayat level, 28325 at block level and 11284 at district level. As a component of this programme, an Urban Earthquake

Vulnerability Reduction Project has also been undertaken in 38 cities, having a population of over 5 lakh, in seismic zones III, IV & V.

4.107 External assistance for this programme is being utilized directly and an equivalent amount is subsequently deposited with the office of CAA&A to channelise the same through the government budget. An amount of Rs.129.3264 crore was deposited with the office of CAA&A during 2006-07. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.1 crore has been deposited and a further amount of Rs.19 crore is proposed to be deposited to square up the accounts relating to the external assistance utilized for this Programme.

SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA:

Civil Registration and Vital Statistics:

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

4.109 **Advertisement & Publicity** : Telecast / broadcast of video / audio spots on registration of births and deaths through Doordarshan and private T.V. / All India Radio were continued. Release of advertisements on birth registration in leading local newspapers in States which have to sustain / further improve the level of registration, was another activity taken up to sensitize the general public. Besides, financial assistance was provided to States towards publicity aimed at creating awareness among the general public about the need, importance and benefits of registration of births and deaths. The publicity items included pamphlets / leaflets / booklets / folders, posters, calendars, hoardings and bill boards, wall paintings and advertisements on state transport buses, etc. Financial assistance was also provided to the States towards IEC materials such as

name label stickers, school bags / geometry boxes / foot rules / plastic scales, bearing birth registration messages, aimed at targeting the school going children.

4.110 In 2006-07, the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat have reported improvement of more than 10% in the levels of registration of births and deaths, followed by Manipur (more than 8%), Meghalaya (more than 7%), Andhra Pradesh (more than 6%), Bihar and Jharkhand (more than 4%) over the previous year. The States of Punjab and Haryana have reported improvement of more than 8% in level of birth registration, followed by Tamil Nadu (6%), during the same period.

4.111 In 2007-08, the States of Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal have achieved cent percent registration of births. There has been significant improvement further (5 - 8.9%) in the level of birth registration in the States of Bihar (8.9%), Rajasthan (8.4%), Chhatisgarh (8.1%) and Orissa (5.1%) over the previous year. There has been a marginal improvement (1 - 2.1%) in the level of birth registration over the previous year in the States of Madhya Pradesh (2.2%), Karnataka (1.8%), Haryana (1.3%) and Uttarakhand (1.0%) during the same period. Steps such as monthly monitoring of registration and reporting deficiencies have helped to improve the performance of the States.

4.112 **Registrar's Manual** : The model Registrar's Manual, prepared by the Office of the Registrar General, India has been translated into the local languages of some of the States after incorporating the rules and procedures framed by the respective State Governments. The printing of the Manual is being done by the Central Government under this scheme. Manuals in respect of 24 States have been printed so far.

4.113 During 2006-07, Manuals of Tripura, Tamil Nadu and Punjab were printed. During 2007-08, the Manual in respect of West Bengal has been printed. The preparation of the Manual in the regional languages in some States has been pending with the State Governments and once they are ready, their printing would be taken up.

4.114 **Training** : Each year, the registration functionaries of various States are imparted training on the provisions of the Registration of Births & Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969, procedures involved in the registration of births and deaths, compilation of statistical information, etc.

4.115` During 2006-07, financial assistance of about Rs.50.65 lakhs for imparting training to civil registration functionaries was provided to Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Tripura under this scheme.

4.116 During 2007-08, financial assistance of about Rs.46.35 lakh to Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal for imparting training to civil registration functionaries was provided.

Sample Registration System:

4.117 Since its inception in 1970, the Sample Registration System (SRS) has been a continuous source of data on fertility and mortality *inter alia* infant mortality, child mortality and female mortality. The SRS sample is replaced every ten years based on the results of the latest census with the main objective of making the sample more representative of the entire population. The present sample has been replaced on the basis of 2001 census frame and sample size has been enhanced from 6671 units to 7597 and made effective from January, 2004. The SRS Baseline Survey Report, 2004 containing data on household size and its composition, proximate determinants of fertility and mortality and personal habits was released. SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, 2001-05 containing the data on expectation of life at various data has been brought out. The SRS Bulletin containing birth rates, death rates and infant mortality rates by sex and residence for the year 2006 has been published. The SRS Statistical Report, 2006 containing vital rates along with the detailed report on fertility and mortality for the year 2006 has also been prepared.

Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD):

4.118 Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD) under the Registration of Births & Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 provides a reliable database for generating mortality statistics. Age-sex/cause-specific mortality rates are the key indicators for monitoring health trends in the population. . The Annual Reports on MCCD based on data received from states for the year 2002 has been released. During 2007 financial assistance has been given to 20 States Governments & UTs, for imparting training on MCCD to 9710 medical practitioners and para-medical staff..

Geographic Information System (GIS) based Town Mapping:

4.119 The objective of this plan scheme is to: (i) generate spatial geographic database for different units of the towns at ward/EB level along with other major physical landscape, infrastructure, major cultural / historical features, major land use, places of tourist interest, places of entertainment etc. (ii) link census data and store them in magnetic media for quick retrieval (iii) provide complete coverage of the spatial data of urban areas.

4.120 Pending the recruitment of manpower under the scheme, existing selected officers/officials have been trained. During 2007-08 the procurement of 3801 statutory town maps has been completed, out of which generation of digital files of 1223 towns maps have also been completed and other steps like creation of annotation layers, topology, labeling etc. are being taken up.

4.121 In 2008-09, the work of updation of town/ward boundaries will be finalized. It is also proposed to take up the work of creating digital database of maps in case of class I cities by showing buildings, housing structure, road network etc. for use in 2011 census.

Modernising Data Dissemination Activity in Census

4.122 As part of data disseminating activities in 2001 Census, new and modified Census of India website has been created and hosted on NIC server. The new website has much larger volume of census data for use free of cost. There are applications hosted on the site, which allow quick access to data and faster downloads. A module on shopping cart facility has been introduced which allows choosing the books/CDs for purchase and making on-line payment using credit cards. The introduction of this facility has enabled data users to place orders for data directly. 41 tables published on 2001 Census data were made available to data users for use in print format, in CD-Rom and on the internet at the Census of India website. New data products were brought out on various census themes on CD and in print for quick access. Customized tables were generated using 2001 Census database on request from individual data users. Six Census Atlases analysing spatial distribution of important themes from 2001 Census have been made ready for publication at country and state levels.

4.123 In the calendar year 2007, approximately Rs 1.09 crore census data products of different types were sold. This does not include the sales by a few Census Directorates from where latest returns are yet to be received. A special drive undertaken by the Census Directorates to reach out printed publications to libraries and other research institutions within the government and outside has helped achieving it.

4.124 Adequate publicity has been made to create awareness about release of new datasets from 2001 Census by placing advertisements in technical journals and sending list of new releases to regular data users. Data Dissemination Workshops were held at each State regularly to inform data users about availability and use of data released. Participants were invited from government departments, NGOs, universities, research institutes, private and public sector agencies and individual research scholars. This initiative of interacting with census data users have helped in generating awareness about census data and enhanced its use. All Census

Directorates are regularly participating in book fairs and exhibitions in the states to exhibit and sell census reports and other publications.

Setting up of Training Unit:

4.125 A training unit has been set up in the office of RGI under the tenth five plan (2002-2007) in 2002 with the focus on improving the knowledge, capability and performance of the staff of the ORGI. The purpose of training is basically to bridge the gap between job requirements and present competence of an employee as the numerous data collected in the census needs to be analyzed with the help of latest statistical and demographic techniques. The following training programmes have been conducted:

- (a) Training for all officials of Statistical cadre.
- (b) IT training for all non-IT officials.
- (c) Advanced training for JDCOs, DDCOs and the nominated officials drawn from the earlier trainings at 15 DDE centers with the help of guest lecturers from Population Research Centre, IIPS
- (d) Training for the officials of the Map Division and the DP Divisions
- (e) Training for administrative officials at ISTM/ ORGI.

4.126 Since the inception of the scheme a total 112 in-house training programmes have been organised covering various technical subjects handled by the office as well as the use of computers. 32 bi-monthly refresher training to officials in various Directorates of Census Operations have also been conducted.

Mother Tongue Survey of India:

4.127 A scheme on Mother Tongue Survey of India is being implemented during 11th Five Year Plan relating to Survey of Mother Tongues, which are not fully linguistically classified or tentatively classified or are unclassified. The proposed

survey aims to present the comprehensive linguistic profile of the country and to achieve the classification/rationalization of mother tongues as returned in 2001 census. The proposed outlay of the scheme for 11th Plan is Rs. 1.00 crore. The proportionate expenditure of 15 lakhs is to be incurred in 2007-2008 for studying mother tongues/languages in the areas from where returns have been received in 2001 census. During 2007-08 scholars to be engaged for the survey have identified. Necessary equipments required for survey have also been purchased.

Multipurpose National Identity Card (MNIC) Scheme:

4.128 The Citizenship Act, 1955 was amended in 2003 and Section 14A was inserted, which has provided that Central Government may compulsorily register every citizen of India and issue National Identity Card to him. Simultaneously, Citizenship Rules 2003 have been enacted laying down the processes to be followed for giving effect to this intention.

4.129 To understand the complexities involved alongwith technical specifications and technology required for national roll out, a pilot project on Multipurpose National Identity Card (MNIC) has been under implementation in 12 States and one Union Territory covering a population of 30.96 lakh. Twenty MNIC centres have been set up in the pilot areas equipped with hardware and software along with the required manpower. The National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been assisting in providing the connectivity for data transfer, software development and cyber-security of data base.

Status of the Pilot Project:

4.130 The clean citizen database after correcting the names, removing the names of dead and out-migrated persons has been received from each of the 19 MNIC centres at the central server. The data has been checked further for duplicates, if any, and the National Identity Number (NIN) to 16.35 lakh citizen in the pilot areas

has already been allocated. The citizens of age 18 years and above are being given identity (smart)cards.

4.131 The production and distribution of the identity (smart) cards have been awarded to a consortium of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) viz., Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) and Electronic Corporation of India Limited (ECIL). Upto end of January, 2008 10.26 lakh card have been personalized and 9.35 lakh card have been delivered through a secure Speed Post system by Department of Post (DOP) from 4 Card Personalization (PERSO) Centres, namely, Kolkata, Mumbai, Delhi and Chennai.

4.132 Re-verification and capturing of photograph and finger biometry of the left out persons in the first phase is being carried out currently and is expected to be completed by February, 2008. Originally it was expected that nearly 19.12 lakh identity cards would be required to be produced for those with age 18 years & above. However from the trend available, the actual number may not exceed 13-14 lakh records.

4.133 As per revised timeline provided by CPSUs, bulk production and distribution of identity cards would be completed by January-February 2008. After this, the MNIC Centres will run for one year for updating of citizen database for change in names, marital status, address etc.

IMMIGRATION SERVICES:

4.134 The progress made in up-gradation of immigration facilities during the year 2006-07 was as under:

S. No.	Project	Progress
1.	Up-gradation of Computer systems and installation of new Immigration Control System (ICS) software	Computer Systems upgraded and Immigration Control System (ICS) software installed at Haridaspur land check post and Trichy airport
2.	Installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs)	PRMs installed at Goa & Amritsar airports, Wagah Road check post and Munabao and Attari Rail check posts.
3.	Installation of Questionable Document Examiner (QDX)	One QDX machine successfully piloted at Mumbai Airport. QDX machines installed at 24 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs).
4.	Implementation of Advance Passenger Information System (APIS)	APIS successfully piloted at IGI Airport, New Delhi from 1 st July,2006

4.135 The performance for the year 2007-08 (up to 31.12.2007) is as under:-

S. No.	Project	Progress
1.	Up-gradation of computer systems and installation of new Immigration Control System (ICS) software	Computer Systems upgraded and Immigration Control System (ICS) software installed at Pune and Guwahati airports and Port Blair seaport
2.	Installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs)	PRMs installed at Guwahati and Puna airports.
3.	Upgradation of Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB) of Bol and networking with 20 ICPs, 5 FRROs and Foreigners Division, MHA.	Configured firewalls installed at CFB and 14 ICPs.

4.136 The targets to be achieved by 31.03.2008 are as under:-

- (a) Up-gradation of computer systems and installation of ICS software at six more ICPs.
- (b) Installation of PRMs at 6 more ICPs.
- (c) Networking of CFB with 20 ICPs and 5 FRROs.

Targeted performance during 2008-09:

4.137 In respect of Bureau of Immigration, expenditure of Rs.7.61 crore under the sub-head 'Machinery and Equipments' and Rs.28.1 crore under the sub-head 'IT (M&E) have been proposed in BE 2008-09 under the capital section for the following schemes/activities:-

- (a) Up-gradation of Bol network and development of CFB software
- (b) Scanning system for scanning of D/E card data at major ICPs.
- (c) Computerization of Gede rail and Jaigon ICPs.
- (d) Procurement of web cameras for ICPs.
- (e) Computerisation of registration functions at major ICPs.
- (f) Office automation at Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata FRROs.
- (g) Up-gradation of PRMs for checking e-passports at all counters.
- (h) Installation/up-gradation of CCTV at major ICPs.
- (i) Second phase of implementation of Advance Passenger Information System (APIS).

CHAPTER-5

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

5.1 The Demands for Grants Vol.I comprises five Grants pertaining to MHA and Vol.II comprises five Grants pertaining to five UTs. A synopsis of the Revised Estimate 2007-08 and Budget Estimates 2008-09 of the ten Grants handled by MHA are as follows:-

REVENUE

(Rs. in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2007-2008			REVISED ESTIMATES 2007-2008			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2008-2009		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
51- Ministry of Home Affairs	34.00	731.82	765.82	23.00	789.85	812.85	57.00	832.27	889.27
52- Cabinet	0.00	205.37	205.37	0.00	282.43	282.43	0.00	302.79	302.79
53- Police	65.00	14277.49	14342.49	25.05	14693.81	14718.86	373.45	15990.26	16363.71
54-Other Expdtr. of MHA	52.00	963.55	1015.55	9.50	1229.80	1239.30	25.25	973.80	999.05
55-Transfer to UTs.	1187.76	367.00	1554.76	998.99	447.00	1445.99	1376.39	392.00	1768.39
Total Revenue (Grant No 51-55)	1338.76	16545.23	17883.99	1056.54	17442.89	18499.43	1832.09	18491.12	20323.21
95 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	361.63	677.66	1039.29	361.63	776.66	1138.29	364.02	776.36	1140.38
96 – Chandigarh	144.41	1028.16	1172.57	163.30	1103.19	1266.49	144.50	1117.13	1261.63
97 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42.51	49.15	91.66	54.83	53.15	107.98	59.21	60.47	119.68
98 – Daman & Diu	25.90	58.36	84.26	31.40	64.36	95.76	35.61	65.37	100.98
99 – Lakshadweep	60.57	218.46	279.03	60.57	249.18	309.75	86.58	250.31	336.89
Total Revenue (Grant No95-99)	635.02	2031.79	2666.81	671.73	2246.54	2918.27	689.92	2269.64	2959.56
Total – 10 Grants (Revenue)	1973.78	18577.02	20550.80	1728.27	19689.43	21417.70	2522.01	20760.76	23282.77

CAPITAL

(Rs. in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2007-2008			REVISED ESTIMATES 2007-2008			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2008-2009		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
51-Ministry of Home Affairs	2.50	68.18	70.68	2.00	65.15	67.15	2.50	67.73	70.23
52-Cabinet	0.00	33.36	33.36	0.00	33.57	33.57	0.00	80.00	80.00
53-Police	305.50	4237.51	4543.01	194.95	2760.19	2955.14	341.80	5009.74	5351.54
54-Other expenditure of MHA	0.00	19.45	19.45	0.00	6.20	6.20	0.00	26.20	26.20
55-Transfer to UTs.	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
Total Capital (Grant No 51-55)	308.00	4430.50	4738.50	196.95	2937.11	3134.06	344.30	5255.67	5599.97
95 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	791.30	22.34	813.64	791.30	23.34	814.64	723.83	23.64	747.47
96 – Chandigarh	123.22	-193.16	-69.94	154.33	- 202.19	- 47.86	160.15	- 227.13	-66.98
97 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35.27	3.85	39.12	45.17	3.85	49.02	26.82	4.53	31.35
98 – Daman & Diu	44.98	0.64	45.62	56.48	0.64	57.12	46.64	0.63	47.27
99 – Lakshadweep	161.54	3.89	165.43	161.54	3.17	164.71	177.10	2.04	179.14
Total Capital Grant No.95-99)	1156.31	-162.44	993.87	1208.82	- 171.19	1037.63	1134.54	- 196.29	938.25
Total – 10 Grants (Capital)	1464.31	4268.06	5732.37	1405.77	2765.92	4171.69	1478.84	5059.38	6538.22
GRAND TOTAL 10 GRANTS (REVENUE + CAPITAL)	3438.09	22845.08	26283.17	3134.04	22455.35	25589.39	4000.85	25820.14	29820.99

Note:- The above estimates are net of recoveries.

5.2 Grant No.52-Cabinet, though included under Ministry of Home Affairs, is a Grant in which the Ministry does not have any role in scrutinizing and sanctioning expenditures. Similarly, in respect of the five Grants relating to UTs without Legislatures, included in Vol.II of the Demand for Grants of MHA, and Grant No.55-Transfer to UTs, the schemes are scrutinized and sanctioned by the Central Ministries under whose purview a particular scheme falls. Thus effectively only three Grants are controlled and administered by the Ministry. These are:-

1. **Grant No. 51 – Ministry of Home Affairs**
2. **Grant No. 53 – Police**
3. **Grant No. 54 – Other Expenditure of MHA**

5.3 The actual expenditures of the last two years BE/RE 2006-2007, 2007-08 BE 2008-09 and percentage variations with reference to preceding years of these three Grants are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Grant	Actuals 2005 -2006	BE 2006- 2007	RE 2006- 2007	Actuals 2006- 2007	Perce- tage variation w.r.t. prece- ding year	BE 2007- 2008	RE 2007- 2008	BE 2008- 2009	Perce- tage variation w.r.t. prece- ding year (BE)
51- MHA	739.23	801.00	794.00	774.36	+4.75%	836.50	880.00	959.50	+ 14.70%
53- Police	14885.79	16033.82	16230.00	15903.07	+6.84%	18885.50	17674.00	21715.25	+14.98%
54- Other Exp. of MHA	815.15	964.53	1432.00	1402.99	+71.92%	1035.00	1245.50	1025.25	- 0.94%

5.4 The graphs in the following pages depict budgetary allocation and its utilization in the preceding three years 2005-06,2006-07,2007-08(upto 31.12.2007) in respect of major schemes administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

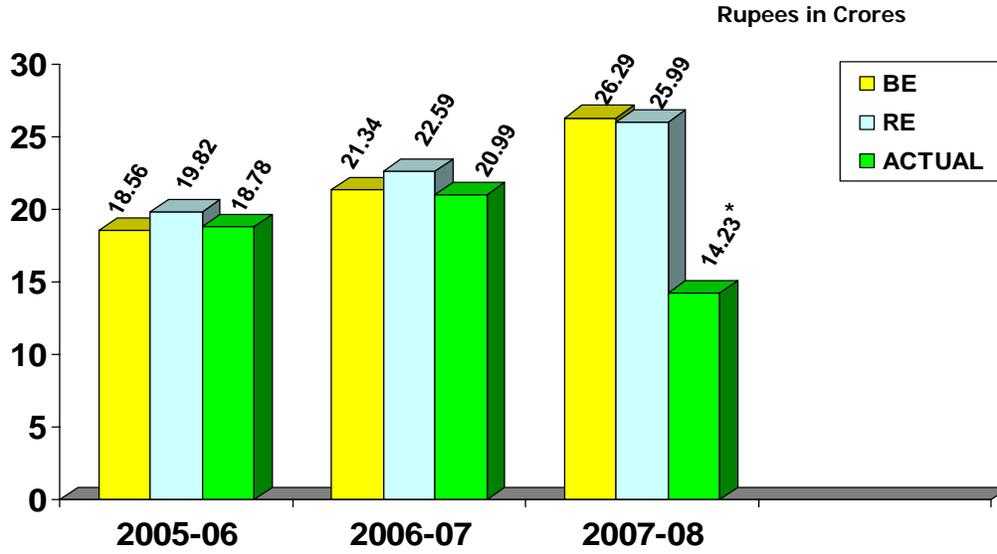
BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(Rs. in crore)

Demand No.		BE 2007-08			RE 2007-08			BE 2008-09		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
51- MHA	Revenue	34.00	731.82	765.82	23.00	789.85	812.85	57.00	832.27	889.27
	Capital	2.50	68.18	70.68	2.00	65.15	67.15	2.50	67.73	70.23
	Total	36.50	800.00	836.50	25.00	855.00	880.00	59.50	900.00	959.50
52- Cabinet	Revenue	0.00	205.37	205.37	0.00	282.43	282.43	0.00	302.79	302.79
	Capital	0.00	33.36	33.36	0.00	33.57	33.57	0.00	80.00	80.00
	Total	0.00	238.73	238.73	0.00	316.00	316.00	0.00	382.79	382.79
53- Police	Revenue	65.00	14277.49	14342.49	25.05	14693.81	14718.86	373.45	15990.26	16363.71
	Capital	305.50	4237.51	4543.01	194.95	2760.19	2955.14	341.80	5009.74	5351.54
	Total	370.50	18515.00	18885.50	220.00	17454.00	*17674.00	715.25	21000.00	21715.25
54-Other Expenditure of MHA	Revenue	52.00	963.55	1015.55	9.50	1229.80	1239.30	25.25	973.80	999.05
	Capital	0.00	19.45	19.45	0.00	6.20	6.20	0.00	26.20	26.20
	Total	52.00	983.00	1035.00	9.50	1236.00	1245.50	25.25	1000.00	1025.25
55- Transfer to UTs	Revenue	1187.76	367.00	1554.76	998.99	447.00	1445.99	1376.39	392.00	1768.39
	Capital	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
	Total	1187.76	439.00	1626.76	998.99	519.00	1517.99	1376.39	464.00	1840.39
Total MHA	Revenue	1338.76	16545.23	17883.99	1056.54	17442.89	18499.43	1832.09	18491.12	20323.21
	Capital	308.00	4430.50	4738.50	196.95	2937.11	3134.06	344.30	5255.67	5599.97
	Total	1646.76	20975.73	22622.49	1253.49	20380.00	21633.49	2176.39	23746.79	25923.18
95- Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Revenue	361.63	677.66	1039.29	361.63	776.66	1138.29	364.02	776.36	1140.38
	Capital	791.30	22.34	813.64	791.30	23.34	814.64	723.83	23.64	747.47
	Total	1152.93	700.00	1852.93	1152.93	800.00	1952.93	1087.85	800.00	1887.85
96- Chandigarh	Revenue	144.41	1028.16	1172.57	163.30	1103.19	1266.49	144.50	1117.13	1261.63
	Capital	123.22	-193.16	-69.94	154.33	-202.19	-47.86	160.15	-227.13	-66.98
	Total	267.63	835.00	1102.63	317.63	901.00	1218.63	304.65	890.00	1194.65
97- Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Revenue	42.51	49.15	91.66	54.83	53.15	107.98	59.21	60.47	119.68
	Capital	35.27	3.85	39.12	45.17	3.85	49.02	26.82	4.53	31.35
	Total	77.78	53.00	130.78	100.00	57.00	157.00	86.03	65.00	151.03
98- Daman & Diu	Revenue	25.90	58.36	84.26	31.40	64.36	95.76	35.61	65.37	100.98
	Capital	44.98	0.64	45.62	56.48	0.64	57.12	46.64	0.63	47.27
	Total	70.88	59.00	129.88	87.88	65.00	152.88	82.25	66.00	148.25
99- Lakshadweep	Revenue	60.57	218.46	279.03	60.57	249.18	309.75	86.58	250.31	336.89
	Capital	161.54	3.89	165.43	161.54	3.17	164.71	177.10	2.04	179.14
	Total	222.11	222.35	444.46	222.11	252.35	474.46	263.68	252.35	516.03
Total Grant No. 95-99	Revenue	635.02	2031.79	2666.81	671.73	2246.54	2918.27	689.92	2269.64	2959.56
	Capital	1156.31	-162.44	993.87	1208.82	-171.19	1037.63	1134.54	-196.29	938.25
	Total	1791.33	1869.35	3660.68	1880.55	2075.35	3955.90	1824.46	2073.35	3897.81
Grant Total	Revenue	1973.78	18577.02	20550.80	1728.27	19689.43	21417.70	2522.01	20760.76	23282.77
	Capital	1464.31	4268.06	5732.37	1405.77	2765.92	4171.69	1478.84	5059.38	6538.22
	Total	3438.09	22845.08	26283.17	3134.04	22455.35	25589.39	4000.85	25820.14	29820.99

**GRANT NO. 51 - MHA
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE**

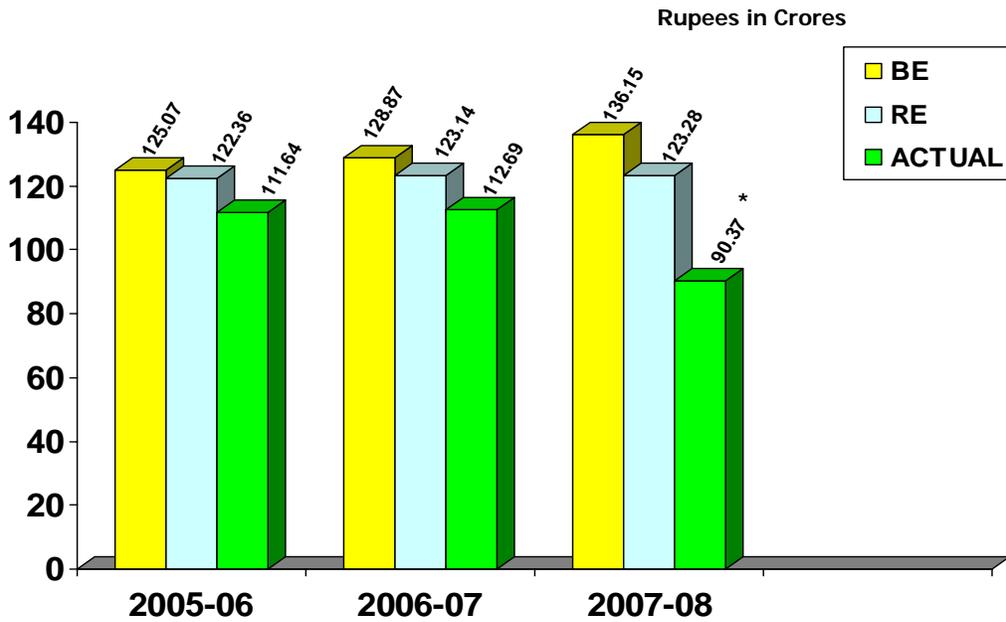
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



*Actuals upto 31-12-2007

SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

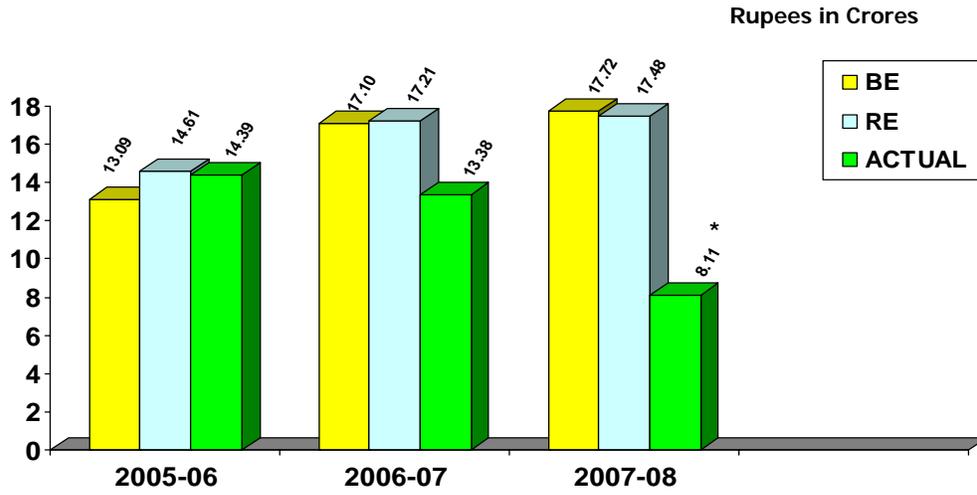


*Actuals upto 31-12-2007

GRANT NO. 51 - MHA

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

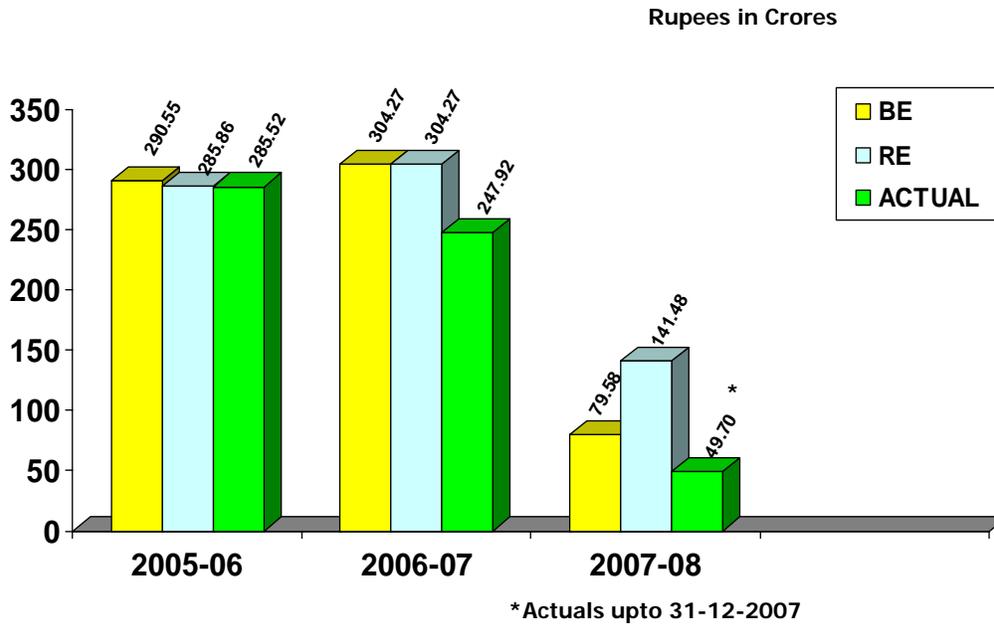
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



* Actuals upto 31-12-2007

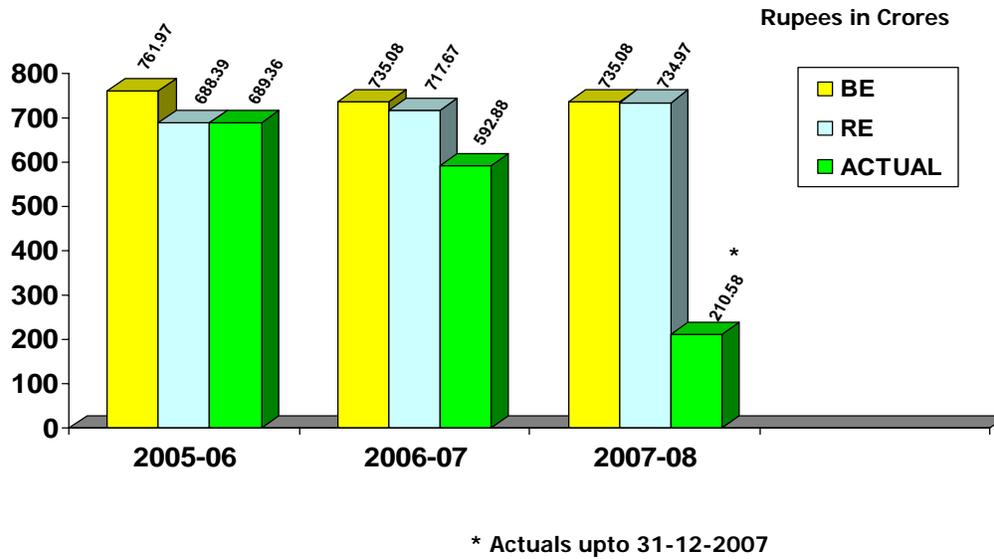
**GRANT NO. 53 - POLICE
INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER WORKS**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



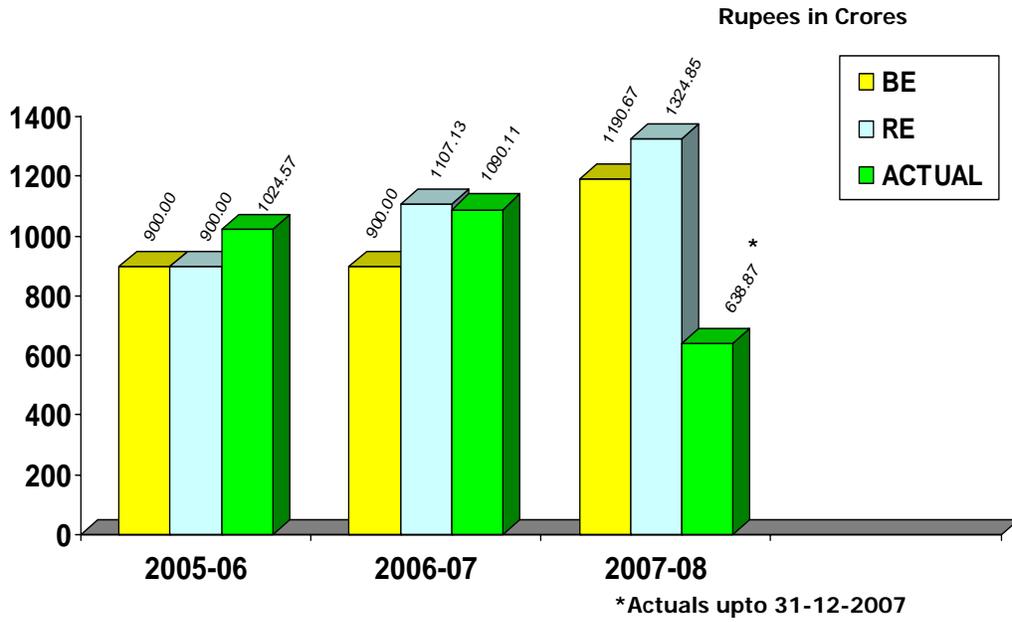
INDO BANGLADESH BORDER (ROAD & FENCEING) PROJECT

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



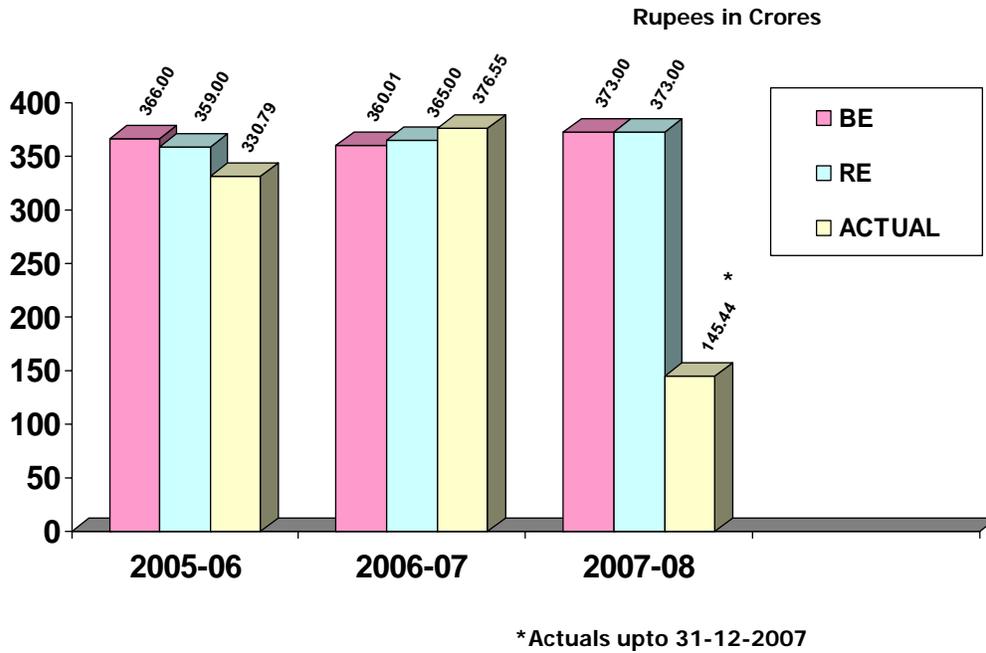
**GRANT NO. 53 - POLICE
MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



**GRANT 53 - POLICE
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR THE YEAR 2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08**

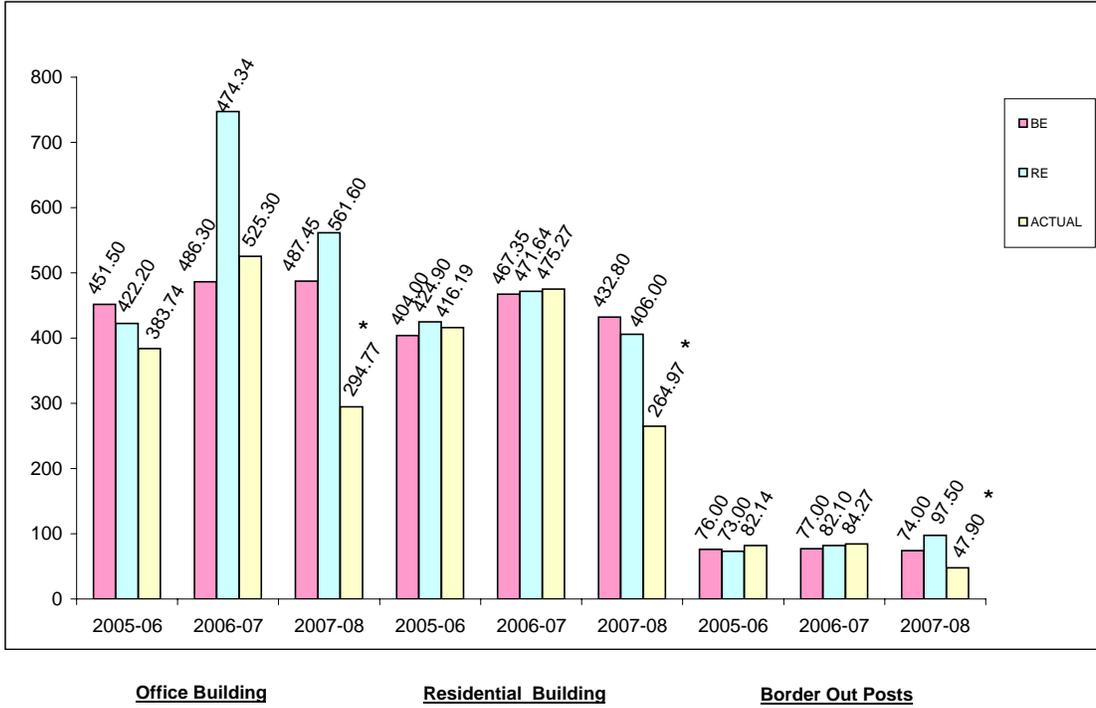
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



GRANT No. 53 - POLICE

**EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL PARAMILITARY FORCES
DURING 2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08**

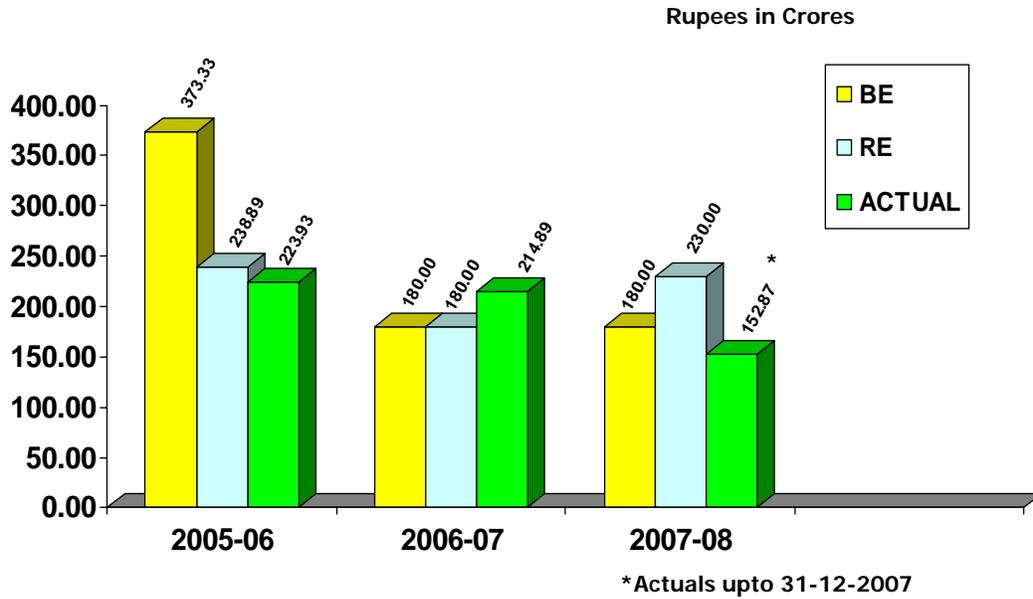
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



* Actuals upto 31-12-2007

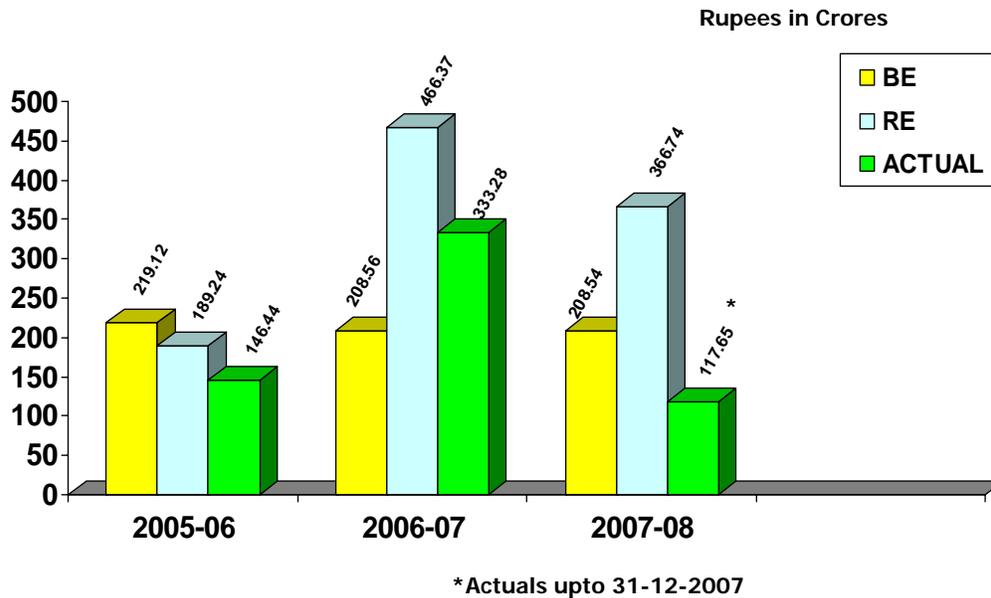
**GRANT NO. 54 - OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
MODERNISATION OF PRISON ADMINISTRATION**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



**RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SCHEMES OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND
REPATRIATES**

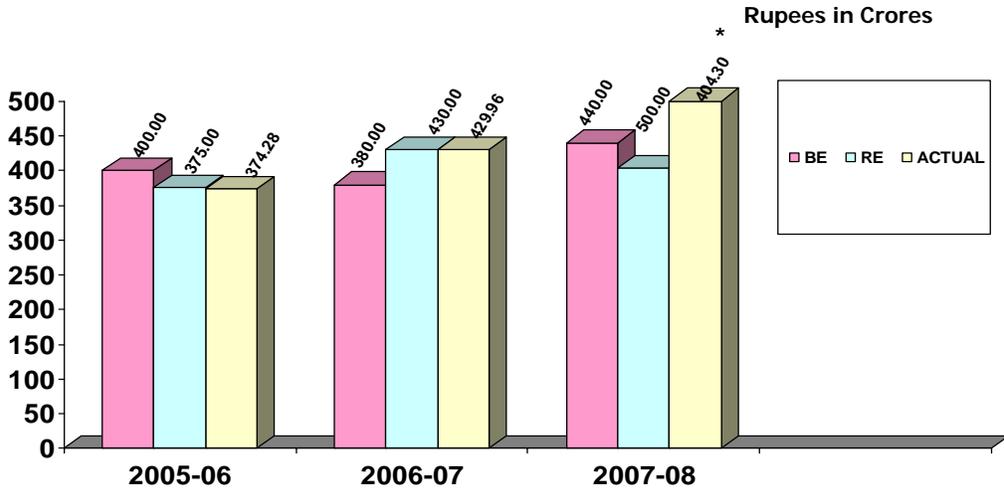
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



GRANT NO. 54 - OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN PENSION FOR 2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08

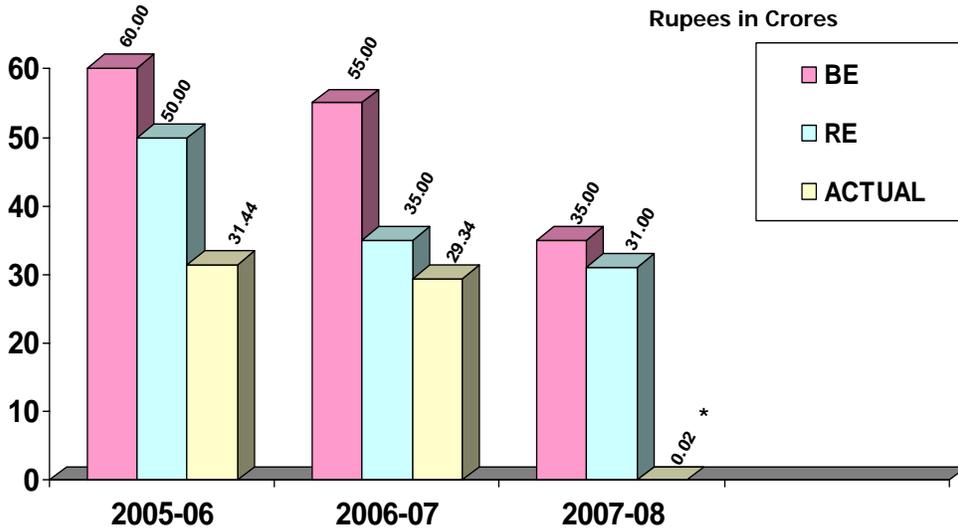
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



* Actuals upto 31-12-2007

FREE RAILWAY PASSES TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS 2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



* Actuals upto 31-12-2007

Ministry of Home Affairs
Police

Central Paramilitary Forces

Budgetary Provision Vs. Actual Expenditure Trends in Grants under MHA for 2004-2005 to 2006-2007

(Rupees in crore)

Deptt.	Trend for the year 2004-2005				Trend for the year 2005-2006				Trend for the year 2006-2007			
	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	2330.53	2518.41	2516.97	-1.44	2700.40	2909.00	2910.60	1.60	3158.95	3318.76	3318.88	+ 0.12
BSF	2957.79	2847.06	2846.35	-0.71	3221.12	3264.69	3265.83	1.14	3356.42	3248.74	3242.87	- 5.87
CISF	972.18	1017.39	1017.19	-0.20	1084.29	1091.98	1091.30	-0.68	1147.78	1190.56	1190.19	- 0.37
ITBP	534.26	552.53	551.24	-1.29	560.65	576.65	576.38	-0.27	601.59	623.92	624.00	+ 0.08
Delhi Police	964.36	1197.04	1196.89	-0.15	1249.64	1293.85	1293.05	-0.80	1343.88	1423.34	1423.26	- 0.08
NSG	125.28	117.35	117.09	-0.26	129.76	129.74	129.21	-0.53	133.71	142.41	141.67	- 0.74
AR	839.82	848.34	831.47	-16.87	1020.63	1128.22	1105.97	-22.25	1176.39	1231.35	1184.65	- 46.70
IB	371.60	381.71	379.04	-2.67	376.92	382.51	382.19	-0.32	389.15	406.97	406.09	- 0.88
S.S.B.	358.15	354.78	353.17	-1.61	532.92	505.70	497.37	-8.33	697.59	694.06	681.08	- 12.98
TOTAL	9453.97	9834.61	9809.41	-25.20	10876.33	11282.34	11251.90	-30.44	12005.46	12280.11	12212.69	- 67.42
CAPITAL												
CRPF	243.00	243.00	242.77	-0.23	318.00	319.10	318.21	-0.89	330.00	323.52	323.52	-
BSF	141.35	162.08	161.10	-0.98	308.82	251.59	241.39	-10.20	185.43	155.81	155.98	+ 0.17
CISF	44.30	44.30	43.85	-0.45	41.00	42.90	42.77	-0.13	50.00	35.37	35.37	-
ITBP	52.00	47.40	47.18	-0.22	72.00	65.86	59.53	-6.33	70.00	85.50	83.99	- 1.51
Delhi Police	96.00	93.00	92.99	-0.01	96.00	96.00	96.00	0	110.75	75.72	76.59	+ 0.87
NSG	15.00	11.50	11.02	-0.48	13.50	12.79	12.79	0	13.20	9.50	9.27	- 0.23
AR	145.00	175.00	174.91	-0.09	185.00	210.00	208.64	-1.36	179.80	291.80	290.11	- 1.69
IB	16.75	17.73	17.65	-0.08	16.75	17.64	17.17	-0.47	21.99	21.99	22.03	+ 0.04
S.S.B.	45.00	29.00	28.55	-0.45	80.00	83.24	83.88	0.64	83.10	99.59	98.85	- 0.74
TOTAL	798.40	823.01	820.02	-2.99	1131.07	1099.12	1080.38	-18.74	1044.27	1098.80	1095.71	- 3.09
GRAND TOTAL	10252.37	10657.62	10629.43	-28.19	12007.40	12381.46	12332.28	-49.18	13049.73	13378.91	13308.40	- 70.51

Summary of Budget and Expenditure for 2006-2007

(Rupees in crore)

Grant No	B.E.	Suppl.	Total Grant	Actual Expenditure	+ Excess - Saving	% Of Saving / Excess With reference to total grant
1	2	3	4	5		7
51 – MHA	801.00	9.24	810.24	774.36	- 35.88	4.43%
53– Police	16033.82	547.56	16581.38	15903.07	- 678.31	4.09%
54 - Other Exp. of MHA	964.53	620.29	1584.82	1402.99	- 181.83	11.47%
Total	17799.35	1177.09	18976.44	18080.42	- 896.02	4.72%

COMPARISON OF OBJECT HEADWISE EXPENDITURE GRANT NO. 51- MHA, 53- POLICE & 54-OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA FOR THE YEARS 2005-06 TO 2007-08[Upto 31st December, 2007]

Rupees in crore

Sl. No.	HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	POLICE			MHA			OTHER EXP OF MHA			TOTAL OF ALL GRANTS YEAR WISE		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	Salary	6374.63	7097.71	7291.68	391.62	408.51	383.75	0.00	0.13	1.47	6766.25	7506.35	7676.90
2	Wages	2.06	2.27	1.94	4.67	5.32	4.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.73	7.59	6.64
3	Overtime	0.46	0.50	0.24	1.05	1.02	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.51	1.52	0.94
4	Rewards	0.38	4.57	2.69	0.00	0.43	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	5.00	3.23
5	Medical Treatment	44.33	57.46	54.85	7.92	9.63	5.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.25	67.09	60.80
6	DTE	351.33	451.42	364.55	18.06	18.94	13.72	0.00	0.36	1.26	369.39	470.72	379.53
7	FTE	0.85	1.73	1.31	1.55	1.75	1.64	0.30	0.18	0.19	2.70	3.66	3.14
8	Other Expenses	217.74	248.16	221.75	47.35	47.91	34.63	0.01	2.39	2.00	265.10	298.46	258.38
9	RRT	7.77	10.31	3.59	9.20	9.92	7.21	0.00	0.00	3.50	16.97	20.23	14.30
10	Publication	4.54	4.61	3.88	5.74	3.14	1.61	0.00	0.02	0.19	10.28	7.77	5.68
11	BCTT	0.00	0.24	0.25	0.00	0.30	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.41	0.54	0.40
12	Other Admn Exp	2.12	3.19	6.45	3.41	4.00	8.25	0.00	0.14	1.66	5.53	7.33	16.36
13	Suppl & Material	4.45	4.58	3.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.45	4.58	3.12
14	Arms & Ammunition	555.95	790.97	500.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	555.95	790.97	500.22
15	Ration	603.92	689.84	650.01	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	603.95	689.88	650.11
16	Petrol, Oil, Lubricants	170.05	227.90	244.05	0.24	0.55	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	170.29	228.45	244.44
17	Clothing & Tentage	215.60	333.01	201.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	215.60	333.01	201.81
18	Minor Works	140.85	161.21	93.70	8.68	8.17	3.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	149.53	169.38	97.13
19	Prof. Services	531.60	283.75	102.75	11.70	9.81	5.74	1.36	1.72	0.51	544.66	295.28	109.00
20	Grant-in-Aid	1337.68	1414.51	825.21	65.28	77.23	49.86	395.34	336.29	257.74	1798.30	1828.03	1132.81
21	Scholarship	0.38	0.41	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.41	0.40
22	Secret Service	6.97	7.76	6.35	43.95	41.91	32.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.92	49.67	39.00
23	Other Charges	192.37	644.17	405.78	6.70	12.12	4.47	63.95	41.92	6.37	263.02	698.21	416.62
24	Motor Vehicle	249.57	218.21	116.40	6.29	10.15	5.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	255.86	228.36	121.72
25	Mach. & Equip	222.71	328.76	150.69	54.35	34.17	7.52	1.59	32.65	0.10	278.65	395.58	158.31
26	Major Works	1339.90	1886.58	862.87	22.19	24.27	21.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1362.09	1910.85	884.04
27	Loans & Advances	11.87	6.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.87	6.43	0.00
28	Lump sum Provision	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	1.13	0.53	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.36	1.13	0.53
29	Adv. & Publicity	4.71	5.53	5.48	10.96	7.55	8.16	2.96	5.20	1.60	18.63	18.28	15.24
30	Pensionary Charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	349.57	374.28	400.50	349.57	374.28	400.50
31	Subsidies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	19.74	7.53	20.00	19.74	7.53
32	Contribution	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.78	1.26	0.84	0.14	0.13	0.54	1.92	1.39	1.38
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
							0.00			0.00			0.00
	Grand Total	12594.79	14885.79	11971.33	724.03	739.23	603.03	835.29	815.15	685.16	14154.11	16440.17	13259.52

**UTILISATION CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT
OF GRANTS/LOANS RELEASED UPTO 31ST MARCH 2006**

No. of UCs due in r/o grants released upto March 2006	Amount involved (Rs. in crore)	No. of UCs received	Amount involved in respect of UCs received (Rs. in crore)	No. of UCs outstanding as on 31.12.2007	Amount involved on outstanding UCs (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
307	6238.27	184	6016.23	123	237.86

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

UNSPENT BALANCES AS ON 31.12.2007

A. UNSPENT BALANCES WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS

S.No.	Scheme	(Rs. in crore) Amount
1	Scheme for Modernisation of Police Forces	200.63
2	Reimbursement of contingent or other expenditure under the provisions of Indian Census Act, 1948	259.84
3	Displaced persons from Pak Occupied Kashmir and Chhamb Niyabat Area	1.96
4	Scheme for Modernisation of Prisons	256.03
5	Grants for Central Plan Schemes – Grants- in- aid Disaster Management	4.72
6	National Programme for capacity building for Earthquake Risk Management –Grants- in- aid	0.40
7	Bodo Territorial Council	6.22
	Total	729.80

B. UNSPENT BALANCES WITH IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES**(Rs. in crore)**

S. No	Scheme	Agency	Unspent Balance
1	Construction of Indo-Bangladesh Border Works	National Project Construction Corporation, National Building Construction Corporation, Indo-Bangladesh Border Flood Lighting Zone, Border Roads Organisation, Assam, Public Works Department, Tripura Public Works Department, Engineering Project India Limited, Indo-Bangladesh Border Zone West Bengal and Central Public Works Department, Maintenance Zone.	22.80
2	Border Road Organisation	-	1.87
3	National Institute of Disaster Management	(National Institute of Disaster Management), New Delhi	2.22
4	Grants- in -aid under Major Head 2245 (Plan)	National Disaster Management	2.22
5	Grants- in -aid under Major Head 3601-03 Grants for Central Plan Schemes	National Disaster Management	1.16
	Total		30.27

CHAPTER – 6

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES

National Disaster Management Authority

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is functioning as a statutory body under the administrative charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It was notified by the Central Government on September, 27, 2006 under the Disaster Management Act, 2005. NDMA is headed by the Prime Minister and has nine other members, one of the whom has been designated as the Vice Chairperson. It is mainly responsible for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters.

6.2 NDMA has formulated a draft National Policy on Disaster Management which is being processed further for approval of the Government. It has also formulated guidelines for management of earthquakes, chemical (industrial) disasters, medical preparedness and casualties management, and preparation of State Disaster Management Plans. Guidelines on various other disasters and aspects of disaster management are under preparation. NDMA has also laid down broad policies and guidelines for the functioning of the National Institute of Disaster Management. NDMA is exercising general superintendence, direction and control of the National Disaster Response Force which is being constituted for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster.

6.3 In terms of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, NDMA shall prepare once every year an annual report giving an account of its activities during the previous year and forward the same to the Central Government to be laid before both Houses of Parliament. The annual report for the year 2006-07 is being finalized by NDMA.

National Institute of Disaster Management

6.4 National Institute of Disaster Management(NIDM) has been notified as a statutory body under the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. NIDM is to function within the broad policies and guidelines laid down by the National Disaster Management Authority and is mainly responsible for planning and promoting training and research in the area of disaster management, documentation and development of national level information base relating to disaster management policies, prevention mechanisms and mitigation measures. NIDM imparted training to 1271 senior and middle level officers from the Central and the State Governments during 2006-07 and has a target of training 1850 officials during 2007-08. It is also providing technical support and guidance to the Administrative Training Institutes and other training institutes in States for running a Centre/Faculty of Disaster Management. NIDM has also conducted online training courses and trained 747 persons through these courses during 2007-08, in collaboration with World Bank Institute, USA. It is networking with leading scientific, technical and research organizations in the country and abroad on different aspects of disaster risk reduction and management. NIDM is also hosting the SAARC Disaster Management Centre in New Delhi. Training and documentation of activities on major disasters in the country are taken up by NIDM.

6.5 The Government has framed rules and regulations for the functioning of NIDM and constituted the general body and the governing body. These bodies have held their first meetings in April, 2007 and June, 2007 respectively.



CHAPTER –7

FOLLOW UP ACTION AFTER PRESENTATION OF OUTCOME BUDGET

To monitor the financial progress during the course of the year, the Principal Accounts Office in Ministry of Home Affairs prepares the Monthly Expenditure Statement after the accounts are compiled. The figures received from various agencies departments viz. Central Public Works Department, Border Road Organisation, Controller of Defence Accounts etc. implementing schemes/programmes/activities of MHA are also incorporated. An analysis of the trend of expenditure for the current financial year along with the corresponding figures for the previous year is done, in respect of Revenue and Capital in both the Plan and Non Plan segments. On this basis, regular monitoring of the financial progress is done in MHA to ensure that the various divisions in the Ministry utilize the budgetary allocations in a proportionate manner through the year, rather than rushing into expenditures during the last quarter of the financial year.

7.2 Regular expenditure review meetings are also held in the Ministry so as to sensitize the administrative divisions of MHA about the need to incur proportionate expenditure and judiciously utilize the budgetary allocations. These reviews also serve the purpose of locating savings, which can later be gainfully and timely re-appropriated to other Divisions/Organizations, who are in need of additional funds. The administrative divisions of MHA also periodically monitor the physical and financial progress of schemes and programmes being implemented by them.

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, Ministry of Home Affairs also releases financial data on its website which indicate the following:-

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

7.5 These Statements are uploaded every month on the Ministry's website, showing the actuals up to the month and the corresponding figures for the previous year so as to facilitate comparison. In this manner, MHA places financial data of the implementation of its programmes/schemes etc. in the public domain.

7.6 Expenditure reports are also generated on E-lekha - the web based accounting information system and are compared with the budget provisions. Internal audit of schemes through a modern risk based approach has also been initiated.