

2009-10

Annual Report



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



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MANDATE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

CHAPTER I

1.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has multifarious responsibilities, important among them being internal security, management of para-military forces, border management, Centre-State relations, administration of Union Territories, disaster management, etc. Though in terms of Entries 1 and 2 of List II – ‘State List’ – in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, ‘public order’ and ‘police’ are the responsibilities of States, Article 355 of the Constitution enjoins the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. In pursuance of these obligations, the Ministry of Home Affairs continuously monitors the situation, issues appropriate advisories, extends manpower and financial support, guidance and expertise to the State Governments for maintenance of security, peace and harmony without encroaching upon the constitutional rights of the States.

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

- **Department of Internal Security**, dealing with the Indian Police Service, Central Police Forces, internal security and law & order, insurgency, terrorism, naxalism, activities of inimical foreign agencies, rehabilitation,

grant of visa and other immigration matters, security clearances, etc.;

- **Department of States**, dealing with Centre-State relations, Inter-State relations, administration of Union Territories, Freedom Fighters’ pension, Human rights, Prison Reforms, Police Reforms, etc. ;
- **Department of Home**, dealing with the notification of assumption of office by the President and Vice-President, notification of appointment/resignation of the Prime Minister, Ministers, Governors, nomination to Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha, Census of population, registration of births and deaths, etc.;
- **Department of Jammu and 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 international borders, including coastal borders, strengthening of border guarding and creation of related infrastructure, border areas development, etc.; 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 Internal Security, Department of States, Department of Home, Department of Jammu and Kashmir Affairs and Department of Border Management do not function in watertight compartments. They all function under the Union Home Secretary and are inter-linked. There is a designated Secretary for Department of Border Management also. The Department of Official Language has a separate Secretary and functions independently. The Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs does not, therefore, cover the activities of that Department.

1.4 The information relating to Ministers, Home Secretary, Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries who held/are holding position in the Ministry of Home Affairs (excluding the Department of Official Language and Department of Justice, which is now being looked after by a separately designated Secretary with effect from January 01, 2010) is at **Annexure - I**. The position as on February 04, 2010 is also indicated at **Annexure -II**.

1.5 The different Divisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the major areas of their responsibility are as below:

Administration Division

1.6 The Division is responsible for handling all administrative and vigilance matters, allocation of work among various Divisions of the Ministry and monitoring of compliance of furnishing information under the Right to Information Act, 2005, matters relating to the

Table of Precedence, Padma Awards, Gallantry Awards, Jeevan Raksha Padak, National Flag, National Anthem, State Emblem of India and Secretariat Security Organisation.

Border Management Division

1.7 The Division deals with matters relating to coordination and concerted action by administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country for the management of international borders, including Coastal borders, creation of infrastructure like Integrated Check Posts, Border Out Posts (BOPs), roads/fencing and floodlighting of borders and the Border Areas Development Programme.

Coordination Division

1.8 The Division deals with intra-Ministry coordination work, Parliamentary matters, public grievances (PGs), publication of Annual Report of the Ministry, Record Retention Schedule, custody of classified and non-classified records of the Ministry, Internal Work Study, furnishing of various reports relating to employment of SCs/STs and Persons with Disabilities to Department of Personnel and Training, etc.

Centre-State Division

1.9 The Division deals with Centre-State relations, including working of the constitutional provisions governing such relations, appointment of Governors, creation of new States, nominations to Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha, Inter-State boundary disputes, overseeing the crime situation in States, imposition of President's Rule, etc.



Disaster Management Division

1.10 Disaster Management Division is responsible for legislation, policy, capacity building, prevention, mitigation, long term rehabilitation, response, relief and preparedness for natural calamities and man-made disasters (except drought and epidemics).

Finance Division

1.11 The Division is responsible for formulating, operating and controlling the budget of the Ministry and other matters pertaining to expenditure control & monitoring and financial advice, etc., under the Integrated Finance Scheme.

Foreigners Division

1.12 The Division deals with all matters relating to visa, Protection Area Permit (PAP)/Restricted Area Permit (RAP) regimes, immigration, citizenship, overseas citizenship of India, acceptance of foreign contribution and hospitality.

Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division

1.13 The Division frames and implements the Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme and the schemes for rehabilitation of migrants from former West Pakistan/East Pakistan and provision of relief to Sri Lankan and Tibetan refugees.

Human Rights Division

1.14 The Division deals with matters relating to the Protection of Human Rights Act and also matters relating to national integration, communal harmony and Ayodhya.

Internal Security Divisions

1.15 Internal Security-I Division deals with matters relating to internal security and law & order, including anti-national and subversive activities of various groups/extremist organisations, policy and operational issues on terrorism, security clearances, monitoring of ISI activities, Home Secretary-level talks with Pakistan on counter terrorism, etc.

1.16 Internal Security-II Division deals with matters relating to arms and explosives, extradition, narcotics and Narcotics Control Bureau and National Security Act.

Jammu & Kashmir Division

1.17 The Division deals with constitutional matters including Article 370 of the Constitution of India and general policy matters in respect of J&K and terrorism/militancy in that State. It is also responsible for implementation of the Prime Minister's Package for J&K.

Judicial Division

1.18 The Division deals with all matters relating to the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C.) and also the Commission of Inquiry Act. It also handles matters relating to State legislations which require the assent of the President under the Constitution, political pension to erstwhile rulers before independence and mercy petitions under Article 72 of the Constitution.

Naxal Management Division

1.19 This Division has been created w.e.f. October 19, 2006 in the Ministry to effectively tackle the naxalite menace from both security and development angles. It



monitors the naxal situation and counter-measures being taken by the affected States with the objective of improving ground-level policing and development response as per the location specific action plans formulated/to be formulated by the affected States. It also reviews proper implementation of various developmental schemes of Ministries/Departments concerned in the naxal affected areas as also optimum utilisation of funds released under such schemes.

North East Division

1.20 The Division deals with the internal security and law & order situation in North-Eastern States, including matters relating to insurgency and talks with various extremist groups operating in that region.

Police Divisions

1.21 Police-I Division functions as the cadre controlling authority in respect of Indian Police Service (IPS) and also deals with all matters relating to training of police personnel, award of Presidents' Police Medals for Meritorious/Distinguished service and Gallantry, etc.

1.22 Police-II deals with all matters relating to Central Police Forces, including their deployment.

Police Modernisation Division

1.23 The Division handles all items of work relating to modernisation of State Police Forces, provisioning/procurement of various items for modernisation of Central Police Forces, police reforms and security of VIPs/vital installations.

Policy Planning Division

1.24 The Division deals with meetings of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers, matters relating to policy formulation in respect of internal security issues, international cooperation on counter-terrorism, international covenants, bilateral assistance treaties and related items of work.

Union Territories Division

1.25 The Division deals with all legislative and constitutional matters relating to Union Territories, including National Capital Territory of Delhi. It also functions as the cadre controlling authority of the Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram and Union Territory (AGMUT) cadre of Indian Administrative Service (IAS)/Indian Police Service (IPS) as also Delhi-Andaman and Nicobar Island Civil Service (DANICS)/ Delhi-Andaman and Nicobar Island Police Service (DANIPS). Further, it is responsible for over-seeing the crime and law & order situation in Union Territories.



INTERNAL SECURITY

CHAPTER II

Overview

2.1 Internal security situation in the country remains largely under control. There are subversive/extremist/terrorist activity in Jammu and Kashmir and various States in the North-Eastern region particularly Assam and Manipur; Left Wing Extremism (LWE) is concentrated in five or six States but is found at some places in other States also. The situation in Kashmir, in terms of incidents of violence and casualties, has shown a perceptible improvement, which is indicative of a transition to normalcy. In the North Eastern States, situation has improved in terms of casualties of civilians and Security Forces (SFs). Violence has increased in terms of number of incidents and casualties of civilians and SFs, as compared to the corresponding period of 2008. In the recent years, the concentration of Left wing extremist (LWE)

violence has been mainly in the States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and Maharashtra. There were some instances of major agitations during the year, which led to disturbance of public order and disruption of normal life in the affected areas such as the agitation in Andhra Pradesh for and against separate Telengana State, and in West Bengal in the context of the demand for a separate Gorkhaland State. The communal situation in the country by and large remained under control.

2.2 The year 2009-10 witnessed several new measures taken by the Government to strengthen the security apparatus of the country to equip it to meet the grave challenge posed by global terrorism. These include operationalization of the National Investigation Agency (NIA), establishment of four National



Chief Ministers' Conference on Internal Security held on February 7, 2010.



Security Guards (NSG) Hubs to ensure quick and effective response to any possible terror attack, augmentation of the strength of Intelligence Bureau (IB), strengthening of the Multi-Agency Centre in the IB to enable it to function on 24X7 basis and strengthening of coastal security. The measures are specially aimed at improving the overall internal security situation after the terrorist attack in Mumbai in November 2008.

2.3 The Centre took some major initiatives to deal with the menace of Naxalism and, after wide-ranging consultations with the Naxal-affected States, approved a joint action plan to kick off coordinated and combined action, especially at the bi-junctions and tri-junctions of the affected States. A conference of the Chief Ministers on Internal Security, chaired by the Prime Minister, was also held on August 17, 2009 and February 7, 2010, in which the internal security situation was deliberated in detail, and areas and measures requiring priority attention were identified. A meeting with the Chief Ministers and senior officers of naxal-affected States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal, was also held after the conference on February 9, 2010 at Kolkata, which was chaired by the Union Home Minister. On February 17, 2010, the Union Home Minister reviewed the security situation with the Chief Minister, J&K and the Unified Headquarters (UHQ).

2.4 The situation in different areas of the country mentioned above, and the various measures that are being taken by the Government to counter the challenges to internal security are briefly brought out in the subsequent paragraphs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Security Situation

2.5.1 The State of Jammu & Kashmir has been subjected to severe terrorist and secessionist

violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for the past two decades. More than 13,775 civilians and 4,690 Security Force (SF) personnel have lost their lives. However there has been a marked improvement in the situation in recent years, on account of several holistic measures taken by the Government, and the people's yearning for peace. The statistical detail since 2004 is given below:

Trends of Violence in Jammu and Kashmir

Year	Incidents killed	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists killed
2004	2565	281	707	976
2005	1990	189	557	917
2006	1667	151	389	591
2007	1092	110	158	472
2008	708	75	91	339
2009	499	64	78	239

2.5.2 As would be seen, the number of incidents and casualties has progressively come down in the last 2 years and the overall security situation in the State has shown perceptible improvement. However, there are reports to indicate that the infrastructure for training to terrorist elements across-the border continues to remain intact and, efforts to infiltrate militants into the State continue unabated. The available information reveals that the infiltration that consistently decreased since 2005 has reversed in the year 2009 and increased substantially when compared to 2008. The statistical detail since 2005 is given below:

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	597	573	535	342	485

2.5.3 While the Army and the Central Security Forces remain deployed in the State to assist the State Police in counter militancy/terrorism operations, the role and involvement of the State Police in such operations has progressively increased with commendable results.



2.5.4 To support the State Government in its initiatives, the Central Government has been reimbursing expenditure being incurred on a variety of security related measures. These include inter-alia, expenditure on carriage of constabulary, material supplies, rent of accommodations, honorarium to Special Police Officers, civic action programme, air-lift charges, raising cost of India Reserve Battalions, transport, boarding-lodging, alternate accommodation for Security Forces, etc. The total amount reimbursed (from 1989) till March 31, 2009 under SRE (P) is Rs.2,925.255 crore. During the current financial year a sum of Rs. 159.07 crore has been reimbursed under SRE (P) till December 31, 2009.

2.5.5 The security situation in the State is monitored and reviewed by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir in the Unified Headquarters Command with senior representatives of the State Government, Army, Central Para-military Forces and other security agencies. The Ministry of Home Affairs also closely and continuously monitors the security situation in tandem with the State Government and the Ministry of Defence. The Union Home Minister chaired 3 meetings with the Chief Minister, J&K and the UHQ members on March 18, 2009, June 11, 2009 and February 17, 2010.

2.5.6 The Government is firmly committed and determined through tactical approach to counter the challenge posed by the terrorists and violence sponsored from across-the-border, and to restore enduring peace and normalcy in the State. Towards this end, a multi-faceted strategy is being followed which, apart from the various measures taken on the security front, inter-alia, includes (i) focused attention on the developmental aspects and implementation of the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan amounting to Rs. 26,288 crore, with a view to

strengthening the infrastructure, creating employment and income generation opportunities, and generally improving the quality of life of the people living in different regions of the State, (ii) Ensuring the continuity of the democratic process in the State and to provide a secure environment for political mobilization in the State, (iii) Zero tolerance to Human Rights violations and use of minimum force in the maintenance of law and order, (iv) Primacy of role to civil administration and elected representatives in the maintenance of law and order (v) Measures to improve the conditions of migrants at Jammu and offering a package of incentives for their return to the Valley (In this regard a package has been announced by the PM amounting to Rs. 1618.40 crore) (vi) Taking necessary measures to facilitate people to people contact across LoC by way of introducing 'Bus Services' and 'Trade' in 21 listed commodities mainly locally produced and in demand as explained in para 2.5.8 to 2.5.11.

2.5.7 The Prime Minister visited Jammu and Kashmir on October 28-29, 2009. The Union Home Minister visited the State on June 11-12, 2009, October 13-14, 2009, November 4, 2009 and February 17, 2010. The Cabinet Secretary and Secretaries to Government of India held discussions with State Government officials during their visit to Srinagar on October 5-6, 2009. The overall objective of these visits was to carry forward the initiatives for finding a solution of the problems of the State and to accelerate the process of development.

People to people contact across LoC (CBMs)

2.5.8 Government of India has initiated various measures to enhance people to people contact across LoC which includes Cross LoC Travel and Cross LoC Trade. The salient



features of these two initiatives are given as under:-

(i) Cross LoC Travel

2.5.9 To promote people to people contact, fortnightly bus services on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad route was started from April 07, 2005 and thereafter on Poonch-Rawalakote route from June 20, 2006. Taking into account the good response of this Confidence Building Measure, from both sides of LoC, the fortnightly bus service on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakote routes were converted into a weekly service with effect from September 11, 2008 and September 8, 2008 respectively. The number of passengers who made use of these services till February 25, 2010 is as under :

Bus route	No. of passengers	
	Indian	PoK
Srinagar-Muzaffarabad	2713	3511
Poonch-Rawalakote	2864	4244

(ii) Cross LoC Trade in J&K

2.5.10 During the meeting of Prime Minister with President of Pakistan on the sidelines of 63rd UN General Assembly Session on September 23, 2008, it was agreed by both the leaders to commence Cross LoC trade from October 21, 2008. Accordingly, Cross LoC trade on Srinagar Muzaffarabad axis commenced on October 21, 2008. On that date, 13 trucks crossed over to POK and 14 trucks came to India side. Till February 25, 2010, 1,668 trucks have crossed over to POK and 2,534 trucks have crossed over to our side.

2.5.11 Cross LoC trade on Poonch-Rawalakote axis has also commenced on October 21, 2008. 3 trucks crossed over to POK on that date and 3 vehicles carrying goods from across the LoC came to our side. Till February 25, 2010, 1,357

trucks have crossed over to POK and 1,587 trucks have crossed over to our side.

Jammu & Kashmir Update

2.5.12 To highlight the successful developmental initiatives and achievements of the people of the State and to disseminate information on various development activities taking place consequent upon return of normalcy in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, a monthly booklet titled “Jammu & Kashmir Update” on the State has been started from October 2009. So far 05 issues have released. Soft copies of the Update have also been made available on the Website of the Ministry of Home Affairs viz. www.mha.nic.in. From November 2009, the magazine has also been made accessible through Internet at www.jammuandkashmirupdate.com.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Central Assistance to Jammu & Kashmir

2.5.13 The Central Government has been continuously supporting and assisting the State Government in their efforts to bring about all-round economic development, and to provide avenues for gainful employment to the people, with focus on planned and balanced regional development. Priority has been accorded to building physical, economic and social infrastructure, thereby improving the productive potential of the State besides improving the quality of life of the people.

Prime Minister’s Reconstruction Plan for J&K

2.5.14 As a special initiative in this direction, the Prime Minister during his visit to J&K on November 17-18, 2004, had announced a Reconstruction Plan for J&K involving an



outlay of approximately Rs.24,000 crore, which broadly includes Projects/Schemes aimed at expanding economic infrastructure and provision of basic services, imparting a thrust to employment and income generation activities, and providing relief and rehabilitation for different groups affected by militancy in J&K. The current estimated cost of all the schemes included in the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan is Rs.26,288 crore. During the current financial year, allocation for Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan is Rs.1,200 crore.

2.5.15 The Projects/Schemes envisaged in the Reconstruction Plan-2004 are implemented by the respective Administrative Ministries in consultation with the State Government. The progress of implementation of the Plan, which includes 67 Projects/Schemes covering 11 sectors of economy, is being monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission regularly. Out of the aforesaid 67 Projects/ Schemes, action in respect of 30 Projects/Schemes has been completed. Out of the remaining 37 Projects/Schemes, 34 projects are at various stages of implementation and 03 are in the preparatory stages.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants

2.5.16 Terrorist violence/militancy in Jammu & Kashmir, particularly in its early phase, had led to large scale forced migration of members of the Kashmiri Pandit community from the Kashmir Valley. A variety of measures have been taken over the year by way of financial assistance/relief and other initiatives to provide succour and support to the affected families, within a broad policy framework that those who have migrated will eventually return to the Valley.

2.5.17 There are 57,863 Kashmiri Migrant

families of which 37,285 families are in Jammu, 19,338 families in Delhi and 1,240 families in other States/UTs. Government of J & K is giving dry ration and cash relief of Rs.1000 per head subject to a maximum of Rs.4000 per family per month to 16,686 eligible families staying in Jammu region. Government of NCT of Delhi is also giving cash relief of Rs.1000 per head subject to a maximum of Rs.4000 per family per month to 3,624 eligible families. Other State Governments/UT Administrations have also been providing relief to migrants in accordance with the scales fixed by them for the Kashmiri migrants staying in their States/UTs.

2.5.18 In addition, with a view to improving the living conditions for the families living in camps in Jammu region, the Prime Minister, during his visit to J&K in November, 2004 announced construction of 5,242 two-roomed tenements at an estimated cost of Rs.345 crore for Kashmiri Migrants staying presently in one-room tenements in camps at Jammu. Construction of 1,024 flats taken up at Purkhoo, Muthi and Nagrota in Jammu has been completed and allotted. Construction for remaining 4218 flats has been taken up at Jagati near Nagrota, which is being developed as township with all infrastructural facilities. Construction work is expected to be completed by October 2010.

2.5.19 Further, in order to facilitate the return of Kashmiri Migrants, the Central Government approved construction of 200 flats at Sheikhpura in Budgam District on an experimental basis at an expenditure of Rs.22.90 crore. Construction of 120 flats has been completed. Possession of 60 flats has already been taken over by the relief organization. So far 31 flats have been allotted to migrants who are living in different camps in Kashmir Valley. The project is expected to be completed by December 2010.



2.5.20 In addition to the above measures, the Prime Minister during his visit to J&K on April 25, 2008 announced, inter-alia, a package of Rs.1618.40 crore for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley. The package includes provision of assistance towards housing, transit accommodation, continuation of cash relief, students scholarships, employment, assistance to agriculturists/horticulturists and waiver of interest on loans.

2.5.21 State Government has constituted an Apex Advisory Committee in September, 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Revenue Minister, J&K to oversee the effective implementation of the Package. Government of J&K has created 3,000 supernumerary posts for Kashmiri migrant unemployed youth. Recruitment Rules have also been notified. The Recruitment Agency has already advertised more than 2,200 posts and around 6,000 applications have been received so far. The proposal for construction of transit accommodation at three places has been finalized and tenders have been floated. As on February 2010, 4,400 applications have been received from the Kashmiri migrant families who wish to return to Valley.

Relief Measures for Victims of Militancy under PM's Package

2.5.22 The package announced by the Prime Minister in April 2008 included the following provisions/relief measures for victims of militancy related violence:

(i) One-time cash compensation of Rs. 5 lakh to the next-of-kin of civilians killed in militancy related incidents in lieu of compassionate appointment under SRO-43

Rs.100 crore released to the State Government from Security Related Expenditure (Relief &

Rehabilitation) as advance for this purpose. As informed by the State Government, an expenditure of Rs.60.265 crore has been incurred so far covering 1,517 cases.

(ii) Enhancement of pension to widows of civilians killed in militancy related violence from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 per month

As informed by the State Government, an expenditure of Rs.1.20 crore incurred on providing enhanced pension to 4,023 widows during 2008-09. For the current year (2009-10), 4,274 widows are proposed to be covered.

(iii) Financial assistance for the education of those orphaned in militancy related violence @ Rs. 750 per month per child upto 18 years (extendable upto the age of 21 years in exceptional cases) to all orphans without discrimination

An amount of Rs.19 crore was released to the State Government for this purpose during year 2008-09 by way of contribution to the Corpus Fund of the Jammu & Kashmir State Rehabilitation council as one-time assistance. As intimated by the State Government, an amount of Rs.30.98 lakh covering 541 orphans stands disbursed during 2008-09. During the current year 1,371 orphans are proposed to be covered under the scheme.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

2.5.23 The Jammu & Kashmir Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Srinagar with the financial support from Ministry of Home Affairs has been organizing various art and cultural programme on Jammu and Kashmir since 2008-



09. The objectives of the programme are:-

- to promote art, culture and languages in the State.
- to develop the skill of school/college going children in theatre, dance, music and visual arts.
- to showcase the art and culture of J&K to the world.

2.5.24 In order to help develop emotional bond between the people of J&K with people in other parts of India, Ministry of Home Affairs has extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs.94,14,533 to the Academy for the following programmes during 2009-10:-

- (i) 3- days J&K Art Festival at DIAF, New Delhi during October 3-4, 2009.
- (ii) 2-days Sufi Festival at Srinagar during the 2nd week of August 2009.
- (iii) Talent hunt programme in J&K during 2009-10.
- (iv) Special programmes Mouj Kasheer for Jammu born Kashmiri migrants at Jammu on April 24, 2009 and Srinagar on June 28, 2009.
- (v) Saqi day at Srinagar, J&K on June 27, 2009.

NORTH EAST

2.6.1 The North Eastern Region, which comprises eight States, viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, presents an intricate cultural and ethnic mosaic with over 200 ethnic groups with distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identity. The security situation in some of the North Eastern States continue to remain complex because of diverse demands advocated by various militant outfits. The region also has extensive borders with Bangladesh, Bhutan, China and Myanmar; and this has its own security implications. The State-wise profile of violence during the last five years is indicated at **Annexure-III**.

2.6.2 Mizoram and Sikkim have continued to

remain peaceful. There was low intensity violence in some parts of Meghalaya. Though there was spurt in number of incidents of violence in some parts of Arunachal Pradesh in the year 2009 as compared to the previous year, the State largely remained peaceful. There has been significant improvement over the years in the security situation in Tripura with noticeable decline in the violence profile. The number of incidents of violence in Nagaland in year 2009 (upto 31st December) has also declined as compared to those last year.

Assam

2.6.3 The number of incidents of violence in Assam in the year 2009 (upto 31st December) increased to 424 as compared to 387 last year. However, the number of civilians/security forces (SF) personnel killed during the said period has reduced substantially. During 2009, (upto 31 December, 2009) 1,259 extremists were arrested, killed and surrendered in Assam due to sustained Counter Insurgency Operations (CI) in the State.

2.6.4. In Assam, incidents of violence, abduction, killing, extortion, etc. were perpetrated mainly by the Dima Haram Daogah (Joel Garlosa) (DHD(J) in North-Cachar (NC) Hills district. The cadres of DHD (Joel Group) had been indulging in large scale violence in NC Hills District of Assam for the last 2-3 years. Due to sustained Counter Insurgency Operations, the Chairman of the outfit along with two associates were arrested on June 4, 2009. 416 cadres of DHD (J) have since laid down their arms and are staying in designated camps. The negotiations with this outfit has since commenced. Ethnic violence between Dimasas and Zemei Nagas in the NC Hills district claimed 70 lives, injuries to 37 persons and burning of 614 houses. A large number of persons affected by ethnic violence in NC Hills district staying in relief camps set up by



Government of Assam have since returned to their homes.

2.6.5 In November, 2009, two leaders of ULFA surrendered to BSF. Subsequently, Arabinda RajKhowa, self styled Chief of ULFA, Raju Baruah, self styled Dy. commander of ULFA along with eight other cadres of ULFA were apprehended on December 4, 2009 by Border Security Force and handed over to Assam Police.

2.6.6. Though, no formal request for peace dialogue has been received so far, at the organizational level, from United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), two companies of the so-called 28th Battalion of ULFA, mainly active in Upper Assam, have declared unilateral ceasefire since June 24, 2008.

2.6.7. A Karbi militant outfit active in Karbi Anglong District of Assam, was formed in the year 2001 as an anti-talk faction of the United Peoples' Democratic Solidarity which was later renamed as Karbi Longri N.C. Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF). The outfit was having nexus with ULFA and was involved in the large scale violence during the years 2007 to 2009. Due to sustained pressure by the security forces, 412 cadres of Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF) laid down arms on February 11, 2010 in a ceremony organized by the State Government of Assam at Diphu. The outfit deposited 162 assorted arms, ammunition and explosives with State Police.

2.6.8. Government has taken various measures to check illegal migration in Assam. A major element of action in this regards relates to updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) 1951 in Assam. Accordingly, the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 have been modified for enabling the State Government of Assam to update National Register of Citizens 1951 in Assam.

Manipur

2.6.9. Manipur continues to be affected by the activities of a large number of militant/insurgent outfits. These groups are divided on ethnic lines with competing demands. The Meitei groups are mainly responsible for the violence. The number of incidents of violence and casualties of civilians/SFs have reduced in the year 2009 as compared to last year. Sustained counter insurgency operations have led to a number of arrest, killing and surrender of militants/insurgents in the year 2009.

2.6.10. On July 23, 2009 a suspected PLA Cadre, Chongkhan Sanjit and a civilian woman Smt. Thokchom Rabina Devi were killed in a shoot out at B.T. Road, Imphal West. Seven Police personal involved in the incident have been suspended by the State Government and a judicial inquiry into the incident by a sitting judge of Guwahati High Court has been instituted. A CBI enquiry has also been instituted in the matter.

Nagaland

2.6.11. The violence in Nagaland has been mainly in the form of inter-factional clashes between different groups. The inter-factional violence between major insurgent groups viz National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) (NSCN/IM) and National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) (NSCN(K) declined during the year 2009. This has been on account of better coordination of operations by the Security Forces and increased efforts of Forum for Naga Reconciliation (FNR) and various sections of Naga Society to shun violence and come together for peace.

2.6.12. Peace talks with NSCN(I/M) are expected to resume in March 2010. The Government of India has appointed Shri R.S. Pandey as Representative of Government of India for Naga Peace Talks.



Steps taken by Government to deal with the situation

2.6.13. The major militant/insurgent groups active in the North Eastern States is indicated in **Annexure-IV**. Keeping in view the multiplicity of diverse ethnic groups, and the resultant complex situation in the region, the Government has been open to talks with such groups which categorically abjure violence. As a result, Suspension of Operations, agreements have been entered into with a number of groups, who have shown willingness to give up violence and seek solutions for their problems peacefully within the framework of the Indian Constitution.

2.6.14. One faction of United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) led by Shri Horensing Bey, General Secretary had come forward and expressed its willingness to give up violence and to seek solution of its problems peacefully within the framework of Indian Constitution. SoO Agreement with this group is effective from 1st August, 2002. Agreed Ground Rules of SoO Agreement signed with UPDS has been revised with stringent conditions and is valid upto July 31, 2010.

2.6.15. Dima Haram Daogah (DHD) (Nunisa Group), a militant outfit in Assam had come forward and expressed its willingness to give up violence and to seek solutions of its problems peacefully with the framework of the Indian Constitution. Suspension of Operations (SoO) between the security forces and DHD had been agreed to and in force since January 01, 2003. Agreed Ground Rules of SoO Agreement signed with DHD has been revised with stringent conditions and is valid upto June 30, 2010.

2.6.16. An agreement of Suspension of Operation (SoO) had been signed between Central Government, Government of Assam and NDFB on My 24, 2005 and are in operation

w.e.f. June 01, 2005. The SoO Agreement has been extended from time to time. Agreed Ground Rules of SoO Agreement signed with NDFB has been revised with stringent conditions and is valid upto June 30, 2010.

2.6.17. The Government has signed Suspension of Operations (SoO) arrangements with Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) in Meghalaya w.e.f. July 23, 2004. The SoO has now been extended for indefinite period. ANVC has submitted its Charter of Demands. Tripartite talks are also being held at the level of Secretary (BM) on the Charter of Demands.

2.6.18. The Government has appointed Shri P.C. Haldar as Representative on November 04, 2009 to negotiate with NDFB (Pro-talk faction), UPDS, DHD, DHD(J) in Assam and ANVC in Meghalaya.

2.6.19. Suspension of Operations (SoO) Agreement with Kuki outfits in Manipur have also been signed w.e.f. August 22, 2008 and is valid upto August 22, 2010.

2.6.20. The implementation of the agreed Ground Rules in respect of these outfits is periodically reviewed by Joint Monitoring Groups comprising representatives of the Government of India, State Government, Security Forces and the concerned outfits.

2.6.21. The whole of Manipur (except Imphal Municipal area), Nagaland and Assam, Tirap and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh and 20 km. belt in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya having common border with Assam have been declared 'Disturbed Areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 as amended in 1972. The Governor of Tripura has declared the areas under 34 Police Stations in full and part of the area under 6 Police Stations as 'Disturbed Areas'.



2.6.22. Central Government has deployed Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations; shared intelligence on continuous basis; gave financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; and provided assistance for strengthening various aspect of the security apparatus and counter-insurgency operations, by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure. It also assisted the States for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions.

Deployment of Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs)

2.6.23. Units of the Central Para-Military Forces (CPF) and Army have been deployed in aid of civilian authorities in the insurgency/militancy affected States. While deployment charges for CPF units in Assam are presently levied @ 10% of the normal charges, the other States in the North East are totally exempt from such charges in view of their poor resource position. Additional forces have also been provided to the State Governments for supplementing the security cover for various installations and infrastructure projects.

Raising of India Reserve (IR Battalions)

2.6.24. The Government of India is assisting the State Governments for augmenting and upgrading their police forces to deal with insurgency/militancy. Towards this end, 51

India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns.) have been sanctioned for the NE States, including Sikkim. These include 9 for Assam and 9 for Tripura, 9 for Manipur, 7 for Nagaland, 5 each for Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, 4 for Meghalaya and 3 for Sikkim. Out of 51 sanctioned, 42 Indian Reserve Battalions have been raised so far in NE States, including Sikkim.

Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)

2.6.25. The Central Government is implementing a scheme for reimbursement of security Related Expenditure (SRE) for the States seriously affected by militancy/insurgency. The scheme is being implemented in all States of the region except Mizoram and Sikkim. Under it, the expenditure incurred by them on various items, including raising of India Reserve Battalions, logistics provided to the CPFs/Army deployed in the State, ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence, 75% of the expenditure incurred on POL (petrol, oil and lubricants) in operations and honorarium, paid to village guards/village defence committees/home guards deployed for security purposes, expenditure incurred on maintenance of designated camps set up for groups with whom the Central Government/State Governments have entered into agreement for Suspension of Operations, is being reimbursed.

2.6.26. State wise details of assistance released to NE States under the SRE scheme during the last eight years are as under:



(Rs. in crores)											
State	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Grand Total (amount released from 2001-onwards)
Assam	63.97	92.86	68.01	50.80	75.40	63.91	90.86	53.01	108.60	59.85	1012.81
Nagaland	7.50	12.71	22.42	19.17	26.49	24.83	25.55	7.60	33.13	30.89	278.15
Manipur	14.18	7.75	7.64	4.00	9.44	33.65	13.60	5.16	21.58	07.93	157.09
Tripura	15.00	27.70	29.85	34.33	36.17	27.00	18.24	4.44	45.04	09.49	305.37
Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	1.90	0.95	2.47	1.35	1.35	1.28	-	5.45	5.39	24.16
Meghalaya	3.21	0.60	8.35	1.92	1.56	13.17	3.91	2.69	6.24	1.93	46.77
Total	104.86	143.52	137.22	112.69	150.41	163.91	153.44	137.4	220.04	115.48	1824.35

Amendment in Scheme for Surrender-cum Rehabilitation of Militants in North East

2.6.27. The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of militants in North East w.e.f. April 1, 1998. The scheme has since been revised. As per revised guidelines:

- An immediate grant of Rs. 1.5 lakhs is to be given to each surrenderee which is to be kept in a bank in the name of surrenderee as Fixed Deposit for a period of 3 years. This money can be utilized as collateral security/Margin Money against loan to be availed by the surrenderee from the bank for self-employment;
- Increase in stipend from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3,500 per month to each surrenderee w.e.f. December 1, 2009 for a period of one year. State Governments may consult Ministry of Home Affairs, in case support to beneficiaries is required beyond one year; and
- Provisions for vocational training to the surrenderees for self-employment.

2.6.28. The number of militants who have surrendered in the years 2005-2009 (upto 31.12.2009) are as under:

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
No. of Militants	555	1430	524	1112	1109

Modernisation of State Police Force (MPF)

2.6.29. As mentioned earlier, the Ministry of Home Affairs is also assisting the State Governments for Modernisation of State Police Forces. Under this scheme assistance is being provided, inter-alia, for procurement of modern equipments for surveillance, communications, forensic science laboratories, etc., weaponry, vehicles, computerization, training infrastructure and for construction of Police infrastructure viz., Housing/Police stations/out posts/barracks etc. Under the scheme of MPF, all the North Eastern States are eligible to receive 100% central assistance of their approved annual plan for modernization of Police force. In the current financial year 2009-10, central assistance



of Rs. 155.21 crore has been allocated to NE States under the scheme, and an amount of Rs. 155.21 crore has been sanctioned and released to North Eastern States for modernization of State Police Forces. The State-wise statement of funds released In cash/kind under scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces during the last five years is indicated at **Annexure-V**.

Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

2.6.30. More than 30,000 minority Bru (Reang) tribals, mostly from Western Mizoram have been forced to stay in relief camps in Tripura since October, 1997 after being attacked by Mizo villagers. In the years 2005 and 2006, 195 cadres of BNLF and 857 cadres of BLFM surrendered to Government of Mizoram. They have since been rehabilitated in Mizoram with grants-in-aid provided to Government of Mizoram by Ministry of Home Affairs. As a result of continued efforts/persuasion through various meetings, the State Government of Mizoram has expressed willingness to repatriate 12538 Bru migrants, in the first phase, from Tripura to Mizoram and resettle them in the designated places in the State. First phase of repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram has been delayed because of burning of some Bru hutments by miscreants in November 2009 in Bru in-habitat areas following killing of a Mizo youth by suspected Bru militants. Ministry of Home Affairs is pursuing the repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram.

Helicopter Service in the North Eastern States

2.6.31. In order to provide connectivity to remote areas as also for providing air connectivity to these areas with rest of India, helicopter services are in operation in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura with subsidy from Ministry

of Home Affairs. In Arunachal Pradesh three twin engine helicopters are in operation at present. One twin engine helicopter each is in operation in the States of Meghalaya and Nagaland and one single engine helicopter each is in operation in the States of Sikkim and Tripura. Government of Sikkim has been recently permitted to operate a twin engine helicopter in lieu of single engine helicopter operating in the State. In addition to above helicopter services, Ministry of Home Affairs has stationed a helicopter at Guwahati for use of Governors, Ministers/ senior officers of Central Government for facilitating their visits to North Eastern States. MHA bears the cost of this service.

2.6.32. The above mentioned five North Eastern States are operating helicopter service with subsidy from Ministry of Home Affairs. The subsidy portion is limited to 75% of operational cost after recovery from passengers. For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours in respect of twin engine Dauphin helicopter, one M172 twin engine helicopter and additional MI172 twin engine helicopter operating in Arunachal Pradesh has been fixed at 1300 hours, 960 hours and 1200 hours respectively. In case of helicopter service operating in Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura, annual ceiling of flying hours has been fixed at 720 hours, 1200 hours and 480 hours respectively. However, in case of Nagaland a monthly ceiling of flying hours of 40 hours per month has been fixed. The State Governments are permitted to operate helicopter services in respect of respective States in excess of the ceiling of flying hours. However, the subsidy is limited to ceilings of flying hours fixed in respect of each type of helicopter being operated in these States. After adjusting subsidy from Ministry of Home Affairs, the balance cost of operating helicopter services is met by concerned State Governments.



LEFT WING EXTREMISM (LWE) Overview

2.7.1 Left Wing Extremists operate in the vacuum created by functional inadequacies of field level governance structures, espouse local demands, and take advantage of prevalent dissatisfaction and feelings of perceived neglect and injustice among the under privileged and remote segments of population. Systematically efforts are made by Left Wing Extremists to prevent execution and implementation of development works including infrastructure like railways, roads, power and telecom through violence and terror, and to show the governance structures at field levels as being ineffective. CPI (Maoist) philosophy of armed struggle to overthrow the Indian State is not acceptable in our parliamentary democracy and will have to be curbed at any cost. Government has given a call to the Maoist to abjure violence and come for talks. This has not been accepted by them, so far.

2.7.2 Several Left Wing Extremist groups have been operating in certain parts of the country for a few decades now. In a significant development in 2004, the Peoples War Group (PWG) then operating in Andhra Pradesh and the Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) then operating in Bihar and adjoining areas merged to form the CPI (Maoist). The CPI (Maoist) continue to remain the most dominant among the various Left Wing Extremists groups, accounting for more than 90% of total Left Wing Extremist incidents and 95% of resultant killings. State-wise break-up of Left Wing Extremist violence is given in the following table:

State-wise Left Wing Extremism violence from 2008 to 2009

States	2008		2009	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	92	46	66	18
Bihar	164	73	232	72
Chhattisgarh	620	242	529	290
Jharkhand	484	207	742	208
Madhya Pradesh	7	-	1	-
Maharashtra	68	22	154	93
Orissa	103	101	266	67
Uttar Pradesh	4	-	8	2
West Bengal	35	26	255	158
Others	14	4	5	-
Total	1591	721	2258	908

Ban of CPI Maoist

2.7.3 The CPI (Maoist), which is the major Left Wing Extremist organisation responsible for most of the incidents and casualties of Left Wing Extremism violence, has been included in the schedule of terrorist organisations along with all its formations and front organisations on June 22, 2009, under the existing Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

Government's Approach

2.7.4 Government's approach is to deal with Left Wing Extremism activities in a holistic manner, in the areas of security, development, administration and public perception. In dealing with this decades-old problem, it has been felt appropriate, after various high-level deliberations and interactions with the State Governments concerned, that an integrated approach aimed at the relatively more affected areas would deliver results. With this in view, a detailed analysis of the spread and trends in respect of Left Wing Extremism violence has



been made and 33 affected districts in eight States have been taken up for special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes. Within these 33 districts, eight most affected districts in four States, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa have been taken up for implementation of integrated security and development action plans, an approach that can be replicated in other affected districts also.

2.7.5 The view and the policy of the Government is that for dealing effectively with the Left Wing Extremism problem, an entirely police and security oriented approach is not enough. While it is necessary to conduct proactive and sustained operations against the extremists, and put in place all measures required for this, it is also necessary to simultaneously give focused attention to development and governance issues, particularly at the cutting edge level. Towards this end, there is need to develop short term programmes, involving activities such as holding health camps, effective implementation of the Public Distribution System, provision of drinking water facilities and other basic needs, as well as medium and long term measures for overall development of the area as per a time bound action programme. In this context, the large amount of funds available to the States under various Central Schemes like the Backward Districts Initiatives, Backward Regions Grant Fund, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojna, the National Rural Health Mission Scheme and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan acquire special significance and can go a long way in alleviating the situation and circumstances which the Left Wing Extremists attempt to exploit.

Review and monitoring mechanism

2.7.6 A number of review and monitoring

mechanisms have been established in the context of the different aspects of the Left Wing Extremism situation, and the measures needed to deal with it. These include:

- A Standing Committee of Chief Ministers of concerned States, under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister, to work out a coordinated policy and specific measures to deal with the Left Wing Extremism problem on political, security and development fronts.
- In furtherance of the approach of dealing with the Left Wing Extremism problem in an integrated manner, a high-level Task Force under Cabinet Secretary has been formed for promoting coordinated efforts across a range of development and security measures.
- A Coordination Centre chaired by the Union Home Secretary to review and coordinate the efforts of the concerned State Governments, where the State Governments are represented by Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police.
- A Task Force under Special Secretary (Internal Security) in the Ministry of Home Affairs, with senior officers from Intelligence agencies, Central paramilitary forces and State police forces, to deliberate upon the operational steps needed to deal with the Left Wing Extremism activities and bring about coordination between authorities of different States, as may be necessary.
- An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG), headed by Additional Secretary (Naxal Management), in the Ministry, with officers from development Ministries and Planning Commission, to oversee effective implementation of development schemes in



Left Wing Extremism affected areas for accelerated socio-economic development.

Measures taken to tackle Left Wing Extremism

2.7.7 The primary responsibility for tackling the Left Wing Extremism situation rests with the State Governments, and they have to take coordinated measures for this purpose. In various reviews and discussions mentioned earlier, the State Governments have been advised to take the following measures:-

- Time-bound action for augmenting the police force in the State (with reference to police-population ratio), and for filling up existing vacancies, particularly in the Districts and Police Stations in the Districts / areas affected by Left Wing Extremism violence.
 - Develop suitable incentives for persons who are posted in these areas and a rotation policy for people posted in these areas.
 - Action to ensure that the Police Stations and police outposts in the areas affected by Left Wing Extremism activities are provided the necessary infrastructure in terms of secure Police Station buildings (with perimeter security), barracks, armoury, mess arrangements, etc.
 - Urgently earmark a reasonable component of the State Police for being provided with special commando/jungle warfare related training, for which establishment of training facilities within the State and, in the interim, tie up with the Army, Central Paramilitary Forces and other States using such facilities as are available.
 - While the importance of strengthening the capabilities of intelligence gathering in the State generally is important, a special thrust should be given in terms of strengthening these arrangements in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas.
- Adherence to the standard operating procedures for various types of police and security force operations so as to pre-empt possible attacks and minimize casualties.
 - Focused measures should be adopted to ensure that the field and intermediate level functionaries of key departments such as health, education, drinking water, electricity, revenue and other development departments could be available and accessible to the people. This would not only include filling up of posts/vacancies, but also secure arrangements for their stay in the area of their posting.
 - Identify critical infrastructure and development projects in the affected areas, as also critical infrastructure gaps, particularly in the sphere of connectivity, and formulate action plans to ensure the timely implementation of such projects.
 - Create mechanisms for public grievance redressal, mass contact and public awareness, for creating an overall positive environment and confidence of the people in the local administrative machinery.
 - Under a well conceived strategy, a publicity and counter propaganda campaign should be mounted.

Measures taken by the Central Government to assist Left Wing Extremism affected States

2.7.8 While the overall counter action by the affected states in terms of Left Wing Extremists killed, arrested and surrendered has shown much better results in 2009, there is an urgent need to further improve and strengthen police response particularly by the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh by improving actionable intelligence collection and sharing mechanisms and strengthening their police forces on the pattern of Greyhounds in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, to some



extent, need to sustain their present momentum of effective counter action against the Left Wing Extremists and their infrastructure.

2.7.9 'Police' and 'public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal with the various issues related to Left Wing Extremism activities in the States. The Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts in several ways. These include providing Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernisation and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imburement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Leftwing Extremism affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; assisting special intra-State and inter-State coordinated joint operations, assistance in community policing and civic actions and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

Modernization of State Police

2.7.10 Funds are given to the States under the Police Modernization Scheme to modernize their police forces in terms of modern weaponry, latest communication equipment, mobility and other infrastructure. The Left Wing Extremism affected States have also been asked to identify vulnerable police stations and

outposts in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas and take up their fortification under the Scheme. However, some of the States need to improve the level of utilization of funds under the Scheme.

Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, 2005

2.7.11. Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, assistance is provided for recurring expenditure relating to insurance, training and operational needs of security forces, as also for Left Wing Extremist cadres who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy of the concerned State Government, community policing, security-related infrastructure by village defence committees and publicity material. Rs.60 crore was released under the scheme.

2.7.12 The districts namely Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh), Deogarh, Jajpur, Kondhamal, Dhenkanal & Nayagarh (Orissa) and Khunti and Ramgarh (Jharkhand) were included under Security Related Expenditure Scheme. Revised guidelines for hiring of helicopters under SRE scheme approved by SRE Committee on July 28, 2009. Orders for engagement of 6,666 SPOs by Left Wing Extremism affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar were issued. Revised Guidelines and package for surrender and rehabilitation of Left Wing Extremists were issued on August 26, 2009 to encourage the states to facilitate surrender of Left Wing Extremists who abjure violence and intend to return to mainstream.

Supply of Mine Protected Vehicles

2.7.13 Keeping in view the increased casualties of police personnel due to IED/land mine blasts, the Left Wing Extremism affected States have been provided Mine Protected Vehicles (MPVs) under the Police Modernization Scheme. Their



supply has been streamlined by taking up the matter with the Chairman, Ordinance Factory Board.

Deployment of Central Para Military Forces

2.7.14 58 battalions of CPMFs are currently deployed for assisting the State Police in States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This includes the 21 battalions inducted in 2009 : Chattisgarh (9), Maharashtra (3), Jharkhand (5) and West Bengal (4).

India Reserve Battalions

2.7.15 The Left Wing Extremism affected States have been sanctioned India Reserve (IR) battalions mainly to strengthen security apparatus at their level as also to enable the States to provide gainful employment to the youth, particularly in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas. 37 India Reserve (IR) battalions have been sanctioned to nine Left Wing Extremism affected States. Provision has also been made for raising two coys per battalion as commando units / specialised forces for which additional financial assistance of Rs.6 crore is given over and above the Rs.27.75 crore being provided by the Central Government for each IR Battalion. So far, 24 IR Battalions have been raised.

CoBRA Battalions

2.7.16 Ten Battalions of Specialized Force trained and equipped for counter-insurgency and jungle-warfare operations, named as Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are being raised as a part of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). In the first phase, the key location points of two Battalions are at Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh and

Koraput in Orissa. Selection of personnel for the remaining four battalions has been completed. As per Key Location Plan, these will be located at Hazaribagh in Jharkhand, Gaya in Bihar, Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh and Bhandara in Maharashtra.

CIAT Schools

2.7.17 20 Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools, four per State, are being set up to impart specialised training to State police personnel in respect of counter insurgency, jungle warfare and terrorism in Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand. So far, 15 CIAT schools in 5 Left Wing Extremism affected States of Bihar (3), Chhattisgarh (3), Jharkhand (3) and Orissa (3), have been sanctioned and Rs.22.50 crore have been released.

Scheme for special infrastructure

2.7.18 Based on detailed study and analysis of the requirements in the field, a new scheme for Left Wing Extremist affected States has been implemented in Left Wing Extremist affected during 2008-09. The scheme is aimed at filling critical infrastructure gaps not covered under normal schemes of the Central Government including MPF and SRE schemes. An outlay of Rs.500 crore has been provided for this purpose in the XI plan period, with a provision of Rs.100 crore made for 2008-09. An amount of Rs.9,999.92 lakh has been released to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa during 2008-09. Rs 30 crore has been provided for during 2009-10.

Recruitment in Central Para Military Forces

2.7.19 In order to wean away the potential youth from the path of militancy or Left Wing



Extremism, recruitment guidelines have been revised to permit 40% recruitment in Central Para Military Forces from the border areas and areas affected by militancy or Left Wing Extremism.

Development

2.7.20 Special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes is being emphasised. Under the Backward Districts Initiative, which covered 147 districts, an amount of Rs. 45 crore per district had been allocated on a non-lapsable basis. This has now been replaced by the Backward Regions Grant Fund, in 250 districts. National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, which was originally being implemented in 200 districts, and was extended to 330 districts in April 2007, is now being extended to all districts in the Country, having regard to the need to universalise this demand-driven programme for wage-employment. These schemes are in addition to various income-generating, public-utility and social-security schemes of Ministries like Rural Development, Agriculture, Health and Family Welfare, Youth Affairs and Sports, Panchayati Raj and Tribal Affairs. In totality, these provide ample opportunity to address the development aspects relevant to Left Wing Extremism, provided the implementation is done in a systematic and qualitative manner.

Backward Districts Initiative (BDI)

2.7.21 Since the Left Wing Extremism menace has to be addressed on the developmental front also, the Central Government has provided financial assistance of Rs.2,475 crore for 55 Left Wing Extremism affected districts (then) in the nine States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal under the Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) component of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana

(RSVY). Under this Scheme, an amount of Rs.15 crore per year was given to each of the districts for three years so as to fill in the critical gaps in physical and social development in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas. These districts were to migrate to the scheme of Backward Regions Grant Funds (BRGF) after full utilisation of Rs.45 crore.

Backward Regions Grant Funds (BRGF)

2.7.22 Separate funds are provided for capacity building and development. An exercise is on to increase the amount of assistance for the focused districts.

Focus Area Approach

2.7.23 After various high-level deliberations and interactions with the State Governments concerned, it was agreed that an integrated approach aimed at the relatively more affected areas would give positive results. With this in view, a detailed analysis of the spread and trends in respect of Left Wing Extremism violence has been made and 34 affected districts in eight States have been taken up for special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes. Some of the initiatives for 34 focus districts are given below:

- Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), 3-year perspective plans are being prepared for covering all eligible habitations having population of 500 and above in plain areas and 250 and above in tribal areas.
- It has been decided to enhance Central assistance from 50 per cent to 100 per cent for establishment of Ashram schools for girls and boys in tribal sub-plan areas and hostels for scheduled tribe girls and boys (for girls, this relaxed dispensation has been provided for all districts; for boys, this is restricted to the identified 33 districts only).



- A road requirement plan has been approved by the Government for construction of National Highways, State Highways and major district roads at a cost of Rs 7300 crore in the eleventh Five year plan

2.7.24. The Task Force on Left Wing Extremism is coordinating the effective implementation of the following development projects/schemes and activities in the LWE affected districts:-

- (i) Improving connectivity through laying of new roads, and strengthening of existing roads in these areas;
- (ii) Ensuring that people living in the forest areas in these Left Wing Extremism affected districts fully receive the benefits as envisaged under the Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006;
- (iii) Implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA);
- (iv) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana;
- (v) National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme;
- (vi) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;
- (vii) Indira Awas Yojana.

2.7.25 Status in respect of the above development areas in the 33 Left Wing Extremism affected districts in eight States is as below:

- (i) **(a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):** Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for 25,671 km. road length to connect 10,129 habitations in 33 Left Wing Extremism affected districts have been cleared till October, 2009. State Governments are preparing the Detailed Project Reports for connecting the remaining 5,090 eligible habitations. An amount of Rs.5,659.39 crore has been released till date for these roads, and the expenditure so far is Rs.1,436.35 crore.

- (b) National Highways (NH) and State Roads: 1,202 km of NH and 4,363 km of State roads have been identified for strengthening into two-lane standards at a cost of Rs.7,300 crore. Till date, work sanctions have been given for 1,316 km costing Rs.1,400 crore. All the balance works are expected to be sanctioned by June 2010.

- (c) One of the major problems in execution of roads in LWE affected areas is interference with the works by the Left Wing Extremisms through acts such as extortion, ransom, destruction of the machinery, etc. GOI has categorized the roads in LWE areas into three categories depending on their security situation. 2,530 km of roads are under category II and III, requiring security for construction activity. Construction of NH-16 (691 km connecting Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh) has been entrusted to Border Roads Organization.

- (ii) **Forest Rights Act:** The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forests Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 recognize and vests forest and occupation rights in forest land to schedule tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules have been notified on January 01, 2008. As against 4,18,872 claims received in the LWE affected districts, 1,66,885 title deeds have been distributed. In the eight LWE affected states, a total of Rs.2,226.27 crore have been released for various development schemes in the tribal areas by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI for the years 2007-08 to 2009-10.

- (iii) **National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA):** The number of



households provided employment under the NREGA in the LWE affected districts as:

2006-07: 23,38,023 (Rs. 1,227.75 crore);
2007-08: 31,43,927 (Rs. 1,750.27 crore);
2008-09: 31,38,198 (Rs. 2,030.16 crore);
2009-10 (up to December 2009):
23,32,265 (Rs. 1439.87 crore).

(iv) **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY):** Rs. 2,228.95 crore has been released to 33 LWE districts as on December 21, 2009, for electrifying all the villages and habitations, providing access to electricity to rural households and providing electricity connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families free of charge in the LWE affected districts.

(v) **National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWS):** There are 32,348 on-going schemes in the 33 LWE affected districts with an estimated cost of Rs. 562.79 crore. Expenditure reported is Rs. 154.63 crore, as on 21.12.2009. Against a target of 21,653 habitations, 5,770 habitations have been covered with safe drinking water.

2.7.26 In respect of Total Sanitation Campaign, the total project outlay is Rs. 1,121.76 crore, release is Rs. 490.94 crore, and expenditure till December, 2009 is Rs. 338.21 crore.

(i) **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):** Total budget sanctioned for the 33 LWE affected districts is Rs. 2,153.14 crore. for 2009-10, and expenditure incurred is Rs. 737.65 crore up to November, 2009.

(ii) **Indira Awas Yojana:** In 2009-10, Rs. 412.91 crore was released as a special package for construction of 3.15 lakh houses under IAY for 33 LWE districts. So far 150,369 houses have been sanctioned, 67,729 have been allotted, 99,298 are

under construction, and 26,318 houses have been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 314.14 crore has been incurred by States.

Tribal and Forest related issues

2.7.27 Another step has been the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, which seeks to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules have been notified on 01.01.2008. Special attention is given so that the implementation of this Act is effectively undertaken in the States, so that its aims and objects are fully achieved. Further, to facilitate social and physical infrastructure in the forest areas, Ministry of Environment and Forests has issued general approval to allow such infrastructure by utilising upto 1 hectare of forest land for non-forest purposes. That Ministry has also permitted upgradation of kutchra roads constructed prior to September 01, 1980 into pucca roads. More than one lakh forest related petty cases against tribals withdrawn in Jharkhand.

Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy

2.7.28 Guidelines for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of Left Wing Extremists has been put in place. The rehabilitation package inter alia includes a stipend of Rs.2,000 for three years, vocational training, immediate grant of Rs. 1.5 lakh and incentives for surrender of weapons.

Central Scheme for Assistance to Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist and Communal violence

2.7.29 The broad aim of the Scheme is to assist



victims of Terrorist violence (including Naxals) and Communal violence. An amount of Rs. Three lakh would be given to the affected family under the scheme, irrespective of the number of deaths in a family in a particular incident. However, if the bread-winner and the householder of a family die/are permanently incapacitated in separate incidents/occasions the family would be entitled to get assistance on each occasion. Recently, the benefits under the scheme have been extended to victims of Left Wing Extremism violence. The beneficiary, thus, would be provided assistance of Rs. one lakh under Security Related Expenditure and Rs.3 lakh as per the schematic guidelines of assistance to Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist and Communal violence.

MEASURES TAKEN TO STRENGTHEN THE INTERNAL SECURITY APPARATUS

2.8.1 As part of an ongoing exercise several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence and security agencies both at the Central level and the State level, as well as to enhance information sharing and operational coordination between the Central agencies and the State governments. These measures include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; the amendment of CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture or private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowering DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; online and secure connectivity between Multi-Agency Centre, Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres and State Special Branches. A Scheme aimed at strengthening State Special Branches (SSBs) by way of support for monitoring, security, surveillance and other related equipments, has recently been approved. Support would be given in this scheme for

networking, computers and data management.

Matters relating to Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967

2.8.2 The Central Government has constituted a Review Committee in terms of Section 45 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act. Further, the Central Government has issued an order detailing elaborate procedure for effective implementation of Section 51-A of the Act, so that the mandates arising out of the international commitments are met in a legally fail-safe manner.

National Investigation Agency (NIA)

2.8.3 The National Investigation Agency Act has been enacted and notified on 31.12.2008 and the National Investigation Agency has been constituted. The Director General has been appointed and 217 additional posts have been created at various levels in the Agency. The agency is mandated to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts mentioned in the Schedule which, inter-alia, includes offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 that have inter-state and/or international linkages, which are assigned to it by the Government and would function under the superintendence of the Central Government. NIA Hqrs in Delhi has been notified as 'Police Station'. 14 cases have been assigned to the Agency for investigation and prosecution. Out of these 14 cases, chargesheets have been filed in 2 cases. Special Courts have been notified in Assam, Delhi, Kerala and Maharashtra. Further, Recruitment Rules for Group C posts in NIA have been notified. One time method of recruitment for filling up posts of group A and B, has been finalized in consultation with the UPSC

2.8.4 The Agency held a familiarization



Workshop of State DGPs on June 12, 2009.

Strengthening of Intelligence Mahinery – MAC/SMAC

2.8.5 Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) in the Intelligence Bureau (IB) has been functioning on 24X7 basis. An executive order has been issued on December 31, 2008 under which MAC, under the IB, has been obliged to share intelligence with all other agencies, including agencies of the State Governments/Union Territories. Likewise, all other agencies have been obliged to share intelligence with MAC. To ensure on-line and secure connectivity of MAC with SMACs and State Special Branches, hardware is being procured and is likely to be installed and commissioned by April, 2010.

Ban of pre-paid mobile services in J&K

2.8.6 In the interest of national security, the Government decided to ban pre-paid mobile connections in J&K with effect from 01.11.2009. The ban was imposed on the ground that pre-paid SIMs were being issued without proper verification and forged/fake documents were being used to issue pre-paid connections. After a series of discussions with the service providers, Department of Telecommunication (DoT) and officials of the Government of J&K, guidelines for strict re-verification of mobile subscribers in J&K have been prepared and forwarded to DoT for notification. DoT, restoring the pre-paid mobile services, accordingly notified the guidelines for re-verification of mobile subscribers in J&K on January 20, 2010.

Setting up of NATGRID

2.8.7 The Government have, in principle, agreed to set up National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID).

GORKHALAND ISSUE

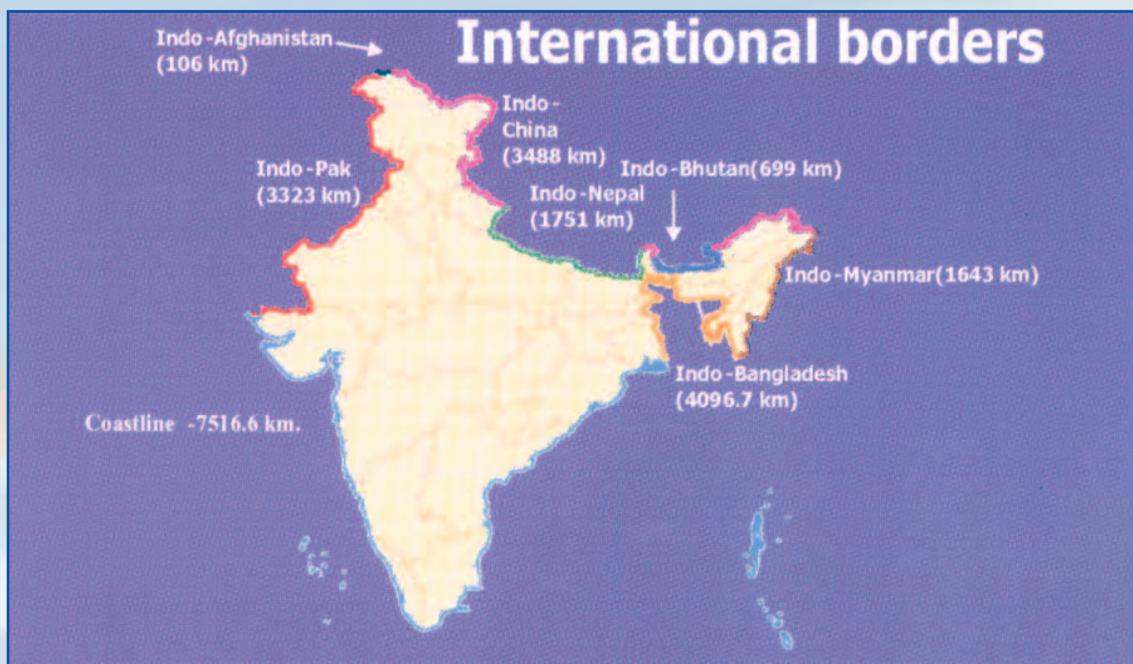
2.9.1 The Gorkha Janmukti Morcha has been demanding grant of separate Statehood for the area comprising the Darjeeling district, including the areas of three hill subdivisions and partially the areas of Siliguri sub-Division and certain other contiguous areas. A process of tripartite talks has been initiated since September 2008 at the instance of the West Bengal Government with the representatives of the Gorkha Janmukti Morcha with the Government of India acting as facilitator. Four Rounds of tripartite talks have been held so far.

2.9.2 The third round of talks were held on August 11, 2009, wherein the Gorkhaland Janmukti Morcha (GJM) basically requested for repeal of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Act, 1988 and also dropping the proposed bills for creation of an autonomous Hill Council under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution to pave the way for further talks. A central team consisting of representatives of various Ministries/Departments visited Darjeeling hill area to review the state of development in the area. All the Ministries/Departments concerned have been impressed upon to proactively take up projects under various developmental schemes in the hill area of Darjeeling. Lt. Genl. (Retd.) Vijay Madan has been appointed as Interlocutor to continue with the dialogue. On the request of the GJM the fourth round of talks were held at Darjeeling on December 21, 2009. GJM however, insisted that the next round of the talks may be held at the political level. The Government of India have agreed to hold the next round of talks at the political level and the GJM has been informed of the same. The talks are likely to be held in March 2010.



BORDER MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER III



3.1 India has 15,106.7 km. of land border and a coastline of 7,516.6 km. including island territories. The length of our land borders with neighbouring countries is as under :

Name of the country	Length of the border (in km.)
Bangladesh	4096.7
China	3488.0
Pakistan	3323.0
Nepal	1751.0
Myanmar	1643.0
Bhutan	699.0
Afghanistan	106.0
Total	15106.7

3.2 Securing the country's borders against interests hostile to the country and putting in

place systems that are able to interdict such elements while facilitating legitimate trade and commerce are among the principal objectives of border management. The proper management of borders, which is vitally important for national security, presents many challenges and includes coordination and concerted action by administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country to secure the frontiers and sub serve its best interests.

3.3 The Department of Border Management was created in the Ministry of Home Affairs in January, 2004 to pay focused attention to the issues relating to management of international land and coastal borders, strengthening of border policing & guarding, creation of infrastructure like roads, fencing & floodlighting of borders and implementation of Border Area



Development Programme.

3.4 As a part of the strategy to secure the borders as also to create infrastructure in the border areas of the country, several initiatives have been undertaken by the Department of Border Management. These include expeditious construction of fencing, floodlighting & roads along Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at various locations on the international borders of the country, construction of strategic roads along Indo-China border. In addition, various developmental works in the border areas have been undertaken by the Department under the Border Area Development Programme as a part of the comprehensive approach to border management.

VIGIL ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL BORDERS

Fencing and floodlighting of borders

3.5 Fencing and floodlighting of the border

are important constituents of maintaining vigilance along the borders. In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, the Government have undertaken the work of construction of fencing, floodlighting and roads along these borders.

Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB)

3.6 The Indian side of the Indo-Bangladesh border passes through West Bengal (2,216.7 km.), Assam (263 km.), Meghalaya (443 km.), Tripura (856 km.) and Mizoram (318 km.). The entire stretch consists of plain, riverine belts, hills, jungles with hardly any natural obstacles. The area is heavily populated and cultivated right upto the border.

3.7 The Indo-Bangladesh border is marked by a high degree of porosity and checking illegal cross border activities has been a major challenge. The main problem is of illegal migration from Bangladesh into India. In order



Fencing constructed along Indo-Bangladesh Border



to prevent illegal immigration and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India had sanctioned the construction of border roads and fencing in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border sanctioned to be fenced is 3,436.59 km.; out of which 2,709.39 km. of fencing has so far been completed and the work of construction of fencing in approximately 727 km. is under implementation. There have been some problems in construction of fencing in certain stretches on this border due to riverine/low lying

areas, population within 150 yards of the border, pending land acquisition cases which has led to delay in completion of the project. Though the scheduled date for completion of the project is March, 2010, it is likely to spill over due to ground level constraints.

3.8 In addition, 3,330.32 km. of border roads have also been constructed out of sanctioned length of 4,326.24 km. The phase wise progress of fencing and roads is as under :

FENCING						
(Length in Km.)						
Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	507	507	1021	712.00	1528	1219.00
Assam	152.31	149.29	77.72	72.27	230.03	221.56
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	272.17	182.00	470.23	380.06
Tripura	-	-	856	730.50	856	730.50
Mizoram	-	-	352.33	158.27	352.33	158.27
Total	857.37	854.35	2579.22	1855.04	3436.59	2709.39

BORDER ROADS						
(Length in Km.)						
Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	1770.16	1616.57	0.00	0.00	1770.00	1616.57
Assam	186.33	176.50	138.70	74.56	325.03	251.06
Meghalaya	211.29	211.29	327.87	200.85	539.16	412.14
Tripura	545.37	480.51	564.12	255.95	1109.49	736.46
Mizoram	153.40	153.06	429.16	161.03	582.56	314.09
Total	2866.39	2637.93	1459.85	692.39	4326.24	3330.32

Floodlighting

3.9 277 km. of floodlighting has been completed in West Bengal as a pilot project. The Government has decided to undertake floodlighting in the states of West Bengal,

Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura in 2,840 km. along Indo-Bangladesh border at an estimate cost of Rs.1,327 crore. The work has been assigned to Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Engineering Project India Limited and National Project



Construction Corporation (NPCC). The work is scheduled to be completed by 2011-12.

3.10 The work of erection of poles in 211 Km along with laying of cables in 60 km has been completed so far.

Replacement of fencing constructed under Phase-I

3.11 Most of the fencing constructed under the Phase-I in West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya has been damaged due to adverse climatic conditions, repeated submergence etc. The Government of India has sanctioned a project named Phase-III for erection of 861 km. of fencing replacing the entire fencing constructed under Phase-I at an estimated cost of Rs.884 crore.

3.12 The work has been assigned to Central Public Works Department, National Buildings Construction Corporation and National Project Construction Corporation. 532 km. of fencing has been replaced so far. Though the scheduled date for completion of the entire project is

March, 2010, it is likely to spill over due to ground level constraints.

Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB)

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

3.14 A total length of 462.45 km. and 460.72 km. has been fenced and flood lit respectively in the entire Punjab sector, except some gaps in riverine areas. In Rajasthan sector also, the work of construction of fencing and floodlighting in 1,048.27 km. and 1,022.80 km. respectively has been completed except certain shifting sand dune areas.



Fencing constructed along Indo-Bangladesh Border



3.15 In Jammu sector, the work of construction of 186 km. of fencing has been completed. 176.40 km. of floodlighting works have also been completed and work on 9.60 km. will be undertaken after realignment of fencing.

3.16 The Government had approved a comprehensive proposal for erecting fencing, floodlighting and construction of border/link roads and Border Out-Posts for Border Security Force in the Gujarat sector of the Indo-Pak

of Rs.224 crore is estimated for upgradation works as per Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) recommendations after the floods in 2006.

3.18 The Government have approved the extension of time for completion of the fencing and floodlighting project and revised cost amounting to Rs.1,201 crore against original sanction of Rs.380 crore. The project is targeted to be completed by March, 2012 or three working season after the work is started.



Floodlighting along Indo-Pakistan border

border. Works of 219 km. of fencing, 202 km. of floodlighting and 241 km. of border roads have been completed so far in this sector out of 340 km. sanctioned. 35 BOPs have also been established out of 70 BOPs sanctioned.

3.17 There has been time overrun in completing the project due to unforeseen circumstances and natural calamities including devastating earthquake in 2001, unprecedented rains and consequential floods in 2003 and 2006. The cost of the project has also increased due to price escalation, increase in the scope of work, upgradation of specifications for roads and electrical works etc. In addition, an expenditure

Shifting of fencing close to the border

3.19 It has been decided to shift 38.015 km. of fencing erected on Jammu International Border and 23.38 km. of fencing and floodlighting in Punjab sector close to the border to facilitate the border inhabitants to cultivate their lands without problems. Presently, the work of earth leveling, erection of pickets and barbed wire is in progress.

3.20 The status of progress of fencing and floodlighting on the Indo-Pak border as on January 31, 2010 is indicated below :



Fencing				
(Length in km.)				
Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be fenced	Length of the border fenced so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced
Punjab	553.00	461.00	*462.45	---
Rajasthan	1037.00	1056.63	*1048.27	---
Jammu International Border	210.00	186.00	186.00	---
Gujarat	508.00	340.00	219.00	121.00
TOTAL	2308.00	2043.63	1915.72	121.00
* Length is more due to topographical factors/alignment of fencing				
Floodlighting				
(Length in km.)				
Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be fenced	Length of the border fenced so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced
Punjab	553.00	460.72	460.72	---
Rajasthan	1037.00	1022.80	1022.80	---
Jammu International Border	210.00	186.00	176.40	9.60
Gujarat	508.00	340.00	202.00	138.00
TOTAL	2308.00	2009.52	1861.92	147.60

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

3.21 There already exist 802 BOPs on Indo-Bangladesh border and 609 BOPs on Indo-Pakistan border for effective domination of these borders. In order to reduce the inter-BOP distance for effective border management, a

proposal for construction of additional 509 BOPs (383 along Indo-Bangladesh border and 126 along Indo-Pakistan border) at an estimated cost of Rs.1,832.50 crore has been approved by the Government on February 16, 2009. Construction of these additional BOPs will provide all necessary infrastructures for the accommodation, logistic support and the combat functions of the BSF troops deployed on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders. The project is targetted to be completed by 2013-14.



3.22 The work of construction of 129 BOPs has been awarded to Engineering Project India Limited, National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC) and Central Public Works Department (CPWD). Cost estimates/Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 87 BOPs, prepared by the executing agencies, have been approved by the HLEC on August 26, 2009. The work of construction of BOPs has commenced in October, 2009.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED CHECK POSTS

3.23 Existing infrastructure available with Customs, Immigration and other regulatory agencies at the Land Custom Stations (LCSs) is generally inadequate. Support facilities such as warehouses, parking lots, banks, hotels, fuel outlets etc. are inadequate. Regulatory and support functions in an integrated manner are not available in one complex. There is no single

agency responsible for co-ordinated functioning of various Government authorities/service providers.

3.24 To redress this situation, Government have decided to set up 13 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at identified entry points on the international land borders of the country through a Plan Scheme in the 11th Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.635 crore. The ICPs shall be a sanitized zone with dedicated passenger and cargo terminal providing adequate customs and immigration counters, X-ray scanners, passenger amenities and other related facilities like service stations, fuel stations etc. in a single modern complex equipped with state of the art amenities. An institutional framework viz. Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) will be established and charged with the responsibility to undertake the construction, management and maintenance of ICPs. A list of 13 ICPs proposed to be set up is as under :

Phase-I				
Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated Cost including land acquisition (Rupees in crore)
1.	Petrapole	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	172.00*
2.	Moreh	Manipur	India-Myanmar	136.00*
3.	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal	120.00*
4.	Attari (Wagah)	Punjab	India-Pakistan	150.00*
5.	Dawki	Meghalaya	India-Bangladesh	50.00
6.	Akhaura	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	60.00
7.	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal	34.00
Phase-II				
8.	Hili	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	78.00
9.	Chandrabangha	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	64.00
10.	Sutarkhandi	Assam	India-Bangladesh	16.00
11.	Kawarpuchiah	Mizoram	India-Bangladesh	27.00
12.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	34.00
13.	Rupaidiha/Nepalganj road	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	29.00

* The project cost of 4 ICPs viz. Petrapole, Moreh, Raxaul & Attari has been approved by the CCS.



Progress of Development of ICPs

Status of land acquisition

3.25 Possession of 159.58 acres and 189 acres of land has been taken for Raxaul and Jogbani ICPs, respectively. Technical bid for Raxaul ICP has been opened on 1.2.2010. An amount of Rs.29.82 crore has been released to M/s RITES as a first instalment of deposit money for development of Raxaul ICP.

- Action has been taken to acquire 68.5 acres of additional land for Raxaul ICP. Rs.6.39 crore has been deposited with the DM (East Champaran), Bihar for this purpose.
- Possession of 120 acres of land has been taken on February 24, 2009 in respect of Attari ICP. Rs.33.15 crore as compensation and Rs.33 crore as a first instalment of deposit money for development of Attari ICP has been released in favour of to the State Government of Punjab and M/s RITES respectively.
- Financial bid for Attari ICP to the tune of Rs.86,13,57,669/- was accepted and approved by the 16th Empowered Steering Committee ESC in its meeting held on January 14, 2010. Work has been awarded. Environmental clearance for Attari ICP has been obtained. The foundation stone of Attari ICP was laid on February 20, 2010 by Union Home Minister in the presence of Chief Minister of Punjab.
- Acquisition of 38.34 acres of land for Moreh ICP is under way. An amount of Rs.21.47 crore has been deposited to the State Government of Manipur for this purpose.
- The process of acquisition of 187 acres and 177 acres of land for Sonauli and Rupaidiha ICPs, respectively, is also underway. An

amount of Rs.6.44 crore for ICP at Rupaidiha has been released in favour of Government of Uttar Pradesh. An amount of Rs.9.35 crore for Sunauli ICP has been deposited with the DM, Maharajganj.

- 107 acres of land has been identified for Petrapole ICP and Notification u/s 4 (1) of Land Acquisition Act has been issued. An amount of Rs.13.84 crore has also been released in favour of District Collector, 24 North Parganas District, West Bengal.
- Rs.1.6 crore has been released for the acquisition of 8 acres of land for Akhaura ICP.
- Joint inspection has been carried out for finalizing land acquisition details of Dawki ICP.

Progress of preparation of Detailed Engineering Report (DER)

3.26 DERs for Raxaul, Attari and Jogbani ICPs have been prepared. The Empowered Steering Committee has approved these DERs. Preparation of DERs for Moreh, Jogbani and Akhaura ICPs are under progress. Work has been awarded in respect of Attari ICP.

Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI)

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

3.28 The LPAI Bill was introduced in the Parliament (14th Lok Sabha) on December 18,



2008 but could not be passed during the tenure of the 14th Lok Sabha to its dissolution. The LPAI Bill was re-introduced on August 7, 2009 and was referred to Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee for its consideration.

3.29 Five meetings of the Parliamentary Standing Committee were held on 3rd & 13th November 3 & 13 and December 1, 16 & 30, 2009. Clause-by-clause examination has been concluded. The DRPSC report is awaited.

COASTAL SECURITY

3.30 A supplemental scheme called 'Coastal Security Scheme' is under implementation in the 9 coastal States and 4 coastal Union Territories (UTs) since 2005 for strengthening infrastructure for coastal patrolling and surveillance. Under the scheme, assistance has been/is being given to all the coastal States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to set up 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts, and 30 operational barracks and to equip them with 204 boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles for mobility on the coast and in close coastal waters. A lump-sum assistance of Rs.10 lakh per police station is also given for equipment, computers and furniture.

3.31 The approved outlay of the scheme is Rs.400 crore for non-recurring expenditure and Rs.151 crore for recurring expenditure for 5 years on fuel, repair and maintenance of boats and training of manpower, which is provided, by the States and UTs.

Progress of implementation

3.32 64 out of 73 coastal police stations

proposed have been made operational in Gujarat (10), Andhra Pradesh (6), West Bengal (4), Goa (3), Tamil Nadu (12), Kerala (1), Maharashtra (12), Karnataka (5), Orissa (5), Puducherry (1), Lakshadweep (4) and Daman & Diu (1).

3.33 The implementation of this scheme is being done by the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. A statement of physical and financial progress under the scheme, as on November 30, 2009, is at **Annexure-VI.**

Procurement of boats

3.34 The procurement of the interceptor boats is being done centrally through Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) viz. M/s Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Goa and M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), Kolkata. MHA has signed a contract in March 2008 with these vendors for supply of 84 (5 Ton) boats and 110 (12 Ton) boats. So far, funds to the tune of Rs.91.75 crore for stage payments for the boats and Rs.13.57 crore for reimbursement of Custom Duty for the imported items of these boats have been paid to the two shipyards.

3.35 As per the contract mentioned above, the original delivery of the boats was scheduled to commence from April 2009 and complete by April, 2011. However, a need was felt, in the wake of Mumbai incidents, for expeditious supply of boats to the States/UTs. Accordingly, the delivery schedule of the boats has been compressed by six month and delivery of all the boats will now be completed by October, 2010.

3.36 The State/UT-wise distribution of interceptor boats, approved under the scheme and being manufactured by GSL, Goa and GRSE, Kolkata is as under :



Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL)		
State/UT	12 Ton	5 Ton
Gujarat	20	10
Maharashtra	6	22
Goa	6	3
Karnataka	10	5
Kerala	16	8
Lakshadweep	2	4
Daman & Diu	2	2
Total	62	54

Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE)		
State/UT	12 Ton	5 Ton
Tamil Nadu	12	12
Andhra Pradesh	12	6
Orissa	10	5
West Bengal	12	5
Puducherry	2	1
Total	48	30



Progress of delivery of boats

3.37 The supply of interceptor boats has started since April, 2009. A total of 78 boats have been delivered by the vendors to the coastal States and UTs as per the details given below :



Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL)			
State/UT	Boats supplied		
	12 Ton	5 Ton	Total
Gujarat	7	4	11
Maharashtra	4	9	13
Goa	1	2	3
Karnataka	4	2	6
Kerala	4	3	7
Lakshadweep	0	1	1
Daman & Diu	2	1	3
Total	22	22	44

Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE)			
State/UT	Boats supplied		
	12 Ton	5 Ton	Total
Tamil Nadu	4	7	11
Andhra Pradesh	4	4	8
Orissa	2	5	7
West Bengal	2	4	6
Puducherry	1	1	2
Total	13	21	34

3.38 Supply of all the 204 boats, including the 10 boats for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, under the scheme is expected to be completed by October, 2010.

Initiatives after Mumbai incidents

3.39 Subsequent to the terrorists attack in Mumbai on 26/11, the entire coastal security scenario of the country has undergone multi-level, inter-Ministerial review by the Government of India. Several high-level meetings were held in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Defence, Shipping and Fisheries etc. to review the coastal security arrangements of the

country and to address various related issues. This included an inter-Ministerial meeting and a video conference taken by the Cabinet Secretary on February 28, 2009 and June 26, 2009 respectively. The Union Home Secretary also reviewed the coastal security of the country in the meetings taken by him on December 5, 2008 and June 10, 2009. During these meetings, several important decisions/initiatives in respect of maritime and coastal security of the country were taken. The present status of some of the major decisions/initiatives is given below :

Formulation of Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II)

3.39.1 It has been decided to formulate Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme keeping in view the additional requirements of coastal Police Stations, interceptor boats and other infrastructure by the coastal States and UTs. In this regard, the coastal States/UTs have carried out vulnerability/gap analysis in consultation with Coast Guard to firm up their additional requirements for formulation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security. The Coast Guard has recommended for an additional 131 coastal police stations along the Indian coast line, which includes 20 existing Police Stations in A&N islands being proposed to be upgraded to Coastal Police Stations. Based on the inputs received from Coast Guard and the coastal States/UTs, the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) has been formulated and is under submission for necessary approvals.

Registration of boats

3.39.2 It has been decided that all the fishing/non-fishing boats plying in Indian waters need to get registered under a uniform system. The Department of Shipping is the nodal department in this regard. Two notifications, one for amending the MS



(Registration of Fishing Vessels) rules alongwith revised format for registration and another for notifying the list of registrars, have been issued by Ministry of Shipping in consultation with Ministry of Law in June 2009. States/UTs are taking follow-up actions in this regard.

Installation of transponders on the boats

3.39.3 It has also been decided that all type of boats would be fitted/provided with navigational and communication equipments to facilitate vessel identification and tracking. The Department of Shipping is the nodal department for this matter too. The DG Shipping has issued the two circulars to ensure that all types of vessels including fishing vessels, other than fishing vessels of less than 20 Mtrs. categories, are installed with AIS type B transponders for the purposes of identification and tracking. A Group under the chairmanship of Nautical Adviser has worked out the specifications of the AIS transponders required for installation on fishing vessels, and submitted the same to Department of Shipping for further action.

3.39.4 A Committee under the DG, Coast Guard, has been constituted to suggest type of transponders on vessels of less than 20 Mtrs. length. The Committee has decided to carry out NCNC trials of suitable tracking systems for sub-20 Mtrs. boats, which are :

- a) Satellite based
- b) AIS/VHF based, and
- c) VHF/GPS based

3.39.5 The reports of these trials are awaited.

Issuance of ID Cards to fishermen

3.39.6 All the fishermen would be issued ID

cards which would be relatable to a single centralized data-base. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F), as nodal agency, is taking necessary actions in this regard, in consultation with all concerned. The uniform format for data collection for ID cards has been finalised and sent to all the Coastal States/UTs with a request to commence the data collection process.

3.39.7 A Consortium of Public Sector Undertakings led by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), which is also executing the MNIC Project, have been offered the task of digitization of data, capturing of Biometric details and digital photo, designing and manufacturing of Biometric ID cards for the fishermen. The detailed proposal received from BEL is being processed in the Department of Fisheries, which is in the process of taking necessary administrative and financial approvals for this project.

3.39.8 DAHD&F had requested for funds to the tune of Rs.33 crore to initiate the project of issuance of ID cards to fishermen and an authorization letter for the same has been issued to them by RGI, MHA.

Multipurpose National Identity Cards to coastal population

3.39.9 Registrar General of India (RGI), MHA, is working on a project for issuance of Multipurpose National Identity cards (MNICs) to the population in the coastal villages, as a part of its project of creation of National Population Register (NPR) in the coastal States/UTs ahead of Census 2011. The NPR for coastal areas is proposed to be made ready during the period 2009-10. It has been decided to implement this project in two phases:-



- (i) Phase I – 3331 villages on the coastline (In A& N Islands, all the villages and towns to be covered in Phase –I)
- (ii) Phase II – Towns/cities and other villages on the coastline along with 2011 census

3.39.10 For the first time, direct data collection methodology has been proposed to be undertaken for the project. This will be done with the assistance of central PSUs namely BEL, ECIL and ITI jointly through the State, District and village level functionaries. The data collection in seventy coastal districts has started from July 2009. Biographic details of around 66 lakh persons have so far been collected while biometric capture has been completed for about 19 lakh persons. The biometric data collection is expected to be completed by March, 2010. In some of the States, however, the biometric capture could spill over till May, 2010.

Constitution of National Committee

3.39.11 A 'National Committee for strengthening maritime and coastal security against threats from the sea' has been constituted in August, 2009 under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. The Committee comprises of representatives of all the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations in the Government of India as well as Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of the coastal States/UTs. The progress of implementation of all the major decisions in respect of the coastal security was reviewed by the National Committee in its meeting held on September 4, 2009 and January 22, 2010

3.40 The various decisions taken in these meetings are being followed up by the concerned agencies.

Scheme for strengthening joint coastal patrolling off the coast of Gujarat and Maharashtra

3.41 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 water is being undertaken by a joint contingent of Navy, State Police and Customs. For making the joint coastal patrolling more effective, a scheme has been formulated for creating additional infrastructure of Coast Guard to enable the Coast Guard to undertake joint coastal patrolling of the close coastal waters in Coast Guard vessels. For this purpose, assistance will be given to Coast Guard to procure 15 interceptor boats suitable for patrolling of the close coastal waters and for setting up 3 Coast Guard Stations (2 in Maharashtra and 1 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.

3.42 Land for the Coast Guard Stations at Dhanu, Murud Janjira and Veraval has been offered to Coast Guard by the respective State Governments. So far, total Rs.254.61 lakh have been released to Ministry of Defence for (i) Rs.1.29 crore for one piece of land measuring 4,980 sq. mtr. (1.2 acres) for Veraval Station (ii) Rs.2.961 lakh for Murud Janjira Station and (iii) Rs.123.32 lakh for Dhanu Station.

3.43 The Ministry of Defence has signed a contract in March, 2009 for procurement of 15 interceptor boats. As provided in the contract, an advance payment of 10% of the contract value i.e. Rs.28.12 crore and second stage payment of same amount has been released to



the Ministry of Defence in March, 2009 and September, 2009, respectively.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS OF OPERATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE IN BORDER AREAS ALONG INDIA-CHINA BORDER

3.44 To redress the situation arising out of poor road connectivity which has hampered the operational capability of the Border Guarding Forces deployed along the India-China border, the Government had decided to undertake phase-wise construction of 27 road links totaling 804 km. in the border areas along the India-China border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs.1,937 crore.

Preparation of Detailed Project Reports

3.45 The work of construction of 27 ITBP roads has been assigned to Border Roads Organization (BRO) (15 roads), Central Public Works Department (CPWD) (8 roads), National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) (2 roads) and Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HP PWD) (2 roads). Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)/cost estimates in respect of 26 roads, submitted by the executing agencies, have been approved by the High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) at a total cost of Rs.1,746 crore.

Status of forest/wildlife clearance

3.46 Since large parts of the approved roads would pass through forest areas, it is mandatory to obtain the forest clearance under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 before commencing the construction. In addition, diversion of land for

non-forestry purposes falling under Wildlife Sanctuaries/National Parks requires prior permission of National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) as well as the Supreme Court before seeking forest clearance.

3.47 Forest and wildlife clearance of 24 roads has been obtained and construction work has started in respect of 11 roads. 60 km. of formation and 9 km. of surfacing works have been completed so far. Construction of remaining roads will commence from the next working season i.e. April/May, 2010.

MANAGEMENT OF INDO-NEPAL BORDER

3.48 In order to check anti-national activities on the India-Nepal border which is the open and porous border and to improve the security along this border, 27 battalions of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force (BGF) on this border. Out of a total 450 Border Out Posts (BOPs) sanctioned, 449 BOPs have been established on Indo-Nepal border so far.

3.49 Bilateral mechanisms in the form of Home Secretary-level talks and Joint Working Group at the level of Joint Secretaries exist between the two countries. In addition, there is a mechanism of Border District Coordination Committee Meetings between the district officials of the two countries. These mechanisms serve as platforms for discussing issues of mutual concern like containing cross-border crimes, smuggling, situation arising out of terrorist activities, etc. at national and regional/local levels respectively.

3.50 The last Home Secretary Level Talks



were held on November 6-7, 2009 at Kathmandu.

MANAGEMENT OF INDO-BHUTAN BORDER

3.51 To improve the security environment along this border, 13 battalion of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force on this border. Out of a

at Thimpu (Bhutan) on September 8-9, 2009.

MANAGEMENT OF INDO-MYANMAR BORDER

3.53 India shares a 1,643 km. long border with Myanmar. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram are the States, which share the border with Myanmar.



His Majesty King of Bhutan Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck with Indian delegation at the sixth India-Bhutan Meeting on Border Management and Security at Thimpu in Bhutan

total 132 BOPs sanctioned, 131 BOPs have been established on Indo-Bhutan border so far.

3.52 A Bilateral mechanism in the shape of an India-Bhutan Group on Border Management and Security has been regularly meeting. This mechanism has proved to be very useful in assessing threat perception to the two countries from groups attempting to take advantage of this open border and in discussing ways of improving the security environment in border areas. The last meeting of the Group was held

3.54 Assam Rifles has been deployed for counter-insurgency and border guarding role on this border. Out of sanctioned strength of 46 battalions, 31 battalions are for counter-insurgency and 15 are for border guarding role. Presently, all 15 border guarding battalions are deployed along Indo-Myanmar border on Company Operating Base (COB) approach, not as per the BOP system. The companies are deployed on all routes of ingress/egress and are checking infiltration, smuggling of arms, ammunition, drugs, fake currency notes etc.



Border Fencing Between BP No.79 & 81 in Moreh (Manipur)

3.55 Government of India has decided to undertake fencing in area between BP No.79 to 81 on the Indo-Myanmar Border. The wildlife/forest clearance has been obtained. The Detailed Project Report (DPR)/cost estimates of the proposed fencing have been prepared. Approval of the competent authority is being obtained on the cost estimates. The work of construction of fencing is expected to commence shortly.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

3.56 The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Border Area Development

situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach and to promote a sense of security and well being among the border population. The programme covers 349 border blocks of 96 border districts of 17 States located along the international land border. The programme is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Funds are provided to the States as a non-lapsable Special Central Assistance (SCA) for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors.

Guidelines of BADP

3.57 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is being implemented



Retaining wall at Noklak Village built under BADP

Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management with the aim to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas

under the guidelines framed by the Planning Commission. The funds are allocated by the Planning Commission annually which are re-allocated to the Border States taking into consideration (i) length of International Border



(km.); (ii) population of the border block and (iii) area of the border block (Sq. km.). Weightage of 15% over and above the total allocation is also given to States having hilly/desert/Kutchh areas. The funds are additive to normal Central assistance and are allocated for addressing the special problems faced by the people of the border areas. Funds are released to the States in two installments i.e. 1st installment of 90% amount of total allocation of the State and 2nd installment of 10% amount of the allocation.

Empowered Committee

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



Culvert being constructed under BADP at Pangsha

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

Revision of guidelines of BADP

3.60 A Task Force was constituted earlier under the chairmanship of Shri B.N. Yugandhar, Member, Planning Commission, for revamping the Border Area Development Programme. In accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force, guidelines of BADP were revised in February, 2009 after due consultation with the State Governments concerned and



communicated to the State Governments. The revised guidelines emphasized the need for participatory planning, convergence of all Centrally Sponsored Schemes with BADP funds, filling up critical gaps in infrastructure, providing livelihood opportunities. In the new guidelines, emphasis has been given on the need for organized work selection, effective monitoring and review of the programme.

3.61 In order to ensure more qualitative implementation of BADP and to ensure implementation of schemes in those villages which are located closer to the border, the emphasis has now been given in the revised guidelines on specific socio-economic and infrastructure development of villages falling between '0 to 10 km.' from the border. The villages have been arranged in an order from the zero line to 10 km. The village development profile of each and every village is being prepared. All the major developmental infrastructure facilities like pucca road connectivity, electricity, safe drinking water, telephone facilities, primary school building, PDS shop, and community center are being developed in a planned way. Village plan and block plan of each and every village are being prepared. After saturating the villages falling between zero to 10 km. from the border, the next set of villages falling between 10-15 km. and 15-20 km. will be taken up for implementing the schemes under the BADP. The State Governments have been directed that ad-hoc projects should not be taken at all. The village plan should be integrated with district plan for the proper and sustainable development of the remote villages. The selection of the projects is, therefore, expected to be more organized and responsive to area needs.

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

Optimal Utilization of Waters of Eastern Rivers of Indus River System

3.63 Given the importance of Optimal Utilization of Waters of the Eastern Rivers of Indus River System has been taken up under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in States of Punjab (03 projects) and Jammu & Kashmir (06 projects) as a special initiative. An amount of Rs.5,023.50 lakh [Punjab (Rs.1,994 lakh) & J&K (Rs.3,029.50 lakh)] has been released during the year 2005-06; 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. Work on two projects (Madhopur & Hussainiwala headwork) in Punjab has been completed and work on third project (Harike headwork) is under progress whereas work on the projects in J&K is going on.

Flow of funds

3.64 An allocation of Rs.635 crore was made during 2008-09 which was entirely utilized. During 2009-10, budget allocation of Rs.635 has been made for BADP. The details of funds allocated and released to the States under BADP during the year 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under :



(Rs. in lakh)						
Name of States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	(As on 31.01.2010)					
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
Arunachal Pradesh	6608.00	6608.00	7965.62	7965.62	5849.00	5658.74
Assam	1969.00	1969.00	2106.87	2106.87	2424.00	2395.62
Bihar	3172.00	3172.00	3358.80	3358.80	3660.00	3660.00
Gujarat	2249.72	2249.72	2144.48	2144.48	2769.00	2769.00
Himachal Pradesh	1119.00	1119.00	1297.00	1297.00	1276.00	1276.00
Jammu & Kashmir	10583.00	10583.00	10394.88	10394.88	10000.00	8715.18
Manipur	1244.63	1244.63	1533.37	1533.37	1336.00	1336.00
Meghalaya	1127.80	1127.80	1267.00	1267.00	1247.00	1247.00
Mizoram	2086.00	2086.00	2535.00	2535.00	2495.00	2494.42
Nagaland	1000.00	1000.00	2674.47	2674.47	1150.00	1150.00
Punjab	2173.94	2173.94	2218.00	2218.00	2188.00	2186.50
Rajasthan	7659.00	7659.00	8916.23	8916.23	8696.00	8696.00
Sikkim	1000.00	1000.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00
Tripura	2282.89	2282.89	2604.11	2604.11	2746.00	2745.89
Uttar Pradesh	2369.15	2369.15	2385.52	2385.52	2869.00	2830.23
Uttarakhand	1191.82	1191.82	1915.90	1915.90	2261.00	1944.50
West Bengal	10164.05	10164.05	9032.75	9032.75	9790.00	5244.67
TOTAL	58000.00	58000.00	63500.00	63500.00	61906.00	55449.75
			Kept reserve for contingencies etc.			1594.00
			Grand total			63500.00



CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

CHAPTER IV

4.1 In a federal polity, in view of large areas of common interest and shared action between the constituent units, coordination of policies and their implementation become extremely important. Article 263 of the Constitution envisages establishment of an institutional mechanism to facilitate coordination of policies and their implementation.

INTER-STATE COUNCIL (ISC)

4.2 In pursuance of the recommendation made by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations, the Inter-State Council (ISC) was set up in 1990.

4.3 The ISC is a recommendatory body and has been assigned the duties of investigating and discussing such subjects, in which some or all of the States or the Union and one or more of the States have a common interest, and making recommendations for better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject. It also deliberates upon such other matters of general interest to the States as may be referred to it by the Chairman of the Council.

4.4 The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Council. Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories having Legislative Assemblies, Administrators of Union Territories not having Legislative Assemblies, Governors of States under President's rule and six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers, nominated by the Chairman of the Council, are the members of the Council. Five Ministers of Cabinet rank/Minister of State (independent Charge)

nominated by the Chairman of the Council are permanent invitees to the Council. The Inter-State Council was last reconstituted on August 21, 2009.

4.5 The meetings of the Council are held in camera, and all questions, which come up for consideration of the Council in a meeting, are decided by consensus, and the decision of the Chairman as to the consensus is final. The Council has not been assigned the duty envisaged in clause (a) of Article 263 of the Constitution namely, inquiring into and advising upon disputes, which may have arisen between States.

4.6 The Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council was constituted in the year 1996 for continuous consultation and processing of matters for the consideration of the Council. Union Home Minister is the Chairman of the Standing Committee, and has five Union Cabinet Ministers and nine Chief Ministers as members. The Standing Committee was last reconstituted on August 21, 2009.

4.7 The Inter-State Council considered the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission. Out of 247 recommendations, 180 have been implemented, 65 have not been accepted by the Inter-State Council/Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned, and only 02 recommendations are still at different stages of implementation.

4.8 The Council has also considered other public policy and governance issues; these are:
(a) Contract Labour and Contract Appointments;



- (b) Blue Print of an Action Plan on Good Governance;
- (c) Disaster Management – Preparedness of States to cope with disasters;
- (d) Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Status of Implementation of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

4.9 The Council Secretariat closely monitors the implementation of the recommendations made by the Inter-State Council, and places the Action Taken Report before the Standing Committee / Council for consideration.

4.10 The Council Secretariat has commissioned a number of studies on public policy and governance issues:

- (i) Compensation to resource bearing States in respect of minerals including coal, hydropower and petroleum and natural gas;
- (ii) Sub National Governance;
- (iii) Creation of a common Indian market on agricultural goods and commodities;
- (iv) National Policy for Urban Street Vendors.

4.11 The Council Secretariat has also taken steps in consultation with the Union Ministries/Departments and the State Governments to generate new issues for consideration of the Council.

4.12 The Framework arrangement between the Forum of Federations, Canada and the Govt. of India (Inter-State Council Secretariat) has been renewed for another period of 3 years from the year 2008. The objective of this arrangement is to create an international partnership that would support the Forum and the partner government in improving governance and enhancing democracy by promoting dialogue on the practices, principles

and possibilities of federalism.

ZONAL COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

Role and Functions

4.13 The Zonal Councils, five in number, are statutory bodies which have been set up under the States Re-organisation Act, 1956 to provide a common meeting ground to the States and UTs in each zone for resolution of inter-State and Zonal issues problems, fostering balanced socio-economic regional development and building harmonious Centre-State relations. These Councils are high level bodies having Chief Ministers and other Ministers of the respective States as their members. The Union Home Minister is the Chairman of each of these Councils. The office of the Vice Chairman is held by the Chief Ministers of the member States of the respective Zonal Councils, by annual rotation. Each Zonal Council has set up a Standing Committee consisting of Chief Secretaries of the member States of their respective Zonal Councils. These Standing Committees meet from time to time to resolve the issues or to do necessary ground work for further meetings of the Zonal Councils. Senior Officers of the Planning Commission and other Central Ministries are also associated with the meetings depending upon necessity.

Meetings of Zonal Councils

4.14 The Zonal Councils have, so far, met 106 times since their inception. 39 meetings of Standing Committees have also been held. Deliberations of the meetings of Zonal Councils/Standing Committees have led to important initiatives in regard to Internal Security, Coastal Security, Mega City Policing, Sharing of information on crime and criminals by the concerned States, Jail Reforms, Communal Harmony and the resolution of the socio-economic problems like trafficking in



women and children, strengthening the preparedness for disaster management, implementation of Right to Information Act, Implementation of National Employment Guarantee Bill, Good Governance etc.

COMMISSION ON CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS (CCSR)

4.15 The Commission was constituted in pursuance of the commitment made by the Government of India under its Common Minimum Programme (CMP) considering the vast changes that have taken place in the society and economy of the country in more than two decades intervening between the submission of the Report by the Sarkaria Commission till date. The Chairman and Members were appointed on April 27, 2007. Justice (retd.) Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India was appointed as Chairperson, and Shri Dhirendra Singh, former Secretary to the Govt. of India, Shri Vinod Kumar Duggal, former Secretary to the Govt. of India and Dr. N.R.Madhava Menon, former Director, National Judicial Academy, Bhopal and National Law School of India, Bangalore were appointed as Members. Shri Vijay Shanker, IPS (retd.) has been appointed as a Member of the Commission in October, 2008 in place of Dr. Amaresh Bagchi who had been appointed as Member of the Commission in July, 2007 but unfortunately expired in February, 2008.

4.16 The Commission has to adopted a participatory and consultative approach for seeking responses from Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments, Political Parties, Constitutional Experts, Universities, Research Institutions and Academicians. It has categorized its mandate into 8 subject groupings, namely, Constitutional Scheme of Centre-State Relations; Economic and Financial Relations; Unified and Integrated Domestic Market; Local Governments and

Decentralized Governance; Criminal Justice, National Security and Centre-State Cooperation; Natural Resources, Environment, Land and Agriculture; Infrastructure Development and Mega Projects; Socio-Political Developments, Public Policy, Governance and Social Economic & Human Development.

4.17 The Commission has circulated a Questionnaire to all stakeholders. Parallel to the formulation and circulation of the Questionnaire, 8 Task Forces consisting of experts and corresponding with 8 subject groupings mentioned above have been constituted. The Commission organized 4 Regional Workshops, one each at Thiruvananthapuram on 'Local Governments and Decentralized Governance'; at Shillong on 'Criminal Justice, National Security and Centre-State Cooperation', 'Decentralized Planning and Governance with special reference to the functioning of Autonomous District/Regional Councils under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution', and 'A Curtain-Raiser on Infra-Mega Projects'; at Chandigarh on December 10-11, 2008 on 'Constitutional Scheme of Centre-State Relations', 'Economic & Financial Relations', and 'Unified and Integrated Domestic Market'; and for the Eastern Region, a Workshop at Bhubaneswar on 20-21 January 2009 on 'Natural Resources, Environment, Land & Agriculture', and 'Problem of Naxalism'.

Research Studies assigned by the Commission on Centre-State Relations and ISCS

4.18 The Commission has so far awarded ten Research Studies and received reports in respect of these studies including a study on 'Fiscal Federalism' to National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi; 'Impact of Recommendations of 8th to 12th Finance Commission on Fiscal Relations between Centre and States'; and 'Need and Relevance of Goods



and Services Tax subsequent to introduction of Value Added Tax Regime', to Madras School of Economics; 'Functioning of Coalition Governments in various Democracies of the World' to Prof. M.P.Singh (Retd.), Delhi University; 'A Study on Impact of the Legal and Jurisprudential Developments in the last 25 years on Centre-State Relations' to West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences; 'A Study on 'Independent District Level Budgeting and Planning' to Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore; 'A Study on 'Functioning of Structures of Local Governance in the North-Eastern Region with special reference to Autonomous District Councils/Autonomous Regional Council' to North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), 'Preparation of Digest of Judicial Pronouncements relating to Centre-State Relations to Indian Law Institute (ILI), New Delhi, Study on 'Causative Factors Behind the Continued Backwardness of Certain States' to NIRD, Hyderabad and Study on 'Centre-State Fiscal Relations' to Prof. Abhijit Dutta.

4.19 The term of the Commission is till March 31, 2010.

CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING AND NETWORKING SYSTEM (CCTNS)

4.20 With the aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing at the Police Station level through adoption of principles of e-Governance, and creation of a nationwide networked infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system around "investigation of crime and detection of criminals" in the real time, which is a critical requirement in the context of the present day internal security scenario, a new 'Crime and Criminal Tracking and Networking and Systems' (CCTNS) project

has been launched in the 11th Five year plan with an outlay of Rs. 2,000 crore. The details of this system are given in Chapter -XII (Paras 12.16 to 12.18)

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Project on "Strengthening law enforcement response in India against trafficking in persons through training and capacity building"

4.21 A Project on "Strengthening law enforcement response in India against trafficking in persons through training and capacity building" has been taken up in the Ministry of Home Affairs as a joint initiative of the Government of India and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in the five select States (Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Bihar). The project initiated in April, 2006 has ended in December 2009. It has contributed towards developing of Protocols and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and set up nine Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) under the police departments of the project States. The Steering Committee of the project is chaired by DG, BPR&D and held regular meetings to monitor the progress of the project. The project has had very positive outcomes in some of the States and the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit model has been particularly effective. So far, 396 training programmes have been conducted and more than 13,670 persons (Police and prosecutors) have been trained. Besides, 9 Anti Human Trafficking Units involving government officials and NGOs have been set up in the States of Goa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar under the project and they are all functional. In addition 50 other AHTUs have been established by the State Governments in Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu. Grants had been given to all the project states for setting up Nodal Training Cells



(NTC). Two films have been developed under the project, one on Anti Human Trafficking and another on Anti Human Trafficking Units. Two workshops have also been organized for judicial officers for awareness generation on human trafficking.

Comprehensive Scheme on strengthening the law enforcement response to trafficking through “Training of Trainers” (TOT) programmes and by establishing Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU)

4.22 A National Level TOT Workshop in June 2008, one International Level (for the officers of SAARC member countries) from 27 to 29 May, 2009 and five regional level TOT workshops have been organized in 2009 through BPR&D in close association with UNODC. The details of TOTs workshops are as under:

- (a) Punjab Police Academy, Phillaur (Punjab) – March, 2009.
- (b) Centre for Police Research, Maharashtra Police, Pune – June’2009.
- (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Police Academy, Moradabad – August, 2009.
- (d) Police Training College, Ashok Nagar, Chennai – July, 2009.
- (e) Guwahat (Assam) – March, 2009.
- (f) SAARC ToT in Delhi – May, 2009.

Advisory to the State Governments on human trafficking

4.23 Government of India has issued an exhaustive and consolidated advisory dated September 9, 2009, in collaboration with Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) enumerating various steps for improving effectiveness in tackling the criminal aspect of human trafficking and increasing respo-

nsiveness of the law enforcement machinery. The Advisory is also available on Ministry of Home Affairs website, www.mha.nic.in. Social aspect of the problem is being dealt by MWCD

A. Some of the specific steps suggested in the advisory are as under:

- Since Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (ITPA), 1956 is the main Act that can be used to book the accused for trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, its implementation is essential for counter-trafficking. (Act is being administered by MWCD).
- Under Section 13, the State Government may appoint ‘Special Police Officers (SPOs)’ and the ‘Non-official advisory bodies’ to advise the SPOs for dealing with offences under the Act.
- Under Section 21, the State Governments may set-up ‘Protective homes’ and ‘Corrective institutions’ for ensuring proper implementation of the provisions of the Act.
- It is generally noticed that sections 8 and 20 of ITPA, which focuses on the victims, are more often invoked as a result of which the victim is re-victimized and the exploiters are not punished. It is, therefore, advised that sections 3, 6 and 7 which pertains to pimps, brothel owners, clients who are actual perpetrators of the crimes need to be invoked rather than sections 8 and 20.
- Law enforcement agencies need to adopt a victim centric approach in the investigations.

B. Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act (JJ Act), 2000: (Act is administered by MWCD)

- Juvenile Justice Act provides



comprehensive mechanism for care and protection of children including rehabilitation and social integration of children. Therefore, its implementation is essential to address trafficking of children. Following provisions of the Act require action by the State Governments:

- a) Under Section 62-A, the State Government shall constitute 'Child Protection Units' for the State and districts to fulfill its responsibilities as stipulated under the Act.
- b) Under Section 63, in each police station, at least one police officer may be designated as the 'Juvenile or Child Welfare Officer' to handle a juvenile or child in coordination with the police.

C. Implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006: (Act is administered by MWCD)

- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) was enacted in 2006 repealing Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. It is reported that traffickers in some pockets in the country are exploiting evil custom of child marriage to target innocent girls for trafficking. Therefore, it is essential to implement the Act to address this modus operandi of traffickers.
- a) On receiving a complaint about child marriage, police are required to follow the procedure laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, which include registering an FIR and carrying out investigation.
 - b) The offences under PCMA are cognizable and non-bailable, hence, immediate arrest of offenders is necessary.
 - c) Extra vigilance should be maintained during festivals such as 'Akshya Tritiya' to ensure that no child marriage takes place.

D. Capacity building of the State machinery:

- Implementation of the legal provisions in relation to applicable Acts- Child Labour (Prevention and Regulation) Act (CLPRA), Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act (BLSA), Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (IPTA), Juvenile Justice Act (JJA) and Indian Penal Code (IPC) involves not only police but many other officials dealing with the Criminal Justice System - notably the executive magistrates, the labour officials, CWC members and in-charges of Homes. Therefore, the State government may initiate a time bound action plan to build the required capacity of the state investigation and prosecution machinery in this regard by organizing training/workshops/awareness campaigns to sensitize their SHOs/Dy. SP/ACP and other law enforcement officers/agencies towards the crime, safety and security of women and children.

E. Prevention of Trafficking:

- It has been noticed that people, especially women and children are vulnerable to trafficking during 'distress migration' and from 'disaster prone areas' - such as during floods, earthquakes, crop failures, riots, terrorist activities etc. Therefore, it is important to establish extra vigilance in this regard around transit points and at borders- inter-district/inter-state and international.
- Pro-active policing through information exchange with representatives from the local Government, community, NGOs with a view to raise awareness and garner active support of the community.
- Periodical checks on transporters to



prevent physical transportation of the trafficked persons.

- Prevention at the demand area by understanding/ addressing new forms of demand. For example, placement agencies providing domestic child labourers.
- Facilitating inter-State collaboration by sharing data on missing children/ kidnappings and suspected offenders. Development of victim and offender profiles on an inter-agency basis.
- In case of child trafficking, following provisions also need to be kept in view:-
 - (i) Identification of children at risk, (e.g. following raids on off-street sites, responding to referrals from other agencies, NGO or members of the public, following up reports of missing children).
 - (ii) Report instances of children in need of protection to relevant child protection agencies. For this purpose the Police Stations could be sensitized.
 - (iii) The development of victim profiling with other agencies.
 - (iv) Carry out checks on sponsors and people who claim to be the relatives of children identified as being at risk of trafficking.
 - (v) Participating in local child protection networks with related organizations (immigration, social services, NGOs, health, education) to develop joint approaches to the issue at local level and contribute to wider forums as appropriate.
 - (vi) Ministry of Labour & Employment has developed a detailed protocol for prevention, rescue, repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of migrant and trafficked child labour. The protocol has been issued to all State Governments for implementation.

F. Investigation & Prosecution:

- Standard operating procedures for Investigation have been developed under

the pilot project between MHA and UNODC as mentioned in para 4.24 above, which can be used for effective investigation in trafficking related crimes.

- One of the effective means of securing better conviction rates of perpetrators of crime of trafficking is to base the case on documentary, forensic and material evidence. At present, most of the time, the victim is being used as a witness and more often than not, he/she can easily be intimidated. State Governments are advised to encourage the law enforcement agencies to build fool proof investigation against the traffickers, so that, convictions can be guaranteed.
- Use of fast track courts and video conferencing to the extent possible.

G. Rescue and Rehabilitation

- Police should work with other agencies and stakeholders to ensure that those who are rescued or who choose to return are not re-trafficked; this should include a risk assessment of the danger to returning victims (child care authorities would prepare risk assessment for children).
- Identifying support services and referring victims/ potential victims to specialist NGO's and safe accommodation, where these are available. The Ministry of Women and Child Development runs short stay homes Swadhar shelter homes for women in difficult circumstances (wcd.nic.in/Comscheme.doc)
- A new scheme - UJJAWALA (wcd.nic.in/Comscheme.doc) – a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation has been launched on 04.12.2007 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development which should be effectively



used by the State Governments/State Police. *

Regional Task Force to implement the SAARC Convention relating to Trafficking in women and children for prostitution

4.25 India has ratified the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution. The Regional Task Force of

SAARC for implementation of the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution met for the first time in New Delhi on 26th June, 07 in New Delhi, second time in July 2008 and third time on 28-29 May 2009 at Shimla. The main achievement of this conference has been the adoption of the SOP on Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution by all SAARC Member States in its third meeting for implementation within 18 months. .

* *Statistics on Trafficking in Human Beings has been covered in para 5.13 and 5.14.*



CRIME SCENARIO IN THE COUNTRY

CHAPTER V

5.1 Under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, registration, detection and investigation of crime and prosecution of the perpetrators of crime within their jurisdiction. However, Ministry of Home Affairs supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing them financial assistance for modernization of the State Police Forces in terms of weaponry, communication, equipment,

mobility, training and other infrastructure under the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces.

5.2 All cognizable crimes reported and investigated by the police are broadly categorized as those falling under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) or the Special and Local Laws (SLL). A comparative statement of crimes registered during the last five years is given below:-

Crime Incidence under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) during 2004-2008					
Year	Number of Offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
2004	18,32,015	41,96,766	60,28,781	01:02.3	555.3
2005	18,22,602	32,03,735	50,26,337	01:01.8	455.8
2006	18,78,293	32,24,167	51,02,460	01:01.7	455.7
2007	19,89,673	37,43,734	57,33,407	01:01.9	504.5
2008	20,93,379	38,44,725	59,38,104	01:01.8	515.0

Trend Analysis

5.3 A total of 20,93,379 IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2008 against 19,89,673 in 2007 recording an increase of 5.2% in 2008. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms increased from 30.4% in 2004 to 36.3% in 2005 and 36.8% in 2006. It declined to 34.7% in 2007 and increased to 35.3% in 2008, thus showing a mixed trend during the five-year period 2004 - 2008. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra each

have accounted for about 9.9% of total IPC crimes reported in the country during the year 2008.

Crime Rate

5.4 The crime rate, defined as the number of crimes per 1,00,000 population, is generally taken as a realistic indicator of crime since it takes into account the size of population of the place. The rate of total cognizable crimes in the country which showed a decreasing trend



during 2004-2006 (from 555.3 in 2004 to 455.7 in 2006) rose to 504.5 in 2007 and further to 515.0 in 2008. The crime rate has increased by 2.1% in 2008 as compared to 2007. Puducherry (461.9) has reported the highest rate of IPC crimes during the year 2008 as compared to the National average of 181.5.

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (CAW)

5.5 Women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as murder, robbery, cheating etc. Only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterized as “crimes against women”. Crime against women are broadly classified under two categories:-

(A) The Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

- (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for specified purposes (Sec. 363 - 373 IPC)
- (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
- (iv) Torture - both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of girls (upto 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)
- (viii) Cruelty by husband and relative
- (ix) Immoral Trafficking

Incidence of Crime against Women during 2004-2008							
Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2008 over 2007
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
1	Rape	18,233	18,359	19,348	20,737	21,467	3.5
2	Kidnapping & Abduction	15,578	15,750	17,414	20,416	22,939	12.4
3	Dowry Death	7,026	6,787	7,618	8,093	8,172	1.0
4	Torture	58,121	58,319	63,128	75,930	81,344	7.1
5	Molestation	34,567	34,175	36,617	38,734	40,413	4.3
6	Sexual Harassment	10,001	9,984	9,966	10,950	12,214	11.5
7	Importation of Girls	89	149	67	61	67	9.8
8	Sati Prevention Act	0	1	0	0	1	-
9	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	5,748	5,908	4,541	3,568	2,659	-25.5
10	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act	1,378	2,917	1,562	1,200	1,025	-14.6
11	Dowry Prohibition Act	3,592	3,204	4,504	5,623	5,555	-1.2
	Total	1,54,333	1,55,553	1,64,765	1,85,312	1,95,856	5.7



(B) The Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)

5.6 The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are: –

- (i) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (ii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (iii) The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929
- (iv) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (v) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987

Trend Analysis–CAW

5.7 A total of 1,95,856 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during 2008 as compared to 1,85,312 during 2007 recording an increase of 5.7% during 2008. These crimes have continuously increased during 2004 - 2008 with 1,54,333 cases in 2004, 1,55,553 in 2005, 1,64,765 cases in 2006, 1,85,312 cases in 2007 and 1,95,856 cases in 2008. Andhra Pradesh, accounting for nearly 7.1% of the country's population, has accounted for 12.3% of total incidents of crime against women in the country by reporting 24,111 cases. Uttar Pradesh, with nearly 16.6% share of country's population has accounted for 12.0% of total crime against women by reporting 23,569 cases in 2008.

Crime Rate–CAW

5.8 The rate of crime has increased marginally from 16.3 during the year 2007 to 17.0 during 2008. Tripura reported the highest rate of crime against women at 40.2 during 2008.

Administrative measures taken by Ministry of Home Affairs for

combating crime against women

5.9 A detailed advisory, dated September 4, 2009 has been sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of women and control of crimes committed against them in the country. The Advisory is also available on Ministry of Home Affairs website, www.mha.nic.in. Some of the specific steps suggested in the advisory are as under:-

- (i) Vigorously enforce the existing legislations and ensure proper enforcement of law and convictions in crimes related to women.
- (ii) The administration and police should play a more proactive role in detection and investigation of crime against women and ensuring that there is no under reporting.
- (iii) Increasing the overall representation of women in police forces.
- (iv) Sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crime against women by way of well structured training and awareness programmes, meetings and seminars etc., for police personnel at all levels as well as other functionaries administering the criminal justice system.
- (v) For improving general awareness on legislations, mechanisms in place for safety and protection of women, the concerned department of the State Government must, inter-alia, take following steps:
 - a. Create awareness through print and electronic media;
 - b. Organize legal literacy and legal awareness camps;
 - c. Develop a community monitoring



- system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation and take necessary steps to curb the same; and
- d. Involving the Community at large in creating and spreading such awareness.
- (vi) Explore the possibility of associating NGOs working in the area of combating crime against women.
- (vii) There should be no delay whatsoever in registration of FIR in all cases of crime against women.
- (viii) All out efforts should be made to apprehend all the accused named in the FIR immediately so as to generate confidence in the victims and their family members;
- (ix) Cases should be thoroughly investigated and charge sheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape. The medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay.
- (x) Help-line numbers of the crime against women cells - should be exhibited prominently in hospitals/schools/colleges premises, and in other suitable places.
- (xi) Set up exclusive 'Crime Against Women and Children' desk in each police station and the Special Women police cells in the police stations and all women police thana as needed.
- (xii) The specialized Sexual Assault Treatment Units could be developed in government hospitals having a large maternity section.
- (xiii) For improving the safety conditions on road, the concerned departments of the State Government must take suitable steps to:
- a. Increase the no. of beat constables, especially on the sensitive roads;
 - b. Increase the number of police help booth/kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;
 - c. Increase police patrolling, especially during the night;
 - d. Increase the number of women police officers in the mobile police vans;
 - e. Set-up telephone booths for easy access to police;
 - f. Install people friendly street lights on all roads, lonely stretches and alleys; and
 - g. Ensure street lights are properly and efficiently working on all roads, lonely stretches and alleys.
- (xiv) Special steps to be taken for security of women working in night shifts of call centers.
- (xv) Dowry related cases must be adjudicated expeditiously to avoid further harassment of the women.
- (xvi) Appointment of Dowry Prohibition Officers and notify the Rules under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
- (xvii) All police stations may be advised to display the name and other details of Protection Officers of the area appointed under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
- 5.10 The Bureau of Police Research and Development (CPR&D) under the Ministry of Home Affairs has been organizing various programmes and workshops to sensitize police officers at various levels in the States towards prevention of crime against all vulnerable sections of the society, including women and children.

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN-CAC

Incidents of Crime against Children during 2004-2008							
Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2008 over 2007
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
1.	Murder	1,304	1,219	1,324	1,377	1,296	-5.9
2.	Infanticide	102	108	126	134	140	4.5
3.	Rape	3,542	4,026	4,721	5,045	5,446	7.9
4.	Kidnapping & Abduction	3,196	3,518	5,102	6,377	7,650	20.0
5.	Foeticide	86	86	125	96	73	-24.0
6.	Abetment of Suicide	33	43	45	26	29	11.5
7.	Exposure & Abandonment	715	933	909	923	864	-6.4
8.	Prostration of Minor Girls	205	145	231	253	224	-11.5
9.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	21	28	35	40	30	-25.0
10.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	19	50	123	69	49	-29.0
11.	Child Marriage Restraint Act	93	122	99	96	104	8.3
12.	Other Crimes	5,107	4,697	6,127	5,974	6,595	10.4
	Total	14,423	14,975	18,967	20,410	22,500	10.2

Trend Analysis-CAC

5.11 A total of 22,500 cases of crimes against children were reported in the country during 2008 as compared to 20,410 cases during 2007, suggesting an increase of 10.2%. Among IPC crimes, number of Kidnapping & Abduction cases increased from 6,377 in 2007 to 7,650 in 2008, registering an increase of 20.0% over 2007. Cases of Selling of Girls for Prostitution decreased by 29.0% during the year 2008 (69 to

49 cases). Madhya Pradesh, with 4,259 cases, reported 18.9% of incidence of crime against children in the country during the year 2008.

Crime Rate-CAC

5.12 The rate of crime against children has marginally increased from 1.8 in 2007 to 2.0 in 2008. The rate was highest in A & N Islands (11.3) followed by Delhi (10.7).



TRAFFICKING AGAINST HUMAN BEING (THB)

Incidents of Human Trafficking during 2004-2008							
Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2008 over 2007
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
1.	Procuration of Minor Girls	205	145	231	253	224	-11.5
2.	Importation of Girls	89	149	67	61	67	9.8
3.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	19	50	123	69	49	-29.0
4.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	21	28	35	40	30	-25.0
5.	Immoral Traffic (Prev) Act	5,748	5,908	4,541	3,568	2,659	-25.5
6.	Child Marriage Restraint Act	93	122	99	96	104	8.3
	Total	6,175	6,402	5,096	4,087	3,133	-23.3

Trend Analysis-THB

5.13 The incidence of human trafficking increased in 2005 over 2004 and since 2005, the number of cases registered under various heads of human trafficking have shown a consistent declining trend. A total of 3,133 cases under different heads of human trafficking were reported during the year 2008 as compared to 4,087 during the year 2007, suggesting a decline of 23.3% in 2008 as compared to 2007. The cases registered under selling of girls for prostitution showed a decline of 29.0% in 2008 as compared to the year 2007. Incidence of importation of

girls showed an increase of 9.8% during the same period. Tamil Nadu reported 692, out of 3,133 cases of human trafficking during 2008. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh reported 529 and 427 respectively of such cases during the year 2008.

Crime Rate-THB

5.14 The rate of crime under human trafficking was 0.6 in 2004 and 2005, 0.5 in 2006, 0.4 in 2007 and 0.3 in 2008. Thus, a declining trend in rate of crime is observed during 2004 – 2008.*

* The details on trafficking are also covered under paras 4.22 to 4.24 of Chapter-IV.

CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES (CASC)

Incidents of Crime against Scheduled Castes during 2004-2008							
Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2008 over 2007
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
1.	Murder	654	669	673	674	626	-7.1
2.	Rape	1,157	1,172	1,217	1,349	1,457	8.0
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	253	258	280	332	482	45.2
4.	Dacoity	26	26	30	23	51	121.7
5.	Robbery	72	80	90	86	85	-1.2
6.	Arson	211	210	226	238	225	-5.5
7.	Hurt	3,824	3,847	3,760	3,814	4,216	10.5
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	364	291	405	206	248	20.4
9.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	8,891	8,497	8,581	9,819	11,602	18.1
10.	Others	11,435	11,077	11,808	13,490	14,623	8.4
11.	Total	26,887	26,127	27,070	30,031	33,615	11.9

* **Protection of Civil Rights Act** is applicable in all the above cases except those at Sl. No. 9, along with IPC and other Acts.

Trend Analysis-CASC

5.15 The year 2008 has witnessed an increase of 11.9% in crime against Scheduled Castes as 30,031 cases reported in 2007 have increased to 33,615 cases in 2008. This increase was observed in all heads except Murder, Robbery and Arson. Cases of Murder in 2008 declined by 7.1% over 2007. Arson and Robbery cases showed a decline of 5.5% and 1.2% respectively in 2008 over 2007. Cases registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act showed an increase of 20.4% in

2008 over 2007. Dacoity cases reported an increase of 121.7% in 2008 over 2007. Uttar Pradesh, with 8,009 cases, reported 23.8% of incidence of crime against Scheduled Castes in the country during the year 2008.

Crime Rate-CASC

5.16 The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes increased from 2.6 in 2007 to 2.9 in 2008. Rajasthan reported the highest crime rate in 2008 which stood at 6.6.



CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES--(CAST)

Incidents of Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2004-2008							
Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2008 over 2007
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
1.	Murder	156	164	195	140	128	-8.6
2.	Rape	566	640	699	627	585	-6.7
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	79	72	88	89	93	4.5
4.	Dacoity	40	27	12	9	14	55.5
5.	Robbery	50	49	29	21	18	-14.3
6.	Arson	33	38	46	54	49	-9.2
7.	Hurt	767	767	838	855	873	2.1
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	11	162	49	5	6	20
9.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	1,175	1,283	1,232	1,104	1,022	-7.4
10.	Others	2,658	2,511	2,603	2,628	2,794	6.3
11.	Total	5,535	5,713	5,791	5,532	5,582	0.9

* **Protection of Civil Rights Act** is applicable in all the above cases except those at Sl. No. 9, along with IPC and other Acts.

Trend Analysis--CAST

5.17 A total of 5,582 cases against Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during 2008 as compared to 5,532 cases in 2007 showing an increase of 0.9% in 2008 over 2007. The increase was observed in all heads except Murder, Rape, Robbery, Arson and cases under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. Madhya Pradesh has reported 19.2% (1,071) followed by Rajasthan 18.6% (1,038) of the total cases in the country. Madhya Pradesh (1,071) reported the highest incidence of crime against Scheduled Tribes, reporting 19.2% of the National total of 5,582 during the year 2008.

Crime Rate--CAST

5.18 The rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes was 0.5 in 2008 which remained the same as that in 2007. Arunachal Pradesh (5.2) reported the highest rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes in the country during the year 2008.

Measures taken for combating crime against SC/ST.

5.19 The Protection of Civil Right Act, 1955 (PCR Act) and the SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (POA Act) are two important Acts being administered by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for



safeguarding the interests of SCs/STs. These enactments have extended positive discrimination in favour of these weaker sections of the society in the field of criminal justice as they prescribe penalties that are more stringent than corresponding offences under the IPC. Government keeps a constant watch on the enforcement of the PCR Act and the POA Act and rules there-under, and keeps advising State Governments/UT Administrations to given special focus on the following:-

- Police to be more sympathetic to SCs/STs, and other weaker sections of the society, in their approach while dealing with the cases of crime against them;
- Circulations among field officers detailed guidelines indicating the scope and responsibility of the police personnel investigating the offences;
- Recruitment of sufficient number of persons belonging to SCs/STs as police personnel;
- Programmes for creating awareness among vulnerable sections of the society and legal recourse open to them;
- Evaluation of the working of the Special Courts, identification of atrocity prone areas for prevention of crime, measures to be taken for economic and social rehabilitation of victims of atrocities, the scale of relief to be revised to the families of SC/ST person killed in a case of atrocity etc.

5.20 In compliance, several State Governments have taken, inter-alia, the following steps for combating crimes against the SCs and STs:

- (i) Special Cells have been established;
- (ii) Atrocity prone/sensitive areas have been identified;
- (iii) Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts have been designated for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences under the Act;
- (iv) Nodal Officers have been nominated for coordinating the functioning of the

- District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police or other authorized officers; and
- (v) State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up.

Violent Crimes against Body

5.21 Violent crimes against body comprising murder, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, kidnapping and abduction, hurt and death due to negligence in the year 2007 stood at 4,50,781 accounting for 22.7 percent of total IPC crimes during the year. Crimes against body showed an increase of 4.7 percent during 2007 over 2006.

Violent Crime against Property

5.22 A total of 4,03,181 violent crimes against property comprising dacoity, preparation and assembly for dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft were recorded during the year 2007 as compared to 3,92,352 crimes during 2006, showing an increase of 2.8 percent. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 20.3 percent during the year.

Violent Crimes against Public Order

5.23 A total of 68,939 violent crimes against public order comprising riots and arson were reported during the year 2007 as compared to 65,121 crimes in 2006, showing an increase of 5.9 percent.

Crimes under Special and Local Laws (SLL)

5.24 A total of 37,43,734 crimes under various Special and Local Laws were reported during the year 2007 as against 32,24,167 crimes during 2006, showing an increase of 16.1 percent in 2007.



HUMAN RIGHTS AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION

CHAPTER VI

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

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

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (NHRC)

6.3 The National Human Rights Commission was set up under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. It is headed by a former Chief Justice of Supreme Court. One of the primary functions of NHRC is to receive complaints and initiate investigations into violations of Human Rights by public servants by acts of commission/omission and through negligence on their part, to prevent violation of human rights when brought to its notice within one year of the commission of such violation. During the year 2009-10 (upto December 31,

2009), 63,542 cases were registered for consideration and the Commission disposed of 63,087 cases including cases brought forward from the previous years. The Commission also transferred 4,323 cases to the State Human Rights Commissions for disposal as per the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 [as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006]. During the said period, the Commission recommended payment of interim relief in 266 cases amounting to Rs.4,57,53,000. While in most of these cases, decisions were taken based on reports received from authorities, in 109 cases investigation teams were sent by the Commission on spot enquiry. Out of which only 1 case pertains to custodial death. Investigation has been completed in 40 spot enquiries. 69 spot enquiries are pending completion.

Custodial Deaths

6.4 From April 01, 2009 to December 31, 2009, 1,324 cases of custodial deaths (ie.1,097 cases of judicial custodial deaths, 130 cases of death in Children's Home/Beggars' Home and 95 cases of deaths in police custody, Nil cases of death in the custody of Defence Personnel, and 2 cases of death in the custody of Para Military Force) were reported to the Commission by the State Governments. During the period, the Commission recommended interim relief of Rs.1,89,90,000 in 155 cases of custodial deaths.

Human Rights Awareness, Education and Training

6.5 The Commission has selected 28



districts in the country, one in each state, for direct interaction with their field level functionaries with a view to spread human rights awareness at cutting edge level and also to facilitate better assessment of enforcement of various measures related to human rights. In this efforts special attention is being paid to (i) food security, (ii) right to education (iii) right to health, hygiene and sanitation, (iv) custodial justice (v) human rights issues of scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs), (vi) right to culture and protection of community assets, and (vii) right to life, living conditions and nature of responsibility of Government and Panchayats (unit of local self-government). It gives an opportunity to the Commission to have a first hand idea of situation on the ground level and will also help it in planning its future strategies for better protection and promotion of human rights.

6.6 The Commission has so far conducted programme in the twelve districts. During the year 2009-10 (till December, 2009), awareness programmes were conducted in three districts namely Wayanad (Kerala) from September 15-18, 2009; Jamui (Bihar) from November 16-17, 2009; Hoshiarpur from November 27,28, 30 and December 1, 2009. Apart from the awareness programme at Hoshiarpur the team of NHRC also visited District Jail, Amritsar to review the functioning of Jail.

6.7 In its pursuit of improvement in the training procedure, a review was made and it was observed that there was room for standardization in the training programmes being conducted /sponsored by NHRC. As such, to improve the quality of training and awareness programmes, the Secretary General initiated a dialogue with the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) for conducting training programmes in distance learning and electronic mode with their collaborations. The discussions with IGNOU

authorities also revealed that they have in-house capability to develop curricula and teaching/training material in narrative form. During discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, IGNOU, the suggestion of developing various courses for different target groups amongst public servants, like police constables, subordinate officers and staff in district, Panchayat functionaries, etc. was also considered and after deliberations at various levels, an MOU was signed on December 30, 2009 between NHRC and IGNOU. The modalities and contents of the curriculum are being finalised. To start with, courses for police personnel at the cutting edge level would be developed initially. Once these basic drills are completed, NHRC may soon find itself in the distant learning mode also, which will not only cover larger groups of people but also cover all parts of the country

Interaction with foreign Delegates in the Commission

6.8 The National Human Rights Commission exchanges views on protection and promotion of human rights with various foreign delegates who visit the Commission. A delegation of Human Rights Commission of Malaysia SUHAKAM visited the Commission from April 27-28, 2009. A sixteen member delegation from Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission visited the Commission on May 29, 2009. The visit was a part of the collaboration between NHRIs of South Asian countries in consonance with the decisions taken at the Conference on 'Human Right Awareness and National Capacity Building'. A delegation from Ethiopian Human Rights Commission visited the Commission from July 3-5, 2009. A delegation of National Commission for Human Rights, Rwanda visited the Commission from July 12-19, 2009 to oversee the functioning of the Commission and for training/technical assistance in Complaint



Handling Management System in order to improve their working related to complaints and their day-to-day work. Mr. Arthur Mattli, Charge d'affairs, Embassy of Switzerland visited the Commission on August 17, 2009 and met the Senior Officers of NHRC and discussed the issues viz. rights of the children, ratification of the Convention on Torture by the Government of India and Prisoners rights. A seven member delegation from the U.K. Liberal Democratic Party Friends of India Group visited the Commission on September 29, 2009. The Board of Directors of Human Rights Watch, New York visited the Commission and had a meeting with the Senior Officers of the Commission on October 13, 2009. The participants from Nepal for the 'Workshop on Federal Governance in India' comprising 16 members drawn from political parties, civil service, civil society, the media and academia who were actively involved in the process of making Nepal constitution visited the Commission on November 27, 2009 and interacted with the Acting Chairperson, Member and Senior Officers of the Commission.

Issue of Female Foeticide

6.9 As per the 2001 Census, India's declining child sex ratio (927 girls per 1,000 boys) is a cause of great concern. In order to address the problem, the Pre-conception & Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 has been passed but the law continues to be flouted with impunity. The NHRC and the IMFPA have thus undertaken a collaborative research project entitled "Research and Review to Strengthen Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act's Implementation Across Key States".

Training Division

6.10 Till December, 2009, the Commission

approved 82 training programmes of 64 Institutions/NGOs on various issues of human rights for the year 2009-10 and 47 Training Programmes were conducted.

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN J&K

6.11 The Government attaches highest importance to the subject of human rights. The Government of India has repeatedly expressed its commitment to protection of human rights and prevention of human rights violations in the Country. The Security Forces are under instructions to respect the human rights of all people and work steadfastly with humane face while performing their day-to-day operational duties.

6.12 Every reported case of alleged human rights violations are taken serious note of, investigations made promptly in a transparent manner and taken to their logical conclusion and suitable punitive action is taken against those found guilty. Since January, 1994 till December, 2009, out of 1,206 complaints of human rights excesses received against the personnel of Army and Central Para Military Forces, 1,180 have been investigated, 1,147 of them found false, in 33 cases where the complaints were found genuine, penalties have been imposed on 74 personnel of the Army and Central Para Military Forces, while in 6 cases compensation has been awarded.

COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

6.13 During the year 2009, 826 communal incidents took place in the country in which 125 persons lost their lives and 2,424 persons were injured. During the corresponding period in 2008, there were 943 communal incidents in the country, including four Hindu-Muslim riots, in



which 167 persons were killed and 2,354 persons were injured.

Hindu-Muslim Communal Situation

6.14 During 2009, 750 Hindu-Muslim communal incidents took place in the country (including one riot in Maharashtra) resulting in the death of 123 persons and injuries to 2,380 persons. In 2008, during the corresponding period, 656 communal incidents were reported in the country, including four riots, leading to 123 deaths and injuries to 2,272 persons.

6.15 Majority of such communal incidents in 2009 took place in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Major issues for communal incidents are carrying and slaughtering of cattle, routing religious processions through mixed localities, construction of religious structures on disputed land, playing of provocative CDs/cassettes, dispute over land/property, eve-teasing and personal enmity.

6.16 Hindu-Muslim communal riot took place in 2009 in Pusad town, Yavatmal district, Maharashtra on April 3, 2009 following stone pelting from the side of a mosque on a slogan shouting Ram Navami procession resulting in a clash between two communities in which four persons died and 12 persons were injured.

Hindu-Christian Communal Situation

6.17 During 2009, 76 Hindu-Christian communal incidents took place in the country, resulting in the death of 2 persons and injuries to 44 persons. In 2008, during the corresponding period, 287 communal incidents were reported in the country in which 44 persons were killed and 82 persons sustained injuries. The riots in Kandhamal district of

Orissa following the killing of Swami Laxmanananda Saraswati in August 2008 was the main reason for abnormally high incidents in 2008. In 2009, Tamilnadu has registered the most number of incidents against Christians.

Relief And Rehabilitation To The Victims Of Communal Riots In Gujarat Of 2002

6.18 In 2007 the Cabinet approved a proposal for grant of ex-gratia relief to the victims of Gujarat riots of 2002 on pattern of the package announced for the victims of anti-Sikh riots of 1984. The proposal includes the following:

- Ex-gratia @ Rs. 3.5 lakh for the 1,169 deaths which is in addition to the amount paid by the State Government.
- Ex-gratia @ Rs. 1.25 lakh minus the amount paid by the State Government for the 2,548 injury cases.
- Ex-gratia @ ten times the amount paid by the State Government less the amount already paid for damage to residential and uninsured industrial/commercial properties.

6.19 An amount of Rs.332.99 crore has so far been released to Gujarat Government for disbursement to the victims/beneficiaries in death and injury cases and for damage to residential properties. The State Government has intimated that it has disbursed the ex-gratia in approximately 99% cases while the disbursement is held up in rest of the cases due to factors like succession issues, present address not being available, court cases, etc. For payment of ex-gratia to the victims for damage to uninsured commercial/industrial properties, an amount of Rs. 85.75 crore would be required, and a demand has been raised to get budgetary support in the next batch of Supplementaries.



Relief and rehabilitation to the victims of communal riots in Bhagalpur, Bihar of 1989-90.

6.20 The Cabinet approved in 2008 a proposal for grant of ex-gratia relief to the victims of Bhagalpur riots of 1989-90 on the pattern of the package announced for the victims of anti-Sikh riots of 1984. The proposal includes the following:

- Ex-gratia @ Rs. 3.5 lakh for the 844 deaths which is in addition to the amount paid by the State Government.
- Ex-gratia @ Rs. 1.25 lakh minus the amount paid by the State Government for the 22 injury cases.

6.21 The total amount of Rs.29.81 crore has been released to Bihar Government for disbursement among the victims in two instalments of Rs.10 crore and Rs. 9.81 crore in the financial year ending March 2009. The State Government has been asked to furnish the status of disbursement.

Enactment of Legislation Titled “The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005”

6.21 A Bill titled ‘The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005’ was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on December 5, 2005 to address all aspects of the issue of communal violence in a uniform way throughout the country. The Bill was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs and the Committee submitted its Report on December 13, 2006 to the Parliament. The Committee made certain observations/recommendations, and after necessary inter-Ministerial consultations, and the Government

decision thereon, Notices were given in March, 2007, December 2008 February, 2009 and again in December 2009 in Rajya Sabha for moving the official amendments and for consideration and passing of the Bill. However, the Bill could not be taken up for consideration on these occasions. Fresh notice for consideration and passing of the Bill will be given in due course.

Monitoring of the activities of religious fundamental organisation

6.22 The activities of all religious fundamental organisation or group, having a bearing on peace, communal harmony and security of the country are under constant watch of Law Enforcement Agencies and requisite action is taken including imposition of ban. As on December 31, 2009 Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) is a banned association.

Kabir Puraskar

6.23 The Kabir Puraskar was instituted in 1990 to promote communal harmony by recognizing acts of physical/moral courage and humanity exhibited by members of one community, caste or ethnic group in saving lives and properties of the members of another community, caste or ethnic group. Such courage and promptitude in saving lives and properties of member(s) of another community, caste or ethnic group should also involve a danger to the life/body/property of the rescuer himself or herself and or to his or her family members.

6.24 This award is given in three categories-Grade I, Grade-II and Grade-III. Each category carries a certificate with suitable citation and cash amount as follows:-

(i)	Grade-I	Rs.2,00,000
(ii)	Grade-II	Rs.1,00,000
(iii)	Grade-III	Rs. 50,000



6.25 Presentation ceremony of Kabir Puraskar for the years 2007 and 2008 was held on August 12, 2009 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. For the year 2007, Shri Khalifa Gufran of Uttar Pradesh and for the year 2008, Sh. Abdul Gani Abdullabhai Qureishi of Gujarat and Shri

chaired by the Vice President of India. In addition to a citation, the Award consists of an amount of Rs. 2 lakh in the individual and Rs. 5 lakh in the organization category. The national Communal Harmony Award is announced on the Republic day. For the year 2009, Dr. Mohd.



Ghulan Ahmed Bhat of Jammu & Kashmir were given Kabir Puraskar Grade-III. The awards were presented by the Hon'ble President of India and the function was attended by the Vice President, the Prime Minister and other dignitaries.

Hanif Khan Shastri, Delhi (under individual category) and Central for Human Rights and Social Welfare, Jaipur, Rajasthan (under organization category) have been selected for the award.

National Communal Harmony Awards

National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH)

6.26 National Communal Harmony Awards are presented in 'individual' and 'organisation' categories for outstanding contribution in the field of communal harmony and national integration. The selection is made by a jury

6.27 The National Foundation for Communal harmony (NFCH), an autonomous body under the administrative control of this Ministry, promotes communal harmony, fraternity and national integration. Since its inception, it has



extended financial assistance of Rs.32.49 crore for rehabilitation of 10,073 children up-to December 31, 2009 who are victims of communal caste, ethnic or terrorist violence.

National Integration Council

6.28 The process of reconstituting the National Integration Council is underway.

Sankalp Divas And Qaumi Ekta Week

6.29 Instructions were issued for observance of Sankalp Divas on October 31, 2009 and Qaumi Ekta week during November 19 - 25, 2009.

LIBERHAN AYODHYA COMMISSION OF INQUIRY (LACI)

6.30 The Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry (LACI) was set up on December 16, 1992 to inquire, inter-alia, into the sequence of events leading to the demolition of Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure at Ayodhya on December 6, 1992. The Commission had submitted its report to the Central Government on June 30, 2009. Following the submission of the report the Liberhan Ayodhya Commission was wound up on July 31, 2009. The report of the Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry alongwith the Memorandum of action taken thereon was laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament on November 24, 2009.



Union Home Minister administering oath of Qaumi Ekta to the personnel of Ministry of Home Affairs



UNION TERRITORIES

CHAPTER VII

INTRODUCTION

7.1 There are seven Union territories, namely:

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

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

7.3 The total area covered by the seven Union territories is 10,973 sq. km. and their population, as per the 2001 census, is 1,65,20,983. The UT-wise population and area is at **Annexure-VII**. The Plan and Non-Plan budget provisions and their utilization in the year 2008-09 and the provision for the year 2009-10 is at **Annexure-VIII**.

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

7.4 The Union territories are specified in Schedule I Part II of the Constitution of India. These territories are administered in accordance with the provisions of Article 239 to 241 of the Constitution of India. Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961, Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry

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

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERFACE Home Minister's Advisory Committees (HMAC)

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



MEETING THE CHALLENGES NCT OF DELHI

7.6 Delhi, being both a city-State and the national capital, attends to people from all parts of the country and from all walks of life, who come to work and make Delhi their home. The Government of NCT of Delhi seeks to fulfill their aspirations through dedicated response and efforts. It has taken several initiatives to accelerate the development process, some of which are highlighted below:

- Government of NCT (GNCT) of Delhi is implementing various projects related to the forthcoming Commonwealth Games 2010. The projects after completion will result in better intra city connectivity, hassle free traffic movement, widening and up-gradation of roads, upgraded public amenities and modern medical facilities during the Commonwealth Games period. The cost of providing these infrastructural facilities is more than Rs.16,000 crore and they are being implemented with a strict time schedule to ensure completion it before the Games.
- GNCT of Delhi is also constructing Tyagraja Stadium, Chhatrasal Stadium and Ludlow Castle School as a Training Venue for the Commonwealth Games. NDMC is renovating Talkatora Stadium. A new Sports Facility Block with underground parking facility is being set up as per international standards. A state of the art sports facility block with underground parking facilities is under construction at Shivaji Stadium. Connaught Place redevelopment work will also be completed before the start of the games.
- GNCT of Delhi has set up “Samajik Suvidha Sangam”, a Society to facilitate convergence of various schemes run by nine departments to provide welfare entitlements to vulnerable sections. Gender Resource centres have been placed under the supervision and administrative control of Samajik Suvidha Sangam and are accountable to the District Resource Centres.
- In order to bring transparency, reliability and responsiveness, the GNCT of Delhi has requested the Public Affairs Foundation, Bangalore to carry out the 2nd Social Audit to revisit the benchmarks and track the progress made. The Social Audit is focused on services related to Govt. Hospitals, Govt. Schools, Transport Department, Food & Civil Supplies, Sub-Registrar Offices, Offices of SDMs, and Provision of Water Supply through water tankers to poor localities by DJB.
- In the Health sector, the GNCT of Delhi has constructed buildings for 8 dispensaries, two in Dwarka, one each in Janakpuri, Tikri Kalan, Kondli, Hiran Kudna, Bank Enclave and Basti Vikas Kendra, Prem Nagar in 2009-10. One PUHC has been opened in Sangam Vihar in South District. Construction of seven more hospitals are in the pipeline. Four more hospitals are proposed to be taken up on PPP mode. Mobile Health Clinics are likely to be increased to 90 from 75 with the help of NGOs. Work for setting up 2 new Medical Colleges under Delhi Govt. is being taken up.
- Construction work of Chaudhary Braham Prakash Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan at Khera Dabur in Najafgarh Block is in full swing and hospital facilities are likely to start functioning this year. Seven new AYUSH dispensaries have already been started. Three more shall be opened by March, 2010. A publicity campaign titled “Homeopathy for Healthy Mother and Happy Child” was launched in September, 2009. A website www.homeo.delhigovt.nic.in on homeo services has also been introduced.



- Project for augmentation of ambulance fleet will be implemented on Public Private Partnership basis with Fortis Emergency Services Ltd. A 24x7 state of the art emergency response centre will start with 75 Ambulances in January, 2010. The Ambulance Service to BPL, Pregnant Mothers, Accidents, Multi-Casualty incidents, disasters and transfers between Govt. Hospitals will be free of charge. Citizens can call '102' for Ambulance Service. The Government is also developing three green field hospitals under PPP, one each in South, West & North Delhi. The Health Department has also initiated PPP projects for providing Advanced Radiology Diagnostic Services and Dialysis Services for all hospitals on hub and spoke model. Two Super Specialty Hospitals with 1000 beds shall soon be opened and managed in PPP mode.
- The Government has launched a Quality Assurance Programme in technical consultation with GTZ(German Technical Group) for twenty hospitals of Delhi Government.
- Under Delhi State Health Mission, MAMTA and ASHA schemes have been launched. 2260 ASHA's have been selected and operationalized across the State. MAMTA scheme will be further strengthened by increasing the scope of the scheme to cover more beneficiaries and caesarian deliveries.
- In the Transport sector, approximately 120 kms of Metro line will be added before the Commonwealth Games with increased connectivity to the neighbouring States under Metro Rail Transport System phase II. 81.21% of the total work on the phase-II of MRTS has been completed up to November, 2009.
- DTC has already purchased 919 new Low Floor Buses (AC/Non AC) and 4106 new buses shall be purchased well before CWG-2010. Thus, the total fleet will be 5025 before CWG-2010.
- The Government has also decided to corporatize the private stage carriage (blue line) buses. The whole process of phasing out of blue line buses shall be completed in the next 2 to 3 years.
- All the 535 pollution checking centres of Delhi have been connected to the central server and pollution checking of vehicles is being conducted online.
- The GNCT of Delhi in consultation with the industry and concerned Government Departments/agencies, has finalized a new draft industrial policy which envisages development of knowledge-based, hi-tech, sophisticated, service sector and IT and ITES types of industries in Delhi.
- According to the Doing Business in India-2009 study by World Bank, Delhi ranks 6th among 17 cities surveyed. In fact, the survey ranks Delhi at the top for the parameter "Starting Business" indicating that companies wanting to set up business in Delhi require least number of days and procedures to do so. The Delhi Cabinet has approved a proposal for setting up of Business Facilitation Council in the Industries Department to facilitate entrepreneurs in obtaining clearances from various departments/ agencies for setting up enterprises in Delhi.
- The Government of Delhi has notified its SEZ Policy to facilitate setting up of SEZ in Hi-tech areas such as IT and ITES industries in the NCT of Delhi. Two proposals from DSIIDC for setting up of SEZs in Gems & Jewellery and Information Technology have been referred to the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, GOI for approval.
- The Government has decided to maintain industrial areas/estates which are with Industries Department and DSIIDC, on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis.



Process for selection of Private partner for the identified project has already been initiated.

- The Government of Delhi, in consultation with Central Government, has decided to rehabilitate MRTS Project affected industrial units by making them allotment of alternate industrial plots in approved industrial areas at pre-determined rates.
- To minimize the level of pollution in Delhi, 10 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) have been constructed. Of these, 9 CETPs have been handed over for operation & maintenance to the respective CETP Societies. The remaining 1 CETP shall also be handed over to the concerned Society in due course.
- To meet water requirements fully, DJB is investing in construction of Renuka dam and getting the parallel lined canal from Munak to Haiderpur constructed. Based on the 80 MGD water savings from the canal, new WTPs at Dwaraka, Okhla and Bawana will be commissioned.
- To meet Delhi's demand for power, various power projects are taken up. Major projects are (i) 1500 MW coal based power plant in Distt. Jhajjar, Haryana by Aravali Power Company Pvt. Ltd for sharing of power equally by Delhi and Haryana (ii) A 1500 MW Gas based Power Project at Bawana, in North-West Delhi. A 750 MW Gas based Power Project has been proposed for setting up at Bamnauli, in South-West Delhi. Land has been acquired.
- The Department of Forests & Wildlife, Govt. of NCT of Delhi along with 20 Greening Agencies have set a plantation target of more than 12.07 lakhs saplings in Delhi in the current year. All Departments/Agencies have started plantation to achieve the set target. During the year 2009-10 under the Delhi Greening Action Plan, the area brought under the plantation is about 75.94 Ha.
- In the Education sector, GNCT of Delhi have introduced Nursery classes in 172 Sarvodaya Vidyalayas in 2009-10. 34 middle schools have been upgraded to secondary/senior secondary schools. Further, 25 secondary schools have been upgraded to senior secondary schools. New streams have been introduced in 17 schools (science stream in five schools, commerce stream in eleven schools and arts stream in one school). One new school has been opened at Mandoli Extn. (Distt. North-East) in 2009-10.
- From 2009-10, uniform subsidy shall be provided to students of nursery classes also. Mid Day Meal scheme has been extended to upper primary classes of Government and aided schools from 2009-10.
- GNCT of Delhi also undertook several projects for Information Dissemination, Capacity building and for e-Governance Initiatives during the year 2009. The schemes are (i) Delhi Online(Jeevan Project) which provide the Government services like billings of MTNL, BSES, NDPL and DJB and others under one roof to the citizens (ii) Delhi State Wide Area Networking – which connects Delhi Secretariat with all major departments (iii) Aap ki Sunwai – which is a call center to work as Grievance Management System(GMS) wherein citizens can call up one single number 155345 and register the grievance with regard to any Delhi Government Department/Agency/Autonomous Body on 24x7 basis (iv) Content Management System – which gives information regarding various services provided by the departments at the centralized website apart from having the uniform look and feel of all the websites (v) E-Procurement Project which is aimed to bring transparency and efficiency in the procurement process (vi) Secured Communication Network for



Delhi(TETRA) for official communication amongst various departments of Delhi Government and (vii) Delhi State Spatial Data Infrastructure Project (DSSDI) – which is the first of its kind in the country that provides a unique urban management system.

PUDUCHERRY

7.7 The Union territory of Puducherry has a Legislative Assembly and Consolidated Fund of its own. It comprises of four regions, namely, Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from one another. The Government of Puducherry has taken several development and post-tsunami rehabilitation initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

- The Empowered Group of Ministers, Govt. of India had approved Rs.663.73 crore to the Union Territory of Puducherry for a period of 4 years from 2005-06 to 2008-09 under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme viz. (i) Rs.185.10 crore under Externally Aided Programme and (ii) Rs.478.63 crore under Additional Central Assistance including Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package. Subject to approval of EGOM, the Planning Commission, New Delhi have allocated additional funds of Rs.108 crore under Additional Central Assistance. Out of Rs.574.01 crore released, under TRP, Rs.550.52 crore have been spent as on September 2009.
- For construction of houses in all the tsunami affected villages, private lands to an extent of 105.62.46 ha i.e. 36.69.82 ha. in Puducherry region and 68.92.64 ha. in Karaikal region respectively have been acquired . As against the target of 7,567 houses to be constructed, 4,586 houses have been completed till November 30, 2009 and the rest are in various stages of completion.
- Connectivity of coastal roads to a length of 65.22 kms and internal roads to a length of 40.50 kms in the resettlement colonies have been completed. Two bridges and eight bed dams have been constructed. Construction of one 4-lane bridge is under progress. Coastal protection wall covering 17 kms. and 31 community assets like schools, health centre, etc. have been constructed. Bio-fencing of 29 kms. has been completed.
- Various orientations programmes, trainings and workshops were organized under the UNDP sponsored Disaster Risk Management programme initiated in the UT w.e.f. November 20, 2007 till June 30, 2009.
- In respect of replacement of fishing crafts and tackles, 365 mechanised boats, 93 FRP boats, 806 FRP cattamaram, 1147 wooden cattamaram with OBM and 5,483 cattamaram without OBM have been repaired and restored to tsunami affected fishermen availing the financial assistance from Government. Fisheries Livelihood restoration works are undertaken by Project Implementation Agency (PIA), Puducherry.
- Government of Puducherry has established Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMA) in Puducherry and Karaikal Districts separately in order to ensure convergence of activities of agriculture and allied sectors. The Strategic Research and Extension Plans (SREPs) and the State Extension Work Plan (SEWP) have been prepared. Capacity building to extension functionaries for effective dissemination of latest technologies to the farmers has been taken up. Conduct of on-farm trials and method demonstrations has been done, which includes the development of technical skills of the farmers and improvising the indigenous practices. Out



of Rs.36.75 lakh released, an amount of Rs.23,73,500 has been spent under the scheme so far.

- Selection of consultant to identify the investors for the project “Special Tourism Zone at Manapet” is in process. The project “Eco beach at Karaikal” has been completed and inaugurated. Riverside and beach development work at Mahe and Water front development at Yanam will be completed by March 2010.
- Land to an extent of 19.92 Ha has been acquired at a cost of Rs.18.67 crore and handed over to Airports Authority of India during July 2007 for the first Phase of development. Airports Authority of India have completed the work of the extension of the runway, except a small area where the broken sewage pipe has stopped the completion. The work of repairing broken sewage pipe will be completed by June 2010 and the Airport will be operationalised for commercial flights thereafter. In respect of Phase-II development which is for extending the runway by an additional 1,100 metres to facilitate operating larger jet Aircrafts, action has been initiated to acquire another 85 Ha of adjacent land in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, 8 projects worth Rs.461.3965 crore have been approved for the Union territory of Puducherry, 4 each by the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. 80 per cent of the project cost is borne by the Government of India and 20 % is borne by the Union Territory of Puducherry.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

7.8 The Union territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands consists of nearly 307 islands, 265 rocks and islets out of which only 38 islands

are inhabited. The devastation caused by the tsunami of December, 2004 severely tested the administrative capacity of the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The UT Administration has taken several development and post-tsunami rehabilitation initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

- 9,797 permanent shelters are being constructed at 70 different locations by CPWD/APWD/ NGOs in A&N Islands. 9484 houses have been completed out of which 7799 houses have been allotted to the beneficiaries till January, 2010. In addition, 203 units of common facilities like community hall, birth house, death house, recreation hall etc have been completed out of a total of 247 units to be constructed at permanent housing sites in 10 islands.
- Shipping is the lifeline for the islands to provide connectivity to the people for inter island movement. 3 new passenger ships have been commissioned and 2 new passenger ferries have been put into service. In addition, 10 pontoons have been provided at various jetties in the islands.
- Administration has taken steps to facilitate development of Port Blair as an International Airport. 2.25 hectares of Coast Guard land is being transferred to AAI for development of a new Terminal Building for International Airport. Air cargo complex has been transferred to AAI and will be commissioned by June, 2010.
- UT Administration has signed a MOU with NTPC in November 2009 to prepare DPR for setting up 5 MW solar photo voltaic power plant in South Andaman and 1 MW solar photo voltaic power plant in Middle Andaman.
- UT Administration has developed a Training and Residential Complex for the IRBn at a cost of Rs.43 crore, with water supply for the complex from rainwater storage and self operated filtration plant.



The complex has been put to use from October 1, 2009.

- The UT Administration has launched Car Nicobar Coconut Mission with an aim to bring a paradigm shift in the very process of coconut production and its commercial use thereby improving the economic status of the Nicobari people. The mission aims to achieve increase in productivity from existing 20 nuts to 60 nuts per tree per year, besides providing additional income through intercropping of fruits and vegetables and opening up avenues for units to produce value added coconut products under the brand name NICONUTS.
- Integrated Housing and Slum Development Project under JNNURM for planned development of 18 identified slum pockets has been launched on October 2, 2009. Project is to be completed in 18 months at a cost of Rs.9.88 crore.
- The inhabited islands isolated by deep sea have been provided telemedicine connectivity between the PHCs, CHCs, and District Hospitals as well between the District Hospitals in the islands with super specialty hospitals in the mainland.

LAKSHADWEEP

7.9 Lakshadweep Islands is a group of 36 islands out of which only 10 are inhabited. The entire indigenous population has been classified as Scheduled Tribe and is Muslim by religion. The main occupation of the people is fishing, coconut cultivation and coir-twisting. Tourism is an emerging industry. The UT Administration has taken several development initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

- The administration has been making efforts to augment/replace the existing old ships to provide better shipping services.

In addition to the 700 passenger all weather ship, M.V. Kavaratti inducted in 2008, two 250 passenger all weather ships are at various stages of completion and are expected to be delivered by December, 2009 and May, 2010. Construction of 200 passenger landing barges is at different stages. With these vessels becoming operational, the present uncertainty and difficulties in embarkation and disembarkation, using smaller crafts, could be overcome and the people will have facility of safe landing from the bigger ships anchored in the open sea.

- Shipping Corporation of India has been requested to float and finalise tenders for acquisition of two more Landing Barges, as approved by the Government of India. Construction of 'eastern side jetties' at Agatti, Amini and Kavaratti are at different stages of completion. The eastern side jetty at Minicoy although completed in October, 2008, has not become functional as severe surging and current during monsoon season is hampering safe berthing of ships in the jetty. A committee constituted by the Ministry of Shipping visited the islands from 23rd to 25th June, 2009 and inspected all the four jetties and made many corrective suggestions.
- The Second Helicopter has been chartered from Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited for meeting the law and order situations and inter-island service during monsoon and the service commenced on 10th January, 2009. The Kingfisher Airlines is operating an ATR flight and Indian Airlines is operating a Dornier flight in Kochi-Agatti sector.
- Since no surface water is available in Lakshadweep and underground water is highly saline, drinking water is a perpetual problem in Lakshadweep. With a view to solve this problem, the Low Thermal Temperature Desalination Plant



functioning successfully at Kavaratti has to be replicated in other islands. Planning Commission has given in-principle approval for establishment of 1 lakh litre capacity LTTD Plants in phases. The first phase work of installation of plants in Minicoy, Agatti and Andrott are expected to be completed by March, 2010.

CHANDIGARH

7.10 Chandigarh city has the unique distinction of being a Union Territory and the Capital City of two states - Punjab and Haryana. Spread over an area of 114 square Km., it comprises of the city of Chandigarh and 13 villages and is located between the States of Punjab and Haryana. The UT Administration has taken several development initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

- A project for upgradation of water supply infrastructure with remote computerized surveillance system for proper monitoring and automation has been partially implemented and is at advanced stage of completion. The system will provide benefits by way of saving in manpower, energy and reduction in water losses.
- The Sewage Treatment Plant has been upgraded from 30 MGD to 45 MGD at Diggian with a cost of Rs.28 crore.
- Manimajra town has been connected with the canal water supply system.
- The building of Judicial Academy to impart training to Judicial Officers has been constructed in Sector 43 at the cost of Rs.62.82 crore with a covered area of 2.44 lakh square feet.
- A Vocational-cum-Production Centre has been constructed in Sector 46-D.
- Block'D' of Govt. Medical College & Hospital, Sector-32, Chandigarh has been completed with an estimated cost of Rs.6.11 crore

- A new lake has been constructed in Sector-42 with an estimated cost of Rs.3.12 crore.
- The construction of 6/4 lane dual carriage way linking NH 21 from Halo Majra side to Panchkula has been completed with an estimated cost of Rs.9.96 crore.
- A 66 KV Sub-Station has been set up in Sector-56 at an approximate cost of Rs.14 crore.
- 60 CCTV cameras are being installed at various locations in the city for round the clock surveillance by Police.
- A Trauma Unit having 22 nos. of beds with Emergency Operation Theatres has been added to the Govt. Multi Specialty Hospital, Sector-16, Chandigarh.
- A device for Bio-Medical Waste Management has been installed with the approval of Pollution Control Board by the Health Department.
- 100 modern low floor buses purchased under JNNURM will be inducted in the fleet of Chandigarh Transport Undertaking shortly. Speed governors have been installed in all the city buses. The Global Positioning System is being installed in the city buses.

DAMAN & DIU

7.11 The Union territory of Daman & Diu comprises of two land blocks of Daman and Diu, each forming a separate district, as well as a community development block. Daman District is located on the southern border of Gujarat state and Diu District is an island off the coast of Junagarh and is about 763 km. from Daman. The UT Administration has taken several development initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

- The UT Administration has received additional allocation of 58 MW Power from Kawas & Gandhar Gas Power Plants of NTPC and 70 MW from NSPCL Power Plant, Bhilai, improving the power situation



in the UT. In addition, various activities for establishment of new Sub-Stations, strengthening of transmission network, renovation of existing power distribution systems, providing of improved metering systems etc have also been taken up by the UT Administration.

- The Government of India approved the construction of a new bridge across the river Damanganga in the city of Daman at a cost of Rs.38.84 crore. The bridge has been opened to the public in February 2009.
- A modern and fully equipped Gynecology and Pediatric Ward is going to be constructed in the Govt. Hospital, Marwad by March, 2010. This is going to increase the institutional deliveries and ensure better child healthcare in Daman.



Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Chairperson, UPA, inaugurating the new bridge over Damanganga bridge

- Renovation of Government Hospital, Marwad has been completed and dedicated to the public on 25.01.2010.
- The UT Administration has upgraded 5 Secondary Schools as Model Schools to provide quality education to the students in the Government set up. The Model Schools will be equipped with computers, electronic boards and modern Audio-Visual facilities.
- A multifunctional state of art Auditorium has been constructed in Government College, Daman.
- In order to increase enrolment of girl



Union Minister of State for Home inaugurating the Auditorium

students and to reduce the drop out rate among SC/ST girl students studying in Secondary Schools, 250 SC and ST girls of Standard VIII has been provided with bicycles.

- A state of art swimming pool has been constructed at Sports Complex, Moti Daman and dedicated to the public. A jogger's park is being developed in Moti Daman which is going to be completed and dedicated to the public on December 22, 2009. A Jogger's/Walking Track having a length of 750 mtrs. has also been developed in the Government College.
- A new building for Veterinary Dispensary has been constructed at Kathiria, Nani Daman at an amount of Rs.20 lakh. A new Scheme "Poultry Demonstration Farm" has been started at Kachigam, Daman.
- Fisheries Department is taking action for online registration of all fishing vessels in the UT and will be completed before March 31, 2010. Further, for issuing Biometric identity cards to all fishermen in Daman and Diu, survey of all fishermen has been completed. ID cards will be issued by the UT Administration as soon as the agency is finalised by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- UT Administration has completed Safety Audit of all the bridges in Daman & Diu.
- Construction of Coastal Highway, i.e. new bye-pass road from Patalia upto Bhenslore at Nani daman at a cost of Rs.20 crore is



under progress and will be completed by May, 2010.

- Widening, improvement and resurfacing of roads from Moti Daman football ground upto Dholar junction at Moti Daman at a cost of Rs.125 lakh, from Ambawadi – Patlara upto Bhamti at a cost of Rs.370 lakh, from Somnath Temple to Zari Causeway at Nani Daman at a cost of Rs.600 lakh and from Bamanpuja upto Dholar at Moti Daman at a cost of Rs.200 lakh are in progress and will be completed by March 31, 2010.
- Construction of Synthetic floor basketball court at Zari High School, Moti Daman at a cost of Rs.15 lakh has been completed and dedicated to the public on 25.01.2010.
- Asphaltting and Electrification of new fourlane road Kachigam Char Rasta to Gujarat Border at Vapi at a cost of Rs.100 lakh is in progress and will be completed by December 31, 2009.
- Electrification of new fourlane road from Kalaria upto hotel Surichi at Nani Daman at a cost of Rs.75 lakh will be completed by January 31, 2010.
- Up gradation of three schools in Daman District i.e. Govt. High School, Zari Govt. High School, Moti Daman & Govt. High School Bhimpore into model schools at the cost of Rs. 83 lakh is in progress and the work will be completed by May, 2010.
- The Scheme of Coastal Security is being implemented under the supervision of Ministry of Home Affairs. Under this scheme one 12 tonne boat has been commissioned for patrolling at Diu. The New coastal Police Station was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of State Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, at Daman recently.
- The Ministry has conveyed the sanction for creation of 60 posts of different categories for Coastal Security Scheme. Out of these posts, 56 posts of different categories have



Union Minister of State for Home inaugurating Coastal Police Station at Daman

already been filled by this Administration.

- Physical survey of all the fishermen in Daman and Diu has been conducted. The UT Administration is fully geared up for registration of all the fishing boats and issue of MNIC to all fishermen. Coastal Level Vigilance Committee have been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief of Police alongwith three members of each Coastal Village in the District of Daman together and share intelligence so that the Police can take urgent action, wherever and whenever required.
- RFQ in respect of the PPP Project of Tourism Infrastructure Development at Diu has been issued. It is expected that the bidding formalities for the same will be completed during the current financial year.

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

7.12 The Union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli comprises of one District and one Taluka with 72 villages and two towns, namely Silvassa and Amli. The UT Administration has taken several development initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

- Medical and Public Health Department is running the School Health Programme wherein a team of Paediatrician,



Ophthalmologist, Dermatologist, ENT Surgeon, Dental Surgeons and Medical Officers along with the paramedical staff carry out a detailed examination of the child. Every child of Dadra & Nagar Haveli has been provided with an I-Card cum health Card. All schools will be covered and medical check up of students will be conducted during 2009-10. 33,235 students have been checked up till November, 2009.

- The Administration has started 24 X 7 services in all the PHCs in the territory. It has also constructed 22 labor rooms in the health Sub centres and is in the process of constructing 16 more labor rooms by March 31, 2010. This has greatly encouraged the institutional deliveries as the facility is now available near the place of residence of tribal women.
- During this year TATA Memorial Hospital, Mumbai has selected Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital, Silvassa for imparting expert opinion in respect of Oncology patients The UT Administration started Telemedicine wing in the Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital which is connected with ISDN and Broadband connection with tie up with the Nanavati Hospital Mumbai and TATA Memorial Hospital, Mumbai.
- The Health Department has further extended the telemedicine facility to CHC, Khanvel. The department has also started Tele-Education facility through Telemedicine department with regular CMEs and CNEs.
- Integrated Management Information System has been installed in the hospital and the details of health check up of all the patients' have been computerized. A Health Card with a unique identification number is being issued to all the patients.
- Under the scheme to transform Sindoni, one of the farthest and most backward village of Dadra and Nagar Haveli into a Model Village, 1.30 kms road have been

completed; Water Supply Scheme at Tornchimal and Sidnipada is in progress and will be completed by December; 2009; renovation of 2 primary schools have been completed, renovation of remaining 3 primary schools construction of new school shall be completed by March, 2010; construction of toilets in all 475 houses have been completed; all roads has been provided with road signages, all the residents of Model Village has been issued Health Cards, construction of Community Centre has been completed, labour/maternity room has been constructed in the health sub centre, computer aided hearing centre with 15 computer terminals has been started in one of the Primary Schools at Masyapada, Sindoni and Anganwadi Centre at Sindoni has been upgraded.

- Digitization and updation of land records of four patelads viz. Naroli, Kilvani, Randha and Dadra, out of 11 patelads have already been completed and uploaded on the website of Dadra & Nagar Haveli Administration. It is expected that digitization and updation of the land records of the entire Patelad will be completed by March, 2010.
- With a view to bring in more transparency in the various services being provided by the UT Administration, the Union Territory Administration has appointed Public Affairs Foundation, Bangalore with the approval of the Planning Commission for conducting social audit of various departments providing public services. The whole process will be completed by March, 2010.
- The UT Administration has formulated Mandoni and Dudhani Water Supply Schemes.
- Under the Education Sector, the Administration has proposed construction of two Model Schools and the construction



in respect of one Model School has already started, 50 new schools are being added this year in the Tele Education network; Upgradation of all the primary schools have been taken up, one primary school building at Galonda has been completed and another at Amboli is under construction, construction of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya is in progress and shall be completed by February, 2010, construction of social welfare hostels at Dudhani, Mandoni, Randha and Kharadpada is in progress.

- The construction work for Community Health Centre at village Amla has already started and will be completed by March 31, 2010. Govt. of India has sanctioned Rs.20 lakh during the current year.
- Corporatisation of Electricity Department is under consideration.
- Schemes for establishment of 220/66KV 2x160 MVA sub-station at Khadoli, augmentation of 66/11 KV Kharadpada sub-station from 30 MVA to 60 MVA capacities and augmentation of 66/11 KV Sili/Athola sub-station from 30 MVA to 50 MVA capacities have been technically cleared by CEA, New Delhi and expenditure sanction/ revised AA/EE has been obtained. The work will be completed by 31/3/2010.
- Scheme of Integrated Solution for Electrical Network Modeling and Distribution Analysis Software with allied study of power sector cleared by the CEA for an amount of Rs.221.35 lakh. AA/ES has been accorded. The work will be taken up during the current financial year 2009-10.
- The Tourism Department has already completed the acquisition process of land for development of 18 hole Golf Course to encourage quality tourism for high end tourists. Two new sites for promotion of rural tourism have been selected and proposal has been submitted to the Ministry

of Tourism for obtaining Central Financial Assistance for engagement of consultant. The Tourist Trade Rules, 2009 have been framed under the Goa, Daman and Diu Tourist Trade Act and extended to the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli for effective regulation of Tourism Industry.

- To provide impetus to growth of tourism in the U.T. a Tourism Development Council has been constituted under the chairmanship of Administrator. As a new initiative for river beautification and tourism promotion, the work of construction of weir at Athal on Damanganga River is being taken up in association with the Government of Gujarat.
- The Administration has formed an Industrial Promotion Council comprising of all stakeholders under the Chairmanship of Administrator to promote better coordination and solving the various problems of the industry.
- A Rozgar Mela was organized on December 2-3, 2009 taking advantage of the large concentration of industries in the UT with a view to provide 100% employment to local tribal population. 639 persons were provided instant employment during the Mela.
- It has been decided to develop Khadoli as Model Village with 100% individual toilet facilities, safe drinking water and sanitation, all weather internal pucca roads, street lights, pucca houses, adequate number of primary education centres, Anganwadis, health sub-centres, community center, employment through vocational courses and 100% literacy, in a phased manner under PPP with M/s. Balmier Lawries & Co. Ltd., and Rotary Club of Silvassa. An M.O.U. has already been signed. All the projects relating to developing Khadoli as Model village will be completed in five years i.e. upto March, 2014.



- Govt. of India has floated a scheme regarding upgradation of ITI into Centre of Excellence under PPP. M/s. Alok Industries Ltd., has been identified as industry partner for this purpose.
- Under the Police Modernization Scheme, one police post at village Dhapsa and one police station at village Dadra with modern facilities/equipments have been completed.

POLICE MODERNISATION SCHEME FOR THE UNION TERRITORIES

7.13 The Government of India has introduced a Police Modernisation Scheme for the UTs. This was introduced on the basis of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee for the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Scheme will focus on upgradation of infrastructural facilities, housing, buildings for police stations, mobility and equipments. The scheme has a total outlay of Rs.884 crore to be implemented over a period of five years starting from 2006-07. Funds amounting to Rs.40 crore, Rs.167.68 crore and Rs.41.43 crore were sanctioned to the UTs during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.166.85 crore has so far been sanctioned to the UTs under the scheme. The details of funds released to the UTs(including Delhi Police) during 2009-10 are at **Annexure-IX**.

DELHI POLICE

7.14 The total strength of Delhi Police in 1951 stood at about 8,000 with three Police Districts namely New Delhi, Central and North. In 1978, the Delhi Police Act was passed and the Commissioner of Police system was introduced with effect from July 1, 1978. Two more police districts namely East and West were created raising the total number of police districts to six. Three more Districts namely, North-East, North-West, South-West, were added in 1988

increasing the number to nine. Two more districts namely Outer and South-East have been added recently on September 05, 2007 and October 01, 2008 respectively raising the total number of districts to 11. The sanctioned strength of the force has gone up to 83,740 which includes 5 I.R. Battalions.

7.15 The Government of India has sanctioned 6,478 additional posts in Delhi Police for creation of 9 new Sub Divisions and 29 new Police Stations.

7.16 During the financial year 2009-10, a total of 614 vehicles including 14 Vajra Anti-Riot Vehicle, 36 Pick-up vans, 20 cranes and 15 Bullet Proof Cars were sanctioned to the Delhi Police as new purchase and against the condemnation of old vehicles.

7.17 Delhi Police has proposed to install CCTVs in 58 market places and 27 border check posts. The approval of the Government has been conveyed. The Delhi Police has installed the CCTV system at one market place and at one check post on pilot basis.

7.18 Ministry of Home Affairs has approved the development of the Police Headquarters and a housing complex for the Delhi Police personnel on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. This includes (a) Development of a modernized Police Headquarters (PHQ) at Parliament Street, New Delhi on a site comprising about 3 hectares of Government land and (b) development of Police Housing Complex at Dheerpur on a plot area of 60 acres, for Delhi Police personnel. Total 5202 flats including 4256 Type-II, 700 flats of Type-III and 246 flats of Type-IV are to be constructed on the plot. In addition to the flats, a primary school and a senior secondary school, shopping complex, community facilities, recreational facilities, dispensary and transportation facilities are also proposed to be built on the site.

7.19 Delhi Police lays great emphasis on fair



recording of complaints. Surprise checks by Vigilance Department are being conducted to oversee the free registration. The overall incidence of crime during the period from January 1, 2009 to October 31, 2009 has remained under control. While heinous crime have shown a decline of 6.50% in comparison to last year, the non-heinous crime shows an increase of 1.28%.

7.20 As majority of the robberies and snatchings were committed by motorcycle-borne criminals, a special drive was launched w. e. f. February 18, 2009 to verify whether ownership of motorcycles, particularly in the underprivileged colonies, was genuine or otherwise. 3,74,159 Motorcycles have been verified so far. This drive has yielded positive results. There has been a significant down trend in motorcycles used in robberies/snatchings : robberies by 86% and snatchings by 60%.

7.21 Delhi Police has also taken the following steps to control crime and improve law and order in Delhi:

- The implementation of “Eyes and Ears” scheme which involves and encourages rehriwalas, chowkidars, patriwalas, security guards, parking attendants, three wheeler/taxi drivers, bus drivers/conductors, porters, shopkeepers, property agents, second hand car dealers, landlords, members of RWA/MTA, cyber café owners, PCO owners, guest house owners, any other alert citizen etc. to provide information regarding suspicious activities of individuals and crimes is being continued. 259 cases have so far been worked out due to information received from such sources.
- Intensive drive verification for servants and tenants as well survey of Senior Citizens was initiated w.e.f February 1, 2009. 8,11,863 houses were visited and 105,337 servants were found to be employed. Out of this, servants were found to be verified in only 72% cases.

As regards verification of tenants, 928,167 houses were visited and only 51% of the tenants were found verified. 6,48,718 houses were also visited for survey of senior citizens and 627 senior citizens has been registered. A Security Audit of Senior Citizens has been launched w.e.f. July 15, 2009.

- Various measures for safety of women continue to be taken up. These include operating a helpline 1091, setting up of an “Anti-Obscene Call Cell”, operation of a separate Police Station at Nanak Pura for cases pertaining to crime against women, deployment of one lady constable to every PCR Van patrolling prominent colleges, conduct of gender sensitization programmes for policemen to improve response towards women victims, implementation of PARIVARTAN scheme in the areas affected with crimes relating to women by deploying women beat constables, organizing programmes to impart training in self defence in schools/colleges, constitution of a round the clock Women Mobile Team to attend to urgent and distress/emergency calls from women. Special measures for safety of college students such as setting of “Security Review Committees” in Delhi University, installation of “Campus Complaint Boxes” in University areas , launching of a “New Contact Programme” have been taken by Delhi Police.
- There is sustained focus on collection of criminal intelligence through the Division and Beat staff of Police Stations, and other Special Teams.
- Checking of guest houses, hotels, Cyber Cafés etc. is organized on a regular basis in order to keep an eye for and check the activities of criminal elements.
- The crime trends are monitored/analyzed regularly and vulnerable areas are identified, timings noted and then effective remedial measure are taken. There is a special focus on parks, bus stands, banks and other such vulnerable areas.
- Regular surveillance on the activities of



desperate criminals and other active criminals, whether residing in the area or operating in the area, is being done.

- Beat system of patrolling has been revamped. Regular Division and Beat patrolling, motorcycle patrolling and patrolling by PCR vans is organized under the close supervision of senior officers.
- Mobile Pickets have been deployed all over Delhi in order to keep a watch on the movement of criminals. Regular checking of cars, scooters, motorcycles and other vehicles is being done wherever any suspicious activity is noticed. Police stations with high crime rate have been identified and extra manpower and additional motorcycle patrols were provided.
- Special patrolling is organized during dark nights in order to prevent any criminal activity under the cover of darkness.
- Community policing is being emphasized for better relations with the public and seeking the citizen's cooperation in crime prevention and detection.

7.22 Modernization of Police has always remained a top priority area of Delhi Police planning for ensuring professional and effective policing in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. This has assumed special relevance in view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games, 2010, for which state of the art gadgets are being procured. The procurement process has already been set in motion. As part of this process, Delhi Police has inducted modern gadgets/equipments to upgrade overall functioning of the security network and latest weaponry. To improve coverage and reduce response time, additional PCR Gypsies have already been inducted in the PCR unit, under the Police Modernization Scheme. The Cyber Lab of Delhi Police is also being upgraded. Delhi Police has undertaken the project of installation of CCTV systems to cover all important markets and other strategic areas for up-gradation of the overall security systems in the city and also to monitor the movement of traffic and law and

order situations in Delhi. A sanction to incur expenditure of Rs.3,88,42,761 for procurement of 250 motorcycles, 10 Diesel Jail Vans, 11 Pickup Vans and 6 Mini Buses under the Police Modernisation Scheme was issued to Delhi Police under the Annual Action Plan 2009-10.

7.23 Delhi Police has also taken up the following new initiatives for Traffic Management & Regulation :

- A joint strategy has been formulated where PCR vans and traffic staff perform special patrolling and enforcement drive on major traffic corridors/road stretches in New Delhi, South and South West Distt. 50 Police Control Room vans have been multi-tasked to perform traffic duties as well.
- Plain clothed staff has been deployed in the blue line buses to travel from origin to destination and note down the traffic violations committed by them. The blue line buses having tampered/without speed governor are being recommended for cancellation of permit. The Delhi High Court has also initiated contempt of court proceedings in such cases.
- Traffic policemen and local police are deployed at selected bus stands for instilling discipline amongst the bus commuters as well as to ensure that buses halt at the bus stops in the bus box.
- Nine traffic patrols have been introduced 24x7 to check traffic violations. There is increase in mobility and presence of traffic staff on roads to check the traffic violations particularly during night and curb road accidents.
- The Delhi Traffic Police introduced a scheme of Chase, Check and Challan against those indulging in traffic violations particularly over-speeding, lane jumping, red light jumping, riding without helmet, triple riding etc. 410 traffic police motorcycles have been deployed.
- Special prosecution drive against jay-walking pedestrians at selected intersections



has been initiated.

- Model intersections have been identified where strict enforcement of traffic rules and regulations is carried out, regular announcement on road safety tips to general public through PA equipments and constant presence of traffic police personnel at these junctions is ensured.
- Vigilance Unit of Delhi Police regularly enquires into complaints relating to corruption by Traffic Police officials and lays traps and conducts surprise checks in different areas frequently.
- A Traffic Helpline in the Traffic Management Centre is working round the clock to attend to complaints on traffic jams, vehicles breakdowns or non-functional traffic signals and also invite suggestions for improvement in traffic situation through traffic helpline.
- Regular encroachment and unauthorized parking removal drives were launched specifically on 47 important traffic Corridors, 5 major Markets/ Commercial Complexes, 3 Railway Stations and 3 ISBTs. Other areas/corridors on which encroachments and unauthorized parking are taking place are also taken up for removal. The inputs received from the citizens were taken into account for deciding areas requiring the immediate attention of traffic police. .
- Process for implementation of Intelligent Transport System (ITS) under which setting of Urban Traffic Control system for real time traffic management, video surveillance, installation of Variable Message Signs at

important locations for the guidance of motorists and general public, installation of Red Speed Check Camera etc. has been initiated. For online monitoring of traffic situation, the high resolution digital IP Cameras shall be set up, which are remotely controlled, to capture the flow of traffic and abnormal incidents. Consultant has been appointed by Delhi Traffic Police to oversee the design and implementation of Intelligent Transport Systems Project in Delhi before Commonwealth Games, 2010.

SECURITY OF DELHI METRO

7.24 The Government of India has decided to hand over security of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) from Delhi Police to Central Industrial Security Force (CISF). For this purpose, 1,633 posts were created in CISF and it took over the security of Delhi Metro on



CISF jawans guarding the station of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation

April 15, 2007. The strength of CISF has been increased to 3,039 by sanctioning creation of 1,406 additional posts. A proposal for providing security- related equipment worth Rs.31 crore to CISF has also been approved.



POLICE FORCES

CHAPTER VIII

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

8.1 The Indian Police Service (IPS) is one of the three All India Services constituted under Article 312 of the Constitution of India. The IPS officers provide senior level leadership to Police Forces both in the States and at the Centre. The all India character of the Service gives its members a unique advantage of handling specific problems in the States within the overall perspective of national unity and integrity. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the cadre controlling authority in respect of the IPS. It is responsible for all policy decisions related to the Service, including cadre structure, recruitments, trainings, cadre allocations, confirmations, empanelment, deputations, pay & allowances, disciplinary matters, etc.

8.2 The Service is organized in 24 State cadres/Joint cadres. There is no separate cadre for Union Government. In every cadre a 'Central Deputation Reserve' is built-in for sending the officers on deputations. The structure of each cadre is jointly reviewed by Government of India and the concerned State Government ordinarily at intervals of every 5 years. In the year 2009, the strength and composition of the cadres of Assam- Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal were reviewed and finalized. Necessary notifications were also issued.

8.3 The authorized strength of the Indian Police Service Officers and their in-position status as on 1.1.2010 is tabulated below:-

State/Cadre	Authorize strength	Officers in-position
Andhra Pradesh	226	185
AGMU	196	168
Assam-Meghalaya	172	124
Bihar	193	153
Chhattisgarh	81	76
Gujarat	161	141
Haryana	117	109
Himachal Pradesh	75	64
Jammu & Kashmir	135	107
Jharkhand	110	102
Karnataka	172	132
Kerala	142	115
Madhya Pradesh	291	215
Maharashtra	236	208
Manipur-Tripura	121	102
Nagaland	60	37
Orissa	159	99
Punjab	144	112
Rajasthan	193	154
Sikkim	32	32
Tamil Nadu	236	196
Uttarakhand	60	58
Uttar Pradesh	404	346
West Bengal	297	226
IPS Officers of 2009 Batch, presently under Training in NPA.	NA	122
Total	4013	3382



8.4 The Ministry constituted one member Committee in the year 2009 to study the reasons of short-fall in the Indian police Service and to recommend a recruitment plan for the period from 2009 to 2020 duly suggesting the measures required to be taken in the immediate as well as long term. Shri Kamal Kumar submitted his report on September 15, 2009. This Ministry is taking necessary action on the recommendations of Shri Kamal Kumar.

8.5 The one member committee, in its report specifically commented upon mechanism of the review of the strength and composition of a cadre of IPS and in specific to the guidelines which were followed for revising the strength and composition of a cadre of IPS. Accordingly, the norms/guidelines, of cadre review have now been revised and based on the new norms/guidelines, the proposals of cadre review of 12 cadres (Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur-Tripura, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) have been finalized in the Ministry and in respect of remaining cadres, this Ministry has already initiated to undertake an exercise of mid-term cadre review on the basis of revised guidelines.

8.6 The Government of India, in consultation with the concerned States, decides on the number of vacancies to be filled in a particular year through regular recruitment and promotion. Appointments in the Indian Police Service of the Direct Recruits are made through the annual Civil Services Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). There is a shortage of IPS officers at the level of SP in all the State cadres. To minimize the shortage of IPS officers at SP level, a decision has been taken to increase the batch-size of Indian Police Service from 130 to 150 from CSE, 2009 onwards. The SPS officers are inducted to the IPS by promotion on the

recommendation of Selection Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Chairman/Member, UPSC and having representatives of Government of India and State Governments as members. After induction they continue working in their own States while the regular recruits are allocated to the different State cadres / joint cadres. The extant rule provide for inter cadre transfers in consultation with the State Governments.

8.7 Another major recommendation of the committee is that the UPSC should be moved for recruiting 70 candidates during 2010 to 2017 through Limited Competitive Examinations to overcome the shortage of Direct Recruited IPS Officers. Accordingly, this Ministry has mooted a proposal to UPSC & DOP&T to introduce the 3rd mode of recruitment to IPS. It is proposed to recruit 80 officers through Limited Competitive Examinations for a period of 7 years, which after attrition will make available about 500 officers.

8.8 The regular recruits before confirmation in the IPS undergo 15 weeks Foundational Course training at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussorie, 44 weeks basic/professional training at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVP NPA), Hyderabad and 34 weeks Practical Training in States/Cadres they are allotted to, while the promoted officers undergo induction training of six weeks at SVP NPA, Hyderabad.

8.9 In order to upscale the abilities of officers to handle the emerging challenges like terrorism, white collar crimes etc., a number of specialized trainings in fields related to policing are given in the police training centres of excellence in India and abroad. Mandatory Mid-Career Training Programmes (MCTP) for the IPS is being introduced from 2010. These trainings are being organized in selected



domestic and foreign institutions of repute in three phases to prepare the officers for assumption of higher roles of DIG, IG and ADG/DG. SVP NPA, Hyderabad would co-ordinate for organizing MCTP for the IPS officers.

8.10 The IPS officers during their career have an option to serve on deputation with the Central Police Organizations after being empanelled at the levels of DIG, IG, ADG and DG at the Centre. These empanelments are processed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The officers empanelled up to the ADG level are posted in CPOs with the approval of the Competent Authority in the Ministry of Home Affairs. For the DG level appointments to the CPMFs, the panels nominating the candidates for consideration of Competent Authority are proposed by Committee on National Security and Central Police Personnel Welfare (CNS & CPPW). This Committee was constituted as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Shri Prakash Singh and Others Vs. Union of India & Others [WP(C) No.310 of 1996].

8.11 The IPS officers besides the above-said MHA-specific deputations can serve on deputation within the country and abroad at the levels of Secretary, Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary and equivalent posts with the other Ministries of the Central Government. In order to be considered for these postings, the officers are empanelled by the DoPT through Ministry of Home Affairs. The IPS officers can also serve as CVOs on deputation with Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Central Staffing Scheme.

8.12 The matters related to the IPS officer's leave, provident fund, group insurance, vigilance status, review of performance for continuation in Service on attaining the age of 50/55 years, resignations, voluntary retirement, pension, grant of extension in Service, re-employment/

commercial employment after retirement are dealt in this Ministry. The Annual Performance Appraisal Reports (PAR) are also handled in this Ministry. Executive Record (ER) Sheets of the IPS officers have been computerized. This is resulting in effective monitoring, timely processing of appointments, deputations and deployments of the officers.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (SVP NPA), HYDERABAD

8.13 SVP NPA is a premier police training institution in the country. It was established in 1948 at Mount Abu and, after shifting to Hyderabad in 1975, is now functioning as a 'Centre of Excellence'. An Advisory Board, headed by the Union Home Secretary and comprising of senior officers of MHA, senior police officers and eminent persons from other professions as its members, periodically reviews the nature of courses, syllabi and training methodologies at the Academy. It advises the Academy on various measures for improving standards taking into account the emerging problems and present day requirements.

8.14 The Academy conducts the basic courses for the regular recruits and induction trainings for the SPS officers appointed to IPS by promotion. The Academy runs special courses to train the trainers/instructors of police training institutions of the States as well as Central Police Forces, laying special emphasis on values of discipline, integrity, character, professional ethics in service. For the in-service trainings programmes modules on subjects like computers, insurgency, anti-terrorism, disaster management, field craft and tactics, simulation exercise investigation, community policing have been included. The Academy has started conducting special course on "TACTICS". The



Cabinet Secretary visited the Academy to deliver the 24th S.V.P. Memorial lecture on October 30, 2009. Mr. Alain Le Roy, UN Under Secretary General alongwith 05 members of UN peacekeeping Operations visited the Academy on October 14, 2009.

8.15 The Academy also conducts courses for officers of Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Revenue Service (IRS), Indian Audit and Accounts Service (IA&AS), Indian Forest Service (IFS) and also the officers of the Judicial Probation and Prison departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Banks and Insurance Companies, etc. Short duration specialised thematic courses, seminars and workshops on professional subjects, especially related to policing, have proved to be quite useful.

8.16 In pursuance to the PM's instruction, Mid-Career training programme for IPS Officers is being introduced from 2010 and is in its final leg of administrative arrangements. Three Institutes, viz. Charles Sturt University, Australia; Cambridge University, U.K.; and Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad have been selected for three phases. Special training efforts have been undertaken by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) to train the State Police Forces to combat LWE extremism, terrorism, etc. Collaboration with the Ministry of Defence for this purpose is also being ventured.

Setting up of Special Tactical Wing in SVP NPA, Hyderabad

8.17 In order to upscale the capabilities of Police officers to meet today's challenges and counter terrorism a Special Tactics Wing has been established in SVP NPA, Hyderabad. This Ministry released Rs.2 crore for further

strengthening of Special Tactics Wing in the Academy. The courses provide training to young SsP/Dy.SsP to combat anti-naxal, anti-terrorism and also to meet the emerging challenges to public order management.

NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY, UMSAW, SHILLONG

8.18 The North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) was first established as Regional Police Training College in 1977 at Barapani near Shillong, to cater to the Police Training requirements of the North-Eastern States. It was later renamed as 'North Eastern Police Academy' in 1980. After creation of the Department of DoNER, NEPA was placed under that Department. With effect from 1st April 2007, NEPA was transferred to this Ministry.

8.19 NEPA conducts both induction and in-service courses for the Police Personnel of NE States at various levels. It also conducts several workshops /seminars, etc. on police related topics.

8.20 Consequent upon the transfer of NEPA to this Ministry, it has been decided to upgrade NEPA to a State-of-the-Art institute catering to the training needs of NE States while also working as a repository of information related to North-East specific issues on policing and internal security.

8.21 A plan with an outlay of Rs. 49.50 crore under the 11th Plan was approved for the upgradation and strengthening of NEPA. Consequently infrastructure is being upgraded by way of taking up several construction activities and providing necessary equipments there.



CENTRAL POLICE FORCES

8.22 There are seven Central Police Forces (CPFs) under the Ministry of Home Affairs, namely Assam Rifles (AR), Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), National Security Guard (NSG) and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB). AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are the border guarding forces while CRPF assists the States in matters related to law and order and is trained & equipped for internal security management. The Rapid Action Force (RAF) and Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are specialized wings of the CRPF to deal with riots and left wing militancy respectively. CISF provides security and protection to vital installations, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), airports, industrial buildings, museums and Government buildings. NSG is a specialized force for counter-terrorism and anti-hijacking operations. It is also entrusted with the task of securing high risk VIPs.

ASSAM RIFLES (AR)

8.23 Known as 'Friends of the Hill People', Assam Rifles, raised initially as 'Cachar Levy' in 1835, is the oldest Police Force in the country with headquarters at Shillong. It has 2 Inspectorate General Headquarters, 9 Sector Headquarters, 46 Battalions (Bns.), 1 Training Centre & School, 3 Maintenance Groups, 3 Workshops, 1 Construction & Maintenance Company and a few Ancillary Units. The Force has dual role of maintaining internal security in the States in the North Eastern Region and guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border. The Force works under the operational control of the Army. During the year, action to review, rationalize and strengthen the border guarding arrangements on the Indo-Myanmar border has been initiated. The official web-site of the Assam Rifles is assamrifles.com.

BORDER SECURITY FORCE

8.24 Border Security Force (BSF) was raised in 1965, with strength of 25 Battalions (Bns.) and 3 Companies (Coys.) to do away with multiplicity of State forces guarding the Indian borders with the neighboring countries. Over the years, the Force has grown in size and as on date, it has 159 Bns. with 7 Coys. each, 5 major training institutions, 09 subsidiary training centers and 04 minor training institutions. The Force headquarter is in Delhi. Its field formations include 2 Special Directorates General, i.e. Spl. DG (East) and Spl. DG (West), 10 Frontiers and 39 Sector Headquarters, Water Wing and Air Wing. Its operational responsibility is spread over 6,385.36 km. of International Border with Pakistan and Bangladesh. BSF is also deployed on Line of Control (LOC) in J&K under operational control of the Army.

8.25 The Government have sanctioned the raising of 29 more Bns. of the BSF with 07 Coys pattern over a period of 5 years starting from 2009-10. At present 03 Sectors and 01 Frontier are under raising during 2009-10 for further strengthening the deployment on the Indo-Bangladesh border and also to ensure regular training, and rest and recuperation of the personnel. Three more Frontier Headquarters and 07 more Sector Headquarters are also to be created for operational command and control of the additional battalions. The total strength of the Force is 2,19,560 as on January 1, 2010. Total 1,165 women are working in BSF in different groups. In its fight against militancy from January 01, 2009 to December 31, 2009, BSF killed 07 militants, apprehended 24 militants and got surrender of 37 militants, apart from effecting seizure of 141 arms, 2,852 rounds of assorted ammunition and 18 IEDs. In



Union Home Minister inspection the passing our parade of Mahila Constables of BSF

its sustained efforts to prevent trans-border crimes, BSF seized contraband goods worth Rs.233.63 crore, apprehended 4,322 intruders/extruders and killed 89 along the International Border. In this period 09 BSF personnel laid down their lives and 28 got injured in operations. The official web-site of the BSF is bsf.nic.in.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (CISF)

8.26 Raised in the year 1969, CISF is providing security cover to 285 units including 57 domestic and international airports and fire protection cover to 80 Industrial Undertakings. In a span of four decades, the Force has grown several fold and crossed 1,20,000 personnel as on January 22, 2010 with a provision for review in 2011. With globalization and liberalization of the economy, CISF is no longer a PSU-centric organization. Instead, it has become a premier multi-skilled security agency of the country, mandated to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations of the country in

diverse regions including terrorist and naxal affected areas. CISF is currently providing security cover to 289 units which includes Atomic Power Plants, Space Installations, Defence Production Units, Mines, Oil Fields and Refineries, Major Sea Ports, Heavy Engineering Steel Plants, Fertilizer units, Airports, Hydro electric/thermal power plants, sensitive Government buildings and even heritage monuments (including the Taj Mahal and Red Fort). Among the important responsibilities recently entrusted to the CISF are the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, VIP Security, Disaster Management and establishment of a Formed Police Unit (FPU) of the UN at Haiti. CISF is also one of the largest Fire Protection Service providers in the country. It provides fire protection cover to 80 Industrial Undertakings. The Fire Wing is equipped with the latest firefighting equipment and in the current year has saved property worth Rs.14.09 crore from fire.

8.27 The specialized task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines plane to Kandahar. The Force



Union Home Minister inspection the Guard of Honour during his visit at CISF HQ

has so far taken over security of all major airports in the country, which includes international airports of Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata. Besides, it has taken over security of 50 Government buildings, which includes North Block, part of South Block and CGO Complex at Delhi. CISF provides technical consultancy services relating to security and fire protection to industries in Public and private sectors. The CISF Act was amended to enable the Force to provide security, on payment basis, to private/joint venture industrial undertakings, which are vital for the security and economy of the country. After the Mumbai terrorist attack in November 2008, the mandate of the force has

been broadened to provide direct security cover to private sector also. More than 102 private sector installations have already requested for CISF protection and Infosys Technologies Limited – a multinational information technology services company's headquarter in



CISF jawans providing security cover to HQ of Infosys Technology Limited



Bangalore, became the first Private sector company to get the CISF security cover on August 1, 2009. CISF is a cost Re-imburement Force i.e. it is not a burden on the National Exchequer. CISF in the month of October, 2009 has started a passenger friendly utility on its official website www.cisf.gov.in for the Lost and Found articles at all Airports where CISF has been deployed.

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE (CRPF)

8.28 Initially raised as the Crown Representative Police on July 27, 1939 at Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh, the Force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then, the Force has achieved remarkable growth in strength and capabilities. It has an approved strength of 206 Bns. [183 Executive Bns. (2 Bns. under raising), 2 Disaster Management Bns., 3 Mahila Bns. (01 Bn. under raising), 10 RAF Bns., 5 Signal Bns., 6 CoBRA Bns. (4 Bns. under raising) and 1 Special Duty Group, 37 Group Centres, 14 Training Institutions (1 CIAT school under raising), four 100 bedded Hospitals, seventeen 50 bedded Composite Hospitals, 7 Arms Workshops and 3 Central Weapon Stores (01 under raising)]. In addition the Force also has Command/Supervisory formations viz 3 Special DG Zones, 1 ADG Zone, 17 IG Sectors and 47 DIG Ranges, besides Force HQrs/Directorate General. In addition to above, recently, in September 2009, the Government have sanctioned 38 Bns. including 2 Mahila Bns., 7 GCs/R HQrs, 2 SHQrs, 1 CIAT School and 1 CWS alongwith dedicated manpower for Intelligence cell, vigilance cell, security platoon, Dog handlers, pioneer unit, CRPF Academy and addl post for signal Bns. to be raised in a period of 10 years starting from 2009-10. It has become the

largest Central Para Military Force (CPMF). The Force is at present handling a wide range of duties covering law and order and counter insurgency, anti-militancy and anti-terrorism operations. The Force plays a key role in assisting States in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of militant groups. It plays an important role in peaceful conduct of election in States/at the Centre. The Force also has ladies contingents organized into three Mahila Bns. (one under raising).

8.29 The CRPF personnel are on continuous vigil in various sensitive areas. They are also performing guarding duties of the vital installations and buildings of religious importance. The Force plays an important role in the arrangements for the annual Amaranth Yatra in Jammu and Kashmir.

8.30 Under a well-planned computerization policy for automation of the functionalities of the Force, CRPF has established an Intranet named "SELO" connecting 114 offices, including 5 Training Laboratories, situated at 65 physical locations across the country. The Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity between different locations is achieved by hiring 64KBPs Leased Lines which is likely to be converted into 2 Mbps. Proposal for Computerization of Intranet SELO as Phase-2 of all remaining static establishments i.e. RAF Units/Signal Units, Training/Other Institutions, Composite Hospitals, CWS and all Executive Battalions are under process. The official web-site of the CRPF is crpf.nic.in.

Rapid Action Force (RAF)

8.31 In 1992, 10 Bns. of CRPF were re-organized and converted into 10 Bns. of 4 Coys. each of RAF. The personnel in RAF are trained and equipped to be an effective strike force in



communal riots or similar situations. These Bns. are located at 10 communally sensitive locations across the country to facilitate quick response in case of such incidents.

Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA)

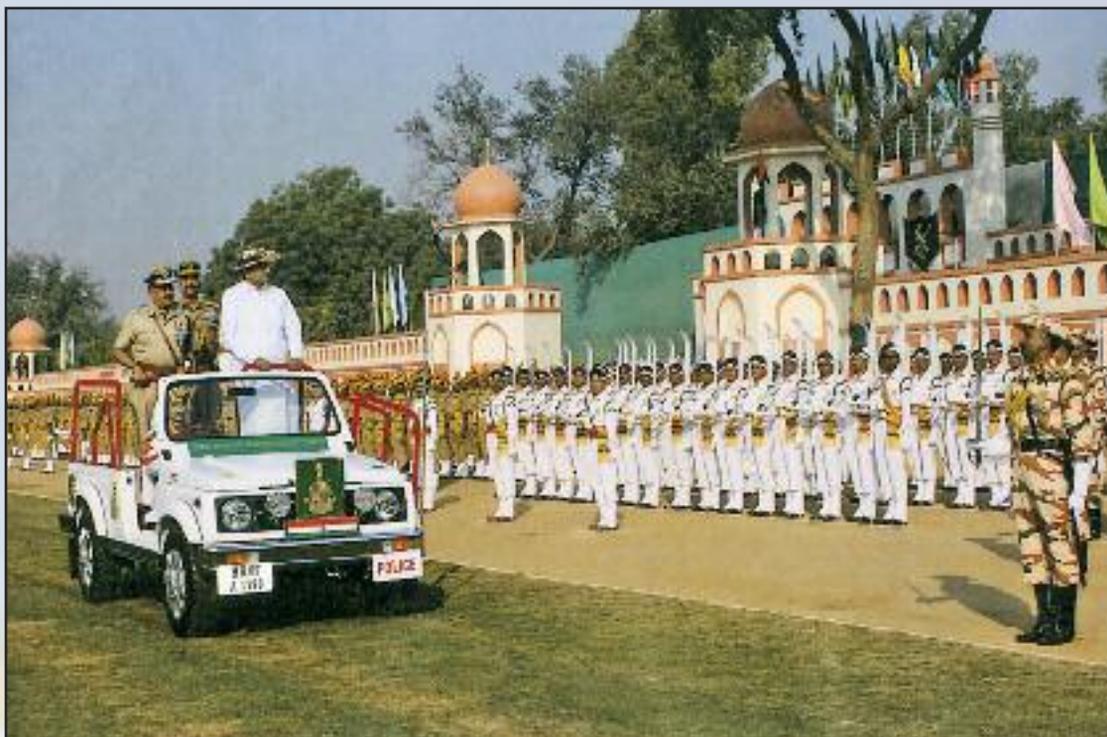
8.32 In 2008 the Government approved the raising of 10 Bns. of a specialized Force named CoBRA in the CRPF over a period of three years, including two in 2008-09 and four each in 2009-10 and 2010-11. The CoBRA Bns. will be trained and equipped for commando and guerilla/jungle warfare type of short and intelligence based quick operations, and are proposed to be located mainly in area affected by Left Wing Extremism. 02 Bns of CoBRA having 18 teams each have already been operationalised in Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh) and Koraput (Orissa) Another 4 Bns. are undergoing training and likely to be operationalised during the year 2009-10. Like RAF, these Bns. will be organized on unattached pattern under the supervision of an Inspector General. To facilitate the Force to take spot decisions, an officer of the rank of Assistant Commandant has been provided at Team level and an officer of the rank of Deputy Commandant has been provided at the Coy level. To provide training to the personnel of the CoBRA Bns. as well as commando Coys. of State Governments, the existing four Jungle/Guerilla Warfare Schools at Silchar (Assam), Hazaribagh (Jharkhand), Sapri (Himachal Pradesh) and Gwaldham (Uttarakhand) are also being upgraded.

INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE FORCE (ITBP)

8.33 ITBP was raised with 4 Service Bns. in the wake of India-China conflict in 1962. At present, it has 45 Service Bns. assisted by 4

Specialized Bns. It is deployed from the north-western extremity of the Indo-China Border up to the tri-junction of India, China and Myanmar covering 3,488 km. of mountainous terrains. This force is deployed at altitudes ranging from 9,000 ft. to 18,600 ft. The deployment of ITBP involves Border Out Posts (BOPs) in the most inhospitable terrain. Nearly two thirds of the BOPs are not connected by road and many of them are air-maintained. ITBP also provides security to VVIPs, VIPs and protects vital installations, which include the Rastrapati Bhawan, the Vice-President's House, Parliament House and Raj Bhawan in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Having played a decisive role in combating militancy in Punjab, J&K and the North-East, it is now being inducted in Chhatisgarh for anti-Naxal operations. ITBP has been providing security cover to the Yatries of Kailash Mansarover Yatra since 1981. ITBP has 4 Frontiers headed by IsG, 13 sector headquarters headed by DIsG besides 3 training centres, including mountaineering and skiing institute at Auli.

8.34 In view of the continuous deployment of ITBP personnel in high altitude areas, the Government of India sanctioned 02 Zones, 06 Sector HQrs and 20 new Bns. to be raised in three financial years (2006-07 to 2008-09) for enabling rotation of troops from high altitude to plain areas and exposure of ITBP personnel to live action in internal security duties. Out of these, 02 Frontier Hqrs, 06 Sector Hqrs and 13 Bns. were raised till 2007-08 and are functioning at different locations. The remaining 07 Bns. have been raised during 2008-09 and the personnel are undergoing training. The four Mahila coys. recently inducted in the Force, are now completing their training. The Mahila component will strengthen the VVIP and VIP security functions and help in providing security to traders in Nathu La (Sikkim) and in escorting Kailash Mansarovar yatries. It has been decided



Union Home Minister inspection ITBP Raising Day Parade-2009

to form a Mahila Bn. of 4 Mahila GD Coys.

8.35 ITBP has been designated as the First Responder in the Himalayas for Disaster Management operations. A national level training institute in this regard has been established at the Basic Training Centre, Bhanu. The ITBP Academy at Mussoorie has been declared as a Centre of Excellence and the ITBP Mountaineering & Skiing Institute at Auli is one of the premier institutes for providing training in winter warfare, ice craft and Antarctica bound expeditions. Recently, out of its available resources, ITBP has established a Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School (CIJW) in Uttarakhand. It has trained 3 coys. which are being inducted in anti-Naxal operations. ITBP Teams have carried out major relief and rescue operations during earthquakes, landslides and floods. A High Altitude Medical Training School (HAMTS), has been established at Leh. For the welfare of women and children, Family welfare centre have been established which cater for the development of women with a view to augmenting their family income through

handicraft, food processing, cookery, bakery, etc. Also a Gender Budgeting Cell has been established at the Directorate General which has implemented various schemes for benefiting the women employees of the Force.

8.36 ITBP has also contributed significantly in the UN peace-keeping efforts in strife-torn countries like Angola, Namibia, Bosnia and Kosovo etc. Presently, a formed Police unit has been sent to the Democratic Republic of Congo, for peace-keeping, under the aegis of the United Nations. A contingent of well trained commandos has been providing security to the Indian Embassy and its four Consulates in Afghanistan. The official web-site of the ITBP is itbpolice.nic.in.

NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD (NSG)

8.37 National Security Guard was set up in 1984 as a Federal Contingency Deployment Force for combating terrorist activities with a



view to protect the States against internal disturbances and for matters connected therewith. It is a task-oriented Force and has two complementary elements in the form of the Special Action Group (SAG), comprising Army personnel, and the Special Rangers Group (SRG), comprising personnel drawn from the Central Police/State Police Forces. NSG Commandos are trained in high-risk tasks like counter-hijacking and counter-terrorist operations. They are also assigned the task of providing mobile security protection to designated high risk VIPs.

8.38 NSG has conducted a number of important operations in the past including the operation at Akshardham Temple, Ahmedabad and at Hotel Taj, Hotel Oberai-Trident and Nariman House in Mumbai during the terrorist attack from November 26-29, 2008. NSG has been deployed to provide security cover during important events like Republic Day, Parliament Sessions, Independence Day and visits of VVIPs and during national important seminars, conferences, etc. NSG personnel have rendered assistance on several occasions in bomb disposal, which saved many innocent lives. The NSG personnel also perform duties as Sky Marshals as well. 45 Women/Mahila personnel have been inducted in NSG as commandos/medical staff etc. In accordance with the decision of the Government of India, NSG commandos are also performing duties as Sky Marshals to cover designated domestic and international flights. In addition to its operational tasks, the Force provides training on special commando action, bomb disposal (BD) techniques and VIP security to personnel of the Armed Forces, CPFs/State Police and security force personnel of friendly neighboring countries. In Delhi, NSG commandos are kept on alert at fixed locations to meet any contingency. These commandos are also deployed for special security coverage on occasions of national importance like

Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations and also during the visit of foreign dignitaries and Heads of State/Government. With the threat of terrorism remaining unchanged throughout the world, NSG continues to remain on high alert to ward off terrorist and hijack situations anywhere in the country. NSG sky marshals continue to be deployed on board Indian registered carriers on designated domestic routes and international flights.

8.39 Notifications were issued on January 23, 2009 under the Aircraft Act, 1934, empowering certain officers of Central Government not below the rank of Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Civil Aviation or Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Director General NSG or any other member of NSG not below the rank of IG, to requisition aircraft to enable quick movement of NSG Teams. Towards this end, voluntary agreements have also been entered into between NSG and scheduled airlines operators registered under DGCA on February 11, 2009. The official web-site of the NSG is nsg.gov.in.

NSG Regional Hubs

8.40 In the wake of the terrorist attack in Mumbai in November 2008, the Government has announced the setting up of NSG Regional Hubs in various parts of the country with a view to cut delay in deployment of NSG in a crisis situation. Four Regional Hubs of National Security Guards with a total strength of 1,086 personnel i.e. 241 personnel for each Hub and 122 personnel for Administrative support have been set up by the Government at Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai. These Hubs have been made operational on June 30/July 1, 2009. NSG and State Police Forces would maintain a close liaison. In case of any crisis situation, NSG can be deployed immediately on the request of concerned State Government. A Quick Reaction Team of NSG has also been set



Union Home Minister inaugurating NSG Regional Hub at Chennai

up at IGI Airport, Delhi for quick deployment in case of an emergent situation. Action is being taken to acquire the land required for setting up of Regional Centre at Hyderabad and Kolkata on the lines of existing NSG Centre at Manesar.

8.41. NSG maintains the National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC) at its main Centre at Manesar, Gurgaon, which is one of the six such centres in the world. This centre conducts Post-Blast Studies in various parts of the country, mostly on the request from the State authorities. It also maintains a data bank on explosives and incidents of explosions, for use by the Defence and Police Forces. The centre regularly interacts with other Bomb Data Centres of the world. The NBDC organizes an international seminar every year and publishes a professional journal “Bombshell” on explosion-related subjects.

SASHASTRA SEEMA BAL (SSB)

8.42 The Special Service Bureau (SSB) was set up in early 1963 in the wake of India-China conflict of 1962 to build up the morale and

capability in the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from across the border. It became a border guarding force in 2001 under the Ministry of Home Affairs and was rechristened ‘Sashastra Seema Bal’ with an amended charter. It has been given the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders.

8.43 The Force has 41 Bns. on 7 coys pattern and 25 areas headed by Area Organizers with 3 Frontier and 8 Sector HQrs. SSB is now functioning in 7 Border States covering a stretch of 1,751 km. of the International Border in 20 districts along Indo-Nepal Border and about 120 km. along the Indo-Bhutan border. SSB Bns. have also been deployed for election duties and on internal security duties in naxal affected areas. During the period from April 01, 2009 to December 31, 2009, SSB has seized Contrabands of Rs.12.86 crore, Nepali Currency Rs.60.29 lakh, Small Arms 59 Nos., Cartridges 294



rounds and Magazine 02 Nos.

8.44 SSB has a strong Civic Action Programme under which the Force provides medical aid and medicines, implements veterinary aid programmes, organizes social awareness campaigns, vocational training, youth awareness activities and community infrastructure development. During the year 2009-10, 04 Samajik Chetna Abhiyan including 20 Multi Dimensional Mini Campaigns were organized in 36 villages. During these campaigns, 92,188 patients were treated under Medical Civic Action (MCA), 95,970 Nos. of animals were treated under Veterinary Civic Action (VCA). 31 cultural shows, 31 exhibition shows, 08 Rallies, 16 Games & Sports competition, 05 celebration of important days, 16 public meetings and study tours, 16 Motivational talks on various topics covering Nationalism, Patriotism, National Integration, Communal Harmony, Drug abuse etc were held/delivered in which 26,800 villagers participated/benefited. The official web-site of the SSB is ssb.nic.in.

REVISED RECRUITMENT SCHEME OF CONSTABLES IN CENTRAL POLICE FORCES

8.45 The recruitment scheme of constables in CPFs has been revised in order to make the recruitment process fair, efficient, effective, transparent, to reduce the scope of subjectivity and to maximize the use of technology in the recruitment process. The salient features of the revised recruitment schemes of recruitment of Constables in CPMFs are as under:-

- i. A website will be opened along with the help line and complaint line giving therein landline telephone numbers, mobile telephone numbers and SMS base

assistance.

- ii. Application Form should be designed centrally in OMR sheet so that it can be scrutinized promptly through computer.
- iii. PET will now be only qualifying in nature and it will not carry any mark.
- iv. The written test will consist of only OMR based objective type multiple choice.
- v. Question papers may be in different series, which will have the questions in different orders.
- vi. The question papers should be set centrally.
- vii. Interview may be discontinued.
- viii. No officer against whom Departmental Proceedings for major penalty is pending should be associated with the recruitment process. Similarly, an officer against whom charges of bungling in previous recruitment have been proved should not be associated with the recruitment process for next five years.
- ix. No officer belonging to the state in which the recruitment is being done should be a member of any recruitment board for that state.
- x. The recruitment process should be preferably video graphed.
- xi. The biometric methods should be used at all stages of the recruitment (In the absence of computer based biometric equipments, thumb impression digital photograph, and any specific identifying mark in the body may be used)

8.46 With a view to providing more job opportunities to the youth of Border States and militancy-affected areas, allocation of vacancies is now made in the following manner:

- 60% of vacancies are allotted amongst States/UTs on the basis of population ratio.
- 20% of vacancies in the Border Guarding



Forces (BGFs) viz. AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are allotted to the border districts, which fall within the responsibility of the Force.

- 20% of vacancies in BGFs are allotted to areas affected by militancy i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States, and naxal-affected areas. Government from time to time notifies the districts/areas affected by militancy.
- In Forces other than BGFs, 40% vacancies are allotted to militancy-affected areas i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States and naxal affected areas, as notified from time to time.

Air Support to CPFs

8.47 The Air Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence on May 1, 1969 to provide air support to CPFs for casualty evacuations, air maintenance of BOPs located at high altitude and inaccessible areas, conveyance of contingents for operational purposes and air courier service of CPFs personnel. It consists of two wings i.e. fixed wing and Rotary wing. Both these wings have been expanded in the last few years and further expansion is now underway.

8.48 Action for procurement of 3 fixed wing aircraft through the Ministry of Defence was initiated during the year. In addition, firm order for procurement of 8 ALH/Dhruv helicopters has been placed with Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL). Out of eight helicopters, 3 ALH/Dhruv helicopters have been inducted in the fleet and made operational at Ranchi and Raipur. Remaining five ALH/Dhruv helicopters are likely to be inducted in fleet of BSF by March 31, 2010.

MODERNIZATION OF CPFs

8.49 In order to meet the challenges posed by militancy, insurgency and terrorist

activities in various parts of the country, the Government had approved a 5 year plan (2002-07) for modernization of 6 CPFs viz. Assam Rifles, BSF, CRPF, CISF, ITBP and NSG with an outlay of Rs.3,740.71 crore. The period of implementation of the Scheme was later extended by 3 years i.e. up to 2009-10. NSG has incurred expenditure to the tune of Rs.405.51 lakh for procurement of items under modernization plan and procurement to the tune of Rs.713.38 lakh are in pipeline.

8.50 The Government had separately approved a modernization plan for the SSB involving an expenditure of Rs.444.33 crore over a period of 3 years starting from 2005-06. Against it, expenditure to the tune of Rs.281.31 crore has been utilized. This plan was due to end in March 2008. However, this period has been extended till March 31, 2010 and will now co-terminate with the scheme pertaining to other CPMFs.

8.51 The provisions made under the Scheme for modernization of the CPFs are in addition to the normal provisions being made for weaponry, equipment, communications, mobility, clothing, tentage, etc. in the normal budget.

Expenditure on CPFs

8.52 In keeping with increasingly important and high risk roles being performed by the CPFs in maintaining internal security and guarding of the borders of the country, there has been corresponding increase in budget provisions as may be seen from figures of actual expenditure for the last 10 financial years in the following table:

Actual Expenditure on CPFs during the period from 2000-2001 to 2009-10

(Rupees in crore)

YEAR	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	TOTAL
2000-2001	635.32	2157.78	802.30	1653.25	416.06	90.34	322.28	6077.33
2001-2002	776.25	2399.02	860.55	1894.42	417.08	82.79	327.03	6757.14
2002-2003	711.20	2668.41	936.65	961.13	470.25	95.90	325.77	6169.31
2003-2004	929.15	2970.24	982.19	2087.78	468.32	113.81	315.92	7867.41
2004-2005	1005.64	2635.76	1061.24	2516.96	552.72	128.00	381.84	8282.16
2005-2006	1314.17	3560.45	1134.07	3228.03	576.25	140.28	581.97	10535.22
2006-2007	1478.29	3398.85	1225.59	3642.40	707.99	151.19	779.92	11384.23
2007-2008	1541.81	3879.00	1376.23	3911.69	1000.73	163.90	943.70	12817.06
2008-2009	2016.27	5398.50	2169.28	5557.82	1433.24	210.52	1241.63	18027.26
2009-2010	1599.02	4472.66	1978.88	5262.33	1134.05	231.70	801.31	15479.95

Training of Police Personnel

8.53 The Government of India attaches great importance to police training. Apart from the SVP NPA, Hyderabad, there are number of training institutes of the CPFs, designated as Centres of Excellence, which impart training in specialized skills, not only to the personnel of the CPFs, but also to personnel from the State Police Forces.

8.54 The police personnel of States/UTs/CPOs are also sent abroad for training to acquaint themselves with modern techniques of crime prevention, detection, investigation, anti-terrorism combats, etc. These courses have been organized in countries like Japan, Singapore, USA, Italy, etc. With the help of the officers receiving training abroad, courses are being replicated in India to have a multiplier effect.

Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) Schools

8.55 With a view to provide training to police personnel on tackling the menace of left

wing extremism /terrorism, the Government has decided to set up Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) temporary schools, to begin with, in the States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Orissa. Twenty such schools (four CIAT schools in each of the five States) would be set up under a centrally sponsored scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 52.40 crore. An amount of Rs. 22.50 crore (Rs. 4.5 crore to each of the five States) released so far for establishment of 15 CIAT schools. The first batch of 105 Orissa police personnel are getting training in one such CIAT school in Orissa .

Central Academy for Police Training

8.56 It has been decided to establish a Central Academy for Police training(CAPT) at Bhopal as a Centre of Excellence for training of Police trainers, across the country, as also to provide training for direct recruit deputy Superintendents of Police and in-service and specialized training to State Police officers. An outlay of Rs. 47.14 crore has been approved for setting up of the Academy(first



phase), 400 acres of land has been obtained free of cost for the CAPT from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, and work on setting up of the academy will commence during the current year.

Central Detective Training Schools(CDTS).

8.57 Presently three Central Detective training Schools (CDTS) are functioning under the aegis of BPR&D in Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Kolkata. It has been decided to establish two more CDTSs during the 11th Plan and these are tentatively proposed to be established at Ahmedabad, Gujarat and Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Action is underway for identification/procurement of land and work on the above CDTSs is expected to commence during the current year.

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO CPFs

CPMF Housing Project on PPP Basis

8.58 To address the issue of housing shortage in Para Military Forces, a Mega Housing Project has been launched for creation of 1 lakh houses across the country of CPMFs personnel under 'PPP' scheme. The project is also being given technical and consultancy support from Asian Development Bank and Ministry of Finance. For the project, Transaction Advisor has been appointed for inviting competitive bids through a transparent process under the PPP model which is expected to improve the housing satisfaction level in the forces to the authorized level of 25%. The project will be completed in time bound manner and is aimed to accelerate the existing pace of construction of houses for

force personnel.

Pension and allowances

8.59 Following the introduction of the New Pension Scheme with effect from 2004, a variety of benefits, particularly those relating to extraordinary pension, etc., in the event of death and disability in action, etc., had become unavailable to the personnel of the CPFs. The matter was placed before the GoM and after detailed deliberation by this Ministry, DOP&PW has restored the additional relief on death/disability to the government servant covered under New Pension Scheme. A decision has also been taken to provide Risk and Hardship Allowances to personnel of the CPFs deployed in the border areas, and in internal security duties in different theatres, in line with allowances admissible to army personnel deployed on similar duties.

Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB)

8.60 The CPFs personnel are rendering valuable service in maintenance of internal security and guarding of international borders. Sometimes, while being a part of anti terrorist/naxal combats or some other internal security operations they either lose their limbs or perform supreme sacrifice of their lives. Considering these hard realities, CPFs have raised their own contributory welfare schemes. Under these Schemes, Welfare Fund, Relief Fund, Insurance Fund and Education Fund have been created. In addition to that the Government sanctions substantial funds for the welfare of Force personnel and grants ex-gratia and family pension to the next of kin (NoK). A Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) has also been established to provide an institutionalized mechanism to look into the



welfare and rehabilitation requirements of CPFs personnel. The task of the WARB initially is to lend an immediate helping hand to the dependents of the personnel dying in harness and those disabled by extending help to resolve personal problems relating to children's education, land/property's issues, serious medical problems, etc. An amount of Rs.700 lakh has been released to all CPMFs as Special Welfare Grant for the welfare of Jawans.

Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS)

8.61 A Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS) has been launched by the Government based on market model and envisages own regional depot in remote areas, to provide a wide range of consumer goods to personnel of the forces including ex-personnel and their families at convenient locations on least possible rates without compromising on quality. As on date, 131 Master Canteen and 694 unit canteen are functioning. Efforts are being made to persuade the States to grant VAT exemption to the CPFCS as has been done for the Army Canteens and at present six States- Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar and Manipur have granted VAT exemption to CPC.

Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme

8.62 The CPMF personnel while performing their extremely tough and peculiar duties stay away from their families for years and are not in a position to fulfill their family commitments. Their children get deprived of requisite paternal support. Considering this, Prime Minister's Merit Scholarship Scheme has been introduced to encourage higher technical and professional education for the wards and widows of in-service and ex-CPMF personnel. Under this

Scheme, the scholarships for pursuing education in the field of Medicine, Engineering, Information Technology, etc. are being awarded. An amount of Rs.70.56 lakh has been sent to WARB for distribution of scholarship to 435 (177 girls and 258 boys) candidates.

8.63 In another scheme the wards of CPMF personnel are nominated for admissions to the medical/dental colleges in the State against the seats allocated for the purpose to this Ministry by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Prevention of HIV/AIDS

8.64 CPMF personnel are generally performing their duties in a difficult environment. While guarding the borders, they have to be posted at the highest altitudes and have to face hostile conditions while combating naxals and terrorists. To meet all these challenges, the CPMF personnel have to be highly mentally alert and physically fit. In order to ensure the fitness of physical and mental health of the CPMF personnel and for prevention of stress, the Government of India has organized courses of Vyakti Vikas Kendra, Art of Living and Yoga camps. For prevention of epidemic like HIV AIDS amongst the Force personnel, several educational and awareness generating steps have been taken. The State police are also being involved in implementation of strategy for containing the disease within the uniformed services. The State nodal officers for the purpose have been appointed and in order to sensitize them towards AIDS control with the support of NGOs and the State authorities, four regional level conferences have been organized.

Women in Police Services

8.65 A number of steps like re-orienting the



training programmes to include topics like gender sensitization, combat training; re-orientation of syllabi; assigning operational duties to more and more women are being taken to bring the woman police officers into the mainstream of policing. In order to check crime against women, a conscious decision has been taken to increase the representation of women both in States Police Forces as well as in CPFs. States have also been requested to take steps such as increased maternity leave, to facilitate environment more compatible to women police personnel.

8.66 At present total 3,290 women in various groups are working in CRPF. Similarly BSF has recruited 642 female constables (GD) and 03 Sub-Inspectors (GD) during the said period. Total 45 women employees including 18 commandos are serving in the NSG. Total 1,164 women employees are serving in BSF.

Deployment of Central Police Forces (CPFs)

8.67 CPMFs are made available in aid of the State Governments and Union territories to maintain public order. These Forces have been playing a key role in the overall management of the internal security situation in the country. They have also assisted in smooth conduct of free, fair and peaceful Assembly Elections as well as Bye-Elections in the country.

8.68 During the year 2009-10, the CPMFs continued to assist the States of J&K, North Eastern States and Naxal affected States in combating terrorism and militancy. A large number of CPMFs were mobilized and deployed for General Elections 2009 in the Country as well as Assembly Elections in Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra and Jharkhand. During the year CPMFs were also

mobilized and deployed for Election duties in various States in the country for Bye-Elections. CPMFs/RAF were also deployed in the States for maintaining peace and communal harmony, especially in the States of Assam, Orissa and West Bengal during communal disturbances in these States during the year. During the year, CPMFs have also been mobilized and deployed for Anti Naxal Operations in LWE states.

Raising of India Reserve Battalions (IRBs) in States

8.69 With a view to strengthening the capabilities of the States, and reducing their dependence upon CPFs to deal with various types of Law and Order and internal security situations, a Scheme of raising India Reserve Battalions in the States was introduced in the early 1970s. The Scheme provides for assistance to the States by way of raising cost, including one year's salary, and some element of Infrastructure/Capital Cost. The objective, apart from creating a well trained armed Police force in the States, is also that, in the event of requirements elsewhere, IRBs could be deployed outside the State also. Considering the response of the States in terms of actual raising of sanctioned battalions, the level of financial assistance has been progressively stepped up. Presently, 75% of the standard Raising cost of Rs.17 crore and assistance for Infrastructure and Capital costs with a ceiling of Rs.15 crore is being provided to the State Governments for raising IRBs. So far, 145 IRBs have been sanctioned, including 60 in the last 5 years, and 105 battalions have been raised. The progress of raising is being closely monitored.

8.70 The Government has also approved the provision of additional assistance @ Rs.3 crore per Coy for raising 2 Coys in each IRB sanctioned (and yet to be raised) after 2007-08 as



Commando Coys. This is aimed to enable the States to raise forces equipped with specialized skills and equipment to deal with various types of challenges posed by extremists and terrorists, etc.

Global Peace-keeping

8.71 This Ministry is also cooperating internationally by contributing in the UN efforts for global peacekeeping. Officers at various levels are sent on secondment whenever asked

Police Units (FPUs) are presently deployed with UN Peace Keeping Missions:-

- One each from BSF & ITBP at Congo
- Two FPUs from CRPF (01 Male and 01 Female) at Liberia
- One FPU from CISF at Haiti
- Now GOI has agreed for the deployment of two additional FPUs one each from BSF and Assam Rifles with UN Mission in Haiti. Both FPUs will be deployed shortly.



FFPU on UN Peacekeeping Mission in Liberia

by the UN and regular deployments of Formed Police Units too are made on request. During the period from April, 2009 to December 31, 2009, total 64 Indian CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States, UTs, CPOs and CPFs have been deployed with UN Peacekeeping Missions in Sudan, Timor, Haiti, Cyprus and Liberia. The following Formed

Awards and Medals

8.72 During the year 2009-2010 in recognition to the Service rendered by the police personnel and to boost the morale of the Forces following Gallantry/Service Medals were awarded:



Sl. No.	Name of State/UT Organisation/ Ministry	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished service (PPMDS)	Police Medal for meritorious service (PMMS)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	22	04	38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	03
3.	Assam	-	05	01	08
4.	Bihar	-	07	04	27
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	05	03	14
6.	Delhi	-	26	05	26
7.	Goa	-	-	02	01
8.	Gujarat	-	01	02	23
9.	Haryana	-	-	03	15
10.	Jharkhand	-	17	01	10
11.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	02	06
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	02	31	02	25
13.	Karnataka	-	-	05	29
14.	Kerala	-	-	02	19
15.	Madhya Pradesh	-	12	05	32
16.	Maharashtra	01	01	05	65
17.	Manipur	-	74	01	03
18.	Meghalaya	-	08	01	03
19.	Mizoram	-	-	01	04
20.	Nagaland	-	-	01	03
21.	Orissa	-	-	03	16
22.	Punjab	-	-	04	29
23.	Rajasthan	-	-	04	30
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	02
25.	Tamilnadu	-	-	04	26
26.	Tripura	-	03	02	06
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	19	06	68
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	02	07
29.	West Bengal	-	-	04	32
30.	UTs	-	-	-	-



Sl. No.	Name of State/UT Organisation/ Ministry	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished service (PPMDS)	Police Medal for meritorious service (PMMS)
a)	A & N Islands		-	01	02
b)	Chandigarh	-	-	02	02
c)	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	02
d)	Puducherry	-		-	03
31.	CPO's				
a)	ASSAM RIFLES	-	08	-	26
b)	BSF	06	10	08	84
c)	CISF	06	16	04	36
d)	CRPF	01	43	10	99
e)	ITBP	01	-	05	16
f)	SSB	-	-	02	20
h)	CBI	-	-	08	30
I	NSG			01	10
32	Cabinet Sectt.				
a)	SPG	-	-	01	12
33	M/o Home Affairs.	-	-	15	40
a)	N.E.PA.	-	-	01	02
b)	BPR&D	-	-	02	04
c)	D.C.P.W.	-	-	-	03
d)	N.C.R.B.	-	-	02	02
e)	N.H.R.C.		-		01
f)	SVPNPA	--	-	-	06
34	M/o Civil Aviation		-	-	01
35	M/o Railways	01	02	03	29
36	M/o External Affairs	-	-	-	01
37	National Investigation Agency(NIA)	-	-	01	01
38	M/o Parliamentary Affairs	-	-	-	01
39	M/o Urban Development	-	-	-	01
Total		18	310	145	1004

* The above figures pertain to Independence Day 2009 and Republic Day 2010. However, the same are yet to be published by way of Gazette Notification.



OTHER POLICE ORGANISATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

CHAPTER IX

BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (BPR&D)

9.1 BPR&D was set up in 1970 to identify the needs and problems of police in the country, undertake appropriate research project and studies and to suggest modalities to overcome the same. It was also mandated to keep abreast of latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad, with a view to promote the use of appropriate technology in police work. Over the years, this organization has been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the training needs and quality of training in States and Central Government, assisting States in modernization of police forces and correctional administration.

9.2 In order to strengthen the functioning of BPR&D to enable it to discharge its responsibilities as per their charter, a restructuring exercise has been undertaken. This exercise includes augmentation of manpower, provision of a separate building, enhancement of its budget for various activities, etc. Additional activities are also entrusted to BPR&D to meet modern day challenges. BPR&D has also been brought, for the first time, under the Plan with an outlay of Rs.150 crore for the 11th Five Year Plan. There are five components for strengthening of BPR&D namely:

- Setting up of a Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT) at Bhopal for providing training to the Police Trainers across the country and to the direct recruit Dy. SPs of all States and in-service and specialized

training to Dy. SP of the States. The total outlay for the Academy is Rs.47.14 crore in the 11th Five Year Plan.

- Setting up of BPR&D and National Police Mission Headquarters.
- Setting up of two Central Detective Training Schools(CDTS)
- The third scheme is for Training Intervention to identify the gaps between needs & potentials of policing vis-a-vis the actual position and make appropriate training interventions for bridging the gaps so that the police personnel are able to discharge their duties more effectively.
- The fourth scheme is for Research & Development Scheme with an outlay of Rs.10 crore provides for projects to be undertaken for Research & Development in the area of Police and Correctional Administration.

9.3 BPR&D prepared a Country Paper and presented it in 29th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators held at Perth, Australia from November 15-20, 2009. Research studies completed during the year are as under:

- Rising Crimes against elderly people & responsibilities of Police in metros
- Indian Copyright Act-1957- State of Disposal of Copyright cases in Uttar Pradesh
- Model Police Manual, volume-I, II & III.
- Project Report on induction of Women in the Central Police forces- their impact on the Forces and the early retirement scheme.
- Project Report on International Study on



Crimes against Women and death of Women in custody.

Augmentation of the strength of BPR&D

9.4 BPR&D has launched the first phase of restructuring towards rendering multifaceted services to the society through the betterment of activities of police fraternity. A true picture of their responsibilities may better be realized in the context of meeting the training and modernisation requirement of 28 States, 640 police districts, 13,000 police stations and 2.2 million policemen spread across more than 50 organisations. To achieve this goal, 72 posts have been created in BPR&D which includes 7 DIGs, 7 Pr. Scientific Officers, 6 SPs/Assistant Directors and 4 Sr. Scientific Officers.

Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) Schools

9.5 With a view to provide training to police personnel on tackling the menace of left wing extremism /terrorism, the Govt. has decided to set up four Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) temporary schools, in each of the five States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Orissa. Twenty such schools would be set up under a centrally sponsored scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs.52.40 crore.

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU AN ISO 9001: 2000 Organisation

9.6 National Crime Records Bureau was set up in 1986 to function as a clearing house of information on crime and criminals including those operating at national and international levels so as to assist the investigators and others by linking crime to the perpetrators, collection

and processing of crime statistics and finger prints, coordinate, guide and assist the State Crime Record Bureaux and provide training to police officers. NCRB endeavours to empower Indian Police with Information Technology and Criminal Intelligence to enable them to effectively and efficiently enforce the law & improve public service delivery. This is achieved through coordination with Police forces at national & international levels, upgradation of crime analysis technology and developing IT capability and IT enabled solutions.

NATIONAL PROJECTS

Colour Portrait Building System (CPBS)

9.7 Windows based Black & White Portrait Building System was made available up to District level in all States/ UTs for preparing portraits of suspected criminals on the basis of information provided by eyewitnesses. It was felt that colour portraits should be prepared for better recognition. A project to develop software for drawing colour portraits was awarded to Dharmsinh Desai Institute of Technology (now Dharmsinh Desai University), Nadiad, Gujarat. The system is likely to become functional by this year.

Counterfeit Currency Information Management System (CCIMS)

9.8 Counterfeit Currency Information Management System (CCIMS) maintains data relating to Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) on parameters like Denomination, Series and Number.

9.9 This information is furnished to the CBI (Nodal Agency for FICN), Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB), etc. A database of



5,07,432 (Seized) and 2,89,105 (Recovered) records is available at NCRB as on October 29, 2009.

PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

9.10 NCRB has also developed the following systems with a view to provide public services relating to the stolen and recovered properties, missing, kidnapped and arrested persons, etc. on the basis of available crime data from the States:-

(i) Motor Vehicle Coordination System (MVCS)

Motor Vehicle Coordination System (MVCS) is designed for coordination of stolen and recovered motor vehicles. It provides the status of a used vehicle before entering into any transaction whether it is stolen or otherwise. 33 Counters across the country including one at NCRB, New Delhi provides this information to various users. A database of 6,85,724 Stolen/Recovered vehicles exists.

Web-based on-line MVCS software is under development and will be available to States/UTs by the end of the year 2009-10.

(ii) Talash Information System

Talash System has also been designed with a database of 3,41,282 records at present for matching of missing, kidnapped, wanted, traced, arrested, unidentified persons and dead bodies, which is mainly used by police. The data has also been uploaded on NCRB website.

(iii) Fire Arms Coordination System

The system provides for coordination of stolen and recovered Fire Arms and is used

mainly by law enforcement agencies. A total of 94,585 firearms have been reported Stolen/Recovered by the States/UTs Police.

Training

9.11 NCRB is running a number of specialized courses on Information Technology and Fingerprint Science for Indian and Foreign Police officers. NCRB also assists the State Police Computer Training Centres (PCTCs) in an effort to prepare an enabling I.T. environment and computer trained personnel right down to Police Station level. Number of Courses run and persons trained at NCRB and State PCTCs during 2009 (April, 2009 to October, 2009) is as under :

	AT NCRB	ATPCTCs	Total
No. of Progra- mes conducted	8	7	15
No. of Officers Attended	159	214	373

9.12 NCRB also conducts two prestigious training programmes for police officers from foreign countries namely, 'Information Technology in Law Enforcement' and 'Advanced Finger-Print Science and Computers' under the 'Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and 'Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan' (SCAAP) schemes of Ministry of External Affairs as well as Technical Cooperation scheme of 'Colombo Plan' (TCS) every year. NCRB has trained 551 foreign police officers from 70 countries since the inception of foreign training programmes in the year 1990.

CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU (CFPB)

9.13 The CFPB is an apex body in the country which co-ordinates, guides, monitors and provides technical support to the State Finger



Print Bureaux, as well as investigating agencies and international organizations in matters relating to the Finger Print Science. The Bureau provides expert opinion on references received from various agencies. The CFPB conducted an All India Conference of Directors of Finger Print Bureaux on October 5-6 2009 at Jaipur, Rajasthan. The Bureau conducts the All India Board Examination for Finger Print Experts annually. This year this was held during November 21-23, 2009.

9.14 CFPB has done pioneering work in automation of finger prints at national level using "Automated Fingerprint Identification System" (AFIS). It is a computerized system of matching fingerprints on the basis of ridge-characteristics. The current version of AFIS at CFPB is FACTS Version 5.0. The AFIS database of CFPB contains 6,91,631 records as on date.

9.15 The Bureau conducts one Advanced Course in Finger Print Science for Foreign Police officers, and one Training of Trainers course for Finger Print Experts at New Delhi. The Bureau also conducts a Proficiency Course in Finger Print Science at its Kolkata Unit. This course was of one-year duration earlier, now, it is conducted over 6 months. The Bureau brings out an annual publication entitled 'Finger Print in India', which is an in-depth study on the performance and activities of State Finger Print Bureaux, CFPB, and other allied matters related to Finger Print Science.

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE (DFS)

9.16 Directorate of Forensic Science headed by the Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist under the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence with effect from January 01, 2003. Three Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh and three Laboratories of Government Examiner of

Questioned Documents, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Shimla are functioning under the Directorate.

Statistics on Crime Case Analysis

9.17 The three Central Forensic Science Laboratories had examined 1,716 cases, containing 9,351 exhibits, and 3 Government Examiner of Questioned Documents examined 1,254 cases, containing 1,67,036 exhibits including 148 cases of Computer Forensics with 32 Tera Bytes, during the period under review.

Training courses conducted by DFS laboratories

9.18 47 specialized training courses, in the area of White Collar Crimes, DNA Fingerprinting techniques, Forensic Explosives, Crime Scene Management, R & D Management, Questioned Documents, Forensic Auditing, Credit Card Frauds, Forensic Toxicology, NAA techniques, Detection of metallic poisons in food articles, handling of NBC agents, Ballistics GSR Analysis, Fire Arms Experts Training Programme, Audio Video Examination, Crime against Women and Computer Forensics, have been conducted so far, which were attended by about 622 Forensic Scientists, Police Officers, officers from other Law Enforcement agencies.

Formulation of the R&D schemes of XITH five year plan

9.19 The outlay under XI plan is Rupees 300 crore for two ambitious major plan projects viz (i) composite schemes on Modernisation of Forensic Science applications for DFS and its outlying Units and (ii) Composite Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme of 'Creation of Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and District Mobile Forensic Units.

9.20 The first scheme has an outlay of Rupees 200 crore which have 26 Plan Schemes covering



Research and Development Schemes, Developmental schemes, and opening of three new hi-tech Central Forensic science Laboratories and three Government Examiner of Questioned Documents. Under the second scheme an outlay of Rs. 100 crore is earmarked for modernization of forensic facilities at States level and during this plan period 6 new Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and 52 District Mobile Forensic Units will be created at State/UT level. The work relating to the R&D Schemes are under progress.

Accreditation of Forensic Services

9.21 Under the Quality Control/ Quality Assurance Programme, all the laboratories viz CFSLs and GEQDs under the Directorate of Forensic Science are duly accredited through National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL).

Extra-mural Research and Development Schemes

9.22 The Plan scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission with an outlay of Rs.5 crore to promote Forensic science in Academic and Research Institutions and other R&D laboratories. A high powered project evaluation committee constituted by this Directorate has evaluated and approved 7 schemes.

20th All India Forensic Science Conference

9.23 The 20th All India Forensic Science Conference was organized by the Directorate of Forensic Science, New Delhi at Jaipur, Rajasthan in collaboration with the Government of Rajasthan during 15-17 November 2009. The theme of the Conference was “Crime Scene to Court Room”. The Conference was inaugurated by Union Home Minister and presided over by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. During the Conference, the Excellence Awards for the years 2008 and Meritorious Awards for the year 2009 were conferred in the Valedictory function.



Inauguration of souvenir of 20th All India Forensic Science Conference 2009 at Jaipur by Union Home Minister



About 300 delegates from India and abroad including police officers and Judges have participated in the Conference. During the technical sessions 175 scientific papers were presented by the Forensic Scientists.

Junior Research Fellow Scheme

9.24 40 bright students are undergoing Ph.D programmes in six forensic science laboratories under Directorate of Forensic Science.

Modernization of State Forensic Science Laboratories

9.25 The Directorate has given assistance in upgradation of forensic science practices in the country and undertook technical evaluation for all the scientific equipments and other items required for State Forensic Science Laboratories under the Police Modernization Plan for the year 2009-10.

Acquisition of Land in Kolkata for creation of ultra modern laboratory

9.26 A piece of land measuring six acres in New Town, Kolkata at a total cost of Rs.9.46 crore has been acquired from the Government of West Bengal. A proposal for construction of a State-of-Art High-Tech Laboratory at the cost of Rs. 25 crore under the current five year plan, has already been approved.

LNJN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

9.27 The National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS), a pioneering Institution for advancement of Criminology and Forensic Science through training and research was set up in 1972. It is renamed as “Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of

Criminology and Forensic Science”. It is a premier institution for training of senior functionaries of the Criminal Justice system in the twin fields of Criminology and Forensic Science, as well as for research related to these fields.

Teaching programmes

9.28 The Institute offers M.A./M.Sc. programmes in Criminology and Forensic Science. These courses started with effect from academic session 2004-05 under the affiliation from Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi.

9.29 During the year, 452 officers participated in 18 different training courses organised by the Institute. The Institute has also imparted training to the foreign nationals of Mauritius, Afghanistan, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Fiji, Phillippines, Maldives, etc. from 1972 to till date. The Institute in collaboration with CBI organised a 2 days National seminar on “fighting crimes related to corruption which was attended by over 125 delegates from all over India.

9.30 Four projects started during the previous 5 years and one new project has been taken up in 11th five year plan. The projects are:

- Studies on identification and characterization of drug, fibres, paint and poisons etc. - database generation with the help of UMA-600 Microscope attached with FTIR.
- Creation of Computer Forensic Division using DRAC 2000 and Mini DRAC.
- Creation of Forensic Serology and DNA division” in the Institute.
- Upgradation and Modernisation of Library.
- Analysis of various poisons in biological fluids/tissues- up gradation of Forensic Toxicology Division”.(new project).



CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (CFSL), CBI

9.31 CFSL, CBI, New Delhi is a scientific department under the administrative control of CBI and overall control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. CFSL undertakes the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Judiciary and Vigilance Departments of Ministries & Undertakings & State/Central Govt. Departments. The experts of CFSL examine the exhibits forwarded by the Investigating Agencies and render expert opinion and substantiate their opinions in the Court of Law through court testimony and evidence. Services of the scientific experts of this Laboratory are also utilized at the scene of crime throughout India by CBI for detection of physical clues. Scientists/experts also impart training to the CBI Investigating Officers and to other trainees of Forensic Science. The laboratory also undertakes R & D work related to art & skill developments in forensic science.

9.32 The Laboratory has a sanctioned strength of 119 Scientific Staff and was allocated Rs.7.17 crore for the year 2009-2010 (R.E.)

9.33 The Laboratory scientists gave expert testimony in 275 Courts in Delhi and other parts of India and examined 66 scenes of crimes at Delhi and outside for scientific investigation of crimes. During the year 2008 in addition to these, regular support service in forensic science was provided to Delhi Police, CBI and Judicial Courts. Forensic assistance was also provided to Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Banks, Cabinet Secretariat Board and other public undertakings.

9.34 During the year 2009 CFSL, CBI, New Delhi carried out scientific examination of approximately 3,50,000 crime exhibits referred in 1,512 fresh cases and 433 cases were pending on December 31, 2009.

9.35 Central Forensic Science Laboratory, CBI, New Delhi is committed to quality work for all its functional disciplines. The CFSL (CBI), New Delhi has been accredited by National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) under Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, New Delhi as per Quality System conforming to ISO IEC 17025 and National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) 113. The Laboratory has prepared Comprehensive Quality Manual and Working Procedures Manuals for analytical and scientific test to be carried out in respect of varieties of crime exhibits referred to each of its Division. During the year congruency checks were made in 1,328 cases (approximately). The Quality Manual was revised as per the requirement of NABL. The new standard proforma i.e. ISO IEC 17025 - 2005 has been introduced in the laboratory. The instruments used for analysis work of the crime exhibits have been calibrated through a NABL accredited agencies. Internal auditing was carried out by nominated internal auditors in all the divisions of CFSL to check the quality system, laboratory management as well as the documentation processes.

FUTURE GROWTH

9.36 The laboratory is concentrating on updating the technology and infrastructure by new state-of-the-art technology. The procurement of new technology for the division namely (1) Brain Finger printing (2) Toxicology (3) Analog/Digital Audio/Video analysis is in process. Initiatives have been taken for Quality management system, Technical upgradations, calibration systems, etc.

9.37 A proposal under 11th Five Year Plan has been mooted in respect of CFSL (CBI) to establish Scientific Aids Units (SAUs) in two metropolitan cities i.e. Kolkata and Mumbai and to strengthen the existing SAU at Chennai.



Similarly a supplementary plan proposal under 11th Five Year Plan has been mooted to redesign the whole laboratory to meet the future challenges. The modernization programme of CFSL is in progress.

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION, POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

9.38 The Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless is a nodal agency for coordinating various police communication services in the country. DCPW not only acted as a technical adviser to Ministry of Home Affairs and State/Central Police Organizations in all Police Communication related matters but also operates Inter State Police Wireless Network with its offices at all State and UT capitals. Apart from providing the Police Wireless services for Inter State and Inter Organizational requirement, a satellite based all India Police Telecommunications network namely POLNET has been established which is being funded partly by MPF Scheme. The POLNET provides connectivity to all District, State Hqrs and the National Capital.

9.39 This organization also shoulders the responsibility for modernizing the police telecommunications, training the police radio frequency distribution, formulating technical specifications for communication equipment, testing/evaluating instruments for induction etc. Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless is the Central Distributing Authority appointed by Ministry of Home Affairs for the purpose of Cipher Documents/Devices being used by State Police Radio Organizations & Inter State Police. Total strength of DCPW is 1,129 including 82 Gazetted Officers.

Communication and Maintenance

9.40 The Communication wing of DCPW is responsible for maintaining network of Inter State Police wireless stations. Maintenance section provides the necessary maintenance cover to all equipments including modern and sophisticated VSAT Equipments installed at headquarters and 31 Inter-State Police Wireless Stations located across the country. The communication facilities of Inter-State Police Wireless Stations network are also utilized for handling emergency messages during natural calamities like floods, earthquakes, disasters etc. Communication facilities are also extended to other organizations like Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Union Public Service Commission, Food Corporation of India, Census Department, flood control agencies etc. to cater to their exigencies as per their demands.

Cipher Wing

9.41 The Cipher wing of Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless provides cipher cover to classified messages of Ministry of Home Affairs and other Departments. Effective liaison and association was established with Joint Cipher Bureau, under the Ministry of Defence for updating of Cryptographic systems being used in State Police Radio Organization and Inter State Police Wireless Stations. Evaluation of new Cryptosystems to be inducted in Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless & State Police Crypto network is undertaken in collaboration with SAG (Ministry of Defence). HRD was also achieved by conducting 43 Cipher Oriented Courses training 610 persons at Cipher Wing. The Control Cryptocentre has been connected with POLNET VSATs for speedy clearance of cipher traffic. SECFAK Cipher System has also been inducted into Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless for transmitting secure fax messages over channels.



A practical session in progress at the Central Police Radio Training Institute, New Delhi

Training and Human Resource Development

9.42 The Central Police Radio Training Institutes (CRPTIs) at New Delhi and Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh) are the two training Institutes of the DCPW wherein various training programmes are conducted for Police personnel of various ranks on telecommunication. A special arrangement of four batches has been arranged at CRPTIs for maintenance of POLNET Course to meet the urgent requirement of technical manpower for POLNET. Training Institute has been geared up to cater to train a targeted strength of 520 Police personnel through 37 special courses. The Institute also extends its training facilities for the Police Personnel of the neighboring countries i.e. Nepal, Bhutan, Mauritius, Maldives, Afghanistan, etc.

Central Workshop

9.43 The Central Workshop is entrusted with the responsibility of evaluation of High Frequency/Very High Frequency Radio communication sets along with their accessories for rate contract for DGS&D. The Workshop Section has successfully met the requirements of various State UTs and Central Police Organization's by testing the Radio sets required for election and other emergencies.

Procurement of Equipment

9.44 DCPW also deal with procurement of different type of equipments and accessories for States/CPOs requirements during election & natural calamities etc. During the year 2008-09, 5,000 Wireless Equipments and accessories have been procured through DGS&D rate contract. The said equipment were issued to the States/CPOs during General Lok Sabha



Election, April, 2009 to maintain Law and Order in their States, which is a special achievement during the year. Despite the insufficient quantity of wireless equipments, DCPW has fulfilled the demand raised by the States/CPOs with the existing stock by rotating sets from one State to other State.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

9.45 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the national nodal agency created under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. NCB is also responsible for coordination with various Ministries, other offices & State/Central Enforcement Agencies. The NCB is also responsible for implementation of the international obligations under various UN Conventions 1961, 1971, 1988 (to which India is a signatory) against illicit trafficking of

narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances. It also provides assistance to concerned authorities in various countries to facilitate universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

9.46 NCB has eleven Zonal Units at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Jodhpur, Chandigarh, Jammu, Ahmedabad, Guwahati & Indore, one Regional Unit at Imphal and ten Intelligence Cells at Thiruvananthapuram, Hyderabad, Goa, Mandasaur, Muzaffarpur, Amritsar, Ajmer, Ranchi, International Co-ordination Cell & Precursor Cell at NCB Hqrs.

Enforcement Efforts

9.47 Seizures of various drugs made by various agencies in the country and the NCB during the period 2009-10 (April to December, 2009) are mentioned in the table below :-

Name of Drug	Drugs seized all over India (in kg)	Drug seized by NCB (in Kg.)	% of drugs seized by NCB as compared to all India seizures
Narcotic Drugs			
Heroin	561	103	18%
Opium	1102	133	12%
Morphine	25	01	4%
Ganja	135,922	1869	1%
Hashish	2321	113	5%
Cocaine	11	01	9%
Methaqualone	33	33	100%
Amphetamines	11	11	100%
Psychotropic Substance			
Psychotropic Substance	185471 Tablets	157911	85% tablets +100%
+17.264 Kg	tablets		
+17.264 Kg	+17.264 Kg		
Precursor Chemicals			
Ephedrine	606	123	20%
Acetic Anhydride (in ltrs.)	478	340	71%



9.48 Some of the major seizures made by NCB during 2009-10 (April to December, 2009) are given below :

- (i) On April 6, 2009 officers of NCB Kolkata intercepted a vehicle at Bongaon, 24 Parganas (N), West Bengal and seized 8.175 kg of heroin. One person was arrested.
- (ii) On April 10, 2009, officers of the NCB Mumbai searched a godown at Mumbai and seized 40 kg of pseudo ephedrine. Four persons were arrested.
- (iii) On April 14, 2009, officers of the NCB Delhi searched residential premises at Delhi and seized 7 kg of heroin. Eight persons (five Nigerian nationals, two Mozambique nationals and one Thailand national) were arrested.
- (iv) On June 8, 2009, officers of the NCB Mumbai seized 2.8 kg of Heroin from a parcel booked in courier services at Mumbai. The destination of the seized drug was South Africa.
- (v) On July 7, 2009, officers of the NCB Kolkata searched residential premises/ farm house at Kolkata and seized 39.750 kg of acetic anhydride and 3.83 kg of heroin. Three persons were arrested.
- (vi) On July 8, 2009 officers of NCB Delhi apprehended one Nigerian national at IGI Airport, New Delhi and seized 1.86 kg of heroin from his possession. He was arrested.
- (vii) On July 18, 2009, officers of the NCB Lucknow/Kolkata searched a residential premise at Asansol, West Bengal and seized 100 kg of acetic anhydride and 8.5. kg of heroin. One person was arrested.
- (viii) On July 23, 2009, officers of the NCB

Chennai apprehended one person at Chennai Railway Station and seized 2.15 kg of Heroin from his possession. He was arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Sri Lanka.

- (ix) On August 18, 2009, officers of the NCB Mumbai apprehended one person at Mumbai and seized 2 kg of heroin from his possession. He was arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Nairobi, Kenya.
- (x) On September 15, 2009, officers of the NCB Mumbai , seized 32,700 tablets of psychotropic substance (10,000 tablets of Zolab (Zolpidem), 20,000 tablets of Phentermine, 900 tablets of Diazepam and 1800 tablets of Oxycodone) from a parcel booked in courier services at Mumbai.
- (xi) During the month of October, 2009 officers of the NCB, Lucknow arrested two persons and seized 120 liters of acetic anhydride from their possession.
- (xii) On November 26, 2009, officers of NCB, Mumbai raided the factory premises of Drug Manufacturing Company at Nasik and seized 82.55 kg of ephedrine (precursor used for manufacture of Mandrax). Three persons were arrested.
- (xiii) On December 27-28, 2009, officers of NCB, Ahmedabad intercepted a truck a Sabarkantha District, Gujarat and seized 89.447 kg of Charas. Two persons were arrested.

Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Poppy and Cannabis

9.49 During the period May 11-15, 2009, NCB Jammu along with State Excise Department, Crime Branch of J&K Police



detected and destroyed illicit opium poppy cultivation in 2,210 Kanals (276 acres) in the districts of Pulwama, Anantnag and Budgam of Jammu & Kashmir.

9.50 Besides, NCB coordinated the destruction of illicit poppy cultivation in the states of J&K, HP, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. As a result, illicit cultivation in 5,238.87 acres area was destroyed by the States and Central Government Agencies.

Satellite Imagery for Detection Of Illicit Cultivation Of Opium/Poppy :

9.51 It was decided in the Meeting of Economic Intelligence Council held on September 7, 2009 under the Chairmanship of Revenue Secretary that Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB) will take up project of Satellite Imagery for destruction of illicit poppy crop in ten States, namely Jharkhand, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka and West Bengal. A meeting of the Nodal Officers of these 10 States was held in NCB Hqrs on September 8, 2009 . NCB formulated and circulated an Action Plan for the identification and destruction of illicit poppy cultivation in consultation with Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN) and the nodal officers of the 10 affected States.

Conviction

9.52 On the basis of complaints filed before the designated Court by NCB, 41 persons were convicted during the period from April 1- December 31, 2009 .

Drug Disposal

9.53 Heroin 261.21 kg, Opium 426.573 kg, Ganja 5,152.39 kg, Morphine 1.06 kg and Hashish 126.99 kg were disposed of during April 1- December 31, 2009,

Assistance to States

9.54 The NCB being the national nodal agency for drug law enforcement supports the State Governments by providing Central Assistance to procure necessary infrastructure and equipments to improve their enforcement capabilities in combating drug trafficking. During the year 2009-10, Central grant of Rs.1.42 lakh has been sanctioned to 12 States Drug Law Enforcement Agencies of Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Goa, Punjab, Gujarat and Manipur. The Scheme was initially sanctioned for a period of 5 years i.e. till March 31, 2009. The Government of India has decided to extend this Scheme for a further period of 5 years i.e. from 2009-10 to 2013-14 with an estimated budget of Rs.15 crore. The existing guidelines on “Assistance to States” have been revised by extending the Scheme to Union Territories also and nomenclature of the Scheme has been changed as “ Assistance to States and UTs”.

Training

9.55 The NCB provides financial assistance to various training Academies and Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for organizing training courses on Drug Law Enforcement. 70 such courses were organized in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Assam, & Tamil Nadu during the year



2009-10(from April 1 - December 31, 2009) wherein approximately 2,333 personnel of State Police & Central Excise were trained.

International Obligations/Cooperation

9.56 NCB is mandated to extend all possible assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries and international organization for the prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances. To further bilateral cooperation, NCB/Govt of India has entered into bilateral agreements on Narcotics related matters with 22

countries and has signed MOUs with 4 countries. India has also established Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism with 27 countries, wherein bilateral drug issues having bearing on terrorism are discussed.

9.57 To meet the international obligations under the Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961 and Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 & 1988 UN Convention against illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, NCB submits various reports to International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) Vienna on quarterly, half-yearly and yearly basis.



DISASTER MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER

X

10.1 Due to its geo-climatic conditions, India has been vulnerable to various natural disasters. About 58.6% of its landmass is prone to earthquakes; over 40 million hectares (12% of land) is prone to floods; of 7,516 kilometer (km.) of coast line close to 5,700 km. is prone to cyclones and 68% of the cultivable area is vulnerable to drought. The Tsunami disaster, which struck five coastal States/Union Territories (UTs) in India in December 2004, has further highlighted the vulnerability of coastal areas. Fire incidents, industrial accidents and other manmade disasters involving chemical, biological and radioactive materials are additional hazards, which have underscored the need for strengthening mitigation, preparedness and response measures.

Role of Central and State Governments

10.2 The basic responsibility for undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of a disaster rests with the concerned State Government. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support in case of severe natural calamities. The logistic support includes deployment of aircrafts and boats, specialist teams of Armed Forces, Central Para-military Forces and personnel of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), arrangements for relief materials & essential commodities including medical stores, restoration of critical infrastructure facilities including communication network and such other assistance as may be required by the affected States to meet the situation effectively.

Change of approach

10.3 The Government has brought about a change in the approach to disaster management. The change is from a relief-centric approach to a holistic and integrated approach covering the entire cycle of disaster management encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation. The approach proceeds from the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built in the developmental processes.

Disaster Management Act, 2005

10.4 The Government have enacted and notified the Disaster Management Act, 2005 on December 26, 2005 to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It provides institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of the Government for prevention and mitigation of the effects of disasters and prompt response to any disaster situation. The Act also provides for setting up of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Ministers and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) under the Chairmanship of Collectors/District Magistrates/Deputy Commissioners. The Act further provides for constitution of National Executive Committee (NEC), headed by the



Home Secretary, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). It also provides for the concerned Ministries and Departments to draw up their own Plans in accordance with the National Plan.

10.5 In addition, the Act contains provisions for constitution of National Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Mitigation Fund and similar Funds at the State and District levels. The Act also provides for specific role for local bodies in disaster management. Relevant provisions of the Act concerning the State Governments have already been brought into force w.e.f. August 1, 2007.

Constitution of State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs)

10.6 The DM Act, 2005 provides for constitution of SDMAs and DDMAs in all the States and UTs. As per the information received from the States/UTs, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have constituted SDMAs as per the provisions of the Act. Gujarat State has already constituted SDMA as per their Gujarat State Disaster Management Act. DDMAs have also been constituted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab,

Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. The Act also envisages establishment of State Executive Committees to be headed by Chief Secretary of the State/ UT. Accordingly, 28 State Governments/UT Administrations have taken action in this regard.

10.7 The Rules relating to NDMA, NEC, NIDM, laying of Annual Report of NDMA in the Parliament and Notice of Alleged Offence have also been notified by the Government of India. The Recruitment Rules for various Group-‘A’ and Group-‘C’ posts of National Disaster Management Authority have been framed, notified and also laid before both the Houses of Parliament. The Annual Report of NDMA for the year 2007-08 has been laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM)

10.8 The National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) has been prepared in tune with and in pursuance of Disaster Management Act, 2005 with a vision to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response. The Policy covers all aspects of disaster management including covering institutional, legal and financial arrangements; disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, techno-legal regime; response, relief and rehabilitation; reconstruction and recovery; capacity development; knowledge management and research and development. It focuses on the areas where action is needed and the institutional mechanism through which such action can be channelized.

10.9 The NPDM addresses the concerns of all the sections of the society including differently



abled persons, women, children and other disadvantaged groups. In terms of grant of relief and formulating measures for rehabilitation of the affected persons due to disasters, the issue of equity/inclusiveness has been accorded due consideration.

10.10 The NPDM aims to bring in transparency and accountability in all aspects of disaster management through involvement of community, community based organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), local bodies and civil society.

10.11 The National Policy on Disaster Management has been approved by the Government on October 22, 2009 and circulated.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

10.12 The NDMA was initially constituted on May 30, 2005 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister by an executive order. Following enactment of the Disaster Management Act 2005, the NDMA has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Act on September 27, 2006 with nine members, one of whom has been designated as the Vice Chairperson.

10.13 At national level, the NDMA has the responsibility, inter alia, of laying down policies on disaster management and guidelines to be followed by different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects. It has also to lay down guidelines to be followed by the State Authorities in drawing up State Plans and take such measures for the prevention of disasters or mitigation or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening

disaster situation or disaster as it may consider necessary.

Financial Mechanism

10.14 The Scheme of financing the relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. The present scheme, which is in operation from 2005-06 to 2009-10, is based on the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC). The Twelfth Finance Commission has recommended continuation of the Schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). The TFC has recommended that avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides and pest attacks are to be considered as natural calamities for providing assistance from CRF/NCCF.

Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)

10.15 To ensure ready availability of funds with the States, a CRF has been constituted for each State with an allocated amount, based on the recommendations of the TFC. The CRF is contributed by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 3:1. The Central share is released in two equal installments: first in the month of June and second in the month of December. Under the Scheme of CRF/NCCF, the State Level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary is fully authorized to decide on all matters relating to the financing of the relief expenditure from the CRF, in accordance with the items and norms approved by the Government of India.

10.16 In the event of a calamity of a severe nature, in which the requirement of funds for relief operations is beyond the funds available in the State's CRF account, additional Central assistance is provided from NCCF, after



following the laid down procedure. As per this procedure, the State Government is required to submit a memorandum indicating the sector-wise damage and requirement of funds. On receipt of memorandum, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team is constituted and deputed for an on the spot assessment of damage and requirement of funds for relief operations, as per the exiting items and norms of CRF/ NCCF. The report of the Central Team is considered by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) headed by the Home Secretary. Thereafter, the High Level Committee, comprising of the Finance Minister, the Agriculture Minister, the Home Minister and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission considers the request of the State Government in the light of the report of the Central Team, recommendations of the IMG thereon, norms of assistance and balance available in the State's CRF and approves the quantum of assistance to be released from NCCF.

10.17 As per the recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission, cumulative total allocation of Rs.21,333.33 crore has been made to all the States for the period from 2005-2010. For the year 2009-10, the allocation in CRF is Rs.4,604.32 crore out of which 75% amounting to Rs.3,453.23 crore is share of Government of India and 25% amounting to Rs.1,339.94 crore is share of State Governments. During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 2,065.25 crore (including Rs.485.27 crore arrears of previous year) has been released as 1st installment of Central share of CRF to 28 States. In addition, the 2nd installment of Central share of CRF for the year 2009-10, amounting to Rs. 1,569.99 crore has been released, to the 24 States.

Beside, financial assistance of Rs.2,994.039 crore has also been provided to various States from NCCF during 2009-10. This includes an 'on account' release of NCCF to the State of Goa (Rs.4.04 crore), Andhra Pradesh (Rs.500 crore), and Karnataka (Rs.500 crore). A statement

showing State-wise releases of funds from CRF/NCCF during 2009-10 is at **Annexure-X**.

Strengthening the monitoring mechanism for CRF/NCCF

10.18 The Ministry of Home Affairs had constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee on implementation of Schemes of CRF/NCCF. The Committee after considering the views from various States/UTs and detailed discussions among the Members and representatives of some State Governments formulated and finalized the format/guidelines relating to (i) monitoring of relief expenditure (ii) preparation of Annual Report on management of natural calamities by the States/UTs (iii) preparation of Memoranda by the affected States/UTs seeking additional financial assistance in the wake of a calamity of a severe natural and (iv) preparation of report by the Central Team deputed to the affected States/UTs for assessment of the situation caused by natural calamities and requirement of funds. These guidelines/formats have been compiled in the form of a manual, which has been circulated to all the States on May 28, 2008 and has also been uploaded on the website "ndmindia.nic.in".

10.19 In order to have improvement in the existing mechanism of monitoring the relief expenditure, a web-based computerized tracking system has also been developed. The system will facilitate the concerned State Government to feed necessary information in the prescribed format. This system, apart from strengthening monitoring of financial/ physical achievements will also assist in generation of various query based reports.

10.20 A practical training to the officers of the all states on the operation of web based computerized monitoring system for the Relief expenditure was organized in association with the NIC by this Ministry.

Financing Mechanism as per DM Act-2005

Constitution of National Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Mitigation Fund

10.21 Sections 46 and 47 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provide for constitution of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) by the Central Government. While NDRF shall be applied by the NEC towards meeting the expenditure for emergency response, relief and rehabilitation, NDMF shall be applied by NDMA for projects exclusively for the purpose of mitigation.

10.22 A proposal for constitution of NDRF with an initial corpus of Rs.100 crore has been approved by the Government. The existing scheme NCCF will remain in parallel operation with this Fund till the duration of the Award of the 12th Finance Commission i.e. up to March 31, 2010. Thereafter, NCCF is expected to merge with the NDRF with the concurrence of the 13th Finance Commission for which a suitable reference has been included in the Terms of

Reference of the Commission.

10.23 The modality for constitution of NDMF was considered. As the huge funds are required for mitigation activities, a reference has been made to the 13th Finance Commission in this regard. The Ministry of Finance has advised that the financing arrangements relating to National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) may not be considered for the present and the final decision may be taken on the final recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, which has been requested in the Terms of Reference to specifically recommend after reviewing the finance arrangements for disaster management. As such further action will be taken on the basis of the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission.

Monsoon Behaviour in 2009

10.24 The southwest monsoon rainfall figures for the period June 1 to September 30, 2009 for the country as a whole and the four broad homogeneous regions are as follows:

Region	Forecast	Actual
All India	93% of LPA + 4%	77% of LPA
Northwest India (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh)	81% of LPA + 8%	64% of LPA
Northeast India (Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand)	92% of LPA + 8%	73% of LPA
Central India (Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Goa and Orissa)	99% of LPA + 8%	80% of LPA
South Peninsula (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	93% of LPA + 8%	96% of LPA



10.25 The cumulative seasonal rainfall for the country as a whole was near normal. Rainfall for the season (June 1 to September 30, 2009) was 77% of LPA. Out of 36, 10 meteorological subdivisions recorded normal rainfall (+19% to - 19%). 03 subdivisions viz. Saurashtra & Kutch, North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka recorded excess (+20% or more) rainfall and 23 meteorological subdivisions recorded deficient rainfall (-20% to -59%). Out of 526 meteorological districts for which data are available, 215 districts (41%) of the meteorological districts received excess/normal rainfall and the remaining 311 districts (59%) received deficient/scanty rainfall during the season.

Natural calamities in 2009

10.26 During the Southwest Monsoon and post monsoon 2009, in total 20 States and 01 UT have reported damage due to cyclonic storms/heavy rains/floods rain oriented calamities etc. in varying degrees. These are (i) Andhra Pradesh, (ii) Assam, (iii) Bihar, (iv) Chhattisgarh, (v) Goa, (vi) Gujarat, (vii) Haryana (viii) Himachal Pradesh (ix) Karnataka, (x) Kerala, (xi) Madhya Pradesh, (xii) Maharashtra, (xiii) Orissa, (xiv) Punjab, (xv) Rajasthan, (xvi) Sikkim (xvii) Tamil Nadu, (xviii) Uttar Pradesh, (xix) Uttarakhand, (xx) West Bengal and (xxi) Puducherry.

Extent of damage in the country (provisional)

No. of human lives lost	1676
No. of cattle perished	128452
Houses damaged	1359726
Cropped area affected	47.134
	Lakh Hectares

10.27 State-wise details of extent of damage due to heavy rains/flash floods/floods/land slides during the year 2009 is at **Annexure-XI**.

Monitoring of the situation by the Ministry of Home Affairs

10.28 The National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC), under chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary and the National Executive Committee (NEC), headed by the Union Home Secretary, monitored the progress of relief operations particularly in West Bengal.

10.29 The Control Room of the Ministry, which functions on 24x7 basis, apart from coordinating assistance from GOI, issued advisories to the State Governments to take necessary preparatory measures and prepared daily situation reports which were forwarded to all concerned and also uploaded on the website “ndmindia.nic.in” on a daily basis. Senior officers of this Ministry remained in constant touch with the Chief Secretaries and Relief Commissioners of the affected States. Being the nodal Ministry, Ministry of Home Affairs monitored the flood situation continuously through close interaction with India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Control Rooms of States and districts and other concerned line Ministries.

Logistic Support provided by Government of India

10.30 The concerned State Governments, as the first responders, reacted promptly to the flood situation and undertook immediate rescue and relief operations. These included evacuation and shifting of the people to safer places, setting up of relief camps, providing gratuitous relief, distribution of essential commodities, provision of safe drinking water, health and hygiene measures, etc. This effort was suitably reinforced, with swift alacrity, by the Government of India, which rendered the necessary financial and logistic support to the affected State Governments to enable them to



deal effectively with the flood situation.

10.31 The Ministry of Home Affairs coordinated with the Ministries/ Departments/ Agencies rendering Emergency Support Functions to ensure convergence of efforts to deal effectively with the situation caused by the floods during the South-West monsoon. The Government of India supplemented the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic support which inter alia included Deployment of Air Force helicopters, Aircrafts, Army Boats, Army Columns, Naval personnel and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) personnel. The Regional Directors of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare coordinated the efforts of State Health Authorities in preventing outbreak of epidemics and maintaining public health and hygiene. Similarly the availability of stocks of essential commodities and petroleum products in the affected areas were also monitored by the respective Central Ministries. The concerned Ministries also took necessary steps to repair the damaged infrastructure of an immediate nature.

10.32 The NDRF Bns actively engaged themselves in cyclone/cyclonic storms/Flood/ landslides etc., Rescue and Relief operations in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka and Orissa. The swift and highly skilled flood rescue operations of NDRF Bns saved about 21,801



NDRF Team clearing debris after Landslides in Darjeeling in May 2009



NDRF Team rescuing people during Floods in Karnataka in October 2009



NDRF Personnel shifting School Children during Cyclone Aila, May 2009



NDRF Personnel in action during Floods in Bihar in August 2009



human lives in these states. Relief supply including medical aid, medicines and drinking water were also distributed by NDRF Bns among the stranded flood victims in these states. In addition to search & rescue NDRF was deployed on Amarnath Yatra route, on the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra route and election duties during the year 2009 to assist the civil authorities in various States.

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

10.33 The NIDM came into existence in October, 2003 and was inaugurated by the Union Home Minister on August 11, 2004. The Institute has achieved the status of a statutory organization under the DM Act, 2005. The NIDM has been entrusted with the responsibility to develop training modules; undertake research and documentation in disaster management; organize training programmes; undertake and organize study courses, conferences, lectures and seminars to promote and institutionalize disaster management; and undertake and provide for publication of journals, research papers and books.

10.34 NIDM has the mandate to 'provide assistance in national level policy formulation' and 'state level policies, strategies and frameworks'. In furtherance of this responsibility, NIDM has been organizing various policy workshops and conferences and giving inputs on policy formulation. NIDM was involved in the development of the National Policy on Disaster Management; it is in the process of preparing the National Human Resource Development and Capacity Building Plan on Disaster Management. NIDM has assisted the Planning Commission in formulating the chapters on disaster management, the Administrative Reforms Commission for its recommendations on Crisis

Management and the Thirteenth Finance Commission with a study on Financing Disaster Management.

National Capacity Building Programmes for Engineers and Architects

10.35 NIDM is responsible for implementing two National Programmes for Capacity Building of Engineers and Architects in Earthquake Risk Mitigation (NPCBEERM and NPCBAERM). The programmes target training of 10,000 practicing engineers and 10,000 practicing architects in structural safety, by March, 2010. Beyond that, to reach out to lakhs of professionals, the institute is developing web-based programmes that would cut down face-to-face interaction of the practicing engineers/architects enabling flexi-time and flexi-space learning. The programmes are being conducted in collaboration with IITs and other institutions of national repute and more than 200 engineering and architectural colleges throughout the country.

SAARC Disaster Management Centre

10.36 NIDM hosts the SAARC Disaster Management Centre that works for capacity building in the 8 member countries of SAARC, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Executive Director of the NIDM is also the Director of the SAARC Centre.

Second India Disaster Management Congress

10.37 The NIDM organised the Second India Disaster Management Congress (IDMC 2) from November 4-6, 2009 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. It provided a platform for interaction amongst scientists, researchers and practitioners



from various disciplines and sectors. The Congress was inaugurated by Gen. N. C. Vij (retd.), Vice Chairperson of National Disaster Management Authority. The Congress had twelve different Thematic Clusters and twenty six Thematic Sessions, where over 300 papers were presented. Hon'ble Shri APJ Abdul Kalam, former President of India graced the occasion and delivered the Valedictory address.



MITIGATION MEASURES

National Emergent Reserve

10.38 In disasters of severe nature, the requirements far outmatch the resources and capabilities of the States. Moreover, the local administration is also adversely affected and therefore, assistance from the Central Government is required. Effective response requires both a trained force for timely search and rescue operations and also the wherewithal required to supplement the efforts of State Governments for providing immediate relief and rehabilitation to the survivors of disaster in the first phase.

10.39 Government of India has sanctioned a Scheme for creation of National Emergent Reserve (NER) by procuring emergent material and pre-positioning the essential items required for providing immediate emergency relief to

victims of major natural or man made disasters for about 75,000 people in plain area and for about 25,000 people in high altitude at a cost of Rs.24.60 crore. These emergent reserves are to be primarily utilized to render relief in the aftermath of severe disasters i.e. those disasters whose magnitude and spread cause destruction beyond the immediate coping capabilities of the States. Availability of ready stocks of relief stores, which can be delivered expeditiously in bulk, is critical to the timely and effective response to disasters. Such stocks are similarly maintained by all international agencies that are called upon to provide immediate relief.

Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (DRRP) 2009-2012

10.40 Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) 2002-2009 which was under implementation in 176 most hazard prone districts in 17 States with assistance from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), European Union and some other international agencies was concluded on June 30, 2009. The Programme aimed at putting in place sustainable initiatives with the involvement of local self-government institutions and communities. The States were assisted to draw up State, District, Block level, and Village level disaster management Plans in conjunction with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Disaster Management Teams consisting of village volunteers were trained in preparedness and response functions such as search and rescue, first-aid, relief coordination, shelter management plans etc. The State and District level multi-hazard resistant Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) were also set up under this programme including provision of equipment for EOCs.

10.41 In order to sustain benefits reaped during the implementation of the DRM



programme, it has been decided to implement GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Programme during 2009-2012 with an external assistance of US \$20 million of which US \$ 10 million will be contributed by UNDP and another US \$ 10 million will be mobilized by them from other external donors in consultation with Department of Economic Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs. The DRRP (2009-2012) consists of two separate outputs viz. (a) Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction; and (b) Urban disaster Risk Reduction. While Project (a) will be implemented by National Disaster Management Authority, project (b) will be implemented by Disaster Management Division in this Ministry under the overall supervision of Programme Management Board headed by Secretary (Border Management). The modalities of implementation of these two projects are being finalized.

Mitigation Projects

10.42 Preparation of National level Mitigation Projects related to Cyclones, Earthquakes, Information and Communication Network, Landslides, School Safety and Floods etc. are under finalization. The methodology for implementation of the mitigation projects has involved the conceptualization and fixing of the contours of the projects and architecture of design by NDMA in consultation with the nodal Ministries and concerned Government agencies. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are being formulated through multi-disciplinary teams describing all support systems like financial, technical and managerial resources and techno-legal regimes required. The execution of the projects will be entrusted to various nodal agencies responsible for specific disasters and/or thematic interventions. Periodic monitoring will be carried out through a multi-sectoral group consisting of representatives of the Central Ministries, State

Governments and technical experts in the NDMA.

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

10.43 It is a World Bank assisted project and during the first phase of this project Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are joining. The other States will join as and when they are ready for implementation. The Phase-I is estimated at a total size of Rs.1,496.71 crore – US \$ 308.60 million (with international Development Association (IDA) credit of Rs.1,198.44 crore – US \$ 247.10).

Mainstreaming of DM concerns into Developmental Projects

10.44 At the initiative of NDMA, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India has revised the format for both Plan and Non-Plan project proposals for consideration of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure (CNE) to include disaster prevention and mitigation measures that would need to be addressed while framing the project proposals. The additional information to be incorporated in a project proposal inter alia, include compliance with the guidelines issued by the NDMA, risk analysis, structural & non-structural mitigation measures, compliance with National Building Code 2005 and inclusion of cost for disaster mitigation etc. All the project authorities have been advised to attach a self certification regarding the correctness of the responses to these issues.

10.45 NDMA has recommended to the State Governments to implement similar kind of Disaster Management audit for projects/programmes under their purview. The stage is thus set, with the enabling environment in place, for the State Governments to join the



national campaign towards holistic and coordinated management of disasters.

Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/ Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/ UTs held on April 22, 2009

10.46 Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/ Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/ UTs was held on April 22, 2009 in New Delhi to review the status of preparedness for the South-west Monsoon, 2009 and to discuss other disaster management related issues. The representatives of various Central Ministries/ Organizations rendering Emergency Support Functions also participated besides representatives of Central Para-Military Forces.

10.47 During the conference the emphasis was laid on the crucial roles of States/ UTs and Central Government during natural calamities and also for need of close coordination with IMD, CWC, Armed Forces and other concerned agencies of the State & Central Government.

10.48 India Metrological Department (IMD) and Central Water Commission (CWC), which are the national agencies for forecasting and dissemination of information on rainfall and Floods elaborated their plans for strengthening and modernization of their network in the country

GoI-USAID assisted Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project

10.49 The bilateral agreement on the Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project signed between the Government of India and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in September, 2003 with

the objective to reduce vulnerability to disasters; build capacity of key Indian institutions is under implementation. However a final agreement was signed on April 4, 2007. The scope of the Project broadly includes three activities viz. Incident Command System (ICS), procurement of Equipment and Capacity building. The Project period is upto March 31, 2010.

10.50 Under the activity of ICS, the key progress include undertaking training for ICS; Study Tours to US and Australia; further ICS in six pilot districts through the LAB to LAND concept and demonstrate use through simulations in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Assam; and developed a draft institutionalization plan.

10.51 The entire equipment for advance search & rescue have been procured and supplied to the designated institute i.e. National Industrial Security Academy Hyderabad. The process of procurement of remaining equipment for Emergency Operation Centres in Ministry of Home Affairs, LBSNAA and NIDM are in the final stages.

10.52 Under the activities of Capacity building of Indian disaster institutions, 472 officers of LBSNAA, NDMA, NIDM, NDRF, NCDC and District officials of four districts have been trained in ICS. Further, under Faculty Development Initiatives component, 49 Faculties from RTI's and ATI's have been trained on ICS through TOT programme.

10.53 The major activities undertaken outside the Bilateral Agreement, broadly include, forecasting and early warning systems [Working with US institutions, IMD and CWC have developed improved systems for severe weather detection and flood forecasting (Mahanadi and Sutlej river basin)]. Training of over 200 scientists, engineers and researchers on data assimilation, improved computer modeling



and better use of radar data, Designing and demonstrating earthquake retrofitting of 5 public buildings in Delhi, support to the GOI-UNDP multi donor Disaster Risk Management (DRM) project, mobilizing the expertise from the US Forest Service (USFS) on ICS and from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to Indian institutions, LBSNAA and NIDM.

Crisis Management Plan (CMP)

10.54 Crisis Management Plan of this Ministry, which has been issued in 2007 for implementation, envisages preparation of their respective CMP by all State Governments and UT Administrations. The revised Crisis Management Plan -2009 (Part-I) of the Ministry has already been circulated to all concerned Ministries/Departments/Agencies as well as State Governments and UT Administrations for implementation. All concerned Ministries/Departments /Agencies as well as State Governments and UT Administrations have been requested to formulate/update their respective CMPs/SOPs under intimation to this Ministry as already two training workshops have been organized at NIDM to facilitate State Governments and UT Administrations to formulate their respective CMPs/SOPs.

Three years training programme in Indo-Swiss Collaboration for specialized training of National Disaster Response Force

10.55 A 3 year's training programme in Urban Search & Rescue under Indo-Swiss Collaboration for specialized training of National Disaster Response Force is under implementation. The programme envisages trainings of one NDRF Search and Rescue Battalion (including canine training) by the end of 2010. Till date 6 training workshops have been organized by the SDC at various NDRF

training institutions. The programme will also facilitate development of infrastructure of INSARAG standard and capacities to replicate it further.

CIVIL DEFENCE

10.56 Civil Defence includes any measures not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof against any hostile attack whether from air, land, sea or other places or for depriving/mitigating the effect of any such attack: whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of such attack. It is to be organized as an integral part of the defence of the country.

Role

10.57 During times of war and emergencies, the Civil Defence organization has the vital role of guarding the hinterland, supporting the Armed forces, mobilizing the citizens and helping civil administration for:

- saving life and property;
- minimising damage;
- maintaining continuity in production centers; and
- Raising public morale.

10.58 The concept of Civil Defence over the years has shifted from management of damage against conventional weapons to also include threat perceptions against Nuclear weapons, Biological & Chemical Warfare and natural disasters.

Policy and Civil Defence Act

10.59 The Civil Defence Act, 1968 is applicable throughout the country, but the Civil Defence Organization is raised only in such areas and zones which are considered vulnerable to enemy



attacks. The revision and renewal of categorized Civil Defence towns is being done at regular intervals, with the level of perceived threat with regards to external aggression or hostile attacks by anti national elements or terrorists to vital installations, remaining the fundamental criterion for categorization. At present, Civil Defence activities are restricted to 225 categorized towns, spread over the States/Union Territories.

Organisation

10.60 Civil Defence is primarily organized on a voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of permanent staff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. The present target of Civil Defence volunteers is 13.20 lakh, out of which 5.51 lakh volunteers have already been raised and 4.61 lakh have been trained. These volunteers are supervised and trained by 110 Deputy Controllers, 32 Medical Officers and 425 Civil Defence Instructors, who hold permanent posts.

Training

10.61 Apart from carrying out training and rehearsal/demonstration of Civil Defence measures during peace time, Civil Defence volunteers are also deployed, on a voluntary basis, in various constructive and nation building activities, which include providing assistance to the administration in undertaking social and welfare services and in the prevention/mitigation of natural/man-made disasters as well as in post- disaster response and relief operations. Civil Defence training is conducted by the State Government/UT Administrations in three tiers, i.e. at the Local/Town level, State level and National level.

Central Financial Assistance

10.62 Central financial assistance to the States

for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising, training and equipping of Civil Defence volunteers is presently confined to categorized towns only. With the launch of Revamping Scheme in the current financial year the multi hazard prone districts will be added to the list of categorized Civil Defence districts.

Civil Defence and Disaster Management

10.63 The Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to look into the issues of reforming the National Security System in aftermath of Kargil war, emphasized the need for revamping and strengthening Civil Defence set up and Ministry of Home Affairs was advised to evolve an action plan to revamp it in consultation with State Governments.

10.64 Based on recommendation of GOM, a National Policy Approach paper on Civil Defence containing recommendations for Revamping of Civil Defence in the Country was prepared by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri. K.M. Singh, Member, NDMA. Recommendations of the Committee were discussed in the meeting of the Union Home Minister's Civil Defence Advisory Committee held in April 2, 2008. In the meeting, it was decided that the Civil Defence Act, 1968 may be amended to cater to the needs of disaster management so as to utilize the services of Civil Defence volunteers effectively for enhancement of public participation in disaster management related activities in the country.

10.65 As follow up action, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an outlay of Rs.100 crore has been launched in 2009 for revamping Civil Defence set up in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan. Rs. 15 Crore have been allocated in the current financial year and the funds have been disbursed to the States in



November, 2009 to commence the scheme.

10.66 With the aim to give a statutory back-up to the role of Civil Defence organization in disaster management, the Civil Defence (Amendment) Bill, 2009 has been passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha during December, 2009.

Civil Defence – Mechanism for involvement of community with the Police for handling Internal Security and Law and Order situation

10.67 Over a period of time our country has been experiencing a variety of situations which have posed serious threat to internal security and public order. Of particular concern is the phenomenon of terrorism and certain other forms of social and communal discord, where members of the community are unsuspecting victims, which require both a great degree of vigilance at the level of the people for their own protection, as well as their close cooperation with the law enforcement agencies. In coping with such situations, the traditional Government machinery, due to its limited number and outreach, faces considerable difficulties and constraints and, therefore, involvement of the community/ community based organizations is considered both desirable and necessary. Civil Defence being a community based organization presents a unique opportunity for involvement of the community in the spheres of internal security and policing, as its volunteers are embedded within the community and have been raised with a spirit of volunteerism. Therefore, the Civil Defence Organization can be used as an effective instrument to assist the police in tackling threats to internal security and public order at the grassroots level.

10.68 The Scheme for Revamping the Civil Defence set-up which is being implemented by this Ministry has a Pilot project involving an expenditure of Rs. 3.25 crore, focuses on the

training of Civil Defence volunteers in the following areas:-

- Intelligence gathering, maintenance of communal harmony, prevention of rumour mongering, reporting of suspicious activities and maintaining general vigil in the area of their operation.
- Assisting Police in law & order situations etc.
- Rescue and relief operation during manmade disasters.
- Evacuation of casualties and providing first aid.

10.69 The Pilot project basically envisages training of Master Trainers at National Civil Defence College (NCDC), Nagpur, training of Civil Defence volunteers by the Master Trainers at the State and District levels and periodic activities by such trained volunteers at the field level in close coordination with the local police/administration. Under the proposed project, 17 Major towns and 23 Minor towns have been identified for training and identification of Civil Defence volunteers. 122 trainers are proposed to be trained from major towns and 92 from 23 minor towns, who will be trained for 10 days duration at NCDC, Nagpur in batches. After completion of training, the Master Trainers, with the help of guest faculties, will train 4,280 Civil Defence volunteers who will be selected from the identified Major and Minor towns.

10.70 Training of 212 Master Trainers was completed who in turn have trained 4,280 Civil Defence volunteers in the States.

NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE, NAGPUR

10.71 The first Disaster Management Training Institution of the country was founded on April 29, 1957 at Nagpur as the Central Emergency



Relief Training Institute (CERTI) to support the Emergency Relief Organization of the Government of India. This Central Institute organized advanced and specialist training for Revenue officials responsible for Disaster Relief operations against any natural or manmade disaster. The conflicts of 1962 and 1965 compelled the Government of India to reorient its emergency training activities from natural disasters to those relating to protection of life and property, reducing damage and raising public morale during any war emergency. Hence, CERTI was renamed as National Civil Defence College (NCDC) on April 1, 1968.

10.72 The devastating Andhra Pradesh cyclone in 1977 once again vested the responsibility of training Disaster Response & Relief Officers upon NCDC. Skill enhancing Training of Trainers in the field of Search and Rescue, Fire-fighting, First-aid, Communications, Welfare services, Disaster Management, Incident management, etc., are being organized till date.

10.73 The college has been recognized by Ministry of Home Affairs as one of the main Centers for Disaster Management Training and a nodal Center for Radiological, Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Emergency Response Training. It has also been recognized as a premier training establishment in Chemical Disaster Response Training by the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

10.74 The Institute has been regularly training Trainers of NDRF and other Central Para-Military Forces for developing skills to handle terrorist threats that may comprise use of Weapons of Mass Destruction and consequences of any natural disaster.

10.75 In the year 2009, the Institute conducted 27 regular Training of Trainer (TOT) Programs including 6 Special TOT's, training 2,354 trainers. The special training programme

include Emergency Response Capacity Building Training for Nagpur Municipal Corporation & Maharashtra Police; Special Fire Fighting Course for New Delhi Municipal Council Fire Guards; Capacity Building Training for Students of Marathi Vigyan Parishad, Nagpur; TOT in Disaster Management for MBA Students of Institute of management studies, Indore; Avahan-2009 Disaster Relief Training for NCC Cadets of Maharashtra at Aurangabad, Two Special Capacity Building Training Programs on Disaster Response Management for NCC Officers, Kamptte Nagpur.

10.76 The Institute conducted a Mass Casualty Management Exercise at Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur with the participation of Medical Officers undergoing 6th Medical Operations against WMD for Doctors at NCDC and 30 Doctor Interns of the GMCH.

10.77 The NCDC conducted for the first time a TOT on Disaster Psychosocial Intervention Training Program in collaboration with NIMHANS, Bangalore.





HOME GUARDS

10.78 Home Guards is a voluntary force, first raised in India in December, 1946, to assist the police in controlling civil disturbance and communal riots. Subsequently, the concept of the voluntary citizen's force was adopted by several States. In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Centre advised the States and Union Territories to merge their existing voluntary organisation into one uniform voluntary force known as Home Guards. The role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary to the police in the maintenance of law & order and internal security situation, help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air-raid, fire, cyclone, earthquake, epidemic etc., help in maintenance of essential services, promote communal harmony and assist the administration in protecting weaker sections, participate in socio-economic and welfare activities and perform civil Defence duties. Home Guards are of two types – rural and urban. In border States, Border Wing Home Guards Bns. have also been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the Border Security Force. The total strength of Home Guards in the country is 5,73,793 against which the raised strength is 5,04,621 Home Guards. The organisation is spread over in all States and Union Territories except in Kerala.

10.79 Eighteen Border Wing Home Guards (BWHG) Battalions have been raised in the border States viz. Punjab (6 Bns.), Rajasthan (4 Bns.), Gujarat (4 Bns.) and one each Bn. for Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal to serve as an auxiliary to Border Security Force for preventing infiltration on the international border/coastal areas, guarding of VA/VPs and lines of communication in vulnerable areas at the time of external aggression.

10.80 Home Guards are raised under the Home Guards Act and Rules of the

States/Union Territories. They are recruited from various cross sections of the people such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, private sector organisations, college and University students, agricultural and industrial workers, etc. who give their spare time to the organisation for betterment of the community. All citizens of India, who are in the age group of 18-50, are eligible to become members of Home Guards. Normal tenure of membership in Home Guards is 3 to 5 years. Amenities and facilities given to Home Guards include free uniform, duty allowances and award for gallantry, distinguished and meritorious services. A Home Guard, whenever called out for duty/training, is paid duty/training allowance at prescribed rates to meet out-of-pocket expenses. Members of Home Guards with three years service in the organisation are trained in police in maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, anti-decoity measures, border patrolling, prohibition, flood relief, fire-fighting, election duties and social welfare activities. In the event of national emergency, some portion of Civil Defence work is also entrusted to the Home Guards.

10.81 The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the policy in respect of role, raising, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters of Home Guards Organisation. Expenditure on Home Guards is generally shared between Centre and State Governments in the ratio 25% by the Centre and 75% by the State Governments for raising, training and equipping on reimbursement basis. For North-Eastern States the sharing pattern between the Centre and States is in the ratio of 50:50.

10.82 During 2008-09, out of allotted budget of Rs.48 crore, Rs.46.5 crore had been reimbursed to various States on raising, training and equipping of Home Guards. For the financial year 2009-10, there is a budgetary provision of Rs.48 crores.



FIRE SERVICE

10.83 Fire prevention and fire fighting services are organized by the States/Union Territories. Ministry of Home Affairs renders technical advice to States/Union Territories and Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention, Fire Legislation and Training.

10.84 With a view to upgrade Fire and Emergency Service in the States, Ministry of Home Affairs arranges soft loans from General Insurance Corporation through the Ministry of Finance (Insurance Division) for the purchase of capital equipments and also construction of Fire Station Buildings. From 1980-81 till date, a total sum of Rs.404.97 crore by way of loans has been arranged by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the development of State Fire Services. The Tenth Finance Commission and Eleventh Finance Commission had allocated Rs.80 crore and Rs.201crore respectively as grant-in-aid for the modernization of Fire Services in the States.

10.85 In 2009, Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the Country has been approved by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs.200 crore during the Eleventh Plan Period. The State Governments will also contribute Rs.40.23 crore

as their share. During the current financial year Rs.14 crore is allocated for this Scheme. The overall objective of the Scheme is to strengthen fire and emergency service in the country and progressively transform it into Multi-Hazard Response Force capable of acting as first responder in all types of emergency situations. Under the Scheme additional 277 Advanced Fire Tenders, 1,146 High Pressure Pumps with Water Mist Technology, 573 Quick Response Team Vehicles, and 1,146 Combi Tools for Rescue will be provided at District Headquarter Fire Brigades in the country. To find the actual requirement of firefighting and rescue equipments Ministry has decided to carry out Fire Risk and Hazard Analysis in the country. Rs.10.0 Crore has been earmarked for undertaking the task.

NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, NAGPUR

10.86 The training of fireman is conducted at State level Fire Training Centres. The Officers of Fire Service are trained in the National Fire Service College (NFSC), a subordinate training establishment of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The College is affiliated to the Nagpur University for undertaking Bachelor of Engineering (Fire) Course.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

CHAPTER XI

11.1 The modus operandi of perpetrators or potential perpetrators of crime, particularly of those engaged in international terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs has evolved and changed rapidly with the advancement of technology and has assumed a transnational and a global dimension. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken and pursued a variety of multilateral/ bilateral initiatives in security related areas to counter terrorism. The Ministry of Home Affairs also being the nodal Ministry for Disaster Management is actively involved in multilateral and bilateral international initiatives to mitigate and manage natural disasters.

SECURITY AND POLICE MATTERS MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

11.2 SAARC was set up in 1985 as an association of States to “promote the well-being of the populations of South Asia and improve their standard of living; to speed up economic growth, social progress and cultural development; to reinforce links between the countries of this area”. Presently, SAARC has eight member countries; namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka while its Secretariat is in Kathmandu (Nepal).

11.3 During the 13th SAARC Summit held at Dhaka in November, 2005, it was, inter-alia, decided that the SAARC Interior/Home

Ministers would meet annually preceded by meeting of the Interior/Home Secretaries. So far two meetings of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers have been held – in Dhaka (May 11, 2006) and New Delhi (October 25, 2007).

11.4 The 3rd Meeting is scheduled to be held after May 2010 at Islamabad. The SAARC Interior/Home Ministers/Secretaries Meetings will be preceded by the 8th SAARC Conference on Cooperation in Police Matters, 3rd Meeting of SAARC Immigration Authorities and 3rd Meeting of Focal Points of SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) and SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD).

11.5 The meetings will review the progress of implementation of the decisions taken in the last meetings, inter alia, the progress made in strengthening of two Desks, namely, STOMD and SDOMD, networking arrangements, Combating Corruption, Capacity Building etc. India is funding the proposal of strengthening of SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) and SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD), based in Colombo, to the tune of Rs.2 crore. India is also funding the proposal of Networking of the SAARC Police Chiefs amounting to Rs.12.88 lakh.

11.6 India hosted a Workshop on Organised Crime on June 1-5, 2009 in which the SAARC Member States participated. To enhance Police cooperation among SAARC Member States, India has offered 9 courses in various areas to Member States. In- service trainings are being



organized by India regularly to enhance the capacities of foreign police personnel under the SAARC umbrella.

India-Africa Forum Summit:

11.7 An India-Africa Forum Summit was held in April 2008. The aim of the Summit was to add substantial content to India's engagement with Africa and build broad-based and long-standing links with individual African States. The Summit initiative is also in line with India's need to develop an India-Africa dialogue. The formal outcome document of the Summit was a Declaration and an Action Plan.

11.8 In respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the identified areas are:

- (a) Security dialogue with select countries,
- (b) Dialogue on counter-terrorism with select countries,
- (c) Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties with select countries,
- (d) Extradition Treaties' and
- (e) Facilitation of visas for professionals, businessmen, students, etc.

11.9 Proposals/initiatives in respect of the MHA would also, illustratively relate to:

- i) Technical assistance and capacity building to tackle the challenge of money laundering and terrorist financing;
- ii) Cooperation in duplication of the Female Formed Police Unit;
- iii) Cooperation in developing and implementing a Training of Trainers towards effective policing and police support as part of peacekeeping operation;
- iv) Sharing of experiences and information to enhance capacity to fight international terrorism;
- v) Cooperation in controlling drug trafficking, as well as trafficking in women and

children; and

- vi) Technical assistance and capacity building in disaster management and humanitarian intervention.

11.10 The Cabinet had, inter alia, approved the implementation package for the African Continent estimated to cost Rs.10 crore over a period of 5 years. Funds have been sought for incurring the expenditure on the following courses:

- a) Basic course on drug law enforcement (duration being 5 days), to be conducted by NCB,
- b) Course on Investigation of Economic offences including Cyber Crime (duration being 5 days), to be conducted by CBI; and
- c) Training of Trainer Programme on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management (duration being 2 weeks), to be conducted by National Institute of Disaster Management.

International Conventions

11.11 Two Conventions, namely, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) have been notified in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) under section 2(1)(f) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

11.12 India ratified the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution in 2003. Under the Provisions of this Convention, the Regional Task Force of SAARC for implementation of the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution met for the first time in New Delhi on June 26, 2007 in New Delhi, second time in July, 2008 and third



time on May 28-29, 2009 at Shimla. The main achievement of the last conference has been the adoption of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution by all SAARC Member States. The decisions taken in the SAARC meeting included sharing best practices, setting up a toll free phone number for use of victims, capacity building and training programmes based on the best practices, wherever possible harmonizing national legislations to tackle trafficking and development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for operationalizing the Convention, including repatriation of victims. The SOP is to be implemented in a one year time frame which is extendable by another 6 months.

Bilateral Cooperation

11.13 Mechanisms have been established for institutionalization of bilateral cooperation with a number of neighbouring countries, mainly, in the form of annual Home Secretary level talks and related sub-mechanism, with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). In addition, bilateral discussions are held with countries from time to time to expand mutual cooperation and develop institutional mechanism to counter terrorism. During the year, the following bilateral talks/meetings at the level of Home Secretary were held:

Bangladesh

11.14 In 1994, a three-tier bilateral institutional mechanism was set up between India and Bangladesh to resolve security and border management issues. The first level is talks at DG, BSF and DG, BDR; the second is a Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of Joint Secretaries of both the countries; and the third is the talk at Home Secretary level. Last meeting

of JWG was held in May 2008 in New Delhi, DG, BSF-BDR, and Home Secretary level talks were held in Dhaka in August 2008.

11.15 Nodal points between India and Bangladesh have been set up for sharing of information of mutual concern. Contracts of the nodal points have been shared.

11.16 Home Secretary Level talks between India and Bangladesh to discuss security and Border management related issues was held from 30th November 2009 to 2nd December, 2009 at New Delhi. At the meeting, both sides agreed to strengthen cooperation between the two Governments on a number of issues of mutual concern and also finalized drafts of Agreement on Mutual Legal Assurance in Criminal Matters, Agreement on Combating Terrorism, Organized crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking and Agreement on transfer of sentenced persons.

Myanmar

11.17 Government of India and Myanmar had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for maintenance of peace and tranquility in border areas in January, 1994. Pursuant to this MoU, Joint Secretary and Home Secretary Level talks between the two countries are held every year alternatively in India and Myanmar. So far, fifteen meetings at Joint Secretary level and fifteen meetings at Home Secretary level between India and Myanmar have been held.

11.18 The 15th National Level Meeting at Home Secretary Level between India and Myanmar was held from the January 19 - 21, 2010 at Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. At this meeting, both India and Myanmar agreed to strengthen Intelligence Sharing Mechanism between the security forces of the two countries for sharing of actionable intelligence, on real time basis, on



the activities of Insurgent Groups, arms smugglers and drug traffickers. At this meeting Government of Myanmar also designated its 'Nodal Point' and provided its contact details for sharing of intelligence on regular and continuous basis. The 'Nodal Point' for India and its contact details had already been shared with Myanmar at Joint Secretary Level talks held in March, 2009. Since smuggling of wildlife and wildlife products from India to other countries has been taking place through Myanmar territory, both sides also agreed that exchange of information in this regard including details of seizures of smuggled wildlife and wildlife products may be shared regularly between the 'Nodal Points' designated for this purpose and the information so shared be reviewed bi-annually.

Maldives

11.19 A delegation led by the Minister of Home Affairs, Maldives called on Union Home Minister on February 3, 2010. Both sides emphasized the need to formalize and strengthen the legal framework of cooperation

through expeditious finalization of bilateral Agreements. It was also agreed that India will assist in capacity building in various fields of security and related infrastructure.

Nepal

11.20 Home Secretary Level Talks between India and Nepal were held at Kathmandu on November 6-7, 2009. The nineteen member delegation was led by Dr. Gobinda Prasad Kusum, Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Nepal while the Union Home Secretary, Shri G.K. Pillai led the Indian team.

11.21 During the meeting, both sides reviewed the progress in implementation of the decisions taken at the previous meeting and expressed satisfaction over the progress achieved. Focused discussions were held on issues relating to (i) Security (ii) Border Management and (iii) Empowerment and Capacity Building.

11.22 Discussions on security related issues centered around greater cooperation in combating terrorism, arm smuggling,





insurgency, fake currency, human trafficking and trafficking in narcotics and psychotropic substances. Both sides agreed on imitating capacity building programme to enhance the capability of law enforcement agencies in order to effectively counter the menace of fake currencies.

11.23 With reference to Border Management, discussions in the meeting covered issues relating to review of the Nepalganj-Rajpaidiha Pilot Project; institutionalizing the mechanism for regular meetings of the Border District Coordination Committees; fine-tuning the existing institutional mechanisms for sharing of real-time information so as to enable an effective and prompt response to activities inimical to either country. Both sides agreed that the 9th Nepal-India JWG meeting will be held in Kathmandu, Nepal in the first quarter of 2010.

United Arab Emirates (UAE)

11.24 The Indian delegation led by Shri A. E. Ahmad, the then Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs visited Abu Dhabi, UAE on March 4-5, 2009 for holding bilateral talks between India and United Arab Emirates on security related issues. The delegation of UAE was led by Brig. Abdullah Ali Rashid Bedaiwi, Deputy Director General, Department for Criminal Security, Ministry of Interior.

11.25 During the bilateral talks, the Agreement on Security Cooperation between the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the Government of the Republic of India was finalized and initialed after discussions. Further, the approval of the Cabinet to sign the Agreement was obtained in its meeting held on June 19, 2009. Ministry of External Affairs is exploring the possibility of signing the Agreement in consultation with Indian Embassy in UAE.

Vietnam

11.26 A high level delegation visited Vietnam and appraised the setting up of a hi-tech Cyber Forensic Laboratory through Indian assistance at Hanoi. Prior to this visit a 2-member Indian team provided hands on training to Vietnamese Police Officers. The Indian delegation is likely to visit Vietnam again to finalize and identify the infrastructure required to house the hi-tech computer forensic laboratory.

HIGH LEVEL VISITS

11.27 The details of important visits are as under:

- A high level Indian delegation led by Union Home Minister visited USA from 8-10 September from 8-10, 2009 and held discussions on issues of mutual interest including the challenge of combating terrorism. During his stay Union Home Minister met several Cabinet Ministers including Ms. Hillary Clinton, Secretary of State; Mr. James Jones, NSA, Mr. Janet Napolitano, Secretary, Homeland Security; Mr. Eric Holder, Attorney General, Mr. Timothy Geithner, Treasury Secretary and Mr. Dennis Blair, Director, National Intelligence and other dignitaries. Home Minister also visited several facilities including FBI's National Forensic Laboratory at Quantico, the National Counter Terrorism Centre in Washington and the Joint Terror Task Force in New York.
- A delegation led by Minister of Home Affairs, Maldives called on Union Home Minister on February 3, 2010. Both side emphasized the need to formalize and strengthen the legal framework of cooperation through expeditious finalization of bilateral agreements. It was

also agreed that India will assist in capacity building in various fields of security and related infrastructure.

Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism

11.28 India has established Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism/International Terrorism with several key countries to exchange information and strengthen international cooperation to combat international terrorism and transnational organized crime. During 2009-10, Joint Working Groups meetings with European Union, USA and Canada were held.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty/Agreement in Criminal Matters

2.29 Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters is one of the significant legal instruments to improve and facilitate effectiveness of Contracting States in investigation and prosecution of crime, including crime related to terrorism by providing the necessary legal framework for rendering/receiving legal assistance in criminal matters.

11.30 At present, Treaty/ Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal Matters is in force with 26 countries namely, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Canada, Kazakhstan,

United Arab Emirates, Russia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Mongolia, Thailand, France, Bahrain, South Korea, United States of America, Singapore, South Africa, Mauritius, Belarus, Spain, Kuwait, Bulgaria, Vietnam, Egypt and Mexico.

11.31 Agreement/Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters has been signed with Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in Peoples' Republic of China (14.9.2009), Bosnia & Herzegovina (October 29, 2009) and Bangladesh (January 11, 2010). These Agreements/Treaties are yet to come into force.



Minister of Justice, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Union Minister of State for Home signing the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters between the two countries on October 29, 2009

Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons

11.32 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was enacted for enabling foreign prisoners



convicted in India to be transferred to a jail in their own country to serve the remaining part of their sentence and vice versa. The Act was notified and came into force on 1.1.2004. Subsequently, the repatriation of Prisoners Rules, 2004 was published in the Official Gazette on August 9, 2004 for operationalising the Act, a treaty/ agreement is required to be signed with individual interested countries.

11.33 The Government of India has so far signed agreements with the Government of United Kingdom, Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh and Korea. Negotiations have also been concluded with the Governments of Canada, Israel, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Iran, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Sri Lanka.

11.34 The salient features of the agreement are as under:

- (i) The transfer will be made if the sentenced person is a citizen of the Receiving State.
- (ii) A request for transfer may be made by the sentenced person or a person entitled to act on his behalf in view of his age or physical or mental condition.
- (iii) The request for transfer will have to be agreed upon by the Transferring and the Receiving States.
- (iv) The transfer will be affected if the judgment awarding the sentence is final in and no inquiry, trial or any other proceeding is pending in any Court of the Transferring State.
- (v) The transfer will be considered if the acts or omissions for which that person was sentenced in the transferring State are those which are punishable as a crime in the receiving State or would constitute a

criminal offence if committed on its territory.

- (vi) The enforcement of sentence shall be governed by the law of the Receiving State and that State alone will be competent to take all appropriate decisions.
- (vii) The sentenced person shall not be transferred if death penalty has been awarded to the sentenced person in the Transferring State.
- (viii) The Transfer of custody of the sentenced person to the receiving State shall not be prejudicial to the sovereignty, security or any other interest of the Transferring State.

Disaster Management

11.35 Online Training Programmes - The National Institute for Disaster Management (NIDM) in collaboration with the World Bank Institute (WBI) is organizing online training programmes on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework and specialized online programmes on Community Based Disaster Risk Management, Financial Strategies in Disaster Management, Damage & Reconstruction Needs Assessment, Safe Cities, Land-use Planning and Climate Change & Disaster Management.

11.36 Second India Disaster Management Congress - The Institute organised the Second India Disaster Management Congress (IDMC 2) from November 4-6, 2009 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. It provided a platform for interaction amongst scientists, researchers and practitioners from various disciplines and sectors. The Congress was inaugurated by Gen. N. C. Vij (retd.), Vice Chairperson of National



Disaster Management Authority. The Congress had twelve different Thematic Clusters and twenty six Thematic Sessions, where over 300 papers were presented. Hon'ble Shri APJ Abdul Kalam, former President of India graced the occasion and delivered the Valedictory address.

11.37 SAARC Disaster Management Centre - NIDM hosts the SAARC Disaster Management Centre that works for capacity building in the 8 member countries of SAARC, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Executive Director of the NIDM is also the

Director of the SAARC Centre.

11.38 Three years training programme in Indo-Swiss Collaboration for specialized training of National Disaster Response Force, under Indo-Swiss Collaboration is under implementation. The programme envisages trainings of one NDRF Search and Rescue Battalion (including canine training) by the end of 2010. Till date 6 training workshops have been organized by the SDC at various NDRF training institutions. The programme will also facilitate development of infrastructure of INSARAG standard and capacities to replicate it further.





MAJOR INITIATIVES AND SCHEMES

CHAPTER XII

SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES

12.1 The Scheme for ‘Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) is a significant initiative of the Ministry of Home Affairs towards capacity building of the State Police Forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc. 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, up-gradation of training infrastructure, police housing, computerisation, etc.

12.2 The States have been categorised into ‘A’ and ‘B’ categories with 100% and 75% Central funding, respectively. While J&K and eight North Eastern States viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim have been classified as ‘A’ category States, the remaining 19 States fall in the ‘B’ category. The Scheme has been formulated with the aim of accelerating the process of modernisation in the police forces, with focused priority on States facing problems of terrorism and left wing extremism.

12.3 The Scheme also includes a special component for strengthening the police infrastructure in the 76 naxal affected districts at the rate of Rs.2 crore per affected district per year initially for a period of 5 years. Similarly, a provision has been made for Rs.1 crore per district per year initially for a period of 5 years

for the 30 districts situated on international borders i.e. the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders.

12.4 The details of the Central assistance released to the State Governments during the last 9 years are as under:

(Rs. In crore)

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Amount released
1	2000-01	1,000.00
2	2001-02	1,000.00
3	2002-03	695.00
4	2003-04	705.27
5	2004-05	960.00
6	2005-06	1,025.00
7	2006-07	1,065.22
8	2007-08	1248.70
9	2008-09	1157.64

12.5 The provision for MPF Scheme in 2009-10 is Rs. 1,230 crore in the RE 2009-10.

12.6 With a view to ensuring that annual action plans of States under the Scheme are examined and approved well in time and funds could be released early, Action Plans for 2009-10 were invited from States by January 7, 2009. The Action Plans were considered by the Ministry in meetings held between February – June, 2009 and first instalment of funds was released to all States in May, 2009 (except to Maharashtra and J&K for which funds were released in June, 2009). As on January 31, 2009, an amount of Rs.955.54 crore has been released to States under MPF Scheme, 2009-10.

Objectives

12.7 The main objective of the scheme is to



meet the identified deficiencies in various aspects of police administration, which were worked out by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) in a study done in the year 2000. Another 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 and imparting the required training. The focus of the scheme is on strengthening the police infrastructure at the cutting edge level by way of construction of secure police stations, equipping the police stations with the required mobility, modern weaponry, communication equipment, forensic set-up, housing, etc.

Impact of the Scheme

12.8 The scheme has made perceptible impact in all the States and has provided the much needed assistance and impetus to police modernisation. For instance, proper buildings for police stations/outposts with required facilities have been provided with a safe, secure and comfortable environment. Construction of houses for police personnel and provision of modern weapons has boosted their morale, particularly in extremist-affected areas. The increased availability of vehicles at cutting edge level has improved mobility and reduced response time.

12.9 A satellite based all-India police telecommunication network, namely, POLNET is under implementation which is also being funded under the MPF Scheme.

Mega City Policing

12.10 A new concept of Mega City Policing (MCP) was introduced in 2005-06 under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces covering seven cities of Mumbai, Bangalore,

Hyderabad, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. The respective States are required to include MCP proposals in their Annual Plan. These proposals are considered and approved by a High Powered Committee as an integral component of the MPF Scheme pertaining to the respective States. The Plan has to be based on a study of specific problem areas of mega city policing including details of demographic growth pattern, special problems faced in policing in large urban areas, crime investigation, traffic management, infrastructure available in terms of modern control rooms, digital radio trunking, communication system, PCR van network, etc. Financial assistance is also given to mega cities for procurement of modern and innovative equipment, etc. as a part of the Scheme.

Desert Policing

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

12.12 During the year 2009-10, Central funds to the tune of Rs.88.62 crore have been approved in the Action Plans of the respective States for Mega City Policing and Rs. 9.90 crore has been approved for Desert Policing under the MPF Scheme.

Strengthening of Special Branches

12.13 While recognising the crucial role of



Special Branches/Intelligence set up in the States and Union territories, the Ministry has laid emphasis on earmarking up to 5% of the total allocation under MPF towards strengthening of their Special Branches in terms of modern equipment, gadgets for communication, etc. It has also been emphasised that the States should take action to suitably enhance the manpower in the Special Branches from their own resources. As was done in the previous financial year, for 2009-10 also, all the States were advised to earmark upto 5% of the MPF allocation towards strengthening of their Special Branches.

Monitoring Mechanism of the Scheme

12.14 The Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) commissioned a comprehensive audit exercise to assess the efficacy of the Scheme through individual performance audit reviews in 16 States. The C&AG presented a report on “Audit evaluation of Modernisation of Police Force in India – Compendium of Performance Audit Reviews – January 2009” to the Ministry of Home Affairs containing reports of 16 States. In the report, the C&AG had recommended that the Ministry of Home Affairs should establish a system to monitor the timely and appropriate use of funds sanctioned and released under the Scheme. Accordingly, a system of concurrent audit of MPF Scheme has been put in place in the Ministry effective March, 2009.

Impact Assessment Study

12.15 The Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces, revised in the year 2000 and reviewed from time to time in subsequent years, is in its final year of operation in 2009-10. The Ministry of Home Affairs has entrusted the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) with the task of conducting a holistic study on the impact of MPF Scheme on the modernisation of State Police Forces and also to

make an assessment of requirement of State Police Forces for the next 5-10 years so as to take a decision regarding further continuance of the Scheme beyond 2009-10, based on the report of BPR&D. The report to be submitted by BPR&D would form the basis to work out the contours of the new Scheme.

CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING NETWORK & SYSTEM (CCTNS)

12.16 A Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) programme was hitherto being implemented (since 2005) as a part of the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces, with the aim of computerization and bringing in greater efficiency and transparency in various processes and functions at the Police Station level and improve service delivery to the citizens. So far, 2760 police stations out of a total of around 14,000 police stations across the country have been covered under the CIPA scheme in a stand alone mode.

12.17 Now a new Crime and Criminal Tracking Networking and Systems (CCTNS) project has been launched in the 11th Five year plan with an outlay of Rs.2,000 crore with the following objectives:-

- Provide the Investigating Officers of the Civil Police with tools, technology and information to facilitate investigation of crime and detection of criminals.
- Improve Police functioning in various other areas such as Law & Order, Traffic Management etc.
- Facilitate Interaction and sharing of crime and criminal Information among Police Stations, Districts, State/UT headquarters and other Police Agencies.
- Keep track of the progress of Cases, including in Courts.
- Make the Police functioning citizen friendly



and more transparent by automating the functioning of Police Stations.

- Improve delivery of citizen-centric services through effective usage of ICT.

Present status

12.18 Steps are afoot to identify and select a software vendor for developing Core Application Software (CAS); Guidelines on implementation & Capacity Building, Model Request For Proposal for selecting System Integrator by the State Governments and UT Administrations, Functional Requirement Specification draft, State Project Management consultant Guidelines, details of funds allocated and Training Modules have been circulated to States/UTs.; four Regional workshops of CCTNS Nodal officers have been conducted. All the State Governments and UTs have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU); Funds have been released to all the States/UTs for the purpose.

The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005

12.19 In public interest and in order to regulate the increasing activities of private security agencies, both Indian and foreigners, “The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005” has been notified in the Gazette of India on June 23, 2005. The Act came into effect from March 15, 2006.

12.20 Under this Act, a Controlling Authority is to be appointed by each of the State Government for granting licences to agencies for carrying on the business of security agencies and other related matters.

12.21 The Central Government has framed the “Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006” which were notified in the Gazette of India on April 26, 2006. These Rules have been

sent to the State Governments for their guidance to enable them to frame their own rules, in conformity with the Central Model Rules. The State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Nagaland, Punjab, UT of Chandigarh, West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have framed and notified the rules in the Gazette.

POLICE REFORMS

12.22 The Ministry of Home Affairs had set up a Review Committee to review the recommendations of the National Police Commission and other Committees. In its report submitted to the Government in 2005, the Committee made 49 recommendations which were sent to the States/UTs for immediate implementation. The Government has been exhorting the State Governments/UT Administrations for an early implementation of the said recommendations on police reforms.

12.23 The Supreme Court of India has also passed a judgement on September 22, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.310 of 1996 – Prakash Singh and others vs UOI and others on several issues concerning Police reforms. The Court in the said judgement directed the Union Government and State Governments to set up mechanisms as directed by December 31, 2006 and file affidavits of compliance by January 3, 2007. The directions inter-alia were:-

- Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee.
- Select the Director General of Police of the State from amongst three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for



promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide him a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of his date of superannuation.

- Prescribe minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties.
- Separate investigating police from law & order police, starting with towns/ urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also,
- Set up a Police Establishment Board at the state level for inter alia deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, and
- Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers.

12.24 The matter was heard successively on different dates. It was last heard on May 16, 2008, when the Hon'ble Supreme Court, after reviewing the implementation of the various directions made earlier in its judgement dated September 22, 2006, directed that a Committee be set up under the Chairmanship of Justice K.T. Thomas, former retired Judge of the Supreme Court and two other Members. The Terms of Reference for the Committee as directed by Hon'ble Supreme Court are the following :-

- i. To examine whether the affidavits filed by the different States and the Union Territories are in compliance to the Court's directions with reference to the ground realities.
- ii. Advise the Respondents wherever the implementation is falling short of the Court's orders, after considering the Respondents' stated difficulties in implementation.

- iii. Bring to the notice of the Court any genuine problems the Respondents may be having in view of the specific conditions prevailing in a State or Union Territory.
- iv. To examine the new legislations enacted by different States regarding the police to see whether they are in compliance with the letter and spirit of the Court's directions.
- v. Apprise the Court about unnecessary objections or delays on the part of any Respondent so that appropriate follow up action could be taken against that Respondent.
- vi. Submit a Status report on compliance to this Court every six months.

12.25 This Committee's term initially has been directed for a period of two years. The Committee has held fourteen sittings.

National Police Mission (NPM) – Establishment of Micro-missions under its umbrella

12.26 During his address to the DGsP/ IGsP conference (October 6, 2005) the Prime Minister of India announced the intent of the Government to set up a Police Mission. The Missions will seek to transform the Police Forces in the country into effective instrument for maintenance of internal security and to face the challenges by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and organizational resources.

12.27 A two tier system consisting of an Empowered Steering Group (ESG) chaired by the Home Minister, and under this Group, an Executive Committee (EC) chaired by the Home Secretary has been established.

12.28 In order to achieve the objective of the NPM, the following six Micro Missions (MMs) have been established:



- **MM:01 Human Resource Development**
(Police Population Ratio - Career Progression - Leadership -Accountability - Performance Evaluation - Training - Attitudinal Changes - Welfare of Police Personnel- Police University, etc)
- **MM:02 Community Policing**
(Involving Community in Policing - Police Interface with Media, Industry and other relevant segments - Police Image, etc)
- **MM:03 Communication and Technology**
(POLNET - CIPA - Cyber Techniques - Forensic Science - DNA - Narco - analysis, etc)
- **MM:04 Infrastructure**
(Buildings - official and residential - Equipment and Weaponry, etc)
- **MM:05 New Processes (Process Engineering)**
(On-going Police Practices - Review and Impact analysis - Existing Best Practices- Innovations in India and elsewhere, and their adoptability -Procurement procedures - Delegation and Decentralization, etc)
- **MM:06 Proactive Policing and Visualizing future challenges**
(Extremism and naxalism - Mob Violence - Cyber crime - Money Laundering- Narco Terrorism - human trafficking, etc.)

12.29 The Micro Missions have recommended 12 specific projects to be considered under the NPM. The following projects of MMs have been approved for immediate Implementation:-

- I. Community Counselling Centres
- II. Soft Skill Training module for police personnel
- III. Transparent Recruitment Process
- IV. Needs of Indian Police for Effective Incident Response Dial 100

12.30 The presentation for the 4 following projects out of 7 remaining projects was made

before Home Secretary on 5.1.2010. All the projects were approved and further necessary action is being taken by Mission Directorate:-

- i. Project on National Police Information & Convergence Network
- ii. Project on Standardization of Procurement Processes
- iii. Project on Establishing State level Special Task Force and National Centre for Counter Terrorism
- iv. Project on Forensic Science as an Aid to Investigation at Police Station

MODERNISATION OF PRISONS

12.31 The Central Government launched a non-plan scheme in 2002-03 for construction of new jails to reduce over-crowding, repair and renovation and construction of additional barracks in the existing jails, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of living accommodation for prison personnel. The scheme known as Modernization of Prisons has been implemented in 27 States over a period of five years (2002-07) with an outlay of Rs.1,800 crore. The cost is being shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25 respectively. The scheme was extended by a further period of 2 years without additional funds to enable the State Governments to complete their activities by March 31, 2009. The scheme of modernization of prisons has now closed on March 31, 2009 and the State Government will complete the project by March 31, 2010.

12.32 As per report received for the period ending December 2009, 99 new jails, 1,365 additional barracks in the existing prisons and 7,852 staff quarters for the prison personnel have been constructed by the State Governments under the Scheme. Almost entire work relating to water and sanitation has been completed by the State Government. The State



Governments have so far utilised 92% of fund released to them.

Second Phase of Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons

12.33 Considering the recommendation of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Modernisation of Prisons and also keeping in view of demands of various States/UTs for granting further financial assistance for prison infrastructure and correctional administration, the proposal for second phase of the scheme of modernisation of prisons was initiated by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Before seeking Cabinet approval the proposal was considered in the meeting of Committee of Non-Plan Expenditure (CNE) in the Ministry of Finance on August 27, 2009 under the chairmanship of Secretary (Expenditure). As outcome of the meeting, it was decided to defer the second phase of scheme for the time being owing to heavy commitment of Government of India on other important sector.

Institutes of Correctional Administration

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

12.35 In addition, a Regional Institute for Correctional administration (RICA), functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu, is being

funded by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Home Affairs had provided a one-time grant for setting up the Institute. The State Govt. of Orissa has been asked to send the comprehensive proposal for setting up a Regional Institute for the Eastern states. The State Govt. of West Bengal has also been requested to formulate a comprehensive proposal for setting up an institute at Kolkata for West Bengal and North Eastern states.

12.36 The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) plays a significant role through research work and training in the field of prison administration and is being strengthened for the purpose.

Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003

12.37 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 enacted by the Government of India for the repatriation of foreign nationals imprisoned in Indian jails and vice-versa to serve the remainder of their sentence in their native countries. For implementation of the Act, a treaty/agreement is required to be signed with countries having mutual interest with us in this manner. The Government of India has so far signed agreements with the Government of U. K., Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea and Saudi Arabia. Negotiations have also been concluded with the Government of Canada, Israel, Hong Kong, UAE, Brazil, Iran, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Sri Lanka.

Correctional Service Medals

12.38 The All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83) recommended that Government of India should institute medals for rewarding prison personnel and the State Governments/UT Administrations should suitably recognize special services rendered by



the prison personnel. The aforesaid recommendations were further supported by a Group of Officers headed by Shri R.K. Kapoor (1986). The Group of Officers was constituted to examine and review various aspects of administration and management of prisons, especially in the context of security and discipline in prisons and suggest measures for their improvement.

12.39 Based on these recommendations, the following medals have been instituted for award to the prison personnel every year on the occasions of the Republic Day and Independence Day:

Gallantry Medal

- (a) President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (PCSMG)
- (b) Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (CSMG)

Service Medal

- (a) President's Correctional service Medal for Distinguished Service (PCSMDS)
- (b) Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service (CSMMS)

12.40 The number of President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service and the number of Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service which can be awarded in a year are 25 and 75 respectively. There is no limit to the number of medals to be awarded for gallantry in one year.

12.41 The President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service/gallantry and the Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service/gallantry are awarded:

- (i) for a specially distinguished record in correctional service.

- (ii) for success in organizing correctional service or maintaining the administration in special difficulties like mass admission of prisoners.
- (iii) For outstanding ability in putting out riots, preventing escape of prisoners, rescuing the officials, sportsmanship, public work and exemplary service marked by efficiency, devotion to duty, integrity, loyalty, high sense of discipline and spirit of sacrifice.

12.42 The President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry and the Correctional service Medal for Gallantry are awarded for conspicuous/exceptional gallantry in apprehending a prisoner or in preventing their escape, the risk incurred being estimated with regard to the obligations and the duties of the officer concerned and for the outstanding work done in the preceding year.

12.43 During the year 2009-10, 2 President's Correctional Service Medals for Gallantry, 1 President's Correctional Service Medals for Distinguished Service and 24 Correctional Service Medals for Meritorious Service have been awarded to prison personnel.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

STATE LEGISLATIONS

12.44 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for processing the legislative proposals (under Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution) from the State Governments received either for approval of the Government or for obtaining the assent of the President. Bills under article 201 of the Constitution, Bills for previous sanction under proviso to article 304(b) of the Constitution, Ordinances under proviso to Clause 1 of article 213 of the Constitution, and Regulations for



Scheduled Areas (Fifth Schedule to the Constitution) fall in this category.

12.45 The legislative proposals are examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The Union Government favours expeditious approval of these legislative proposals and accordingly, time limits have been prescribed for their examination by the concerned Ministries/Departments.

12.46 The position is reviewed periodically

through meetings with the representatives of Union Ministries and of the concerned State Governments to facilitate early clearance of Bills, by resolving issues across the table.

Proposals received and finalised

12.47 During the period from April 1, 2009 to February 28, 2010 Ministry of Home Affairs received 58 proposals for approval/assent of the Government of India/President of India. The number of proposals finalised during this period is as given below:-

Sl.No.	Particulars	Number
I.	Bills for the consideration and assent of the President under article 201 of the Constitution:	
	(i) Bills assented to by the President	20
	(ii) Bills returned to the State Government with Message from President	04
	(iii) Bills withdrawn by State Governments	02
	(iv) Bills withheld	02
II.	Regulations for Scheduled Areas (Fifth Schedule to the Constitution)	
	(i) Regulation withheld	01
III.	Ordinances for Previous instructions of the President under article 213(1) of the Constitution:	
	(i) Instructions of the President conveyed	--
	(ii) Ordinances closed	02
	(iii) Returned	06
IV	Bills for previous sanctions of the President under article 304 (b) of the Constitution:	
	(i) Previous sanction of the President returned	02
	(ii) Previous sanction of the President closed	01
V	Bills for approval of the Government of India before its introduction in the State Legislature:	
	(i) Approval granted	05
	(ii) Bills closed	01
	(iii) Returned	42
	(iv) Refused	01
	Total :	89*

* This also includes Legislative proposals received before April 1, 2009.



CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

12.48 Judicial Cell is concerned with the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973; petitions for mercy, remission and pardon made to the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution of India; sanction for prosecution under section 188 of Cr.P.C., 1973 and withdrawal of cases under section 321 of Cr.P.C., 1973.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008

12.49 The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006 was passed by the Parliament and received the assent of the President on January 07, 2009. The corresponding Act namely, the Code of Criminal (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009) was published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1 dated January 9, 2009.

12.50 The important proposals contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 include:- (i) Definition of the term 'victim'; (ii) Provision enabling the victim to have an advocate; (iii) Allowing the victim to appeal against the adverse judgment; (iv) Comprehensive scheme for compensation to victims to be framed by State Governments; (v) Provision for issuing the notice of appearance before arrest in certain cases where immediate arrest is not required to be made; (vi) Accused to be medically examined soon after the arrest; (vii) Person making the arrest should take reasonable care of the health and safety of the accused; (viii) Right of arrested person to have advocate during investigation, though not for

the entire period; (ix) Special protection in respect of women; (x) Female accused not to be touched by male police officers; (xi) In camera trial to be conducted preferably by woman judge in sexual offences; (xii) Providing relief to the persons of unsound mind during enquiry and trial; (xiii) Criminal courts to take bail bond before the accused appears before next appellate court; (xiv) More IPC offences be made compoundable, etc.

12.51 In the meantime, before the Act could be enforced through official notification (as is provided for under section 1(2) of the 2008 amendment Act), a number of representations were received in this Ministry from all over the country, particularly from the Lawyers' Associations and the Bar Associations against some of the provisions of the Act, especially against the provisions amending sections 41 (requiring the police to record the reasons for making an arrest for offence attracting maximum punishment for less than 7 years) and section 309 of Cr.P.C. (power of Court to adjourn inquiry or trial proceedings in certain circumstances). The Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu also wrote against these provisions. Taking into account reactions to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 from lawyers across the country, the Act could not be notified.

12.52 The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (No. 5 of 2009) has since been notified on December 30, 2009 for its enforcement, except the Sections 5, 6 and 21(b) of the Act passed by the parliament. In respect of the Section wherein objections have been raised, further amendments are proposed to be made, which are under examination.



Advisory issued to State Governments to prevent misuse of section 498A of IPC

12.53 A representation was received from the Rajya Sabha Secretariat regarding the misuse of section 498A of IPC (Husband or relative of husband of a women subjecting her to cruelty).

12.54 As the matter is in the concurrent list of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the comments of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were also sought in the matter. The comments of the Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, NCT of Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep have been received so far.

12.55 Comments/views of the Ministry of Women and Child Development were also sought in the matter. That Ministry was of the view that the important legislations such as Section 498A IPC, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 which provide protection and legal remedies to women should not be tinkered with. As these are special laws governing the same subject matter, these laws need to be harmonized and uniformly implemented. At the same time, if some set procedures are followed, the misuse may be curtailed. Therefore, they suggested that:-

- (i) In order to bring an end to the misuse of these Acts, it would be advisable if MHA issue advisories to the State governments to comply with procedure as laid down in

D.K.Basu's case.

- (ii) Mahila desks may be created at Police Stations and 'Crime Against Women Cell' may be created at least at the district level which could specifically cater to complaints made by women.
- (iii) In cases of matrimonial disputes, it is recommended that the first recourse should be to effect conciliation and mediation between the warring spouses and their families and recourse to filing charges U/S 498A IPC may be resorted to in cases where such conciliation fails and there appears a prima facie case under section 498A and other laws. The Counseling mechanisms envisaged under PWDV Act, 2005 should be implemented by State Government and any counseling of parties should be done only by professionally qualified counselors and not by the police. The police may consider empanelling professional counselors with the CAW Cell.

12.56 The Law Commission in its 154th Report has recommended that the offence under section 498A IPC be inserted in the Table under sub-section (2) of section 320, whereby it can be compounded with the permission of the Court. The Malimath Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System has also recommended that the offence under section 498A IPC be made bail-able and compoundable. In the light of the aforesaid recommendations and some judicial pronouncements, an attempt was made earlier to amend the section to make the offence compoundable. However, this could not be pursued because of the opposition from many concerned bodies.



12.57 As a number of representations have been received suggesting amendment in the said section, the matter has been referred to the Law Commission to study the usage of this provision and hold consultations and suggest amendments, if any, to the provision. The views of the Law Commission are awaited.

12.58 Since amending the law at this stage is not being contemplated, an advisory has been issued to the State Governments on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Review of Rape Laws

12.59 The Law Commission in its 172nd Report on “Review of Rape Laws” has recommended changes for widening scope of the offence in section 375 IPC and to make it gender neutral. Various other changes have been recommended in sections 376 and 376A to 376D IPC and insertion of a new section 376E dealing with unlawful sexual contact, deletion of section 377 IPC and enhancement of punishment in section 509 of IPC. They have also recommended changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The National Commission for Women also forwarded a Private Bill in the subject.

12.60 The Legislative Department prepared a draft Bill taking into consideration recommendations of the Law Commission and the Private Bill forwarded by NCW. The Bill was to be finalized through the inter-ministerial consultation with that Department.

12.61 In the mean time, the National Commission for Women recommended for

some changes relating to ‘rape’ in its Annual Report 2004-05. The recommendations of NCW were forwarded to the State Governments for their views/comments. The matter was pursued with the State Governments. A conference of Home Secretaries of the States and Union Territories was convened on July 7, 2008 in Delhi to discuss the matter. There was no agreement to the amendments that should be carried out in IPC, Cr.P.C. and Indian Evidence Act with regard to sexual assault/rape.

12.62 As the subject matters relating to rape are sensitive in nature, a decision has been taken that the Bill on rape laws may be finalized after in depth consultations with all concerned. Therefore, a High Powered Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary to examine the issue relating to the review of rape laws.

Processing of the Report of the Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System

12.63 The Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System set up under the chairmanship of Dr. (Justice) V.S. Malimath, former Chief Justice of Karnataka and Kerala High Courts submitted its report to the Government on April 21, 2003. The Committee made 158 recommendations to revamp the criminal justice system.

12.64 Advisories were issued to State Governments with regard to those recommendations, which were to be implemented through administrative measures.

12.65 As regards those recommendations, which require amendment to Indian Penal



Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, views/ comments of State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations have been sought as the Criminal Law and the Criminal Procedure are on the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Views from some the States/ Union Territory Administrations have been received and the defaulting States are being reminded regularly to send their comments.

Draft National Policy on Criminal Justice System

12.66 The Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon to draft a National Policy Paper on Criminal Justice System has submitted its report to the Government on August 1, 2007. Since the Criminal Justice System falls in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, and, the recommendations could have wide ranging implications, copies of the Report were sent to all the State Governments/ Union

Territory Administrations as also to the various Ministries/ Organizations in the Central Government for their comments and suggestions. After receipt of their comments, a final view will be taken.

Legislative Proposals passed/introduced by/in the Parliament

12.67 Following legislative proposals of this Ministry were passed in the Parliament during April 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009:

- The Amendment to “The Civil Defence Act, 1968” Bill, 2009
- The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2009

12.68 Following legislative proposal of this Ministry, introduced in the Lok Sabha during April 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 is under consideration of the Parliament:

- The Land Ports Authority of India Bill, 2009



FOREIGNERS, FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION AND REHABILITATION

CHAPTER XIII

FOREIGNERS AND VISA

13.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for immigration, visa, foreign contribution and citizenship related matters. Entry, stay and exit of foreigners in India is regulated through the Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and the State Governments.

Entry and Movement of Foreigners

13.2 Entry, stay and exit of foreigners in India are governed by two principal Acts, namely, the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. Under the present visa regime, while the initial visa is granted by Indian Missions/Posts abroad, on entry into the country, their stay and exit is regulated by the Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and the State Governments.

13.3 52,82,603 foreigners visited India during 2008 registering an increase of 3.64% over the previous year. The highest number of foreigners were from Asia (20,17,294), followed by Europe (18,32,595), North America (10,42,930), Oceania (1,78,590), Africa (1,43,977) and South America (29,061). The maximum number of foreigners who visited India were from USA (8,04,933) followed by UK (7,76,530), Bangladesh (5,41,884), Canada (2,22,364), Sri Lanka (2,18,805), France (2,07,802), Germany (2,04,344), Australia (1,46,209) Japan (1,45,352), and Malaysia (1,15,794). These ten countries accounted for 64.06% of the total arrival of foreigners in India.

13.4. A total of 3,98,836 foreigners were

registered and staying in India as on December 31,2008. The maximum number of foreigners registered were in Tamil Nadu (1,03,584) followed by Karnataka (61,910), Delhi (60,061), Arunachal Pradesh (35,909), Himachal Pradesh (28,641), Maharashtra (16,512), Gujarat (13,741), Uttarakhand (11,455), West Bengal (8,298), Andhra Pradesh (7,842). These ten States accounted for 87.24% of the total registered foreigners in India as on December 31, 2008. Students (45,435 – 25.63%) accounted for the highest percentage of registered foreigners followed by Employees (20,394 – 11.50%) and Tourists (4,902 – 2.76%).

13.5. 7,426 foreigners were arrested during 2008, for various violations of the Foreigners Act or for violating provisions of other Immigration Control Rules and Regulations, while 13,995 foreigners were deported during the year.

Immigration Control

13.6 Immigration is an important sovereign function of the Government exercised through the Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). There are 78 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) in the country comprising 26 Airport ICPs, 20 Seaport ICPs, and 32 Land Check Posts. Out of total 78 ICPs, 14 are under the control of Bureau of Immigration (BoI) while the remaining 64 ICPs are controlled by the respective State Governments.

Modernization of ICPs

13.7 The programme of modernization, computerization and networking of 33



Immigration Check Posts (ICPs), which regulate more than 98.5% of the passenger traffic, has been completed. Under this modernization programme, Computer Systems have been upgraded, Immigration Control System (ICS) software has been installed and 33 ICPs and 5 Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) have been networked with the Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB). Moreover, Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) and Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) machines have also been installed in the ICPs.

13.8 Furthermore, 42 ICPs are proposed to be computerized and networked to the Central Foreigners Bureau through one of the Regional Hubs located at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. The modernization programme has resulted in enhanced security screening of passengers and passenger facilitation, with a considerable reduction in immigration clearance time.

13.9 To strengthen the immigration function by enhancing the security screening of passengers and effectively reducing immigration clearance time, Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) has been introduced in Phase-I at 6 designated International Airports namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Cochin from April 2008. In Phase-II, APIS is proposed to be implemented at the 26 international airports in a centralised mode.

13.10 Modernisation and upgradation of Immigration services is one of the Mission Mode Projects (MMP) of the Government under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). National Institute of Smart Government (NISG) has prepared the draft DPR for this MMP, that aims to develop a secure, integrated service delivery framework to enhance security and facilitation in the Visa issuance process, and the Immigration function besides fortifying the Foreigners Registration Processes for effective

tracking of the foreigners.

13.11 This MMP has global outreach since the scope of the project includes 169 Missions, 77 ICPs, (Immigration Check Posts), 5 FRROs, and Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) in the State/District Headquarters. The implementation of the project would be done in a planned and phased manner (in consonance with infrastructure/connectivity readiness of locations) supported by effective communication, training and capacity building.

13.12 The envisaged outcomes from this MMP interalia include:

- Authentication of traveller's identity at the Missions, Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) and Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) through use of biometrics and intelligent document scanners;
- Online registration of foreigners at the time of grant of visa and automated updation of the particulars of the foreigners at entry and exit points;
- Availability of a centralized system for sharing of information across the concerned Agencies about foreign travelers;
- Improved tracking of foreigners by integrating and sharing information captured during visa issuance at Missions, during immigration check at ICPs, and during registration at FRRO/ FROs;
- Software aided Passenger profiling for identifying risky travelers at Missions, ICPs and FRROs, and Generation of automated alerts about overstay and failure to register with concerned FRRO/FRO; and
- Convergence and integration with other initiatives such as e-passports, e-migration and crime and criminal tracking network for expeditious and informed decision-making.



CITIZENSHIP

13.13 During the year under report, a thorough review of the Citizenship Rules, 1956 was carried out and these rules were re-framed and re-notified as Citizenship Rules, 2009 by modification/deletion/addition in the existing rules for symmetry and harmony between various rules, and simplification of language. Applications forms for applying Indian citizenship have also been simplified in the Citizenship Rules, 2009 and displayed on the website of the Ministry.

Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)

13.14 OCI Scheme has been made operational from December 2, 2005. The application form, procedure, brochure and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) have been hosted on the Ministry's website. The scheme has generated a very enthusiastic response from the Indian diaspora. Since the launch of the OCI Scheme, 5,31,496 persons have been granted OCI registration, as on December 31, 2009, out of which 1,28,071 cards have been issued during the period from April 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009.

REGULATION OF FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION

13.15 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 regulates the receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution and acceptance of foreign hospitality by certain persons or associations, with a view to ensuring that parliamentary institutions, political association and academic and other voluntary organisations as well as individuals working in the important areas of national life may function in a manner consistent with India's values as a sovereign, democratic republic.

13.16 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2006 to replace the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on December 18, 2006. The objective of the Bill is to consolidate the law to regulate the acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality by certain individuals or associations and to prohibit acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality for any activities detrimental to the national interest.

13.17 After introduction, the Bill was referred by the Rajya Sabha to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for examination and report. The Committee submitted its recommendations after recording the oral evidences of various stakeholders/Ministries/Departments/Organizations/ institutions and individuals. The Committee's recommendations were examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments/Agencies. It is now proposed to move official amendments to the Bill in the Budget Session 2010 of the Parliament .

13.18 During the year 2009-10, upto December 31, 2009, 1,393 associations have been granted registration and 388 associations have been granted prior permission to receive foreign contribution under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. The total receipt of foreign contribution as reported by 18,796 associations during the year 2007-08 was Rs. 9,663.46 crore. During the year 2008-09, as on December 31, 2009, the total receipt of foreign contribution (as reported by 11,913 associations) is Rs.8,237.22 crore.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION

13.19 Indian freedom struggle is unique in the history of mankind. Persons from all walks of life, free from all barriers of caste, creed or



religion worked unitedly for a common cause. It was the struggle and sacrifice of several generations of people, starting from 1857 and continuing up to 1947, which brought freedom to the country. Millions and millions of people participated in the freedom struggle.

Pension Schemes

13.20 In 1969, the Government of India introduced a scheme known as the 'Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme' to honour freedom fighters. In 1972, on the eve of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, a regular scheme called the "Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme" was introduced for granting pension to freedom fighters. This Scheme was liberalized and renamed as the 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme' with effect from August 1, 1980. Salient features of 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 are given below:

- **Eligibility:** The following categories of freedom fighters are eligible for the Samman Pension under the Scheme:
 - a) Eligible dependents of martyrs;
 - b) A person who had suffered minimum imprisonment of six months on account of participation in freedom struggle;
 - c) A person who on account of his participation in freedom struggle remained underground for more than six months;
 - d) A person who, on account of participation in the freedom struggle, was interned in his home or externed from his district for a minimum period of 6 months;
 - e) A person whose property was confiscated or attached and sold due to participation in the freedom struggle;
 - f) A person who, on account of participation in freedom struggle, became permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi charge;
 - g) A person who lost his Government job for

- participation in freedom struggle;
- h) A person who was awarded the punishment of 10 strokes of caning/ flogging/whipping due to his participation in freedom struggle.
- **Dependents :** Spouses (widows/widowers), unmarried and unemployed daughters (up-to maximum three) and parents of deceased freedom fighters (as also of martyrs) are eligible for grant of dependent family pension under the scheme.
- **Special Dispensation For Women And Weaker Sections of the Society:** The eligibility criteria for grant of pension on grounds of jail suffering specifies a minimum period of six months which the freedom fighters should have undergone in connection with the freedom movement. However, as a special dispensation for women freedom fighters and for the freedom fighters belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the minimum period has been kept at three months.

Other Facilities to Freedom Fighters

13.21 Apart from pension, freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by the Government of India:

- free railway pass (1st Class/AC Sleeper) for freedom fighter and widower/widow, along with a companion, for life;
- free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and hospitals run by PSUs under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. C.G.H.S. facilities have also been extended to freedom fighters and their dependents;
- telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;
- General Pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) in Delhi.
- accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home set up at New Delhi for freedom fighters who have no one to look after them.

13.22 In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters are also entitled to the following facilities:

- a) free voyage facility for freedom fighter and widow to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion; and
- b) free air travel facility for freedom fighter to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion.

13.23 All major facilities provided to freedom

fighters are also extended to their widows/ widowers.

Enhancement in Pension

13.24 There has been periodical review of the rate of freedom fighters' pension and it has gone up from the initial amount of Rs.200 per month in 1972 to Rs.12,407 in 2009. The current rate of monthly pension and dearness relief payable to various categories of freedom fighters and their eligible dependents are given below:

S. No.	Category of freedom fighters	Basic Pension (in Rs.)	Dearness Relief (in Rs.)	Total amount of pension (in Rs.)
i	Ex-Andaman political prisoners	7,330	7,037	14,367
ii	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	6,830	6,557	13,387
iii.	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	6,330	6,077	12,407
iv.	Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters	Entitlement is the same as of respective deceased freedom fighters		
v.	Each unmarried and unemployed daughters (upto three)	1,500	1,440	2,940
vi.	Mother and father each	1,000	960	1,960

Expenditure on welfare of freedom fighters

13.25 A provision of Rs. 550 crore has been made in BE for the year 2009-10 for payment of pension and Rs.35 crore for free Railway passes to freedom fighters. Of this, an amount of Rs.437.68 crore has already been incurred as on December 31, 2009 towards pension and

Rs.28.90 crore on account of free Railway passes respectively.

13.26 Under the Scheme, 1,70,673 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman pension till December 31, 2009. State-wise break-up of freedom fighters/their dependents who have been sanctioned Samman pension is given below:



S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on December 31, 2009)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,667
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4,438
4.	Bihar	24,878
5.	Jharkhand	
6.	Goa	1,498
7.	Gujarat	3,598
8.	Haryana	1,688
9.	Himachal Pradesh	624
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,807
11.	Karnataka	10,091
12.	Kerala	3,304
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,474
14.	Chattisgarh	
15.	Maharashtra	17,909
16.	Manipur	62
17.	Meghalaya	86
18.	Mizoram	04
19.	Nagaland	03
20.	Orissa	4,190
21.	Punjab	7,020
22.	Rajasthan	812
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4,110
25.	Tripura	888
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17,993
27.	Uttarakhand	
28.	West Bengal	22,488
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	03
30.	Chandigarh	91
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
32.	Daman & Diu	33
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	2,046
35.	Puducherry	317
	Indian National Army (INA)	22,468
	Total	1,70,673



Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters

13.27 The Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters to look into the issues related to freedom fighters has been re-constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for Home Affairs. The Committee includes representatives from all the States which are having large concentration of freedom fighters. The first meeting of re-constituted Committee was held on February 1, 2010 at Goa.



Union Minister of State for Home attending the first meeting of the Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighter held on February 01, 2010 at Goa.

Honouring Freedom Fighters

13.28 On the anniversary of the Quit India Movement, the President of India honoured some of the distinguished and eminent freedom fighters from various States/Union Territories at an 'AT HOME' function held at the Rashtrapati Bhawan on August 9, 2009. 138 freedom fighters from various parts of the country attended this function and interacted with the President.

Hyderabad Liberation Movement

13.29 In 1985, sufferers of border camps, who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement for the merger of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the Union of India during 1947-48, by relaxing the eligibility conditions, were made eligible for grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension

Scheme, 1980. The Shroff Committee (from 1985 to 1996) listed 98 border camps and recommended about 7,000 cases. Pension was sanctioned in all cases recommended by the Shroff Committee. The C.H. Rajeswara Rao Committee (from 1997 to 1998) recommended about 13,500 cases. All the cases recommended by the C.H. Rajeswara Rao Committee were referred to the State Governments for re-verification. In January, 2005, Government approved enhancement in the estimated number of beneficiaries from about 11,000 (estimated in

1985) to about 15,000, with the stipulation that only those applicants who participated in the Hyderabad

Liberation

Movement up to September 15, 1948, i.e. before the police action in Hyderabad,

would be eligible for grant of pension. This stipulation has been adopted prospectively for grant of pension in all pending cases of Hyderabad Liberation Movement.

13.30 However, there were many complaints that the Committee had recommended bogus claimants, including persons who were not even born or were toddlers at the time of Hyderabad Liberation Movement. On an enquiry conducted by the Director General (Vigilance and Enforcement) it was found that large number of bogus claimants had managed to get pension based on false information and documents. It was, therefore, decided that each case, including those already sanctioned, will be thoroughly re-verified and thereafter a committee of eminent freedom fighters would scrutinize the results of the re-verification and finalize its recommendations, ensuring that no



fake claimant gets pension and no genuine freedom fighter is overlooked. Therefore, the State Governments were requested to verify each claim and give their specific recommendation. The State Governments were also requested that following factors should be kept in mind while verifying the claims:

- (a) The age of the applicant should be more than 15 years in March, 1947 (i.e., the time of commencement of the Hyderabad Liberation Movement)

applicant if the In-charge of the Border camp was no longer alive.

13.31 A Screening Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters (SCEFF) has been constituted in May, 2009 under the Chairmanship of Shri Boinapally Venkat Rama Rao to scrutinize the re-verified cases relating to Border Camp sufferings during Hyderabad Liberation Movement. The Committee has started scrutinizing the re-verification reports from the State Governments. Out of 1,729 re-verification



Screening Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters ((SCEFF) scrutinizing the re-verified cases relating to Border Camp sufferings during Hyderabad Liberation Movement

- (b) Proof of age should be based on official records such as Birth Registration certificate or School certificate or Voter Identity Card, Voter List of 1995 or earlier, etc; and
- (c) Claims may be got re-verified/ confirmed from the camp in-charge of the border camp who had issued the certificate in favour of the applicant, or from two central freedom fighters of the District of the

reports received so far, the SCEFF has considered 815 cases upto December 31, 2009.

Goa Liberation Movement

13.32 The movement for liberation of Goa, in which freedom fighters had undergone severe sufferings at the hands of the Portuguese authorities, was spread over three phases:



Phase-I	1946 to 1953
Phase-II	1954 to 1955
Phase-III	1956 to 1961

13.33 Freedom fighters of the movement during its various phases, who fulfilled the prescribed eligibility conditions and in whose cases the records of sufferings were available, were granted pension. In February, 2003, the Government of India relaxed the eligibility criteria under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 to grant pension to those freedom fighters of Phase-II of Goa Liberation Movement who had been sanctioned State freedom fighters' pension by the State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh by August 1, 2002. 2,124 freedom fighters who had participated in Goa Liberation Movement, Phase-II have been granted Samman Pension till December, 2009.

Policy Initiatives:

13.34 The following initiatives have been taken by this Ministry to streamline the Samman Pension Scheme: -

- (i) Fixation of minimum age limit for consideration of claims for Samman pension has been carefully considered and it has been decided that henceforth only claims of persons who were above 15 years of age at the time of their participation in the freedom movement, would be eligible for sanction of Samman pension.
- (ii) An exercise has been initiated to prepare database of the freedom fighters, dependents and family members who are living and drawing pension.
- (iii) Establish liaison offices at Hyderabad and Ernakulum, where large number of Court cases are pending in the High Courts. The

Officer will have proper interaction with Government Counsels of the High Courts, to know the day to day developments, ensure that copies of the Writ Petitions and judgments are obtained from the Courts and also that the Counter Affidavits and the Implementation Statements are prepared and filed in the Courts, through Counsels in time.

- (iv) A project has been undertaken to prepare computerised inventory of records of pension files to segregate the records which can be transferred to the National Archives and the ones which can be weeded out.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Sri Lankan Refugees

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

Phase	Period	No. of Refugees
Phase-I	24.7.1983 to 31.12.1987	1,34,053
Phase-II	25.8.1989 to 30.4.1991	1,22,078
Phase-III	31.7.1996 to 30.4.2003	22,418
Phase-IV	12.1.2006 to 31.12.2009	24,512*
Total		3,03,061

* Up to December 31, 2009

13.36 Refugees are of the following two categories:

- (i) Stateless persons who had not applied for Indian citizenship or those not yet conferred Sri Lankan citizenship; and



(ii) Sri Lankan citizens.

13.37 For these categories, the liability is basically of Sri Lanka. Government of India's approach is to discourage their movement but if any refugees belonging to these categories do come, 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.

13.38 While 99,469 refugees have been repatriated to Sri Lanka upto March, 1995, there has been no organized repatriation after March 1995. However, some refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka or left for other countries on their own. As on December 31, 2009, about 72,969 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in 115 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa. Besides, about 26,729 refugees are staying outside the camps of their own, after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

13.39 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 ration, clothing, utensils, 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.479 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 2009.

Repatriates from Sri Lanka

13.40 The Government of India agreed to grant Indian Citizenship to, and to accept repatriation of, 5.06 lakhs persons of Indian origin, together with their natural increase, under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of the years 1964, 1974 and 1986. Out of these 5.06 lakh persons, 3.35 lakh persons along with their natural increase of 1.26 lakh, comprising 1,16,152 families, were repatriated upto December 2006. The repatriate families have been provided with the resettlement assistance. No organized repatriation has taken place from Sri Lanka after 1984 due to disturbed conditions there. However, some repatriates arriving in India on their own are being rehabilitated under various schemes in Tamil Nadu.

Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. (REPCO), Chennai

13.41 REPCO Bank was set up in the year 1969 as a Society under the Madras Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 (No. 53 of 1961) [now the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 (No.39 of 2002)] to help and promote the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Vietnam and other countries. The management of the Bank vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The total authorized capital of the Bank stood at Rs. 5.25 crore as on March 2009. The Government of India has contributed Rs.1.96 crore, towards the paid-up capital. Four Southern States (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala) have contributed Rs.0.90 crore and other shareholders have contributed Rs.2.12 crore.

13.42 In 2009 the Government has approved a provision of additional share capital to Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. (RepcO), Chennai to the



tune of Rs.74.36 crore over a period of three years starting from 2009-10. Rs.48 crore has already been released to the Bank in February 2010 for the current Financial year viz 2009-10.

13.43 As per its bye-laws, the administrative control over Repco is, at present, with the Government of India. The Bank has paid an amount of Rs.39.20 lakh as dividend @ 20% for the year 2008-09 to the Government of India. Audit of the Bank is up-to-date. The Annual Accounts and Annual Report of Repco for the year 2008-09 have been laid in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on December 16, 2009 and December 15,2009 respectively.

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

13.44 Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), an undertaking jointly owned by the Government of India and Government of Kerala, was incorporated in the year 1976 under the Companies Act, 1956, for raising rubber plantations in Kerala to resettle repatriates as workers and employees. The management of the Company vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The paid-up share capital of the Company (as on March 31st 2009) was Rs.339.27 lakh. The Government of Kerala holds Rs.205.85 lakh and the Government of India Rs.133.42 lakh of the equity in the Company. Since the State Government is the majority shareholder, the administrative control over RPL is with the State Government. During the financial year 2008-09, the Company made a profit before tax of Rs.757.63 lakh and of Rs. 674.45 lakh after tax. The Company has paid a dividend of Rs.26.68 lakh to Government of India @ 20 per cent of the paid-up share capital during the year 2008-09. The Annual Accounts and Annual Report of RPL for the year 2008-09 have been laid in the Rajya Sabha and Lok

Sabha on December 16, 2009 and December 15,2009 respectively.

Tibetan Refugees

13.45 Tibetan refugees began pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness Dalai Lama in the year 1959 from Tibet. The Government of India decided to give them asylum as well as assistance towards temporary settlement. Care has been taken to retain their separate ethnic and cultural identity.

13.46 As per information provided by Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the population of Tibetan refugees in India in February, 2008 was 1,10,095. Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in different States in the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (44,468), Himachal Pradesh (21,980), Arunachal Pradesh (7,530), Uttarakhand (8,545), West Bengal (5,785), and Jammu & Kashmir (6,920). The Ministry of Home Affairs have spent an amount of about Rs.18.72 crore on resettlement of Tibetan refugees. The Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees is almost complete.

Ex-gratia payment etc. To displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947 and non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area,1971

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



admissible benefits is as follows: -

- i) Payment of ex-gratia @ of Rs.25,000 per family to non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb Niabat Area (1971)
- ii) Payment of ex-gratia @ of Rs.25,000 per family to displaced persons from POK (1947)
- iii) Payment of cash compensation in lieu of land deficiency at the maximum rate of Rs.25,000 per family of displaced persons from POK (1947).
- iv) 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.
- v) Payment of Rs. 25 lakhs to the State Government for improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularised colonies of displaced persons.

13.48 A Committee constituted for verification of genuine claimants for payment of ex-gratia/rehabilitation assistance and headed by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu has undertaken the job of identification of eligible beneficiaries of PoK(1947). A total amount of Rs.6.17 crore has been released to the Govt. of J&K for disbursement to verified and eligible families. Out of a total of 4,988 eligible beneficiaries identified by the State Government of J & K, 3,859 claims have been verified upto December, 2009. Out of the 3,859 cases verified by the Committee, the Government of J&K has disbursed an amount of Rs.880.39 lakh to 412 families (out of 1,873 families). The Government of India has further released Rs.49 crore to the State Govt of J&K on December 24, 2008 on account of payment of ex-gratia for land deficiency to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947 as per the package announced by the Prime Minister in April, 2008. It has been intimated by the State Government of J & K that out of Rs.49 crore, an

amount of Rs.10 crore as a part payment has been released to Divisional Commissioner, Jammu for further disbursement to the displaced persons of 1947 as cash compensation in lieu of the land deficiency. The State Govt. of J&K has further stated that disbursement of the full amount (Rs.49 crore) to the displaced persons of 1947 shall be completed by the end of current financial year, viz, 2009-2010.

13.49 As regards non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area (1971), the Committee has verified 1,502 cases out of a 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 Government has disbursed the amount to 1,198 eligible beneficiaries.

ENEMY PROPERTY

13.50 The work relating to Enemy Property, which was earlier under the Ministry of Commerce, was transferred to Ministry of Home Affairs vide Notification No.1/22/4/2007-Cab, dated June 28, 2007, issued by the Cabinet Secretariat in exercise of powers conferred under clause (3) of the article 77 of the constitution regarding amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961.

13.51 Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India is presently functioning under the provisions contained in the Enemy Property Act 1968 which was enacted for continued vesting to preserve and manage the Enemy Property vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India. Under the Act, all immovable and movable properties all over India belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of Pakistan nationals between the period



from September 10, 1965 to September 26, 1977, are vested in Custodian of Enemy Property for India.

13.52 The Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India is located in Mumbai with a branch office at Kolkata. Presently, the Custodian is managing 2,049 immovable properties like lands, buildings etc. and movable property like securities, shares, debentures, bank balances, fixed deposits and other amounts lying in the enemy nationals bank accounts, provident fund balances etc. In addition, the Custodian is also doing management of two banks viz Habib Bank and National Bank of Pakistan.

13.53 After the Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971, the Government of India passed a resolution No.12/1/1971 EI&EP dated March 15, 1971 to sanction ex-gratia payment to the extent of 25% of the lost properties to the Indian nationals and companies who were in West & East Pakistan during the said ex-gratia payment to the claimants. A sum of Rs.71.04 crore has so far

been paid by way of ex-gratia payment to the claimants till December 31, 2009.

13.54 In terms of the provisions of the Enemy Property Act, 1968 fees equal to 2% of the income derived from the properties vested in Custodian are levied and the same shall be credited to the Central Government. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 5.25 crore being 2% levy has been credited to the Consolidated Fund of India till December 31, 2009 since 1965.

13.55 In September, 2009 a contract has been given to National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Faridabad for preparation of inventory of all immovable/movable enemy properties in India. The terms inter alia include: (i) valuation of securities (shares/bonds) of listed and quoted companies; (ii) physical certification and valuation of 100 selected immovable properties; and (iii) strategy for investment of corpus fund outlining road map for maximizing the return. The NIFM is expected to submit its report by May, 2010.



REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA AND CENSUS COMMISSIONER

CHAPTER XIV

CENSUS AND VITAL STATISTICS

14.1 The Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (ORG & CCI) is in-charge of planning, coordination and supervision of the decennial Housing and Population Census, tabulation/compilation and dissemination of Census results under the provisions of the Census Act, 1948 and the Census (Amendment) Act, 1993. Besides, this office is responsible for overall implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 in the country and compilation of data of vital statistics on births and deaths. The ORG & CCI separately brings out estimates of fertility and mortality at the National and State level through a well represented sample under the Sample Registration System (SRS). Since 2003, the ORG & CCI has also been functioning as National Registration Authority and Registrar General of Citizen Registration under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003. The ORG & CCI has now been assigned an additional task of conducting the Annual Health Survey (AHS) at the behest of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level.

Planning for the next Decennial Census 2011

14.2 India has a long tradition of having regular decennial Censuses since 1872. The Census 2011 would be the 15th Census in the country and the 7th since independence.

14.3 Population Census is the largest

administrative exercise in the country providing statistical data on different socio-economic parameters of population. It is undertaken once in 10 years. The Census operations are conducted in two phases. The first phase which is Houselisting and Housing Census precedes the population enumeration by about 8 to 9 months. The main purpose of the Houselisting Operations is to prepare the frame for undertaking population enumeration, besides providing host of data on housing stock, amenities and the assets available for each of the households. The Houselisting & Housing Census would be conducted from April to September, 2010. In the second phase - Population Enumeration, data on various socio-economic and demographic parameters like age, sex, literacy, religion, languages known, economic activity status and migration etc. is collected in respect of each individual. Population Enumeration will be conducted in Feb-March, 2011. In addition, the particulars required for the preparation of the National Population Register will also be collected during the first phase of Census.

14.4 At each Census, processing of large-scale data has been a challenge. The effort at each Census has been to leverage technology for faster processing of data. During Census 2001, Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology was chosen for processing of data. It involved scanning of canvassed schedules, recognition of hand-written numeric information from the scanned images, data validation and generation of ASCII files for further processing. Adoption of this technology has helped not only in faster processing of data



compared to earlier Censuses but also the generation of most of the output tables on cent percent basis than sampling, which was resorted to in past Censuses.

14.5 Census 2011 would be using the same technology for data processing. The ICR software used in the previous Census has been upgraded with the latest version.

14.6 The preparations for the ensuing Census has commenced with the formal notification of the intent of the Government of India to conduct Census of India in 2011 with the reference date as March 1, 2011. As has been the practice during the past Censuses, a full dress rehearsal called Pre-Test of the Census was conducted during June 28 - August 05, 2009 in 1,181 Enumeration Blocks of the country. Based on the feedback of pre-test, the questions to be canvassed during Houselisting and Housing Census in 2010 have been finalized by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). The Government has approved the final set of questions to be canvassed during the Houselisting and Housing Census. The concurrence to the proposed period of Houselisting & Housing Census has been obtained from all the 35 States. The period of Houselisting and Housing Census and the questions to be canvassed during Houselisting and Housing Census have been sent for Gazette Notification in the official Gazette of Government of India.

14.7 For the first time, an initiative to improve the quality and coverage of Census taking and to avoid any duplication or omission, 'GIS Based Town Mapping' has been undertaken, in 33 capital cities of the country. This will facilitate carving out the Census enumeration blocks before the actual enumeration.

14.8 The Master Directory of all

villages/towns has been finalised for ensuring complete coverage. Various Circulars giving instructions to all Census Directorates for proper conduct of Census 2011 have been issued during the current year.

14.9 The Directory of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for use in 2011 Census is under preparation.

14.10 A scheme on Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) is being implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan relating to survey of mother tongues which were unclassified in 2001 Census. Out of 541 mother tongues earmarked for survey, the survey has been completed and reports finalized in respect of 146 mother tongues.

Data Dissemination

14.11 For the first time in 2001 Census, the Data Dissemination Centers were set up in each State which have helped in creating awareness about availability of Census data and its use in various subjects such as demography, socio-economic activities, migration, fertility, etc. A large number of Census data products in the form of printed volumes and CDs were made available for use by wide array of data users, including Government departments, voluntary organizations within country and at international level and also to individual research scholars. A few left over tables were released in 2009-10. Efforts were thus concentrated more on publicizing the availability of the cross classified tabulation. This office is regularly participating in Book Fairs/Exhibitions for display of Census data and sale. In 2009, the organization participated in 12 Book fairs to enhance publicity on the availability of Census data products, approx. Rs 35 lakh (up to February, 2010) was realized on account of sale of Census volumes, data on CD and maps.



14.12 The significance of household data by composition and size cannot be overemphasized in the face of rapid social and economic transformation taking place in the society. It is largely believed that India's traditional joint or extended households are fast breaking down into smaller nuclear or sub-nuclear households concomitantly with modernization and urbanization processes. Table HH4 providing data on household types by composition and size captured in 2001 Census does not support this common belief. The Table, now released for the first time after 1981 Census, presents data on household composition by size of the household, separately for the male-headed and female-headed households. It presents the number of single-person, sub-nuclear, nuclear, supplemented nuclear, broken-extended, joint and other households for each State/UT in the rural and urban areas. Data presented in this publication is based on samples that have been selected systematically subject to a minimum sample size criterion.

14.13 In 2009-10, series of State Census Atlases have been released showing spatial analysis of 2001 Census data on important characteristics for each State/UT separately. In addition the following products have been released:

- (i) General Population Tables (A1-A4) 2001 for 3 States, viz., Chandigarh, Assam and Mizoram
- (ii) District Census Hand Books (DCHBs) of 2001 Census for 466 districts in 26 States and UTs
- (iii) Analytical Report on the district level estimates of infant and under 5 child mortality based on 2001 Census

14.14 Census data have been made available extensively at the Census website. The facility of Shopping Cart at the Census of India website

was modified to help users to select relevant tables or Census reports and place orders for on-line purchase. E-mail alerts were sent to the registered data users on new releases.

14.15 For providing access to micro level Census data for research, a work station is being set up at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU). The Centre will be the first of its type and will be operated under strict supervision of the faculty from the University. The modalities for setting up the work station have been finalized and the required funds have been placed at the disposal of JNU for implementation of work and for making necessary procurement of hardware.

Amendments to the Census Act, 1948 and the Census Rules, 1990

14.16 Complete coverage and accuracy of data have been the principal concerns at each of the Censuses. For this, security of information shared by the individuals is of utmost importance. A need has been felt for an enabling provision in the Act for appointment of Observers in identified areas to oversee the Census operations and, thereby, act as a deterrent to any of the wrong doings at the time of population enumeration. Simultaneously, there is a need to enforce greater accountability on the part of Census officers by providing for certification of the coverage of population under their charge. All this has become necessary after the experience of 2001 Census in which Census results were challenged in the courts and applications were filed seeking information about individuals from the Census data. With a view to address these issues, Government had set up a Committee in May 2008 under the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India to review the provisions of the Census Act, 1948 and the Census Rules, 1990. The Bill is being finalised by Ministry of Law.



Conferences/Workshops/Trainings

14.17 In order to smoothly conduct Census 2011, Office of Registrar General, India has undertaken recruitment of over 1200 Officers and Staff in Statistical Cadre. Around 880 Officers and Staff have joined the Office of the Registrar General, India.

14.18 The officers and officials of ORGI have also participated in different workshops, trainings, etc. held at Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), New Delhi. One senior officer from ORG & CCI has also attended the 57th Session of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) in Durban, South Africa (August 16-22, 2009) on 2010 Round of Population and Housing Census.

VITAL STATISTICS

Implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969

14.19 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 registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the functionaries appointed by the State Governments under the RBD Act, 1969.

14.20 The proportion of registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase over the years. The registration level of births and deaths for the country has risen to 71 percent for births and 64 percent for deaths respectively, registering an increase of two percent for births and one percent for deaths over the previous year. However, wide variations across the States in the level of registration have continued to

persist. The States/UTs of Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved cent per cent level of registration of births. The States/UTs of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Sikkim and Daman & Diu have achieved more than 90 percent level of registration of births. However, this level is still less than 50 percent in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. The level of registration of deaths is lower than that of births in most of the States/UTs except Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, A&N Island, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. The States/UTs of Goa, Kerala, Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved cent percent level of registration of deaths. More than 90 percent of deaths are being registered in the States of Karnataka, Mizoram and Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of A&N Islands. The percentage of death registration ranged between 80 and 90 percent in the States of Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Sikkim and Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. The death registration is below 35% in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Bihar. Lower level of death registration may partly be attributed to non-registration of female deaths and infant deaths.

14.21 There have been significant increase in level of registration of births in the States of Uttarakhand (8.6%), Madhya Pradesh (7.7%) and Andhra Pradesh (4.0%) and there is a marginal increase in level of registration of births in Rajasthan (1.7%), West Bengal (1.7%) and Gujarat (1.2%) over the previous year.

14.22 In terms of level of registration of deaths, there have been considerable improvements in death registration in the States



of Mizoram (8.2%), Manipur (8.0%), Uttarakhand (5.5%), Chhattisgarh (4.4%), Haryana (3.7%), Sikkim (3.7%), Meghalaya (3.5%) and Orissa (3.2%) over the previous year.

Special Reports on Vital Statistics of India based on the Civil Registration System

14.23 Special Reports on Vital Statistics of India based on Civil Registration System for the years 1996-2001 and 2002-2005 respectively were released in the National Conference of Chief Registrars of Births & Deaths held in March, 2009.

Amendments to the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969

14.24 The RBD Act, 1969 has been in existence for nearly four decades and has not been amended since then. A need has been felt for making amendments which have been necessitated inter-alia to fill the existing loopholes by including sections of the population hitherto not covered under the ambit of the Act; to make it people-friendly by simplifying different sections of the Act and also to keep pace with the technological innovations taking place, specially, in the field of Information Technology. After consultation with the State Governments as well as concerned Central Ministries/ Departments, the concurrence of the Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law, on the proposed amendments has been obtained and the Cabinet Note is being finalized.

Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)

14.25 The scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 provides

a medically authenticated database on causes of death, a prerequisite to monitoring health trends of the population. 32 States/UTs have issued the notification for implementation of the scheme of MCCD. Three States/UTs which have yet to do it are Kerala, Meghalaya, and Lakshadweep.

14.26 As per the annual report on “Medical Certification of Cause of Death” for the year 2004, out of the total registered deaths of 42,58,440 in 24 States/UTs, a total of 6,03,260 deaths (3,76,048 Males and 2,27,212 Females) have been reported to be medically certified.

14.27 As only selected medical institutions of different States/UTs that too mostly in urban areas are covered under the scheme of MCCD, the number of deaths reported therein may lack the representative character at the State/national level. However, it may throw some valuable insight into the gravity of various causes of deaths. In order to widen the scope and coverage under the MCCD, thus making it more reliable, an amendment in Section 10(3) of the RBD Act, 1969 has been contemplated to bring all the medical institutions owned and managed by government, non-government, non-profit institutions and individuals providing specialized or general treatment in the urban as well as rural areas under the coverage of the scheme of MCCD for reporting of the medically certified cause of death to the concerned Registrar on a compulsory basis.

Annual Health Survey (AHS)

14.28 The Annual Health Survey (AHS) has been conceived at the behest of the National Population Commission, Prime Minister’s Office (PMO) and Planning Commission as an annual survey to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level and to map its rate of change on a continual basis to assess the efficacy of various health



interventions including those under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The survey would, inter-alia, generate indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) at appropriate level of aggregations which are not available from any other survey.

14.29 The AHS will be implemented in all 284 districts of the Empowered Action Group (EAG) States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and Assam during the mission period 2007-2012. The survey is being implemented by the Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORG & CCI) on the behalf of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The approval of the Government on the scheme has since been obtained and the survey is likely to commence in April, 2010.

Sample Registration System (SRS)

14.30 The Sample Registration System (SRS) is a large scale demographic survey for providing reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate and other fertility and mortality indicators at the national and sub-national levels. Initiated by the Office of the Registrar General, India on a pilot basis in a few selected States in 1964-65, it became fully operational in 1969-70 covering about 3,700 sample units. With a view to monitoring the changes in vital rates, the SRS sampling frame is revised every ten years, apart from efforts for enhancing its scope and rationalizing the system. The latest replacement is based on the 2001 Census and is effective from January 1, 2004. The present SRS has 7,597 sample units (4,433 rural and 3,164 urban) spread across all States and Union Territories, encompassing about 1.3 million households and nearly 7 million population. The SRS is a dual record system and consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths by resident

part-time enumerators and an independent half yearly survey (HYS) by supervisors. The unmatched data from these sources are re-verified in the field. The time lag between the field survey and release of results under SRS has been reduced to less than one year.

14.31 The SRS Bulletin, October, 2009 under Sample Registration System (SRS) for the year 2008 has been released. It provides the latest SRS based estimates of birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate for the year 2008 for all States/Union Territories, separately for rural and urban areas, vide **Annexure-XII**. The salient findings are as under:

- Crude Birth Rate (CBR) at national level is 22.8 per thousand population; 24.4 in rural areas and 18.5 in urban areas. Among bigger States, CBR is the lowest (14.6) in Kerala and the highest (29.1) in Uttar Pradesh;
- Crude Death Rate (CDR) at the national level is 7.4 per thousand population; 8.0 in rural areas and 5.9 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Delhi has recorded the lowest (4.8) and Orissa the highest (9.0);
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (< one year) at the national level is 53 per 1,000 live births; It has declined by 2 points over the corresponding estimate of 55 in 2007; it varies from 58 in rural areas to 36 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala has recorded the lowest (12) while Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest (70).

14.32 The Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality indicators 1971-2007 based on the Sample Registration System (SRS) has been released during the year.

14.33 The Office of Registrar General, India has planned to introduce direct data collection through handheld device from the field under the SRS as a part of the overall plan of



developing a fully integrated online system. It would help in reducing further the time lag between data collection and release of reports besides, creating of electronic database. The application software for the direct data capture has been developed through NICSI and tested in the field also. The field trials have been successfully conducted in Delhi and Rajasthan. In first phase, the handheld devices will be launched in 3,164 urban sample units during 2nd HYS, 2009 and subsequently, it would be extended to rural units in second phase.

Causes of death in SRS

14.34 The scheme on Survey on Causes of Death (SCD), owing to its restricted coverage to rural areas and other operational problems, was integrated with SRS from 1999. In order to determine the cause specific mortality by age and sex, Verbal Autopsy (VA) instruments were introduced as an integral component in SRS in all States/UTs from 2004. A Specific Survey of Death (SSD) through VA instruments was carried out in all States/UTs, covering all deaths reported under SRS from 2001 to 2003. Based on the results of the SSD, the report on Causes of Death in India : 2001-03 has been released in March, 2009. The report provides Causes of Death as per 'ICD - 10 classification' cross classified by age, sex, residence and EAG States & Assam Vs. other States. Besides, a special bulletin on the level of maternal mortality estimate for the country and major States for the year 2004-06 was published in April, 2009.

PILOT PROJECT ON MULTIPURPOSE NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD (MNIC)

14.35 The Citizenship Act, 1955 was amended in 2003 and Section 14A was inserted, which provides that the Central Government may compulsorily register every citizen of India and issue National Identity Card to him.

Simultaneously, Citizenship Rules 2003 have been enacted laying down the processes to be followed for giving effect to this intent.

14.36 To understand the complexities involved alongwith technical specifications and technology required for national roll out, a pilot project has been completed on March 31, 2009 in selected areas of (12) States and (1) Union Territory viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Puducherry. The Pilot Project has been completed on March 31, 2009 and more than 12.50 lakh identity cards have been issued to the citizens of age 18 years and above in the pilot areas. As a result of the pilot project, processes for collection and verification of individual data as well as the technology for personalization of identity cards using an inter-operable operating system have been established.

NATIONAL POPULATION REGISTER (NPR)

14.37 The experience of the pilot project has shown that determination of citizenship is an involved and complicated matter and that creation of National Population Register (NPR) of all usual residents with a single reference date would be more feasible. As the preparation of NPR involves house-to-house enumeration, the data collection shall be undertaken along with the Houselisting Operations of Census 2011 i.e. from April to September, 2010. This would save the cost considerably. Once the data is digitized, photographs and finger biometrics will be captured of all usual residents who are of age 15 years and above. The Household Schedule for NPR has been finalized after approval of questions to be canvassed.

14.38 Government have created a Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) with



the objective of assigning a Unique Identity Number (UIN) to each resident in the country as and when she/he registers herself/himself for availing benefits and/or services from the Government. The UID database will be de-duplicated using biometrics of each individual and will thus prevent anyone from having more than one UID. The NPR for the country is expected to be created by 2012-2013. Once created, it will be handed over to UIDAI for assigning the UID numbers. The office of RGI will de-duplicate the NPR database and assign UID numbers. Later, the office of RGI will maintain and update the database.

14.39 For strengthening the security along the coastline of the country, the creation of NPR

in 3,331 coastal villages has been undertaken ahead of 2011 Census. In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, all the towns and villages will be covered for data collection in the First Phase while in respect of the other coastal States/UTs, 3,331 coastal villages will be covered. The remaining coastal towns/cities will be covered at the time of the preparation of NPR for the country with the next Census. Direct data collection along with the photograph and finger biometrics has been resorted to. Government has also decided to issue identity (smart) cards to the 'usual residents' of these villages who are of 18 years of age and above. The field work of direct data collection is in progress and details of more than 7 million persons have been collected so far.





MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

CHAPTER XV

Bharat Ratna Award

15.1 Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian honour of the country. It is awarded for exceptional service towards advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order. Instituted in the year 1954, this award has been conferred on 41 persons so far. It was last conferred on Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi for the year 2009.

Padma Awards

15.1 Padma Awards are conferred in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. The awards are given in ten broad disciplines/field of activities viz. art, social work, public affairs, science & engineering, trade & industry, medicine, literature & education, sports, civil service and miscellaneous.

15.3 The decoration of Padma Vibhushan is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service in any field; Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of high order and Padma Shri for distinguished service in any field.

15.4 It is the practice to invite nominations for Padma Awards every year from the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, Institutes of Excellence, recipients of Bharat Ratna/Padma Vibhushan award. Besides them, a large number of recommendations are also received suo-motu from several Cabinet Ministers, Governors, Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament,

Members of Legislative Assemblies, private individuals, organizations, etc. All these recommendations are placed before the Padma Awards Committee for its consideration. The recommendations of the Padma Awards Committee are submitted to the Prime Minister and the President for their approval and the awards are announced on the eve of Republic Day.

15.5 The President of India has approved the conferment of Padma Award on 130 persons on the occasion of Republic Day 2010. This includes 13 persons in the category of Foreigners/ NRIs/ PIOs. The award comprises 6 Padma Vibhushan, 43 Padma Bhushan and 81 Padma Shri. There are 17 ladies among the awardees. The decoration of the award will be presented by the President of India at Rashtrapati Bhavan in late March/ early April, 2010.

Gallantry Awards

15.6 The Ashoka Chakra series of Gallantry awards, administered by the Ministry of Defence, are announced on Republic Day and Independence Day every year. Recommendations in respect of civilian citizens are processed in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

15.7 The President has approved the names of four civilians for Gallantry award on Independence Day, 2009. These are for Shaurya Chakra. For Republic Day 2010, the President has approved the names of 5 civilians, which includes 4 Kirti Chakra and 1 Shaurya Chakra. The decoration of the award will be presented by



the President of India at Rashtrapati Bhavan in due course.

Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards

15.8 Jeevan Raksha Padak awards were instituted in the year 1961. As the name of the award suggests, it is given to a rescuer for saving someone's life.

15.9 The awards are given in three categories, namely, Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and Jeevan Raksha Padak. Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for conspicuous courage under the circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer; Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer and Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer in an act or series of acts of human nature in saving life from drowning, fire, accident, electrocution, landslide, animal attack, etc.

15.10 Nominations for this awards are invited every year from all State/UT Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These are considered by an Awards Committee. The Awards Committee makes its recommendations to the Prime Minister and the President for approval.

15.11 The ceremony for these awards is held in the respective State Capitals of the awardees. The awardee is presented a medallion and a Certificate signed by the Home Minister. The awardees are also given a lump-sum monetary allowance at the rate of Rs.75,000 for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, Rs. 45,000 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak & Rs.30,000 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

15.12 For the year 2009, the President has

approved Jeevan Raksha Padak awards for 53 persons. This includes 2 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padaks, 7 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padaks and 44 Jeevan Raksha Padaks.

VIGILANCE MACHINERY

15.13 The Vigilance set up of the Ministry of Home Affairs is headed by the Joint Secretary (Administration), who is also the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Ministry. He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary and an Under Secretary in the discharge of his functions. The Vigilance Section deals with all disciplinary matters of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper), all matters related to Annual Confidential Reports and coordinates vigilance activities in the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry, such as Central Police Forces, Central Police Organisations, etc.

15.14 The measures taken within the Ministry to strengthen preventive vigilance are briefly summed up as follows :-

- a) The Chief Vigilance Officer maintains liaison with all attached/subordinate offices to ensure timely completion of various tasks relating to vigilance work.
- b) The Annual Action Plan for vigilance/anti-corruption measures of the Department of Personnel and Training is being implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Attached/Subordinate offices in the Ministry are asked to implement the Plan effectively and report the progress every quarter to the Ministry. Regular reviews of the vigilance activities in the subordinate formations of the Ministry are undertaken and reports sent to the Department of Personnel and Training at the end of every quarter.
- c) All reports required to be sent to Central Vigilance Commission and the Department of Personnel and Training are sent to the



- concerned authorities of the prescribed periodic intervals.
- d) Some Divisions in the Ministry like Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division, Foreigners Division and Procurement Wing of Police Modernisation Division, having substantial public dealings, are kept under close watch.
 - e) All officers and members of staff working in sensitive Sections/Divisions are required to fill up a special security questionnaire periodically and positive vetting is done in their cases through the Intelligence agencies. It serves as an effective tool in ensuring that only persons with unimpeachable integrity are posted in sensitive places in the Ministry.
 - f) Liaison is maintained with the Heads of the
- from various sources and pendency of disciplinary/vigilance cases is regularly monitored by the CVO.
 - h) With a view to curb development of vested interests, staff in the Ministry is rotated amongst various divisions. An exercise to categorize the posts as sensitive or non-sensitive to facilitate rotation of staff has been undertaken.
 - i) List of officers whose integrity is doubtful is maintained and periodically reviewed.

15.15 The “Vigilance Awareness Week” was observed from November 3 - 7, 2009. A pledge was administered by the Secretary, Department of Personnel and Training on November 3, 2009 to the officers of Ministry of Home Affairs. An



Secretary, Department of Personnel and Training administering pledge to the officers of Ministry of Home Affairs during vigilance Awareness Week” observed from November 3-7, 2009

- Divisions which have been categorized as sensitive to ensure that a close watch is kept on the activities of the officials working in such Divisions.
- g) Progress on disposal of complaints received
- Open Forum on “Suggestions for eradicating corruption” was also organized. The Vigilance Awareness Week was observed in the attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry as well.



15.16 The Ministry keeps a watch over all cases pending at different stages including the cases pending in its attached and subordinate offices, so that such cases are disposed of in a time bound manner. The status of pendency is monitored by the CVO and at appropriate intervals meetings with CVOs and VOs of concerned attached/subordinate is taken by him.

15.17 Statistics in respect of vigilance and disciplinary cases dealt with in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices during the year 2009-10 (up to December 31, 2009) are at **Annexure-XIII**.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

15.18 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, this Ministry has initiated the following actions:

- An RTI Section has been set up to collect, transfer the applications under the RTI Act, 2005 to the Central Public Information Officers/Public Authorities concerned and to forward the annual return regarding receipt & disposal of the RTI applications/appeals to the Central Information Commission.
- Details of the Ministry's functions along with its functionaries etc. have been placed on the RTI portal of this Ministry's official website as required under section 4(1) (b) of the Act.
- All Deputy Secretary/Director level officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under section 5(1) of the Act, in respect of the subjects being handled by them.
- All Joint Secretaries have been designated as Appellate Authorities in terms of section 19 (1) of the Act, in respect of Deputy

Secretaries/Directors working under them and designated as CPIOs.

- The annual return under section 25 of the Act for the year ended March 31, 2009 in respect of this Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices and Delhi Police has been uploaded on the website of this Ministry and given on-line to the Central Information Commission.
- To facilitate the receipt of applications under the RTI Act, 2005 a provision has been made to receive the applications at the reception counter of this Ministry in each of its three buildings viz. North Block, Lok Nayak Bhavan and Jaisalmer House. The applications so received are further transferred by the RTI Section to the CPIOs/Public Authorities concerned.
- During the year 2008-09, 26,906 applications were dealt with, as against 20,920 applications dealt with during the previous year.

SECRETARIAT ORGANIZATION

SECURITY

15.19 The Secretariat Security Organization (SSO) is the nodal agency for the security of Government buildings under the security cover of the Ministry of Home Affairs. At present there are 49 buildings under the Ministry security cover housing offices of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These buildings are located at various places in Delhi in a radius of approximately 16 Km. The organization is responsible for formulation of policies regarding Government Building Security (GBS) and executing them through:-

- (1) The Reception Organisation; and
- (2) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)/Secretariat Security Force (SSF)



15.20 The Reception Organisation comprising of 120 personnel is manning 53 Reception Offices located in the 38 Government buildings. Entry of visitors to these buildings is regulated through the various Reception Officers from where visitors passes are issued and a record kept thereof. Visitor passes are issued only after confirming from officers of a pre-determined level if the visitor is to be allowed entry or otherwise.

15.21 The GBS unit of the CISF and the SSF are deployed for the security of the buildings including their premises. The two forces are assigned the task of:

- (a) Access Control - To ensure that no unauthorized person, vehicle or material is allowed access to the government buildings including their premises. Only bonafide persons holding valid I/Cards issued by this Ministry are allowed entry. Apart from this, visitors holding valid temporary/daily visitors pass are allowed entry after checking/frisking including checking of their bags/brief cases, etc.
- (b) Anti-terrorist Measures - The forces are primarily responsible for anti-terrorist measures in the buildings.
- (c) Forcible entry/armed attack - To prevent/counter any attempt of forcible entry/armed attack on the buildings and take effective action against such forcible entry/armed attack as first responder.
- (d) Intrusion - To deter, detect and neutralize any kind of intrusion into the building.
- (e) Exit Control - To prevent pilferage of government property from the building.

SPORTS

15.22 Teams as well as individual officials from Ministry of Home Affairs have been taking part in various inter-Ministry sporting activities

being conducted from time to time by the Central Civil Services Sports Control Board (CCSCB) of the Department of Personnel and Training and have brought laurels to the Ministry by their inspired performances.

15.23 The Ministry won the Men Team Championship in the Inter-Ministry Carrom Tournament for 2009-10. Besides, Shri Raja Ramaswamy and Shri Inderjit Bhatia won the winner and runners up positions respectively in the individual men Veteran Singles event. The team has been giving a consistently good performance over the years.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

15.24 An Official Language Division is functioning in the Ministry to implement the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended in 1967, Official Languages Rules, 1976, as amended in 1987 and other administrative instructions issued on the subject from time to time. The Division ensures compliance with the official language policy of the Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices.

Implementation of the Official language Policy

15.25 Keeping in view the large size of the Ministry, 20 Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted at the Division level, each headed by the Joint Secretary of the Division concerned. All the Officers of the rank of Section Officer and above up to the rank of the Director of the Division concerned are members of the respective Committee. The Quarterly Progress Reports regarding progressive use of Hindi in official work received from Sections/Desks of the respective Divisions are reviewed in these meetings and remedial measures suggested to avoid recurrence of the shortcomings.



Compliance with the Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended in 1967 and correspondence in Hindi

15.26 Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended in 1967 is being complied with fully and all the documents covered under this section are being invariably issued bilingually. All the letters received or signed in Hindi, irrespective of the fact from where they are received, are being replied to in Hindi. Efforts are being made to increase correspondence in Hindi with the offices of the Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations and the general public in the regions 'A' & 'B'.

Official Language Inspections

15.27 Official Language inspections were carried out in 10 offices under the Ministry located outside Delhi. The Parliamentary Committee on Official Language also inspected 04 offices of the Ministry during the year. Besides, 07 sections of the Ministry were also inspected by the personnel of Official Language Division.

Hindi Day/Hindi Month

15.28 Hindi Month was organized in the Ministry from September 14 to October 13, 2009. Various Hindi competitions and programmes such as a Hindi Workshop and a very informative lecture by an eminent Hindi Scholar, Shri Lakshmi Shankar Vajpayee, Station Director, All India Radio, New Delhi were organized in which 190 personnel of the Ministry participated with a lot of enthusiasm. Hindi speaking as well as non-Hindi speaking personnel of the Ministry participated in a large number and with zeal in the competitions and the programmes.

Training in Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography

15.29 Out of the total 63 Lower Division Clerks, 54 are trained in Hindi typewriting at present. Similarly, out of the total 140 Stenographers, 79 are trained in Hindi Stenography.

Hindi Workshop

15.30 Three Hindi workshops were organized in the months of June, 2009 and September, 2009 and December, 2009 to motivate employees to do their official work in Hindi and to train them up effectively in attempting noting and drafting originally in Hindi. Sixty one employees participated enthusiastically in these workshops.

Incentive Schemes

15.31 An incentive scheme to encourage the officers and the employees to do their work in Hindi has been in vogue for the last many years in the Ministry. 10 cash prizes are awarded under the scheme every year. The entries for the year 2008-09 were evaluated/finalized and 10 personnel were selected for cash prizes along with certificates. Besides, the Ministry has been operating another incentive scheme since the year 2007-08 to motivate the officers to give dictation in Hindi. Two officers participated in the scheme of the year 2008-09 and were selected for cash prize of Rs.1,000 each and a certificate.

Rajbhasha Shield Yojana

15.32 'Rajbhasha Shield Yojana', an incentive scheme for the attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry for encouraging them to use Hindi in their official work, has been in existence for the last many years. Entries for the year 2008-09 have been received from all the offices under the Ministry and are under evaluation.



REDRESSAL OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

15.33 An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery (IGRM), functioning in this Ministry attends to all grievances. 2,603 grievances were received and attended to during the period from April 1, 2009 to January 31, 2010.

15.34 The Joint Secretary (Coordination and Public Grievances) has been nominated as Director of Public grievances. The name, designation, room number, telephone number, etc. of Director of Public Grievances have been displayed at the Reception counter.

15.35 A Public Grievance Officer has been nominated in each Division as the Nodal Officer who monitors the progress of the redressal of Public Grievances relating to the respective Division.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS

15.36 The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with a wide range of subjects, which are complex as well as sensitive in nature warranting constant parliamentary attention. This is reflected in the legislative and non-legislative business of the Parliament when it is in Session, as also in the recommendations of various Parliamentary Committees referred to this Ministry for taking action. This Ministry has been organising regular meetings of the Consultative Committee. Inputs are also provided for the resolutions, etc. adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, high level International fora for political multilateral negotiations.

15.37 This Ministry held three meetings of the Consultative Committee during the year 2009-2010 under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister on the following subjects :

- ‘National Police Mission’ on October 26, 2009
- ‘Visa, Immigration & Foreign Contribution’ on December 18, 2009
- ‘Modernisation of Police Forces’ on February 4, 2010

15.38 The Action Taken on the recommendation contained in the 140th Report (on the action taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 132nd Report on the Demands for Grants 2008-2009) was submitted to the Committee as per schedule. As required under Rule 266 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha and Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, statements were made by the concerned Minister in both the Houses of Parliament (on August 3, 2009 in Rajya Sabha and on August 4, 2009 in Lok Sabha) regarding the progress made towards implementation of the recommendations contained in the 140th Report of the Committee.

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION

Audit Objections/Paras

15.39 Departmental Accounting Organisation (DAO) of Ministry of Home Affairs working as a part of internal Finance Wing of Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for payment, accounting and internal audit of the Ministry of Home Affairs and all its attached offices. DAO brings out monthly and annual financial statements for the Ministry and submits it to the Controller General of Accounts who compiles for the entire Government of India as a whole. The DAO is headed by Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) who acts as a Principal Accounting Adviser to the Chief Accounting Authority (Secretary) of the Ministry. As an integral part of Internal Finance



Wing of the Ministry, CCA helps Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser in maintaining an efficient system of financial management in the Ministry. DAO works in a computerized environment using a software “COMPACT” for managing its payment and accounting functions. The data from COMPACT is uploaded on a web based application called e-lekha which has the capability of generating real time reports which serve as a part of expenditure information system for the Ministry. The DAO also assists the IFD in budget formulation, budget execution and budget reporting.

15.40 The internal audit wing of the Ministry, under the overall guidance of Controller General of Accounts has undertaken the Risk Based Audit of various schemes of this Ministry. The revised internal audit manual, 2009 has also focused on reorienting the Internal Audit function for conducting a Risk Based and Performance Audit of various aspects of functioning of the Ministry. An Audit Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary of the Ministry has been constituted to have an oversight of the functioning of Risk Management and Controls in the Ministry and its attached offices. The Internal Audit Wing carries out Concurrent Audit quarterly for Modernization of Police Force and half yearly of Security Related Expenditures in various States. The Internal Audit Wing also takes up special audit engagements as per Terms of Reference given by the executive wings of the Ministry.

15.41 The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) include budgetary requirements of various Central Paramilitary Forces (CPFs), Central Police Organizations (CPOs), Union Territories (UTs) (with and without legislature), Registrar General of India, Department of Official Language, etc. The 10 Demand for Grants take care of expenditure requirements of all these agencies.

With UTs, beginning to implement COMPACT and e-lekha, the expenditure filing and reporting for all the grants of MHA would be on a real time basis. Besides, internal audit the operations and financial statements of MHA are subjected to Statutory Audit as well which is carried out by the Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG).

15.42 After carrying out the audit of expenditure initially, the Inspection Reports (IRs) indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Units/Organizations, which in time make efforts to settle the observations. C&AG through the Report submitted to Parliament, prepares audit paras against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by the Ministry. In order to promptly settle the audit paras, the status of pendency is monitored at the highest level on quarterly basis, where representatives of Director General (Audit) are also invited in the meetings. Software to monitor the pending audit paras is also being developed in the Office of the Chief Controller of Accounts. The receipt and liquidation of audit paras is a continuous ongoing process. As on April 1, 2009, there were 21 such audit paras pending in this Ministry. During the period from April 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009, 19 new paras were received, bringing the total to 40. Out of which, 15 paras have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 25 such paras as on December 31, 2009.

15.43 The number of outstanding IR paras in respect of all organizations under the control of MHA as on April 1, 2009 was 3,965. During the period from April 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009, the total number of Audit Objections/Paras settled and received was 700 and 955 respectively. Thus, as on December, 31, 2009, the number of outstanding IR paras was 4,220. To monitor the progress of settlement of these



Paras, ad-hoc committees have been constituted in the Ministry. The position in respect of each organization is at **Annexure-XIV**.

15.44 Status of ATNs on Important Audit Observations included in earlier Annual Reports is given at **Annexure - XV**. A summary of most recent and important audit observations pertaining to this Ministry and made available by the C&AG and their latest status is at **Annexures-XVI** and **XVII** respectively.

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment of work place

15.45 The Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted a five member Complaint Committee for redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment at workplace, if any, made by aggrieved women employees of the Ministry. The Committee has one male and four women members, including the Chairperson, and a member from the Young Women's Christian Association as an NGO member. The Committee has started holding regular quarterly meetings, the first of which was held on September 09, 2009.

15.46 The Committee has not received any complaint regarding sexual harassment at workplace during the year.

Benefit to Physically Handicapped Persons

15.47 The Central Government have prescribed 3% reservation in employment to physically handicapped persons (one per cent each for blindness or low vision, hearing

impairment and locomotor disability or cerebral palsy)

15.48 There are 09 Visually handicapped, 01 Hearing Impaired and 14 orthopaedically handicapped persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

15.49 On account of the nature of work, all categories posts of 'combatant personnel' of the Central Police Forces are exempted from section 33 of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participations) Act, 1995.

GENDER BUDGETING

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

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

15.51 CISF is implementing following schemes exclusively benefiting women during 2009 - 2010:-

- The CISF has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres (FWCs) at Reserve Battalions and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefit of women. Presently, FWCs are being constructed at RTC Behror (Rajasthan) and RTC Arakkonam (TN). These Family Welfare Centres are constructed exclusively for women to learn new skills and augment their family income by earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts, production of food items etc.
- Budgetary provision of Rs. 1.34 crore in BE 2009-10 has been reduced to Rs. 0.81 crore in RE 2009-10, keeping in view the pace of construction of buildings at both the



locations. However, construction of FWCs will be completed in next financial year 2010-11.

Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D)

15.52 BPR&D which is undertaking studies on police problems and formulating and coordinating policies and programmes for police training etc. has undertaken a number of activities for the benefit, welfare and development of women in police. A provision of Rs. 90 lakh in Budget Estimates 2009-10 has been made for the following schemes benefiting women:-

- i) Research Study (Rs. 26 lakh);
- ii) Research Study on identification of best prison practices awarded to Dr. Upneet Lalli, Chandigarh (Rs. 3.18 lakh);
- iii) Research study on 'Police performance in Extremist & Non-extremist affected areas - An introspective understanding' awarded to Dr. Anuradha Dutta, Project Director, Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Sciences and Development, Guwahati. Research project is coordinated by Prof. (Dr.) V. Veeraraghavan, New Delhi (Rs. 31.60 lakh);
- iv) Research study on Central Act and all the rules framed by the States on the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 awarded to Ms. Menaka Guruswamy, Advocate, Supreme Court of India (Rs. 1 lakh);
- v) Research study on 'Status of Crime against Women in Southern Region, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and North East Region' coordinated by Prof. (Dr.) Deepti Shrivastava, Bhopal (Rs. 4.03 lakh);
- vi) Award of Junior Research Fellowships for doctoral work in Police Science and Criminology as per the guidelines laid down by the UGC (Rs. 5.35 lakh);
- vii) Courses on Self Development and Conflict Management for Women Police Officers of the rank of Dy. SP to ASI at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D (Rs. 6 lakh);
- viii) Courses on Crime Against Women vis-a-vis Human Rights, Juvenile Justice & Human Rights at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D (Rs. 5 lakh);
- ix) Seminar-cum-workshop on "Trafficking of Persons and Role of Police in the country" (Rs. 7 lakh);
- x) Vertical Interaction Course for IPS and other Senior Officers on issues relating to Gender & SC/ST categories (Rs. 10 lakh);
- xi) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme - Publication of Hindi Books (Rs. 84,000).

Research and training activities undertaken by BPR&D during the year 2009-10 benefiting the women

- Three women have been selected for the Doctoral fellowship in Police Science and Criminology during 2009-10 and one installment of Rs. 54,500 each released during 2009-10.
- Research study on 'Identification of Best Prison Practices' was awarded to Dr. Upneet Lalli, Chandigarh with a total outlay of Rs. 4,77,500 out of which final installment amounting to Rs. 1,59,168 has been released.
- Research study on Central Act and all the rules framed by the States on the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 awarded to Ms. Menaka Guruswamy, Advocate, Supreme Court of India and Rs.1 lakh sanctioned.
- Second installment amounting to Rs. 11,70,556 being awarded to Dr. Anuradha Dutta, Project Director, Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Changes and Development, Guwahati and Prof. (Dr.) V.



Veeraraghavan, New Delhi, coordinator of the Research project.

- Second installment amounting to Rs. 13,40,794 being awarded to Prof. (Dr.) Deepti Shrivastava, Bhopal, coordinator of the Research study on 'Status of Crime against Women in Southern Region Kerala, Tamil Nadu and North East Region'.
- Research study on 'Follow-up of Released Offenders on their Reformation and Rehabilitation' has been awarded to Dr. Deepti Srivastava, Bhopal with outlay of Rs. 4,99,800 out of which the final installment of Rs .1,66,600 has been released.
- Second installment amounting to Rs .83.000 awarded to Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Lecturer, Bangalore University for the Research study on "A Comparative Sociological Analysis of the Job Stress, Vulnerability and subsequent Security Need for the women in the ITES and Garment Industries in the Silicon Valley of India, Bangalore."
- Final installment amounting to Rs.60,000 being awarded to Dr. Anupam Sharma, Lecturer, Meerut University for the Research study on "Democratic System, Administrative, Cultural and Police Administration (A case study of Western Uttar Pradesh).
- Five (5) women were sanctioned fellowship (ongoing) amount totaling Rs. 3.83 lakh for the Doctoral Work in Police Science and Criminology.
- Six (6) courses on Crime against Women vis-à-vis Human Rights and Juvenile Justice and Human Rights were conducted at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D, incurring an expenditure of Rs.5 lakh during 2009-10.
- Five (5) courses on Self Development and Conflict Management exclusively for Women Police Officers of the rank of Dy. SP to ASI were organized at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D, incurring

an expenditure of Rs. 6 lakh during 2009-10.

- Fifteen (15) Seminars-cum-Workshops on trafficking of personnel and role of police in the country have been organized incurring an expenditure of Rs.7 lakh during 2009-10.
- Fourteen (14) numbers of Vertical Interaction Courses for IPS and Senior Officers on the issues relating to Gender & SC/ST have been organized incurring an expenditure of Rs.10 lakh during 2009-10.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

15.53 CRPF is implementing following schemes exclusively benefiting women during 2009 - 2010:-

- Gymnasium and other facilities for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in the ladies room.
- Common staff room for ladies for lunch etc.
- Women hostel.
- Day care centre/Creche including provision of Ayah to look after children.
- Providing embroidery machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra skills.
- Provision of women specific items and equipments like Electric Hair Cutter and Sauna Belts, Abdominal Exercise Machine for the use of ladies.
- Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation/common staff rooms.

15.54 Gymnasiums have been established in Group Centres and office of Inspectors General of Police of CRPF at various locations of the Force. At these centres exclusive facility and equipment have been provided for ladies to carry out physical training and exercises. At Delhi, a Sauna Belt and Abdominal Exercise Machine for the use of Mahila personnel have been provided exclusively for the women employees for keeping themselves fit and trim.



Group Centres and IG offices at Jammu, Patna and Delhi have been provided with music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in Family Welfare Centres. Women oriented magazines and periodicals are also provided in the Family Welfare Centres and common staff rooms regularly. Provision has also been made at CRPF locations like Group Centre, Sindri for common staff room for ladies for lunch break and other women specific activities. Exclusive Women's Hostel has been provided for female employees of CRPF Mahila Battalion at GC, CRPF Gandhinagar where various female oriented faculties have been created. Besides, provision of Women's Hostel at Group Centre, CRPF, Bhubaneswar (Orissa) for various women oriented requirements has been kept during 2009-10. With a view to providing welfare for women employees, GC Pinjore has provided two Embroidery Machines in its Family Welfare Centre which is oriented to enhance skill of women employees. Creche have been opened in various locations of CRPF like Jammu, Nagpur, Pinjore, Gandhinagar, Pune, Sindri, RAF Delhi etc. where provision for an Ayah have also been made to care of the children, while women members of Force are away on duty.

15.55 CRPF comprised 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 1,689 of Mahila employees at various levels that 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 the 2 Mahila Battalions and other offices in the CRPF is 4,252 and the approximate annual salary cost on their employment is Rs.91.57 crore.

15.56 The first Indian Female Formed Police

Unit (FFPU) consisting of 125 female formed police officers reached Monrovia, Liberia on January 30, 2007 and after pre-induction training w.e.f. February 2, 2007 to February 5, 2007, the troops started with their first deployment at Unity Conference Centre on February 8, 2007. Main duties assigned to FFPU were to provide back up to the Special Security Service and Liberian National Police for securing Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the office complex of President of Liberia. Two sections are earmarked for the joint task force patrol. Various patrol vehicles patrol the city and neighboring areas for crime prevention. And FFPU being the only women armed wing of the UNPOL is an integral part of the patrols (in each patrol, two of the FFPU officers are integral part). Besides, the FFPU was also tasked to provide reserve at LNP (Liberian National Police) HQ for reacting to any situation which arises in the city. FFPU has also participated in special operations, which were conducted jointly with the Armed Force of the Mission, UNPOL and Liberian National Police.

15.57 On completion of tenure, the first batch has been replaced by another batch of the same strength, deployed in Liberia w.e.f. January 31, 2008 and second batch replaced by 3rd batch w.e.f. January 23, 2009 which will be replaced by 4th contingent of FFPU from India in the last week of January, 2010.

15.58 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 Director General, CRPF during his last visit to Liberia to interact with the CRPF 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.

15.59 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made



against each of them during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allocation	
		2009-10	2010-11
1.	Day Care Centre	4.95	17.08
2.	Gender Sensitization	3.49	2.28
3.	Health Care Centre	9.45	36.67
4.	Improvised Service	2.15	2.02
5.	Nutritional Care Centre	4.96	4.34
6.	Women's Hostel/ Family Accommodation	2.55	403.33
Total Budget Allocation		27.55	465.72

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

15.60 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allocation	
		2009-10	2010-11
1.	Day Care Centre	0.60	0.20
2.	Gender Sensitization	0.10	0.04
3.	Health & Nutritional Care Centre	0.80	0.26
4.	Women Hostel	1.50	1.50
5.	Separate accommodation for women employees	1.50	1.00
Total Budget Allocation		4.50	3.00

- A sum of Rs. 7.20 lakh has been incurred for running of women fitness centre with modern fitness equipments at Force Hqrs.

- already established during the year 2008-09;
- Rs. 12.50 lakh has been utilized by FTR Guwahati for running of Day Care Centre and Health and Nutritional Care Centre being run at Guwahati, SHQ, Bongaigaon/Tezpur and for the establishment of Mahila component (lady employees) posted in 15th, 16th and 23rd Bns. during 2009-10;
- Expenditure of Rs. 17.01 lakh has been incurred by the field units under FTR Lucknow for running of Day Care Centre and Health and Nutritional Care Centre during 2008-09;
- Expenditure of Rs. 11.61 lakh has been incurred by AO Darjiling/Kishanganj and SHQ Ranidanga/Muzafarpur under FTR Patna for running of Day Care Centre and Health and Nutritional Care Centre during 2008-09;
- Rs. 13.05 lakh utilized during 2008-09 for running of Creche/Day Care Centre at FA Srinagar and ATC Gwaldam;
- Rs. 4.24 lakh utilized during 2008-09 for running of Creche/Day Care Centre at ATC Shamshi/Kumarsain and Sarahan;
- Rs. 1.80 lakh utilized during 2008-09 for running of Creche/Day Care Centre already established at TC Kasumpti;
- Rs. 6.75 lakh utilized during 2008-09 for running of Creche/Day Care Centre at 25th Bn., Ghitorni;
- During the financial year 2009-10, Rs. 2.22 crore has been incurred for construction of Hostel accommodation / separate accommodation for women employees till date;
- Rs. 6.28 lakh has been incurred for running of Day Care Centre and Health and Nutritional Care Centre during 2009-10 by the field units till date; and
- A provision of Rs. 3 crore for the above schemes exclusively benefiting women has been made in the current financial year 2010-11.



ANNEXURE





ANNEXURE-I

MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD/HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DURING THE YEAR 2009-10

Shri P. Chidambaram	HOME MINISTER
Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal (upto 22.05.2009) Smt V. Radhika Selvi (upto 22.05.2009) Dr. Shakeel Ahmad (upto 22.05.2009) Shri Mullappally Ramachandran (since 28.05.2009) Shri Ajay Maken (since 28.05.2009)	MINISTERS OF STATE
Shri Madhukar Gupta (upto 30.06.2009) Shri G.K. Pillai (since 01.07.2009)	HOME SECRETARY
Shri G.K. Pillai (from 11.06.2009 to 30.06.2009)	OFFICER ON SPECIAL DUTY
Shri Vinay Kumar (upto 31.12.2009) Shri A.E. Ahmad (since 01.01.2010)	SECRETARY (Border Management)
Shri Raman Srivastav (upto 01.08.2009) Shri U.K. Bansal (since 07.08.2009) Smt. Anita Chaudhary (since 24.11.2009) Shri A.E. Ahmad (from 24.11.2009 to 31.12.2009)	SPECIAL SECRETARIES
Smt. Anita Chaudhary (up to 23.11.2009) Shri A.E. Ahmad (up to 23.11.2009) Shri Vishwapati Trivedi Shri Dileep Raj Singh Chaudhary	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Shri A.K. Yadav Shri A.K. Goyal Shri Ashim Khurana Shri Ashok Lavasa (since 02.04.2009) Smt. B. Bhamathi Shri D. Diptivilasa	JOINT SECRETARIES



Shri D.K. Kotia
Shri Dharmendra Sharma
Shri K.C. Jain
Shri K. Skandan
Dr. Kashmir Singh
Shri L.D. Jha
Dr. N. S. Kalsi
Shri Naveen Verma
Shri O. Ravi
Shri Prabhanshu Kamal (upto 08.10.2009)
Shri R.P. Nath
Shri Sada Kant
Shri S. Suresh Kumar [since 20.11.2009 (AN)]
Shri Shashi Bhushan (upto 30.11.2009)

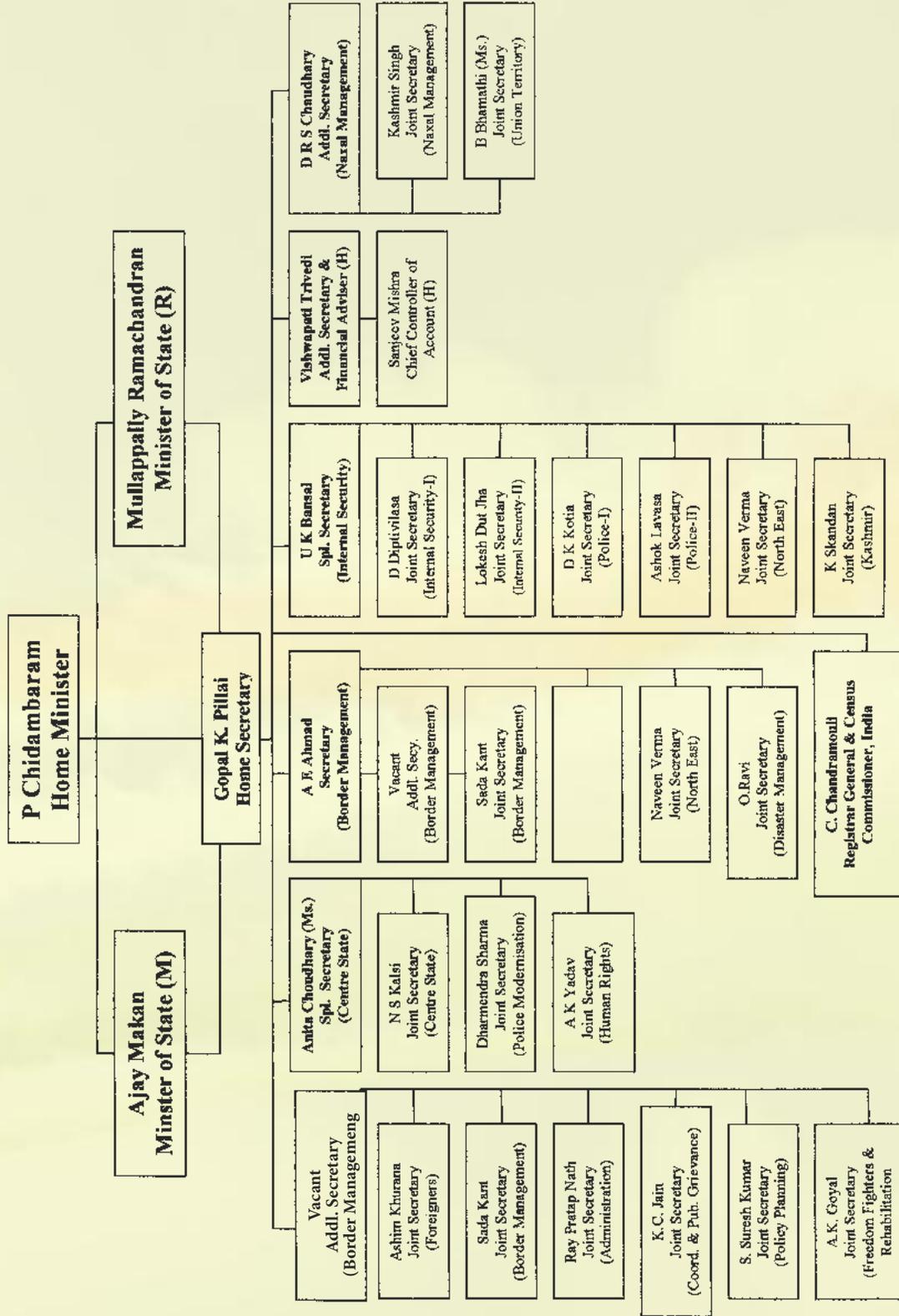
Dr. Sanjeev Mishra

CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS

(Reference : Chapter-I, Para No.1.4)



ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (As on 04.02.10)



ANNEXURE-III

STATEWISE SECURITY SITUATION DURING THE YEARS 2003-2010 (JANUARY 31, 2010)								
ASSAM								
Head	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 Upto (31/1/2010)
Incidents	358	267	398	413	474	387	424	35
Extremists arrested/killed/ surrendered	750	1007	544	752	759	1237	1259	37
SFs killed	12	17	07	32	27	18	22	01
Civilians killed	182	194	173	164	287	245	152	11
MEGHALAYA								
Incidents	85	47	37	38	28	16	12	02
Extremists arrested/killed/ surrendered	152	150	108	112	85	88	67	18
SFs killed	07	08	-	-	01	02	-	-
Civilians killed	35	17	01	06	09	01	03	-
TRIPURA								
Incidents	394	212	115	87	94	68	19	04
Extremists arrested/killed/ surrendered	654	608	212	196	303	382	308	15
SFs killed	39	46	11	14	06	03	01	-
Civilians killed	207	67	28	14	14	10	08	-
ARUANCHAL PRADESH								
Incidents	50	41	32	16	35	28	53	01
Extremists arrested/killed/ surrendered	81	74	58	23	53	26	108	03
SFs killed	01	02	01	-	05	-	-	-
Civilians killed	07	06	03	-	12	03	03	-



Head	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 Upto (31/1/2010)
NAGALAND								
Incidents	199	186	192	309	272	321	129	05
Extremists arrested/killed/ surrendered	189	145	141	203	211	460	206	28
SFs killed	03	-	01	02	01	03	-	-
Civilians killed	13	42	28	29	44	70	16	-
MIZORAM								
Incidents	03	03	04	05	02	01	01	-
Extremists arrested/killed/ surrendered	01	41	210	848	21	13	-	-
SFs killed	01	01	-	-	-	04	-	-
Civilians killed	-	-	02	-	02	-	01	-
MANIPUR								
Incidents	243	478	554	498	584	740	659	38
Extremists arrested/killed/ surrendered	365	772	1186	1097	1443	2112	1896	97
SFs killed	27	36	50	28	39	16	19	01
Civilians killed	50	88	158	96	130	137	81	01
(Reference: Chapter II, Para No. 2.6.1.)								

**STATEWISE LIST OF MAJOR MILITANT/INSURGENT GROUPS ACTIVE IN THE
NORTH EASTERN STATES**

ASSAM

- (i) United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
- (ii) National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
- (iii) Dima Halam Daogah (Joel Garlosa) - DHD(J)

MANIPUR

- (i) People's Liberation army (PLA)
- (ii) United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
- (iii) People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
- (iv) Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
- (v) Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
- (vi) Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
- (vii) Revolutionary People's Front (RPF)

MEGHALAYA

- (i) Achik National Volunteer council (ANVC)
- (ii) Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)

TRIPURA

- (i) All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
- (ii) National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)

NAGALAND

- (i) The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) – [NSCN(1/M)]
- (ii) The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN(K)]

All the militant outfits mentioned above except the two factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland, have been declared 'Unlawful Associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (3) of 1967). In addition, the outfits named above in respect of Assam, Manipur and Tripura have also been listed as 'terrorist organisations' in the schedule of the above Act.

In addition, other militant groups like the Dima Halam Daogah (DHD) and United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS); Karbi Longri N.C. Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF), Kuki National Army (KNA) and Zomi Revolutionary Army (ZRA); Naga National Council (NNC) etc. are also active in the North East.

(Reference: Chapter II, Para No. 2.6.13)



ANNEXURE-V

FUNDS RELEASED IN CASH/KIND UNDER SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES						
(Rs. in crore)						
Name of the State	2004-05 Cash/ Kind	2005-06 Cash/ Kind	2006-07 Cash/ Kind	2007-08 Cash	2008-09 Cash	2009-10 Cash
Arunachal Pradesh	9.13	7.00	11.53	11.71	14.72	10.92
Assam	41.37	56.68	52.18	88.12	68.12	49.93
Manipur	15.24	16.97	14.09	32.06	39.24	24.44
Meghalaya	7.58	6.57	8.59	15.41	10.82	8.55
Mizoram	7.45	6.00	10.48	10.98	12.69	9.98
Nagaland	13.09	17.52	22.68	30.72	38.43	29.68
Sikkim	5.90	2.43	3.46	4.42	6.12	4.16
Tripura	11.17	11.83	11.34	8.85	20.66	17.55
TOTAL	110.93	125.00	134.35	202.27	210.80	155.21
Reference Chapter II, Para No. 2.6.29						

ANNEXURE-VI

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF COASTAL SECURITY SCHEME						
Physical progress						
State/ UT	Coastal Police stations					
		Sanctioned Nos.	Made Operational	Construction complete	Construction in progress	Construction not yet started
Gujarat	Coastal PS	10	10	9	1	-
	Check-posts	25	Nil	1	7	17
	Out-posts	46	Nil	2	33	11
Maharashtra	Coastal PS	12	12	-	2	10
	Check-posts	32	9	9	-	23
	Barracks	24	Nil	17	-	7
Goa		3	3	-	1	2
Karnataka		5	5	5	-	-
Kerala		8	1	1	5	2
Tamil Nadu	Coastal PS	12	12	12	-	-
	Check-posts	40	26	26	11	3
	Out-posts	12	4	4	4	4
AP		6	6	6	-	-
Orissa		5	5	-	2	3
West Bengal	Coastal PS	6	4	-	3	3
	Barracks	6	Nil	-	-	6
Puducherry		1	1	-	-	1
Lakshadweep		4	4	1	2	1
Daman & Diu		1	1	1	-	-
A&N Islands		-	-	-	-	-
Total	Coastal PS	73	64	35	16	22
	Check-posts	97	35	36	18	43
	Out-posts	58	4	6	37	15
	Barracks	30	Nil	17	Nil	13



(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Progress					
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Approved Outlay	Approved estimated Boat component	Approved component for construction cost of coastal PSs, check-posts, out-posts, barracks, vehicles and lump-sum assistance for office equipment & furniture etc.	Total release of funds
1	Gujarat	5842.60	5000.00	842.60	842.600
2	Maharashtra	4092.60	3400.00	692.60	692.600
3	Goa	1653.50	1500.00	153.50	153.500
4	Karnataka	2711.90	2500.00	211.90	211.900
5	Kerala	4356.00	4000.00	356.00	356.000
6	Tamil Nadu	4408.00	3600.00	808.00	808.000
7	Andhra Pradesh	3267.00	3000.00	267.00	267.000
8	Orissa	2765.75	2500.00	265.75	265.750
9	West Bengal	3353.40	3000.00	353.40	353.400
10	Puducherry	544.50	500.00	44.50	44.500
11	Lakshadweep	936.80	800.00	136.80	136.800
12	Daman & Diu	668.35	600.00	68.35	68.350
13	Andaman & Nicobar	2603.90	2500.00	103.90	77.788
14	Sub-total (States/UTs)			4304.30	4278.188
15	Stage payments for Boats	-			10251.564
16	Custom Duty etc. for Boats	-			1989.259
17	Sub-total (Boats)		32900.00		12240.823
18	Sub-total (Non-recurring)	37204.30			16519.011
19	Training charges to Coast Guard		-		152.339
20	Advance POL charges				1121.000
21	Sub-total (Recurring)	15100.00			1273.339
22	GRAND TOTAL	52304.30	32900.00	4304.30	17792.350
(Reference : Chapter III, Para 3.33)					



ANNEXURE-VII

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNION TERRITORIES				
S. No.	Union Territory	Area (in Sq. Km.)	Population (1991 Census)	Population (2001 Census)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	2,80,661	3,56,152
2.	Chandigarh	114	6,42,015	9,00,635
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	1,38,477	2,20,490
4.	Daman and Diu	112	1,01,586	1,58,204
5.	Lakshadweep	32	51,707	60,650
6.	National Capital Territory of Delhi.	1,483	94,20,644	1,38,50,507
7.	Puducherry	492	8,07,785	9,74,345
	Total	10,973	1,14,42,875	1,65,20,983

(Reference: Chapter VII, Para No.7.3)



ANNEXURE-VIII

(Rs. in Crore)

ABSTRACT OF BUDGET OF THE UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE ON NET BASIS					
		2008-09 BE	2008-09 Expenditure	2009-10 BE	2009-10 RE
A&N islands					
	Plan	1087.85	1534.77	1536.81	1536.81
	Non-Plan	800.00	1086.42	1148.37	1179.27
	Total	1887.85	2621.19	2658.18	2716.08
Chandigarh					
	Plan	304.65	488.54	319.22	449.22
	Non-Plan	890.00	949.09	1449.00	1478.58
	Total	1194.65	1437.63	1768.22	1927.80
Dadra & Nagar Haveli					
	Plan	86.03	111.00	153.68	188.68
	Non-Plan	65.00	326.09	91.42	97.89
	Total	151.03	437.09	245.10	286.57
Daman & Diu					
	Plan	82.25	104.95	154.34	165.12
	Non-Plan	66.00	163.53	83.21	111.31
	Total	148.25	268.48	237.55	276.43
Lakshadweep					
	Plan	263.68	270.16	296.86	288.86
	Non-Plan	252.35	371.53	379.97	389.07
	Total	516.03	641.69	676.83	677.93
Abstract of Central Assistance to Union Territories with Legislature					
Puducherry					
	Plan	136.37	150.35	264.19	264.12
	Non-Plan	439.00	941.57	755.00	860.67
	Total	575.37	1091.92	1019.19	1124.79
NCT of Delhi					
	Plan	1240.02	808.22	2435.68	2435.75
	Non-Plan	25.00	25.00	25.00	35.00
	Total	1265.02	833.22	2460.68	2470.75
(Reference: Chapter VII, Para No.7.3)					

ANNEXURE-IX

STATUS OF FUNDS RELEASED/YET TO BE RELEASED IN THE CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR 2009-10 TO THE UNION TERRITORIES AND DELHI POLICE UNDER POLICE MODERNISATION SCHEME (PMSUT) As on 2.3.2010

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	UTs	Amount sanctioned under AAP 2009-10	Amount released (till date)	Date of issue of sanction letter	Balance amount to be released in FY 2009-10
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2680.00	893.00 1787.00	09.06.2009 27.08.2009	0.00
2.	Delhi Police	12240.00	4080.00 8160.00	18.06.2009 19.11.2009	0.00
3.	Lakshadweep	314.30	104.00 210.30	03.07.2009 24.12.2009	0.00
4.	Puducherry	1320.00	440.00	15.07.2009	880.00
5.	Chandigarh	140.00	46.67 93.33	27.08.2009 30.12.2009	0.00
6.	Daman & Diu	430.00	143.00 287.00	04.09.2009 26.02.2010	0.00
7.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	520.00	173.33 267.64	08.10.2009 25.02.2010	79.03
	Total	17644.30	16685.27		959.03

(Reference: Chapter VII, Para No.7.13)



ANNEXURE-X

Allocation and Release of Funds from CRF/ NCCF during 2009-2010							
(Rs. in crore)							
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of CRF		Releases from CRF		Releases from NCCF	
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1 st Instalment		2 nd Instalment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	313.67	104.56	418.23	156.835	156.835	685.81# +185.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.86	7.95	31.81	11.93	11.93	32.29
3.	Assam	162.80	54.27	217.07	81.40	81.40	--
4.	Bihar	125.59	41.86	167.45	62.795	62.795	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	94.22	31.41	125.63	92.825 (45.715*+ 47.11)	@	--
6.	Goa	1.92	0.64	2.56	0.96	0.96	4.04 #
7.	Gujarat	224.25	74.75	299.00	112.125	112.125	--
8.	Haryana	113.39	37.80	151.19	110.69 + (53.995* 56.695)	56.695	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	84.91	28.30	113.21	21.2275	42.455	14.58
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	72.90	24.30	97.20	71.825 (35.375 * + 36.45)	36.45	--
11.	Jharkhand	106.31	35.44	141.75	104.735 (51.58 * + 53.155)	53.155	--
12.	Karnataka	104.52	34.84	139.36	52.26	52.26	1594.36 (83.83 + 500 # + 53.04)+ 957.49
13.	Kerala	77.93	25.98	103.91	38.965	38.965	--
14.	Madhya Pradesh	214.41	71.47	285.88	107.21	107.205	40.53



15.	Maharashtra	203.21	67.74	270.95	387.29 (92.155 + 96.765 * + 96.765+ 101.605)	101.605	182.10
16.	Manipur	4.69	1.56	6.25	4.615 (2.265 + 2.35)*	2.345	0.91
17.	Meghalaya	9.51	3.17	12.68	4.755	@	--
18.	Mizoram	5.55	1.85	7.40	8.165 (2.695* + 2.695* + 2.775)	2.775	--
19.	Nagaland	3.22	1.07	4.29	1.61	1.61	8.47
20.	Orissa	254.27	84.76	339.03	49.369	127.135	--
21.	Punjab	133.12	44.37	177.49	66.56	@	--
22.	Rajasthan	378.90	126.30	505.20	189.45	189.45	115.12
23.	Sikkim	14.78	4.93	19.71	7.39	7.39	--
24.	Tamil Nadu	190.60	63.53	254.13	47.65	95.30	--
25.	Tripura	10.83	3.61	14.44	10.675 (5.26* + 5.415)	5.415	--
26.	Uttar Pradesh	249.55	83.19	332.74	124.775	124.775	148.96
27.	Uttarakhand	76.39	25.46	101.85	38.195	@	--
28.	West Bengal	197.93	65.98	263.91	98.965	98.965	166.869 (128.28 +38.589)
Total: -		3453.23	1151.09	4604.32	2065.25	1569.99	2994.039
<p>@ Installment(s) of Centre's share of CRF for the year of 2009-10 has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds and submission of utilization certificate.</p> <p>* Arrears of previous year. # Released 'on account' basis for flood-09.</p>							
(Reference: Chapter X, Para 10.17)							

ANNEXURE-XI

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE EXTENT OF DAMAGE DUE TO HEAVY RAINS/FLASH FLOODS/FLOODS/ LANDSLIDE DURING THE YEAR 2009					
(Provisional)					
Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	44132	213748	2.82
2.	Assam	08	12	240	0.298
3.	Bihar	63	02	6050	Neg.
4.	Chhattisgarh	05	03	1321	--
5.	Goa	03	265	1053	0.034
6.	Gujarat	94	456	12641	0.029
7.	Haryana	09	16	2216	0.083
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25	104	2670	-
9.	Karnataka	396	9043	665877	24.22
10.	Kerala	142	177	22744	0.39
11.	Madhya Pradesh	56	148	11356	--
12.	Maharashtra	65	31509	75441	8.79
13.	Orissa	59	--	13547	1.33
14.	Punjab	08	--	72	0.06
15.	Rajasthan	48	3509	221	--
16.	Sikkim	01	--	--	--
17.	Tamil Nadu	108	312	8437	--
18.	Uttar Pradesh	254	101	2893	4.61
19.	Uttarakhand	87	362	412	--
20.	West Bengal	137	38744	318786	4.47
21.	Puducherry	--	07	01	Neg.
	Total	1676	128452	1359726 (13.59 lakh)	47.134

(Reference: Chapter X, Para 10.27)

Annexure - XII

Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, 2008													
India/States/ Territories	Union	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India Bigger States		22.8	24.4	18.5	7.4	8.0	5.9	15.4	16.5	12.6	53	58	36
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.4	19.1	16.8	7.5	8.3	5.7	10.9	10.8	11.1	52	58	36
2.	Assam	23.9	25.3	15.7	8.6	9.0	5.6	15.4	16.2	10.1	64	66	39
3.	Bihar	28.9	29.7	22.5	7.3	7.4	6.0	21.6	22.3	16.5	56	57	42
4.	Chhattisgarh	26.1	27.6	19.3	8.1	8.5	6.4	18.0	19.2	12.9	57	59	48
5.	Delhi	18.4	20.2	18.1	4.8	5.1	4.7	13.6	15.1	13.4	35	40	34
6.	Gujarat	22.6	24.1	20.3	6.9	8.0	5.4	15.7	16.1	14.9	50	58	35
7.	Haryana	23.0	24.2	20.4	6.9	7.3	5.9	16.1	16.8	14.5	54	58	43
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.8	20.2	14.0	5.8	6.0	4.9	13.1	14.2	9.1	49	51	37
9.	Jharkhand	25.8	27.5	18.9	7.1	7.5	5.2	18.7	19.9	13.7	46	49	32
10.	Karnataka	19.8	20.9	17.9	7.4	8.5	5.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	45	50	33
11.	Kerala	14.6	14.6	14.6	6.6	6.7	6.4	8.0	7.9	8.2	12	12	10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	28.0	30.0	21.1	8.6	9.4	6.0	19.4	20.7	15.1	70	75	48
13.	Maharashtra	17.9	18.4	17.2	6.6	7.4	5.6	11.3	11.0	11.6	33	40	23
14.	Orissa	21.4	22.2	16.0	9.0	9.4	6.9	12.3	12.9	9.1	69	71	49
15.	Punjab	17.3	18.0	16.1	7.2	8.0	6.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	41	45	33
16.	Rajasthan	27.5	28.8	23.5	6.8	7.0	6.1	20.7	21.8	17.4	63	69	38
17.	Tamil Nadu	16.0	16.2	15.8	7.4	8.2	6.3	8.6	8.0	9.4	31	34	28
18.	Uttar Pradesh	29.1	30.0	25.1	8.4	8.8	6.6	20.7	21.2	18.4	67	70	49
19.	West Bengal	17.5	19.4	12.4	6.2	6.1	6.6	11.2	13.3	5.8	35	37	29
Smaller States													
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.8	23.1	15.2	5.2	5.6	3.0	16.6	17.5	12.1	32	34	19
2.	Goa	13.6	13.4	13.8	6.6	8.1	5.7	7.1	5.3	8.2	10	10	11
3.	Himachal Pradesh	17.7	18.2	12.1	7.4	7.7	4.7	10.3	10.6	7.4	44	45	27
4.	Manipur	15.8	15.9	15.7	5.0	4.8	5.4	10.9	11.1	10.3	14	16	8
5.	Meghalaya	25.2	27.3	15.6	7.9	8.4	5.4	17.3	18.9	10.2	58	60	43
6.	Mizoram	17.8	22.0	13.4	5.1	5.9	4.2	12.8	16.1	9.2	37	45	24
7.	Nagaland	17.5	17.8	16.4	4.6	5.0	3.3	12.9	12.9	13.0	26	25	28
8.	Sikkim	18.4	18.7	16.6	5.2	5.4	3.7	13.2	13.3	12.8	33	35	19
9.	Tripura	15.4	16.1	12.0	5.9	6.0	5.2	9.5	10.1	6.8	34	36	26
10.	Uttarakhand	20.1	21.0	16.5	6.4	6.7	5.6	13.6	14.4	10.9	44	48	24
Union Territories													
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.9	16.9	17.1	4.8	5.5	3.6	12.1	11.4	13.4	31	35	23
2.	Chandigarh	16.4	22.6	15.8	4.4	3.1	4.6	11.9	19.6	11.2	28	22	29
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27.0	26.4	29.2	5.4	6.1	3.0	21.6	20.4	26.2	34	38	20
4.	Daman & Diu	17.5	17.3	17.9	5.3	5.4	5.2	12.2	12.0	12.6	31	29	36
5.	Lakshadweep	14.3	15.7	12.9	7.1	6.4	7.8	7.1	9.3	5.0	31	28	35
6.	Puducherry	16.4	16.4	16.4	7.5	8.8	6.9	8.9	7.6	9.5	25	31	22

(Reference: Chapter-XIV, Para 14.31)

ANNEXURE-XIII

**DETAILS OF VIGILANCE/DISCIPLINARY CASES IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND ITS
ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES AS ON DECEMBER 2009**

Sl. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non- Gazetted	
		Cases	Officer	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 1.4.2009.	176	180	846	888
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 1.4.2009 to 31.12.2009.	72	87	1617	1717
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of upto 31.12.2009.	68	69	1613*	1675
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 31.12.2009.(1+2-3)	180	198	852	930
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference to serial number-3):				
	(a) Dismissal	4	4	378	389
	(b) Removal	3	3	247	257
	(c) Compulsory retirement	4	4	91	95
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	6	5	104	106
	(e) Withholding of increment	1	1	312	332
	(f) Withholding of promotion	1	1	3	1
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	-	-	45	24
	(h) Censure	4	4	123	119
	(i) Warning	7	7	23	27
	(j) Displeasure	17	19	3	2
	(k) Exoneration	7	7	42	61
	(l) Transfer of cases	-	-	9	9
	(m) Proceedings dropped	6	6	36	42
	(n) Cut in pension	4	4	-	-
	(o) Resignation accepted	-	-	9	9
	(p) Confinement in Unit	-	-	82	89
	(q) Confinement in Quarter Guard	-	-	120	109
	(r) Transferred Out	1	1	2	-
	(s) Kept in abeyance	2	2	2	2
	(t) Removal from Instt. Area	-	-	-	-
	(u) Proceedings dropped as per Court orders	1	1	1	1
	(v) Extra Duty			4	
	Total (a to v)	68	69	1636*	1675

* Variation in Sl. No.3 and Sl. No.5 of Non-Gazetted cases column is due to the fact that number of persons involved and accordingly punishments awarded in one single case is more than one and therefore, has to be shown repeatedly in different punishment columns of Sl. No.5.

(Reference: Chapter XV, Para 15.17)

ANNEXURE-XIV

DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INTERNAL AUDIT OBJECTIONS/PARAS AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2009					
Sl. No.	Name of the Organization/ Union territories	Paras out- standing as on March 31, 2009	Paras re- ceived during April 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009	Paras set- tled dur- ing April 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009	Paras out- standing at the end of Decem- ber 31, 2009
1	Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper)	22	10	0	32
2	Department of Official Language	45	17	14	48
3	Registrar General of India	47	59	52	54
4	Border Security Force	490	130	82	538
5	Central Reserve Police Force(CRPF)	107	23	38	92
6	National Security Guard (NSG)	17	51	26	42
7	Central Industrial Security Force (C.I.S.F.)	172	86	62	196
8	Intelligence Bureau (I.B.)	75	42	23	94
9	SVP, National Police Academy, Hyderabad (N.P.A.)	15	0	0	15
10	Assam Rifles	71	25	36	60
11	Indo Tibetan Border Police (I.T.B.P.)	41	59	48	52
12	Bureau of Police Research and De- velopment (B.P.R.&D.)	7	0	0	7
13	National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science	16	0	0	16
14	National Crime Record Bureau	26	9	3	32
15	Lakshadweep	225	94	40	279
16	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1055	245	161	1139
17	Daman and Diu	74	0	0	74
18	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	111	0	2	109
19	Chandigarh	1349	105	113	1341
	Total	3965	955	700	4220

(Reference: Chapter XV, Para 15.43)

ANNEXURE-XV

STATUS OF THE ATNs ON IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS INCLUDED IN EARLIER ANNUAL REPORTS			
S. No.	Year	No. of Paras/PAC reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PA reports on which ATNs are pending
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry for the first time
1.	2003-04	4 (14.1 , 14. 2, 14.3 and 14.6 of Report No.2 of 2003)	- - -
2.	2004-05	-	- - -
3.	2005-06	1 (9.1 of Report No. 2 of 2005)	- - -
4.	2006-07	1 (7.1 of Report No. 2 of 2006)	- - -
5.	2007-08	2 (10.1 & 10.2 of Report No. 2 of 2007)	- - -
6.	2008-09	3 (9.1, 9.2 & 9.4 of Report No. CA1 of 2008)	- 1 - (9.3)

(Reference: Chapter XV, Para 15.44)

OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBSERVATIONS/PARAS OF C&AG AND A.T.R. AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2009
Audit Observations/Paras
<p>I. Recovery at the instance of audit</p> <p>On being pointed out that reimbursement of expenditure on security had been made to the Government of Assam in excess of the eligible amount, the Ministry recovered Rs. 72.00 lakh from the Government of Assam. (Para No. 6.2 of Report No. CA 14 of 2008-09)</p> <p><i>Transaction Audit Observations</i></p>
<p>II. Unauthorised attachment of personnel at officers' mess by BSF.</p> <p>Director General, Border Security Force attached large number of personnel by diverting from their field units to the Ashwini Officers' Mess, Nizamuddin and Force Headquarter Officers' Mess, Tigri, New Delhi in violation of the orders of the Ministry issued on the directions of the Group of Ministers on National Security. (Para No. 6.3 of Report No. CA 14 of 2008-09)</p> <p><i>Transaction Audit Observations</i></p>
<p>III. Extra expenditure – Rs. 59.61 lakh</p> <p>Delay in processing of the case by Intelligence Bureau for purchase of a plot for its office building in Varanasi resulted in extra expenditure of Rs. 59.61 lakh. (Para No. 6.6 of Report No. CA 14 of 2008-09)</p> <p><i>Transaction Audit Observations</i></p>
<p>IV. Inordinate delay in completion of water supply scheme.</p> <p>Improper planning and execution by APWD in completion of a Water Supply Scheme in South Andaman led to an expenditure of Rs. 9.50 crore without fulfillment of the objective even after thirteen years. (Para No. 11.1 of Report No. CA 14 of 2008-09)</p> <p><i>Transaction Audit Observations</i></p>
(Reference: Chapter XV, Para 15.44)



ANNEXURE-XVII

STATUS OF VARIOUS AUDIT PARAS PERTAINING TO MHA AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2009				
S. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministries/Deptt.	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	6.2 of Report No. CA 14 of 2008-09	Recovery at the Instance of Audit.	NE Dn.	The para has been settled and sent to Monitoring Cell, M/o Finance.
2.	6.3 of Report No. CA 14 of 2008-09	Unauthorized attachment of personnel at Officers' Mess by BSF.	Police-II Dn.	The para has been settled and sent to Monitoring Cell, M/o Finance.
3.	6.6 of Report No. CA 14 of 2008-09	Extra expenditure - Rs. 59.61 lakh.	Police-II Dn.	Vetted comments of audit received and action is being initiated for sending the final ATN to Monitoring Cell, M/o Finance.
4.	11.1 of Report No. CA 14 of 2008-09	Inordinate delay in Completion of Water Supply Scheme.	UT Dn.	The information has been sought from Andaman & Nicobar Administration which is awaited.
(Reference: Chapter XV, Para 15.44)				