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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**2021-22**





सत्यमेव जयते

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**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**Annual Report**  
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# Chapter-1

## MANDATE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

1.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) discharges multifarious responsibilities, important among them being - internal security, border management, Centre-State relations, administration of Union Territories, management of Central Armed Police Forces, 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 the 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 internal security situation, issues appropriate advisories, shares intelligence inputs, 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 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 during the year is at Annexure-I. The Organizational Chart has also been given at Annexure-II.

1.3 The list of existing Divisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs indicating major areas of their responsibility are as below:

### **Administration Division**

1.4 The Administration Division is responsible for handling all administrative and vigilance matters and allocation of work among various Divisions of the Ministry. Administration Division is also the Nodal Division for matters relating to Right to Information Act, 2005. The Division also deals with the administrative matters of the Secretariat Security Organization.

### **Border Management-I (BM-I) Division**

1.5 BM-I Division deals with issues relating to strengthening of International land borders, their policing and guarding which encompasses management of land borders by creating and improving infrastructure works like border fencing, border roads, border flood lighting, Border Out Posts of border guarding forces along Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-China, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Myanmar borders. The Division also deals with matters related to Empowered Committee on Border Infrastructure (ECBI).

### **Border Management-II (BM-II) Division**

1.6 BM-II Division deals with the matters relating to Border Area Development

Programme (BADP), Coastal Security Schemes(CSS) and Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI). The BADP is a Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented through the State Governments as a part of comprehensive approach to the border management. The Coastal Security Scheme is implemented in Phases for providing financial assistance for creation of infrastructure relating to costal security in the Coastal States/UTs. This Division is also responsible for establishment matters of LPAI, which is entrusted with construction, development and maintenance of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) on the land borders of the country and coordination with various stakeholders for development of ICPs.

#### **Coordination & International Co-operation (CIC) Division**

1.7 The CIC Division (Coordination Wing) deals with intra-Ministry coordination work, public grievances (PGs), monitoring of court cases, official language, publication of annual report of the Ministry, website management, record retention schedule, custody of classified and non-classified records of the Ministry, matters relating to e-Samiksha, furnishing/publication of various reports relating to employment of SCs/STs and Persons with Disabilities etc.

1.8 The International Cooperation (IC) wing of the Division is the nodal for all matters pertaining to finalization/negotiations of agreements/treaties in respect of security cooperation, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and bilateral mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs). It is also the focal point in MHA for work in respect of SAARC, BIMSTEC, ASEAN,

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) etc. The division also coordinates for security clearance in respect of all MoUs/Agreements signed with foreign countries and bilateral dialogues/meetings at Home Minister and Home Secretary level.

#### **Centre-State (CS) Division**

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

1.10 Public Section in CS Division handles the work related to Bharat Ratna Award, Padma Awards, Warrant of Precedence, Ashok Chakra series of Gallantry Awards, Jeevan Raksha Padak, National Flag, National Anthem, State Emblem of India etc.

#### **Cyber and Information Security (CIS) Division**

1.11 The CIS Division handles matters/work relating to implementation of National Information Security Policy and Guidelines (NISPG) by all the Ministries and Departments, cyber security and risk assessment of IT infrastructure of various Ministries/ Departments/Organizations, coordination in handling of cybercrime in the country, Scheme on prevention of cybercrimes against woman and children, Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) Scheme, establishment of cyber forensic laboratories, regular information security audits, international conventions on cyber security and cybercrimes, Lawful Interception and National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID).

### **Counter Terrorism and Counter Radicalization (CTCR) Division**

1.12 Counter Terrorism and Counter Radicalization Division deals with matters relating to policy and operational issues on terrorism, counter radicalization/ de-radicalization, combating financing of terrorism and administrative, financial and statutory matters of National Investigation Agency (NIA).

### **Disaster Management (DM) Division**

1.13 DM 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**

1.14 Finance 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.

### **Foreigners Division**

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

### **Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation (FFR) Division**

1.16 FFR Division frames and implements the Swatantrata Sainik Samman 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.

### **Internal Security-I (IS-I) Division**

1.17 Internal Security-I Division deals with matters relating to internal security, law & order, Punjab; national integration, communal harmony, observance of National Unity Day; arms and explosives; security of persons and of vital installations; security clearances of projects and proposals; matters relating to Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and establishment of "Rashtriya Raksha University".

### **Internal Security-II (IS-II) Division**

1.18 Internal Security-II Division deals with matters relating to extradition, mutual legal assistance, Interpol, Drug Law Enforcement & Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), the National Security Act, protection of Human Rights, Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/ families of Victims of Terrorist/ Communal/ LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/ Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Blasts on Indian Territory.

### **Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs**

1.19 The Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs deals with all matters relating to the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, UT of Ladakh, including Counter-terrorism within Jammu and Kashmir and coordination with respect to subjects/matters specifically allotted to any other Ministry/Department of the Government of India. The Division also coordinates with various Ministries/Departments for the accelerated implementation of various Flagship schemes and Individual Beneficiary Centric Schemes of Government of India, Major Projects

of economic importance including, Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) in Jammu, Kashmir & Ladakh.

### **Judicial Wing**

1.20 The Judicial Wing deals with all the matters relating to the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and also the Commission of Inquiry Act. It also handles the matters relating to the State legislations which require the assent of the President of India as per the Constitution, political pension to erstwhile rulers before independence and mercy petitions under Article 72 of the Constitution of India.

### **Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Division**

1.21 LWE Division monitors the LWE 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 LWE affected areas and optimum utilization of funds released under such schemes.

### **North East (NE) Division**

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

### **Police - I (P-I) Division**

1.23 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 President's Police Medals for Meritorious / Distinguished service and Gallantry, etc.

### **Police - II (P-II) Division**

1.24 Police-II Division deals with all matters relating to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), including their deployment.

### **Police Modernization (PM) Division**

1.25 The PM Division handles work relating to modernization of State Police Forces, provisioning of various items for modernization of Central Armed Police Forces, Police Communication, Police Reforms, Administration of Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, etc.

### **Union Territories (UT) Division**

1.26 The UT 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). It is also responsible for over-seeing the crime, law & order situation in the Union Territories.

### **Women Safety Division**

1.27 The Government has set up a Women Safety Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 28.05.2018 to strengthen measures for safety of women in the country and instill greater sense of security in them through speedy and effective

administration of justice in a holistic manner and by providing a safer environment for women. The Division is responsible for policy formulation, planning, coordinating, formulating and implementing projects/schemes to assist States/Union Territories to

achieve the objective, as also prison reforms and related subjects. This inter-alia includes increased use of IT and technology in criminal justice system and enabling a supportive ecosystem for forensic sciences and crime & criminal records.

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# Chapter-2

## INTERNAL SECURITY

2.1 Internal security issues in the country can broadly be categorized as follows:

- (a) Terrorism in the hinterland of the country
- (b) Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in certain areas
- (c) Insurgency in the North Eastern States
- (d) Cross-Border terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir

2.2 During the year 2021, the internal security situation in the country remained under control. The Government of India accorded due priority to enhancing internal security. The principal focus on the internal security front remained on countering terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, improving the security scenario in the North Eastern States, combating Left Wing Extremism and maintaining peace in the hinterland of the country. While the details in respect of Jammu and Kashmir are covered in Chapter-XIV, the security situation in respect of (a), (b), and (c) are as under.

### 2.3 Capacity Building in Countering Terrorism

- (a) As States Police Forces are first responders to any terrorist incident; capacity building of States Police Forces is done by the central government through regular training in the area of intelligence collection, response to terror incidents and investigation.

- (b) The names of 'Terrorist Organizations' or 'Individuals' that indulged in terrorist activities are listed in the First Schedule and Fourth Schedule to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 respectively. The Central Government has declared 42 organizations as Terrorist Organizations and 31 Individuals as Individual Terrorists so far.
- (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs actively participated in the Joint Working Group Meetings on Counter Terrorism with foreign countries.
- (d) The Law Enforcement Agencies keep a close watch on the activities of fundamentalist organizations and groups, having bearing on security, peace and public tranquility of the country and take action as per extant provisions of law, wherever necessary.

### Institutions to Strengthen Internal Security

#### (a) National Investigation Agency (NIA)

2.4 The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted under the NIA Act of 2008 as a Special agency for investigation and prosecution of offences specified in the Schedule of NIA Act. NIA is the premier investigation agency at the Central level to investigate terrorism related cases, including terrorism financing cases, The NIA, since its inception, has registered **438** cases

as on 31.03.2022, out of which, 349 cases have been charge sheeted. Trial has been concluded in 89 cases, out of which 83 cases have resulted in conviction.

**(b) Multi Agency Centre (MAC)**

2.5 Since the inception of MAC, 4,06,925 inputs have been shared through MAC platform till 31.12.2021. In pursuance of its mandate, 297 daily Nodal Officers Meetings, Focus Group Meetings, meetings on Cross Border Terrorism/ LWE issue/ Insurgency in Punjab and issues related to IIG Camps in North East were organized at MAC in New Delhi in 2021. In addition, 264 meetings were organized at Subsidiary Multi Agency Centers (SMACs) to discuss terrorism related issues at State level.

2.6 MAC had also launched National Memory Bank (NMB) integrated with Threat Management system (TMS) on MAC-SMAC - State SB network in June 2021. 30,991 data have been uploaded on the NMB in the form of IRS, Periodicals, Dossiers, incident Reports etc. to facilitate analysis by stakeholders on counter terrorism related issues.

**(c) National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)**

2.7 NATGRID is conceived to be framework, which will leverage Information Technology to connect approved User Agencies (UAs) (security/law enforcement) with designated data providers in order to enhance the country's counter terrorism capabilities. An amount of ₹1002.97 crore was sanctioned for implementation of the NATGRID Project. The civil infrastructure work at New Delhi and Bengaluru has been completed.

2.8 NATGRID has developed NATSTAR Connectors with *in house* resources and has been operationalized by connecting 11 UAs and 10

Providing Organizations (POs). The connectivity of the NATSTAR Connectors has been extended to all State/Union Territories.

**(d) Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT Cell)**

2.9 The Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs deals with the policy matters on the combating of terrorist Financing and Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN).

2.10 An FICN Co-ordination Group (FCORD) has been formed by the Ministry of Home Affairs to share intelligence/information among the security agencies of the states/centre to counter the problem of circulation of fake currency notes.

2.11 A Terror Funding and Fake Currency (TFFC) Cell has been constituted in National Investigation Agency (NIA) to conduct focused investigation of terror funding and fake currency cases.

2.12 A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Bangladesh to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of fake currency notes. Training programmes are conducted, for the Police officials of Nepal and Bangladesh, to sensitize them about smuggling/counterfeiting of Indian currency. Intelligence and security agencies of Centre and States work in tandem to keep a close watch on the elements involved in terror funding activities and to take action as per law.

2.13 India is a Member of Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an inter-Governmental Body, responsible for setting global standards on Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) since 25.06.2010. India is also a member of FATF Styled Regional Bodies (FSRBs) such as Eurasian Group (EAG) on

Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism and Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG). India also participates actively in the meetings of the BIMSTEC Sub-group on Combating the Financing of Terrorism.

### **Security of Holders of High Public Offices**

2.14 The threat from terrorist and militant groups makes it imperative to provide adequate security to holders of high public offices and other persons under threat. As the threat to security of such individuals is a dynamic phenomenon, assessment of their security requirement is done by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. The security arrangements are assessed by a High Level Committee to effectively counter the designs of terrorists and militants and thereby ensure maintenance of security, public order and peace in the country.

2.15 The State Governments are also constantly sensitized by the Ministry of Home Affairs about security issues concerning holders of high public offices and their movements. In this regard, advisories are communicated to them regularly, as required. Special training courses for police commandos are conducted in training institutions of National Security Guard (NSG), Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) to equip them for such security duties.

### **Airport Security/Delhi Metro Security**

2.16 In order to strengthen the security of the aviation sector, acquisition of modern security gadgets, improved security procedures and adequate deployment of security personnel at airports have been given close attention. Administrative mechanisms have been put in place to deal with any emergent situation in

consultation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, IB, CISF and others. Counter Terrorist Contingency Plan [CTCP] for airports has been prepared and circulated to all States/ UTs for implementation. Threat inputs received about airport security are promptly shared with M/o Civil Aviation and the concerned State Government.

2.17 Security for Delhi Metro is provided by CISF under a robust security framework. Security coordination of other 8 metro system (Rapid Metro Rail Gurugram, Bangalore Metro, Kochi Metro, Mumbai Metro, Jaipur Metro, Chennai Metro, Lucknow Metro and Kolkata Metro) running in the country is also done by CISF.

### **Security of Vital Installations**

2.18 The security of vital installations in the country is primarily the responsibility of the Union Ministry/Department or the State Government concerned. Ministry of Home Affairs advises them on security norms and requirement of vital installations periodically, based on the review of existing arrangements by the Central Security Agencies. Additionally, threat inputs received about the vital installations are promptly shared with the State Government/Union Territory Administration/ Ministries concerned. Based on the requests received from the Organization/ Ministries, CAPFs are deployed for security of certain vital installations. Security categorization of vital installations has been reviewed, and they have been re-categorized as A, B, C, D and E, in view of their threat vulnerability and to include a wider range of vital installations.

### **Security of Religious Shrines/Places**

2.19 The security of religious shrines/places in

the country is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs issues advisories and alerts for strengthening the security of such religious shrines/places to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, whenever any specific threat inputs are received or strengthening of security is warranted.

### **National Security Clearance**

2.20 Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the nodal Ministry for granting security clearance in the sensitive sector before issue of license, permit, permission, contracts to companies, bidders and individuals by the administrative Ministry. The objective of national security clearance is to evaluate potential security threats, including economic threats and provide risk assessment before clearing investment and project proposals in key, sensitive sectors. The aim is to strike a balance between the imperative of national security on the one hand and facilitating ease of doing business and promoting investment in the country on the other. 1096 proposals relating to security clearance were disposed of during the period 1.04.2021 to 31.03.2022.

### **Annual DGsP/IGsP Conference**

2.21 The 56<sup>th</sup> Annual DGsP/IGsP Conference was held at Police Headquarters, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, from November 19-21, 2021. The conference was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 19.11.2021. Hon'ble Prime Minister presided over the proceedings of the Conference on November 20-21, 2021. The conference was held in Hybrid mode. Detailed deliberations were held on several critical issues related to national security, counter-terrorism, cyber security, Left-Wing Extremism, narcotics trafficking and significant aspects of policing.

### **Government's Approach and Action Plan to deal withLWE**

2.22 As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, subjects of 'Police' and 'Public order' are with the State Governments. The Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of States affected by left wing extremism. The Government of India has adopted an integrated and holistic approach to deal with the Left Wing Extremist (LWE) insurgency by addressing the areas of security and development, and also promoting good governance simultaneously. To achieve this, a National Policy and Action Plan has been put in place that adopts a multi-pronged strategy in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights & entitlements of local communities etc.

2.23 The security related measures include providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, modernization and up gradation of the State Police, re-imburement of Security Related Expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, strengthening of Special Intelligence Branches & Special Forces of the States and fortification of Police Stations under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), providing helicopters for anti-LWE operations, assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organizations and Bureau of Police Research and Development, sharing of intelligence, facilitating inter-State coordination, Community Policing and Civic Action etc.

2.24 Simultaneously, focused attention is also paid to development. The Government of India has launched special schemes for improving the basic infrastructure like road & telecom connectivity and skill up-gradation etc. To give

further impetus, funds are provided for filling critical infrastructure gaps in public infrastructure and services, which are of urgent nature, under Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme for the most affected LWE districts.

2.25 The underlying philosophy is to enhance the capacity of the State Governments to tackle the LWE menace in a concerted manner.

2.26 Resolute implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan by the Government has resulted in unprecedented improvement in the Left Wing Extremism scenario across the country. The last seven years have seen a significant decline in LWE violence as well as the geographical spread of LWE. The declining trend which started in 2011 continues in 2021 as well. There has been an overall 55% reduction in violent incidents (1136 to 509) and 63% reduction (397 to 147) in LWE related deaths in 2021 as compared to 2013. In comparison to 2020, the year 2021 saw a decline of 24% (665 to 509) in incidents of violence and the resultant deaths by 20% (183 to 147). At the same time, the developmental outreach by the government of India has seen an increasingly large number of LWE cadres shunning the path of violence and returning to the mainstream. Owing to the improved LWE scenario, the list of LWE affected districts has been revised twice in the last 03 years. The number of LWE affected districts was reduced to 90 in April-2018 and then to 70 in July-2021.

2.27 In 2021, Chhattisgarh (255 incidents and 101 deaths) remains the worst affected State followed by Jharkhand (130 incidents and 26 deaths), Odisha (32 incidents and 03 deaths), Maharashtra (31 incidents and 06 deaths) and Bihar (26 incidents and 07 deaths).

2.28 The overall improvement in LWE scenario can be attributed to greater presence and increased capacity of the Security Forces across

the LWE affected States, better operational strategy and better monitoring of development schemes in affected areas. The State-wise break up of LWE violence profile is at Annexure-III.

2.29 The geographical spread of LWE violence has also been shrinking considerably. In 2021, LWE violence was reported from 191 Police Stations (PSs) in 46 districts spread across 8 States as compared to 330 PSs in 76 districts spread over 10 States in 2013. The arc of violence has been considerably restricted with just 25 districts accounting for 90% of the LWE violence. The CPI (Maoist) continues to be the most potent among the various LWE outfits in the country and accounted for more than 90% of total LWE violent incidents and 95% of resultant deaths. Amidst increasing reverses, the CPI (Maoist) has been making efforts to expand to new areas along inter-State borders without any significant success.

2.30 With the Maoists forced to remain on the back-foot in most of the States, it is time to consolidate the gains in order to end this menace once and for all.

### **Specific Measures taken by the Central Government to Combat Left Wing Extremism**

2.31 **Ban on CPI (Maoist):** The CPI(Maoist) which is the major Left Wing Extremist organization responsible for most incidents of violence/casualties, has been included in the Schedule of Terrorist Organisations, along with all its formations and front organizations under the existing Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967.

2.32 **Strengthening the Intelligence Mechanism:** In order to counter the growing challenge of LWE activities, several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence agencies at the Central and State level. This includes intelligence sharing through Multi Agency Centre (MAC) at the

Central level and State Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) at the State level on 24x7 basis. Other steps which have been taken to strengthen the intelligence mechanism include setting up of Joint Command and Control Centre at Jagdalpur and Gaya, strengthening of technical and human intelligence, better cooperation amongst the Security Forces, district police and intelligence agencies, thrust on generation of real time intelligence and creation/ strengthening of State Intelligence Bureaus (SIBs) in the LWE affected states for which Central assistance is provided through the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS).

**2.33 Better Inter-State coordination:** The area of operations of CPI (Maoist) cadres is not confined to a single State but is spread over several States. Therefore, better inter-State coordination at various levels on a number of aspects is essential. The Government of India has taken a number of steps to improve inter- State meetings and interactions between the bordering districts of LWE affected States.

**2.34 Tackling the problem of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs):** Majority of casualties to security forces in anti-LWE operations are caused by IEDs. The Ministry of Home Affairs continues to support extensive counter-IED capacity building efforts of CAPFs and State Police Forces. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on 'Issues related to Explosives/ IEDs/Landmines in LWE Affected Areas' and circulated to all stakeholders to promote best practices in IED Management.

**2.35 India Reserve (IR)/ Specialised India Reserve Battalion (SIRB):** The Left Wing Extremism affected States have been sanctioned India Reserve (IR) battalions, mainly to strengthen security apparatus at their level and also to enable

the States to provide gainful employment to youth, particularly in the LWE affected areas. 56 India Reserve (IR) Battalions were sanctioned to 10 LWE affected States of which 45 have been raised. In addition, Government has sanctioned raising of 10 new Specialized India Reserve Bn (SIRBs) in the LWE affected States of Bihar (01), Chhattisgarh (02), Jharkhand (02), Madhya Pradesh (01), Odisha (03) and West Bengal (01). State Governments of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have raised their SIRBs. MHA has approved conversion of Engineering Components of the SIRBs into IRBs for the SIRBs sanctioned to the State Governments of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal on their request.

**2.36 Schemes of MHA in LWE affected areas:** The following Schemes are being implemented by the MHA in LWE affected areas:

- (a) **Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme:** The Government of India reimburses the LWE affected State Governments the security related expenditure incurred on ex-gratia payment to the family of civilian/security forces killed in LWE violence, training and operational needs of security forces, insurance of police personnel, compensation to the surrendered Left Wing Extremist cadres, community policing, village defence committees and publicity material. The scheme has been further strengthened with increased outlay. In addition, new items like compensation for the incapacitated security personnel and property damage have been included for the first time. The SRE Scheme would enhance the capacity of LWE affected States to fight the LWE menace. With effect from 01-07-2021 the number of LWE affected districts reduced

to 70 in 10 States. ₹306.95 crore has been released in the FY 2021-22.

- (b) **Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS)** including construction of 250 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected states: The scheme approved in 2017 is being implemented for strengthening of the State Intelligence Branches(SIBs) & Special Forces of the States as well as fortification of 250 Police Stations @ ₹ 2.5 crore per Police Station. The Government has approved ₹ 991 crore (Special Forces (SFs)/Special Intelligence Branches (SIBs) for ₹ 371 crore in 10 States and 250 Fortified Police Stations (FPS) for ₹ 620 crore in 7 States). ₹ 184.89 crore has been released to States under the scheme since 2017-18.
- (c) **Fortified Police Stations (FPS) Scheme:** The scheme approved in 2010 has been implemented to assist the State Governments in construction/ strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations @ ₹ 2.00 crore per police station in Left Wing Extremist affected districts on 80:20 (Centre share: State share) basis. Under the scheme, all 400 fortified police stations have been constructed.
- (d) **Civic Action Programme (CAP):** Under this Scheme, financial grants are provided to the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to undertake various welfare activities in the LWE affected areas. This Scheme aims to bridge the gap between the local population and Security Forces (Sfs). ₹ 7.22 crore has been released to CAPFs in the financial year 2020-21 and ₹ 19 crore has been released in the current financial year 2021-22.
- (e) **Special Central Assistance (SCA)** for

most LWE affected districts: Under the scheme, funds are provided to State to fill the critical gaps in Public Infrastructure and Services in the Most LWE Affected Districts, which are of emergent nature and require immediate action. ₹ 3085.74 crore has been released to the States till now.

- (f) **Assistance to Central Agencies for LWE Management Scheme (ACALWEMS):** The Scheme has been approved with total outlay of ₹150 crore @ ₹50 crore per annum. Under the scheme, funds are provided to the CAPFs/Central agencies for hiring of helicopters by CRPF, payment of bills pertaining to air-lift provided by Indian Air Force for counter LWE operations and for infrastructure support to CAPFs. During financial year 2020-21, ₹ 69.35 crore was released under ACALWEM Scheme. In the 2021-22, ₹ 147.80 crore has been released to IAF/CAPFs.

### Monitoring Mechanism

2.37 MHA monitors the LWE situation on a regular basis at the level of the Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Home Secretary and Special Secretary/ Additional Secretary. A Review Group, Chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, also reviews the LWE situation and progress of developmental schemes in LWE affected areas through meetings and Video Conferences with the representatives of Central Ministries/ Departments concerned and State Governments.

2.38 Schemes/initiatives being implemented by different Ministries/ Departments in the LWE affected areas:

- (a) **Special dispensation for forest clearance:** For ensuring faster and speedy development in the LWE affected states, the Ministry of Environment and Forest

had earlier granted a general approval under section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land upto 40 hectares for creating infrastructure of 14 categories relating to schools, dispensaries/hospitals, electrical and telecommunication lines, drinking water projects, water/rain harvesting structures, minor irrigation canals, non-conventional sources of energy, skill upgradation/ vocational training center, rural roads. The general approval was till 31.12.2020. Subsequently, vide the circular dated 10.05.2021, special dispensation and time-bond approval mechanism has been implemented for strategically important areas including LWE affected areas.

- (b) The Government approved the Road Requirement Plan- I (RRP-I) on 26.02.2009 for improving road connectivity in 34 LWE affected districts of 8 States i.e. Andhra Pradesh (Now in Telangana), Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. This project is being implemented by MoRTH. 5,361 km roads and 8 critical bridges have been sanctioned under this scheme. Roads, covered under RRP-I, are National Highways & State Roads. Till now 5,038 km roads & 6 bridges have been completed. 324 km of roads and 2 bridges are under construction.
- (c) The Government approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas" on 8.12.2016 to improve the rural road connectivity in the most LWE affected districts. MoRD is the sponsoring/ implementing Ministry of the Project. The scheme envisaged construction/upgradation of 5412 km roads and 126 bridges/Cross Drainage works at an estimated cost of ₹11,725 crore. Due to saving in cost, additional works were sanctioned within the approved outlay. Till date, sanction of 11,467 km roads and 606 bridges has been conveyed to the States. Of these 6,011 km road and 174 bridges had been completed. Further, 1,170 km additional roads/bridges recommended by MHA are under sanctioning process.
- (d) In order to address connectivity issues in LWE areas, a scheme for installation of Mobile Towers is being implemented by the Department of Telecommunication, Ministry of Communications. 2,343 Mobile Towers have been operationalized in Phase-I of the scheme. Installation of 4,072 Mobile Towers has been approved in Phase-II of the Project, of which work order has been issued for 2,542 mobile towers and installation process has started.
- (e) Under provision of 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006', title deeds are distributed to the individuals and community to ensure their livelihood and food security and protect their rights on the forest land in 10 LWE affected States, namely: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Till date, 32,85,858 claims have been received and 16,98,558 title deeds have been distributed to individuals as well as communities.
- (f) The Government of India has been implementing the scheme, namely, 'Skill

Development in 47 LWE affected districts' for creating infrastructure and providing employment linked skill training to youths in LWE affected areas. The Scheme of Skill Development envisages construction/establishment of 1 ITI each in 47 districts and 2 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) each in 34 districts. Under the scheme, 4 additional ITIs in 04 new districts and upgradation of 10 existing ITIs to model ITIs have been proposed.

- (g) 11 LWE affected districts, which were severely affected did not have Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs). The Department of School Education & Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of HRD has sanctioned 11 new KVs for these districts, of which 9 new KVs have been opened and remaining 2 new KVs have been sanctioned in 2 LWE districts namely; Gadchiroli (Maharashtra) and Nawada (Bihar). Similarly, 6 new Jawahar Novodaya Vidyalayas have been sanctioned. All of these have been opened.
- (h) For financial inclusion of the local populace in LWE affected areas particularly the 30 most LWE affected districts, new bank branches, ATMs, Banking Correspondents (BCs) and Post Offices are being opened by Department of Financial Services and Department of Posts. Department of Financial Services has opened 1,253 Bank Branches, 1264 ATMs and 1,6806 BCs in 30 most LWE affected districts. Department of Posts opened 4,903 new Post Offices in 90 LWE affected districts. Of these approval was accorded in September 2021 for 3,114 new Post Offices in phase-II. All of these Post Offices have been opened.

- (i) For imparting quality education to the students in tribal areas, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is opening Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS). Till date, 234 EMRSs have been sanctioned for LWE affected area, of which 119 are already functional. 19 more EMRS are planned for sanctioning by 2022-23.

2.39 The Government of India has been addressing the menace holistically by adopting the multipronged approach and the results have been encouraging. LWE theatre has witnessed a consistent decline in violence and considerable shrinkage in geographical spread in the last 6 years. However, it is clear that the Maoists do not want root causes like underdevelopment addressed in a meaningful manner since they resort to targeting school buildings, roads, railways, bridges, health infrastructure, communication facilities etc in a major way. They wish to keep the population in their areas of influence marginalized to perpetuate their outdated ideology. Consequently, the process of development has been set back by decades in many parts of the country under LWE influence. This needs to be recognized by the civil society and the media to build pressure on the Maoists to eschew violence, join the mainstream and recognize the fact that the socio-economic and political dynamics and aspirations of 21st century India are far removed from the Maoist world-view. The Government is optimistic of eradicating the LWE problem through the strategic vision articulated above.

## NORTHEAST

### Introduction

2.40 The North Eastern Region (NER) comprises of eight States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram,

Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. This region is culturally and ethnically diverse having more than 200 ethnic groups which have distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identities. The region covers 7.97% of the country's geographical area and 3.78% of its population. It has 5,484 kilometres of international border viz. Bangladesh (1,880 kms), Myanmar (1,643 kms), China (1,346 kms), Bhutan (516 kms) and Nepal (99 kms). The terrain, the state of socio-economic

development and historical factors such as language/ ethnicity, tribal rivalry, migration, control over local resources and long and porous international borders have resulted in a fragile security situation in the North Eastern States. This has resulted in violence, extortion and diverse demands by various Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) which maintain safe havens/ camps in neighbouring countries. Basic data regarding area and population of NE States is as under:

States	Area (sq km)	Population (as per census 2011)	Density of Population
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	13,83,727	17
Assam	78,438	3,12,05,576	398
Manipur	22,327	28,55,794	115
Meghalaya	22,429	29,66,889	132
Mizoram	21,081	10,97,206	52
Nagaland	16,579	19,78,502	119
Sikkim	7,096	6,10,577	86
Tripura	10,486	36,73,917	350
Total NE	2,62,179	4,57,72,188	173
All India	32,87,263	1,21,08,54,977	382

**Measures taken by Government to deal with Insurgency in NE Region**

2.41 Though Law & Order is a State subject, the Central Government is supplementing efforts of the State Governments for curbing the illegal and unlawful activities of insurgent groups of North Eastern States through various measures. These include deployment of Central Armed Police Forces, reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) to the State Governments under SRE Scheme, Central assistance to the State Governments for modernization of State police forces, sanction of India Reserve Battalions, banning the Unlawful Associations operating in

NE Region under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) and declaring specific areas/States as 'Disturbed Areas' under The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act,1958 (AFSPA).

2.42 Due to significant improvement in the security situation in North Eastern States, The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) has been removed from 23 districts & partially from 1 other district of Assam, 15 Police station areas in 6 districts of Manipur and 15 Police Station areas in 7 districts of Nagaland w.e.f. 01.04.2022.

2.43 To curb the illegal and unlawful activities by insurgent groups of North Eastern States, a

total of 16 insurgent organizations of NE States are declared “unlawful associations” and/or “terrorist organizations” under The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. A list of unlawful associations/terrorist organizations of North Eastern Region is at Annexure-IV.

2.44 The Central Government has deployed Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security to vulnerable institutions and installations. 498 Coys of CAPFs are deployed for border guarding duties along the international borders of Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh and Myanmar with NE States. 405 Coys of CAPFs are deployed in the North Eastern States for Internal Security and Counter Insurgency Operations. Further, the Government of India is assisting the State Governments for augmenting and upgrading their police forces to deal with insurgency. Towards this end, 61 India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns) have been sanctioned for the NE States. These include 11 Battalions each for Assam, Manipur and Tripura, 7 each for Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, 6 for Meghalaya, 5 for Mizoram and 3 for Sikkim.

2.45 The Central Government has been pursuing a policy of talks/ negotiations with such insurgent groups which abjure violence, lay down arms and seek solutions for their problems peacefully within the framework of Constitution of India. As a result, a number of outfits have come forward for talks with Government and have entered into Suspension of Operations (SoO) and some of them have signed Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) and dissolved themselves. Those who are not in talks are being dealt with by the Central Armed Police Forces, Armed Forces and the State Police through Counter-Insurgency Operations.

2.46 The Central Government has been implementing a scheme since 1995 for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for the States seriously affected by insurgency. The scheme is being implemented in all NE States except Mizoram and Sikkim. Under the scheme, expenditure is shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 90:10 and expenditure incurred by NE States on various security related items, including raising of India Reserve Battalions, logistics provided to the CAPFs/Army deployed in the State, ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence, 75% of the expenditure incurred on POL (petrol, oil and lubricants) in operations, 100% of ex-gratia payment to CAPFs personnel, 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 and expenditure incurred on surrendered insurgents and their rehabilitation is being reimbursed. Reimbursement made to North Eastern States under SRE scheme during the last seven years (up to 31.03.2022) is at Annexure-V.

2.47 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of insurgents in North East w.e.f. 1.01.1998 to wean away the misguided youth who strayed into the fold of insurgency and later find themselves trapped into that net. The Scheme also seeks to ensure that insurgents, who have surrendered, do not find it attractive to join insurgency again. The scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1.04.2018 for six NE States (except Sikkim and Mizoram). Under the policy, following

benefits are to be extended to surrendered insurgents:

- (a) An immediate grant of ₹4 lakhs to each surrenderee, which is to be kept in the name of the surrenderee as Fixed Deposit in a bank 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;
- (b) Payment of stipend of ₹6,000/- per month to each surrenderee for a period of three years;
- (c) Incentives for weapons/ammunitions surrendered by the insurgents.
- (d) Vocational training to the surrenderees for self-employment.
- (e) Funds for construction of rehabilitation camps.
- (f) 90% of total expenditure incurred on rehabilitation of surrenderees will be reimbursed under SRE Scheme to NE States.

Pursuant to this policy of the Government, many cadres of various insurgent groups of NE Region have surrendered and joined the mainstream of the society.

2.48 In order to win the hearts of local populace and boost the image of armed forces among the common people, Army and CAPFs conduct Civic Action Programme. Under this Programme, various welfare/developmental activities are undertaken like holding of medical camps, sanitation drives, sports meet, distribution of study material to children, minor repairs of school buildings, roads, bridges and running adult education centres etc. Details of fund released to CAPFs/Army under Civic Action Programme during the last seven years (up to 31.03.2022) are at Annexure-VI.

2.49 In order to provide connectivity to remote areas of NER, Helicopter subsidy scheme is being administered by MHA in the NE States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Mizoram and Manipur. It further aims to provide affordable passenger transport in NER, evacuation during natural calamities and for urgent medical evacuation etc. MHA bears 75% of total cost of operation after deducting passenger recovery or flat 20% of actual operation cost, whichever is more. For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours has been fixed for the helicopter service operating in these States as tabulated below:

NE State	Type of Helicopter	No. of flying hours sanctioned per annum
Tripura	Dauphin	480
Arunachal Pradesh	MI - 172 (1st)	960
	MI - 172 (2nd)	1200
	Bell - 412	1300
Sikkim	Bell-407	1200
Meghalaya	Dauphin	1000
Nagaland	Bell 412 (1st)	1200
	Bell 412 (2nd)	
Mizoram	Dauphin	1200
Manipur	Bell 412	750

Year-wise details of expenditure/fund released for Helicopter Services in NE States during last seven years (up to 31.03.2022) is at Annexure-VII.

**Security Situation in North East**

2.50 The security situation in the North Eastern States has improved substantially since 2014. The year 2020 recorded the lowest insurgency incidents and casualties among the civilians and security forces during the last two decades. Compared to 2014, there has been 74% reduction in insurgency incidents in 2021. Similarly, in this period, Security Forces casualties have come

down by 60% and Civilian deaths by 89%.

2.51 In 2021, a total of 209 insurgency related incidents were registered in NE region in which 23 civilians and 8 SF personnel lost their lives. Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 40 insurgents, arrest of 686 insurgents and recovery of 367 weapons in the region. A total of 1,473 cadres of insurgent outfits of NE States surrendered with 471 arms and joined the mainstream of the society.

2.52 The profile of violence in North Eastern Region as a whole since 2014 is given below:

Years	Incidents	Extremist killed	Extremist arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremist surrendered	Arms surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	824	181	1934	20	212	291	151	1104	369
2015	574	149	1900	46	46	143	69	828	267
2016	484	87	1202	17	48	267	93	605	168
2017	308	57	995	12	37	130	27	405	102
2018	252	34	804	14	23	161	58	420	117
2019	223	12	936	04	21	158	67	312	108
2020	163	21	646	05	03	2,696	445	466	69
2021	209	40	686	08	23	1,473	471	367	94

2.53 The States of Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura remained by and large peaceful. There is a marked improvement in security situation in other States of the region. The State-wise violence profile of North Eastern States since 2014 is at Annexure-VIII.

**Assam**

2.54 United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) (pro talks) is under Suspension of Operations

(SoO) agreement with the Government of India. However, ULFA (Independent) is active in parts of Assam.

2.55 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed on 27.01.2020 between Government of India, Government of Assam and representatives of Bodo Groups including National Democratic Front of Bodoland/Progressive(NDFB/P), NDFB/Ranjan Diamary, NDFB/Saoraigwra,

United Bodo Peoples' Organization (UBPO) and All Bodo Students' Union (ABSU) to solve the long pending Bodo issue which also provides for a Special Development Package (SDP) for ₹1,500 crore to undertake specific projects for overall development of Bodo areas of Assam. Following the settlement, 1,615 cadres of NDFB groups surrendered their arms on 30.01.2020. The NDFB groups disbanded themselves on 9th - 10th March, 2020.

2.56 1,040 Leaders/Cadres of various underground Karbi groups (KPLT, KLNLF, PDCK, UPLA and KLF) surrendered and a total of 338 weapons (AK Series-58, M16-11, LMG-4 and others- 265) and 11,203 live cartridges were deposited by them on 23.02.2021 at Guwahati.

2.57 A total of 708 underground Cadres of United Gorkha Police Organisation (UGPO-169), Tiwa Liberation Army (TLA-77), Rabha National Liberation Front (RNLF-28), Adivasi Dragon Fighter (ADF-61), United People's Revolutionary Front (UPRF-29), National Liberation Front of Bengali (NLFB-303) and National Santhal Liberation Army (NSLA-41) surrendered on 27.01.2022 at Guwahati (Assam) along with huge quantity of arms ammunition.

2.58 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed on 04.09.2021 between Government of India, Government of Assam and representatives of Karbi Groups (KLNLF, PDCK, UPLA, KPLT) to end the decades old crisis in Karbi Anglong areas of Assam which also provides for a Special Development Package (SDP) for ₹1,000 crore to undertake specific projects for overall development of Karbi areas of Assam. With this historic agreement, over 1000 armed cadres have abjured violence and joined the mainstream of society.

2.59 In 2021, 21 insurgency related incidents were registered in the State in which 14 civilians lost their lives. There has been no SF personnel death in insurgency incidents. Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 13 insurgents, arrest of 70 insurgents and recovery of 86 weapons. A total of 1,353 cadres of insurgent outfits of Assam surrendered with 437 arms and joined the mainstream of the society.

2.60 A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed at New Delhi on 29.03.2022 between the Chief Minister of Assam and the Chief Minister of Meghalaya to resolve the decades long problem of interstate boundary between the States of Assam and Meghalaya in respect of six areas of difference out of total twelve areas of difference. Hon'ble Union Minister of Home Affairs presided over the signing of this historic agreement. This Agreement will benefit people living in the area and ensure long lasting peace and boost development.

### **Tripura**

2.61 The State of Tripura has remained by and large peaceful. The activities of UG outfit, National Liberation Front of Twipra/ Biswamohan (NLFT/B) have been contained.

2.62 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) between Government of India, Government of Tripura and National Liberation Front of Twipra led by Sh. Sabir Kumar Debbarma (NLFT/SD) was signed on 10.08.2019 providing for a Special Economic Development Package (SEDP) of ₹100 crore for overall development of tribals of Tripura. As a result, 88 cadres surrendered with 44 arms on 13.08.2019. As per request of State Government of Tripura, a sum of ₹40 crore has already been released by MHA out of SEDP of ₹100 crore in FY 2020-21.

2.63 An agreement was signed by Government of India, Government of Mizoram, Government of Tripura with representatives of Bru migrants on 16.01.2020 for permanent settlement of Bru (Reang) in Tripura with a financial assistance/package of around ₹661.00 crores. As per Agreement, each resettled Bru family would be given financial assistance of ₹ 4 lakh in fixed deposit, free ration, ₹5,000/- per month for 2 years, housing assistance @ ₹1.5 lakh and plot of land measuring 30x40 sq.ft. As per request of State Government of Tripura, ₹140 crore have been released by MHA for rehabilitation of Bru migrants in financial year 2020-21. In financial year 2021-22, ₹130.12 crore DBT payment has been released to Bru families.

### **Meghalaya**

2.64 The insurgent outfit presently active in the State is Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC).

2.65 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) between the Govt. of India, the State Govt. of Meghalaya and the ANVC (Achik National Volunteer Council) and ANVC/B was signed on 24.09.2014. The ANVC and ANVC/B have dissolved on 15.12.2014.

2.66 In 2021, there have been 2 insurgency related incidents in the State. There has been no civilian / SF personnel death in insurgency incidents in the State.

### **Nagaland**

2.67 The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) split in 1988 into groups- NSCN-(IM) led by Isak C Swu and Th. Muivah and NSCN(K) led by S.S Khaplang, a Naga from Myanmar. Government of India signed a formal ceasefire agreement with Isak-Muivah group of NSCN in 1997 and it was extended indefinitely

since 2007. GoI and NSCN(IM) signed a Framework Agreement on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2015. Presently various factions of NSCN viz. NSCN(NK), NSCN(R), NSCN(K-Khanggo) and NSCN(K) Niki group are under ceasefire with GoI. Currently only one faction of NSCN/K-Yung Aung faction, largely based in Myanmar, remains active.

2.68 In 2021, there have been 47 insurgency related incidents in the State. There has been no civilian / SF personnel death in insurgency incidents. Further, 277 insurgents have been arrested and 103 weapons have been recovered from them.

### **Arunachal Pradesh**

2.69 The State of Arunachal Pradesh does not have any significant active indigenous insurgent group. The State is affected by spill-over insurgency of factions of NSCN and ULFA (Independent) in Tirap, Changlang and Longding districts.

2.70 In 2021, 26 insurgency related incidents were registered in the State in which 1 SF personnel was killed. There has been no civilian death in insurgency incidents. Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 7 insurgents, arrest of 70 insurgents and recovery of 43 weapons. Further, 69 cadres of insurgent outfits surrendered with 15 arms.

### **Manipur**

2.71 The State of Manipur is affected by activities of Meitei, Naga, Kuki, Zomi, Hmar insurgent groups. A total of 23 UG outfits under two conglomerates (United Peoples' Front [UPF] - 8 and Kuki National Organization [KNO] - 15) are currently under Suspension of Operation (SoO) with the Government of India since August, 2008.

2.72 In 2021, 112 insurgency related incidents were registered in the State in which 9 civilians and 5 SF personnel lost their lives. Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 18 insurgents, arrest of 242 insurgents and recovery of 113 weapons. Further, 20 cadres of insurgent outfits surrendered with 15 arms.

### **Sikkim and Mizoram**

2.73 The States of Sikkim and Mizoram are free from insurgency.

### **Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/ Family of Victims of Terrorist/ Communal/ LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory (CSACV)**

2.74 The Ministry is administering a reimbursement scheme titled "Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/ Family of Victims of Terrorist/ Communal/ LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory (CSACV)" for providing financial assistance and other facilities to the civilian person affected/family of victims in terrorist/communal/ Left Wing Extremism (LWE) violence, cross border firing and mine/IED blasts on Indian Territory. This Central Scheme is effective from 1.04.2008.

2.75 CSACV is a financial reimbursement Scheme, under which State/District authorities make the payment to eligible beneficiaries in the first instance, subsequently claim reimbursement from the Government of India. Under the scheme, a financial assistance of ₹ 5.00 lakh, 50% of which is deposited in saving account and 50% in fixed deposit with a lock-in period of three years, is provided.

2.76 The scope of the Central Scheme has been further widened with effect from 3.10.2019 and

civilian victim/ NoK of victim is entitled for financial assistance under CSACV even if he/ she is given a permanent Government job.

2.77 During the year 2021-22, an expenditure of ₹ 61.9 lakh has been incurred upto 31.12.2021.

### **Regulation of Arms and Ammunitions**

#### **2.78 The Arms (Amendment) Act, 2019**

- (a) The Arms Act 1959 regulating and controlling the licensing regime of firearms in the country has been further strengthened by appropriate amendments in its extant provisions vide the Arms Amendment Act, 2019. The Arms (Amendment) Act, 2019 was notified on 13.12.2019 and came into force on 14.12.2019.
- (b) The amendment provides for enhanced punishment for existing offences and stringent punishment for new offences brought under its purview. Now the Arms Act, 1959, encompasses in its ambit electronic form of licence, provisions of tracing of firearms and ammunition and new forms of offences viz., illicit trafficking, organized crime, participation in organized crime syndicate and celebratory gunfire.
- (c) The Amendment has widened the scope of licence for manufacture, sale and conversion of firearms and also has provisions for tracing of ammunition, to prohibit tampering of marking on ammunition; and strengthening provision for traceability of firearms.
- (d) The amendment has further strengthened the legal framework with regard to manufacturing of arms and ammunition.

Provisions have been made to prevent the potential misuse of arms and ammunition and also conversion of any category of firearms into any other category of firearms without licence. Provision for marking on ammunition to facilitate traceability has also been provided in the amendment.

- (e) To curb proliferation of firearms in the country, maximum number of firearms which a person can acquire has been reduced from three to two, but, to reduce burden on the licensees, provision has been made of issuance of licences with five years validity. Provisions related to exemption for sportspersons and rifle club members now include all types of firearms being used in shooting sports, which earlier was restricted to point 22 bore rifles and air rifles only. Quantity of ammunition allowed to various categories of sportspersons for their personal use has also been enhanced substantially.
- (f) Provisions pertaining to appellate authority in the State Governments have also been streamlined. Now, in any State, where there is no post of Commissioner of a Division, appeal against an order of the District Magistrate shall lie with the State Government or to any other officer authorized by the State Government.
- (g) The National Database on Arms License (NDAL) and Armed License Issuance System (ALIS) Portal developed with the help of modern technology, now, offers 30 services.

In order to minimize the compliance burdens on the manufacturers, provisions have

been made in the Arms Rules, 2016 vide notification dated 18.01.2022 for calibre-wise revision of annual licensed capacity; restriction removed of manufacturing within the annual licensed capacity to promote consistent manufacturing as per market demands and promote launch of Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) in arms and ammunition manufacturing sector.

2.79 During the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022, 12 arms manufacturing licenses were issued by MHA.

#### **Visit of Sikh Jathas to Pakistan**

2.80 As per protocol on visits to religious shrines, signed between India and Pakistan on 14.09.1974, the Sikh Jathas visit Gurudwaras in Pakistan on the occasion of Baisakhi in April, Martyrdom of Arjan Devji in June, Barsi of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in June and Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Devji in October/November. During the year 2021-2022, 5205 pilgrims were recommended to Ministry of External Affairs for visiting Pakistan on the occasion of Baisakhi and Birth Anniversary of Sri Guru Nanak Devji.

#### **Celebration of 400<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji**

2.81 Government of India commemorated 400<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji at national and international level during the period 12.04.2020 to April 2021. A High Level Committee headed by Hon'ble Prime Minister and Executive Committee headed by Hon'ble Union Home Minister have been constituted. Several activities have taken place.

#### **Declaration of 26<sup>th</sup> December as 'Veer Baal Diwas'**

2.82 On 9.01.2022, the Government declared 26<sup>th</sup> December as "Veer Baal Diwas" in the honor

of the supreme and unparalleled sacrifice made by Sahibzada Zorawar Singh and Sahibzada Fateh Singh, young sons of the tenth Sikh Guru Govind Singh Ji on 26<sup>th</sup> December, 1705 at the tender age of 9 and 6 years, respectively in their quest for justice.

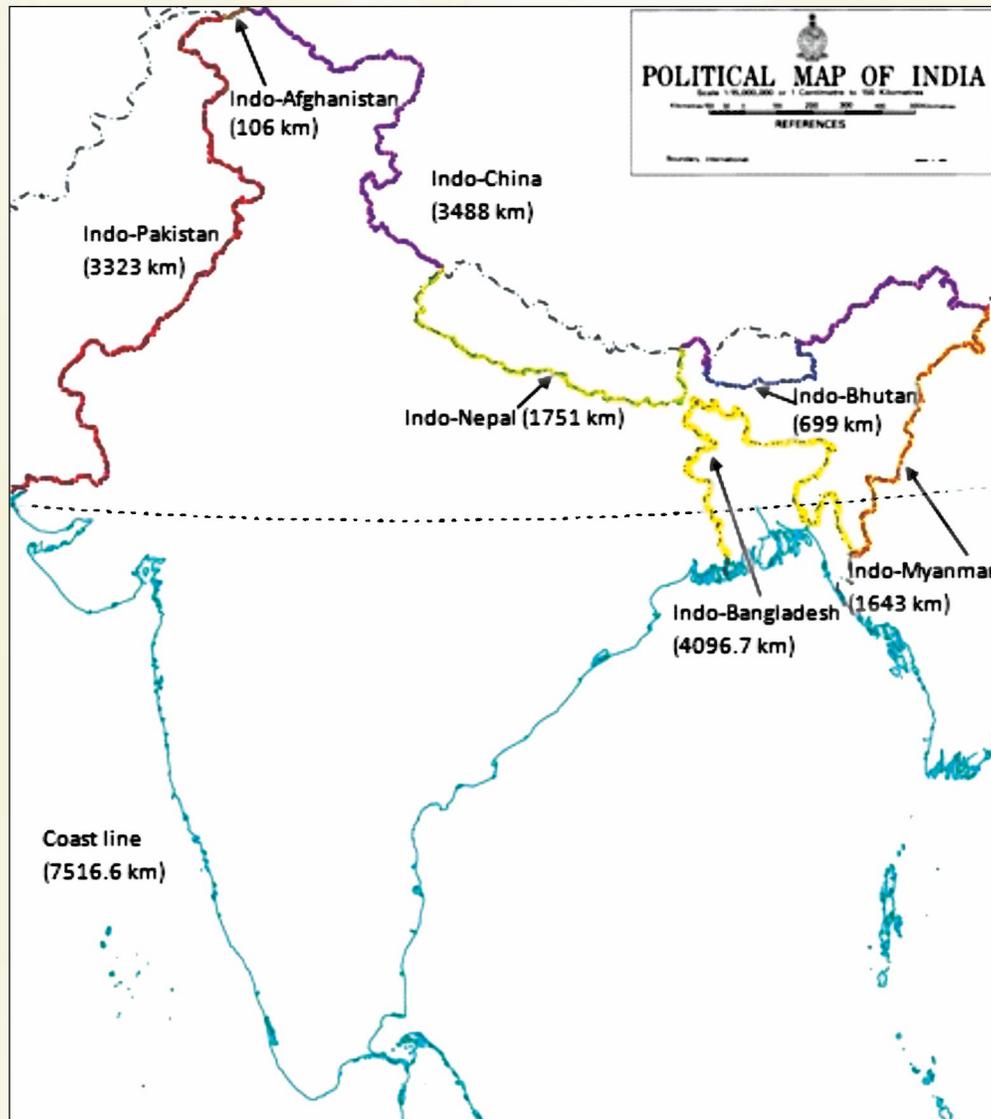
### **Appointment of Chief Commissioner, Gurudwara Elections**

2.83 In accordance with provisions of Sikh Gurudwara Act, 1925, Justice (Retd.) S.S. Saron has been appointed as Chief Commissioner Gurudwara Elections for conduct of Gurudwara elections under the Sikh Gurudwaras Act, 1925.

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# Chapter-3

# BORDER MANAGEMENT



INTERNATIONAL LAND BORDER

(Source: Survey of India)

## BACKGROUND

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 neighboring countries is as under:

Name of the country	Length of the border (in km)
Bangladesh	4,096.7
China	3,488.0
Pakistan	3,323.0
Nepal	1,751.0
Myanmar	1,643.0
Bhutan	699.0
Afghanistan	106.0
Total	15,106.7

3.2 The Department of Border Management was created in the Ministry of Home Affairs in January, 2004 to devote focused attention to the issues relating to the management of the international land and coastal borders, strengthening of border policing and guarding, creation of infrastructure such as roads, fencing, flood lighting and Border Out Posts (BOPs)/Company Operating Bases (COBs) at the borders and implementation of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP).

### Objectives of Border Management

3.3 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. Proper management of borders, which is vital to the national security, presents many challenges and includes coordination and concerted action by the administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic

agencies of the country to secure the frontiers and to serve its best interests.

3.4 As part of 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 construction of the fence, floodlighting, Border Out Posts/ Company Operating Bases and building roads along Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-China, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Myanmar borders, development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at various locations on the international borders of the country, and measures to strengthen the Coastal Security. In addition, various developmental works in the border areas have been undertaken by the Department under the BADP, as part of a comprehensive approach to the border management.

3.5 Deployment of forces along the borders is based on the principle of '**One Border, One Border Guarding Force (OBOBGF)**'. Accordingly, domination of each border has been entrusted to a particular Border Guarding Force as under:

- Bangladesh and Pakistan Borders - Border Security Force (BSF)
- China Border - Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
- Nepal and Bhutan Borders - Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)
- Myanmar Border - Assam Rifles Besides this,
- Indian Army is guarding land borders along the LoC on Pakistan border along with BSF and Line of Actual Control (LAC) on China border along with ITBP.

- Indian Navy is responsible for overall Maritime Security which includes coastal and offshore security. Indian Coast Guard has been additionally designated as authority responsible for coastal security in India's territorial waters including areas patrolled by the Coastal Police.

3.6 Approach and practices of border management vary from one border to another based on the security perceptions and relationship with the neighboring country.

## MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL BORDERS

### INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER

3.7 The Indian side of the Indo-Bangladesh border passes through West Bengal (2216.7 km), Assam (263 km), Meghalaya (443 km), Tripura (856 km) and Mizoram (318 km). The entire stretch consists of plains, riverine belts, hills & jungles. The area is heavily populated and is cultivated right upto the border.

### Border Out Posts

3.8 Border Out Posts (BOPs) are the main workstations of the BSF along the borders. These are self-contained defence out-posts with a specified area of responsibility established along the entire continuum of land borders. Inter-alia, the BOPs are meant to provide appropriate show of force to deter trans-border criminals, infiltrators and the hostile elements from indulging in the activities of intrusion/encroachment and border violations. Each BOP is provided with the necessary infrastructure for accommodation, logistic support and combat functions. At present, 1078 BOPs are held by BSF along the IBB.

3.9 A proposal for the construction of 422 Composite BOPs (along Indo-Pakistan & Indo-Bangladesh borders), at an estimated cost of ₹2,584.85 crore has been approved by the Government. Out of 422 Composite BOPs, 326 Composite BOPs are to be constructed along the Indo-Bangladesh Border. The project is targeted for completion by March, 2024.



**Border Out Post along Indo-Bangladesh Border**

(Source: BSF)

## Fencing

3.10 In order to curb the infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across the Indo-Bangladesh Border, the Government has undertaken the construction of fencing along this border.

3.11 The Indo-Bangladesh Border is marked by a high degree of porosity and the checking of illegal cross border activities and illegal migration from Bangladesh to India have been major challenges. In order to prevent illegal migration and illegal activities including anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India (GoI) had sanctioned the construction of border fencing with floodlights in two phases. The total length of the Indo-Bangladesh border is 4096.7 km of which 3145 km has been covered by physical fencing and remaining about 951.70 km will be covered by physical and non-physical barriers. All the ongoing works are to be completed by March, 2024. The non-physical barrier will comprise of technological solutions. Sanction has also been accorded to replace old design fence with a new design fence. There have been some problems in the construction of fencing in certain stretches on this border due to riverine/low lying areas, habitations within 150 yards of the border, pending land acquisition cases and protests by the border population, which delay the completion of the project.

## Roads

3.12 Border roads have been constructed

in order to have better communication and operational mobility in border areas. So far 3750.876 km of border roads have been constructed out of the sanctioned length of 4223.04 km. The ongoing works are to be completed by March, 2024.

## Floodlighting

3.13 The Government has decided to undertake the work of installation of floodlights in the States of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura along Indo-Bangladesh border. Out of 3077.549 km Border Flood Light sanctioned along the border, 2681.99 km work has been completed. The ongoing work is to be completed by March, 2023.

## INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER

3.14 India shares 3323 km of its land border with Pakistan. This border runs along the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Union Territory (UT) of Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Ladakh. The Indo-Pakistan border has varied terrain and distinct geographical features. This border is characterized by attempts of infiltration by terrorists and smuggling of arms, ammunition and contraband.

## Border Out Posts (BOPs)

3.15 A total of 731 BOPs have been sanctioned along the Indo-Pakistan border, out of which 675 BOPs have been completed. The ongoing work in 26 BOPs is likely to be completed by July, 2022 and alternate sites are being located for remaining 30 BOPs.

### Floodlighting

3.16 In order to curb attempts of infiltration and cross-border crimes, the Government has sanctioned 2078.80 km of floodlights, out of which 2043.76 km has been completed and remaining 35.04 km work is in progress, which is likely to be completed by September, 2023.

### Fence

3.17 In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government has sanctioned 2,091.046 km fence, out of which 2,064.666 km has been completed and remaining 26.38 km work is in progress, which is likely to be completed by October, 2022.



**New Design Fence along Indo-Pakistan Border**

(Source: BSF)

### **Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System along Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB) and Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB)**

3.18 The concept of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management (CIBMS) is the integration of manpower, sensors, networks, intelligence and command control solutions to improve situational awareness at different levels of hierarchy to facilitate prompt and quick response to emerging situations. BSF has studied the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders and based on the vulnerability, terrain

conditions, crime pattern and peculiarity of area, the borders have been classified into different segments to cover through technological solutions.

3.19 Two pilot projects in stretches of 5 km each have been implemented in Jammu along IPB and one project in 61 km at Dhubri, Assam along IBB is in final stage of completion. Further, a proposal of electronic surveillance of vulnerable patches in 484 km along Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders has also been approved.

### INDO-MYANMAR BORDER (IMB)

3.20 India shares a 1,643 km long border with Myanmar which passes through the States of Arunachal Pradesh (520 km), Nagaland (215 km), Manipur (398 km) and Mizoram (510 km). Out of 1,643 km, demarcation of 1,472 km has been completed. There are two undemarcated portions along Indo-Myanmar border:

- (a) Lohit sub-sector of Arunachal Pradesh – 136 km
- (b) Kabaw valley in Manipur – 35 km

3.21 The construction of fencing for a border length of 10.023 km at Moreh, Manipur has been awarded to BRO. Work is in progress and scheduled to be completed by 2023.



**Fencing work along Indo-Myanmar Border**

(Source: BRO)

3.22 A Free Movement Regime (FMR) exists between India and Myanmar. Under the FMR, every member of the hill tribes, who is either a citizen of India or a citizen of Myanmar and who is resident of any area within 16 km on either side of Indo-Myanmar border can cross the IMB on production of a border pass (one year validity) issued by the competent authority and can stay up to two weeks per visit.

### INDO-CHINA BORDER

3.23 To redress the situation arising out of lack of infrastructure along Indo-China border, the Government has undertaken construction of roads and Border Out Posts along Indo-China border in the Union Territory of Ladakh and States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.



**Road along Indo-China Border**

(Source: ITBP)

**INDO-NEPAL BORDER**

3.24 India and Nepal share a border of 1,751 km which passes through the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim. The main challenges are to check misuse of porous border by terrorists

and criminals for illegal and anti-national activities.

3.25 The Government has approved construction/up-gradation of 1,299.80 km of roads along the Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.



**Road along Indo-Nepal Border**

(Source: Road Construction Department, Bihar)

## INDO-BHUTAN BORDER

3.26 India and Bhutan share a border of 699 km which passes through the States of Assam, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim. The main challenges are to check misuse of porous border by terrorists and criminals for illegal and anti-national activities.

## BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP)

3.27 The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the 16 State and 2 Union Territories (UT) as a part of comprehensive approach to border management. The aim of BADP is to meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in the remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international borders and to provide essential infrastructure through convergence of the Central/ State/ UT/ BADP/

Local schemes and participatory approach. The programme covers 460 border blocks in 117 border districts of 16 States and 2 Union Territories located along the international land border. The BADP is a Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The funding pattern of BADP (like other Core CSSs), in respect of 8 North Eastern States (viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura), 2 Himalayan States (viz. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and 1 Union Territory viz. Jammu and Kashmir is in the ratio 90:10 (Centre Share: State/UT Share), in respect of 6 other States (viz. Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) the ratio is 60:40 (Centre Share: State Share). In the case of Union Territory of Ladakh (UT without Legislature) Centre Share is 100%. Funds are provided to the States/ UTs for construction of roads, bridges, drinking water supply, health, agriculture and allied activities, and creation of social infrastructure.



**Construction of Health Sub-Centre building at Village-South Vanlaiphai, Block-Hnahthial, District -Hnahthial, Mizoram. Date of completion of the work - 22.03.2021.**

(Source: Government of Mizoram)



**Construction of Major Culvert on river Bhairab with approach road at Village - Habaspur Moti Mahal under Block - Bhagwangola-I, Distt - Murshidabad, West Bengal. Date of completion of the work - 15.06.2021.**

(Source : Government of West Bengal)

**Guidelines of BADP**

3.28 The programme covers all the census villages/ towns, semi-urban and urban areas

located within 0-10 km distance (crow - fly/ aerial distance) from the first habitation from International Boundary (IB).



**Construction, Widening & Strengthening of Suigam Jaloya Nadabet Road (km 0/000 to 19/600), Teh. Suigam, Distt. Banaskantha, Gujarat. Date of completion 26.02.2021**

(Source: Government of Gujarat)

### Funding pattern under BADP

3.29 As per the BADP guidelines 2020 and amendment issued in October, 2021, upto 05% of the total funds, allocated annually under BADP, are reserved for Administrative expenditure by MHA, Government of India. Further, not less than 05% of the total funds, allocated under the programme are reserved by MHA for rewarding better performing Districts by providing them additional funds for key projects in border areas/for sanctioning additional schemes based on assessment/ any important work project which could not be taken up in the Annual Action Plan. Administrative expenditure relating to BADP and the total allocation under Reserve Fund shall not exceed 10 percent of the total annual allocation of BADP. Further, 10% of the total

allocated funds are additionally allocated to the States/ UTs abutting Indo-China Border (Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Sikkim and Uttarakhand) for taking up works/projects in the border districts abutting Indo-China Border. Remaining 80% funds are divided in a 40:60 ratio and 40% of the funds are allocated to eight NE States and, 60% of the funds are allocated to the remaining eight border States and two UTs as per norms of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Funds are allocated to States/UTs on the basis of three parameters viz. (i) Length of international border (33% weightage), (ii) Area of the border belt covering census villages, semi-urban and urban areas situated within 0-10 km (33% weightage) and (iii) Population of the census villages, semi-urban and urban areas situated within 0-10 km of IB (33% weightage).



**Construction of two rooms with Verandah in Govt. Primary School at Village -17 O, Block- Sri Karanpur, District - Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan. Date of completion: 15.05.2021**

(Source: Government of Rajasthan)



**Construction of community hall at village- Langnok, District-Noklak, Nagaland. Date of completion of the work: 12.08.2021**

(Source: Government of Nagaland)

### Fund flow under BADP

3.30 In 2021-22, budgetary allocation for BADP is ₹565.36 crore (RE ₹221.61 crore). The details of funds released to the States/ UTs under BADP during the past four financial years (2017-18 to 2020-21) and current financial year (2021-22) is at Annexure-IX.

### Coastal Security

#### India's Coastline

3.31 India has a coastline of 7516.6 km bordering the mainland and the islands in Bay of Bengal in the East, the Indian Ocean on the South and the Arabian Sea on the West. There are nine States viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal and four Union Territories viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands situated on the coast.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Length (in km)
1	Gujarat	1214.70
2	Maharashtra	652.60
3	Goa	101.00
4	Karnataka	280.00
5	Kerala	569.70
6	Tamil Nadu	906.90
7	Andhra Pradesh	973.70
8	Odisha	476.40
9	West Bengal	157.50
10	Daman & Diu	42.50
11	Lakshadweep	132.00
12	Puducherry	47.60
13	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1962.00
	TOTAL	7516.60

### Maritime and Coastal Security Set-up

3.32 Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security, which includes coastal and offshore security. Indian Navy is assisted by Indian Coast Guard (ICG), Coastal Police and other Central and State agencies. ICG has also additionally been designated as authority responsible for coastal security in Territorial Waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The Director General of ICG has been designated as Commander Coastal Command and is responsible for overall coordination between Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal security.

### Coastal Security Scheme (CSS)

3.33 The Department of Border Management is implementing CSS in phases with the objective of strengthening infrastructure of Police Force of Coastal States/UTs for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow waters close to the coast.

3.34 The CSS (Phase-I) was implemented from 2005-06 with an outlay of ₹ 646 crore over a period of 6 years. Under the Scheme, Coastal

States/UTs were provided with 73 Coastal Police Stations (CPS), 97 check posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks, 204 interceptor boats, 153 jeeps, 312 motor cycles and 10 Rigid Inflatable Boats (RIBs).

3.35 The CSS (Phase-II) has been formulated in the context of the fast changing coastal security scenario subsequent to the Mumbai incidents on 26.11.2008 and followed by a vulnerability/gap analysis carried out by Coastal States and UTs which projected additional requirements for strengthening the coastal security infrastructure. The CSS (Phase-II) approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) with an outlay of ₹ 1579.91 crore has been implemented during the period w.e.f. 1.04.2011 to 31.03.2020. Under the Phase-II, the Coastal States/UTs have been provided with funds for construction of 131 CPS, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Operational Centres and procurement of 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles.

3.36 Under CSS phase-II, all the sanctioned 131 CPSs have been operationalized, 35 jetties have been constructed, 10 Marine Operational Centres are functional, 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles have been procured.



CPS Jaffrabad, Gujarat



CPS Vizhinjam, Kerala



**Jetty, Puducherry**



**Jetty, Diu**

3.37 State/UT wise implementation of CSS-II is as below

State/UT	Coastal Police Stations					Jetties		Four wheelers		Two wheelers		Marine Operation Centres		
	Sanctioned	Operational	Constructed	Construction underway	To be constructed	Sanctioned	Constructed / upgraded	Sanctioned	Purchased	Sanctioned	Purchased	Sanctioned	Operational	Constructed
Gujarat	12	12	11	0	1	5	1	12	12	24	24	0	0	0
Maharashtra	7	7	5	0	2	3	14*	7	7	14	14	0	0	0
Goa	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	8	8	0	0	0
Karnataka	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	4	4	8	8	0	0	0
Kerala	10	10	10	0	0	4	2	10	10	20	20	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	30	30	30	0	0	12	5	30	30	60	60	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	15	15	15	0	0	7	0	15	15	30	30	0	0	0
Orissa	13	13	12	1	0	5	4	13	13	26	26	0	0	0
West Bengal	8	8	7	0	1	4	0	8	8	16	16	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	4	0	0	0
Puducherry	3	3	2	0	1	2	2	3	3	6	6	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	3	3	1	0	2	2	1	3	3	6	6	0	0	0
A&N Islands	20	20	20	0	0	10	0	20	20	20	20	10	10	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>

(\*) - State Government of Maharashtra has upgraded 14 jetties of MMB by constructing engine rooms, operational rooms for the crew of boats instead of construction of new jetties.

## Other Coastal Security Initiatives

### Community Interaction Programmes (CIP)

3.38 ICG has been undertaking CIPs for the fishermen to bring in awareness about safety issues at sea. The CIPs are also conducted to sensitize the fishing community on the prevailing security situation and develop them to be the “Eyes and Ears” for intelligence gathering.

### Fishermen Biometric ID Cards

3.39 Fisherman Biometric ID Cards are issued to the Fishermen by the Union Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries. During the 24<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Western Zonal Council held on 22.08.2019, under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Home Minister, it was decided that all marine fishermen going into the sea (Territorial water, Exclusive Economic Zone and High Seas) should carry a QR enabled Aadhar Card with good quality picture printed on or after 13.03.2019.

### Tracking of Vessels/Boats

3.40 The National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against Threats from the Sea (NCSMCS) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary, during its first meeting held on 4.09.2009 decided for constitution of a Committee which should be mandated to go into the issue of registration and installation of transponders on the smaller boats below 20 metres of length in details. Subsequent upon detailed deliberations at various forums with all stakeholders, all Coastal States/UTs have been requested to consider fitment of ISRO developed tracking devices in all the mechanized vessels. It has also been inter-alia, decided that all Coastal State/UTs may select suitable tracking devices for installation in the fishing boats, to ensure monitoring their movement. The tracking devices may be ergonomically designed for fitment in Motorised/Non-Motorised fishing boats.

## Security of Non-major/Minor Ports

3.41 There are 227 Non-major ports in Coastal States. A 'Compendium of Guidelines' on Security of Non-major ports was circulated to all stake-holders on 11.03.2016. It contains broad spectrum of basic security requirements which are needed at minor ports to address various security concerns. This Ministry has also requested all coastal States/UTs Governments to make their respective Non-major/Minor ports International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) compliant as per the guidelines of Ministry of Shipping.

### Security of Single Point Mooring

3.42 Single-Point Mooring (SPM) is a loading buoy anchored offshore, that serves as a mooring point and interconnects for tankers loading or offloading gas or liquid products. There are 26 SPMs in operation at varying distances from the coast. MHA has evolved a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for security of SPMs, which has been circulated to all Coastal States/UTs for compliance.

### Coastal Mapping

3.43 Coastal mapping is an important step towards strengthening of coastal security. Coastal mapping is a process of putting information on the map which includes vital details and location of Coastal Police Stations, local Police Stations, intelligence set up, fish landing points, fishing villages, Ports, Customs Check Posts, Hospital, Railway Stations, Bus Station, Bomb disposal facilities etc. The Coastal States/UTs of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Daman & Diu, Puducherry and A&N Islands have completed the process of Coastal Mapping. Lakshadweep is in process of completing the exercise.

**Notification of Coastal Police Stations to deal with all crimes committed in the international waters**

3.44 Ministry of Home Affairs has notified 10 Coastal Police Stations in Coastal States/UTs namely, Navibandar Coastal Police Station, District Porbandar (Gujarat), Yellow Gate Police Station, Mumbai (Maharashtra and Daman and Diu), Harbour Coastal Security Police Station, Harbour, Mormugao, District South Goa (Goa), Mangalore Coastal Security Police Station, District Dakshina Kannada (Karnataka), Fort Kochi

Coastal Police Station, Kochi (Kerala and Lakshadweep), B5 Harbour Police Station, Chennai (Tamil Nadu and Puducherry), Gilakaladindi, Machilipatnam, District Krishna (Andhra Pradesh), Paradeep Marine Police Station, District Jagatsinghpur (Odisha), Nayachar Coastal Police Station, District Purba Medinipur (West Bengal), and Central Crimes Station, Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) to deal with crimes committed in International waters, i.e., beyond territorial waters and upto Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Vide Notification dated 13.06.2016.



**Training at NACP, Gujarat**

**National Academy of Coastal Policing (NACP)**

3.45 The Government of India has approved the setting up of National Academy of Coastal Policing (NACP) at Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gujarat. In the interim, a temporary campus of the Academy has started functioning from the

campus w.e.f 29.10.2018. Five batches of coastal police/customs personnel have completed the Marine Police Foundation Course. DPR for setting up of permanent campus of the NACP prepared by the BSF is under examination.





### Joint Coastal Patrolling (JCP)

3.46 Joint Coastal Patrolling (JCP) by Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and respective Coastal Police of Coastal States/UTs has commenced w.e.f. 15.08.2020, well before the deadline of 31.12.2020,

despite challenges imposed by Covid-19 through enhanced co-ordination and synergy between local Coastal Police Personnel and ICG units, details of which are as under:

Period	Classroom training	Personnel Attended	Sea Sorties	Personnel Embarked
From 15-08-2020 to 31-12-2021	353	1932	767	2057

### Land Ports Authority of India

#### Development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs)

3.47 The infrastructural facilities provided by the ICPs are as under:

S.No.	Trade Facilities	Passenger Facilities
1	Warehouse/Refrigerated Storage Space	Bus Service
2	Banks, Cafeteria, Parking etc.	Waiting Area
3	Cargo Complex	Banks
4	Driver Rest Area	Health Check up
5	Electronic Weighbridge	Trolley and wheelchair
6	Inspection Shed	Washroom
7	CCTV	Parking and taxi

8	Confiscated goods shed	Prayer room
9	Cargo Scanner –FBTS	Cafeteria
10	Customs	Child Care Room

3.48. Operationalized ICP-09

S. No.	Location	State	International Border	Date of Operationalization
1	Attari	Punjab	India-Pakistan	13.04.2012
2	Agartala	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	17.11.2013
3	Petrapole	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	12.02.2016
4	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal	03.06.2016
5	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal	15.11.2016
6	Moreh	Manipur	India-Myanmar	04.01.2019
7	Srimantpur	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	December, 2020
8	Dera Baba Nanak	Punjab	India-Pakistan	09.11.2019
9	Sutarkandi	Assam	India-Bangladesh	07.09.2019

Development of additional ICPs

3.49 The following 14 locations have been identified for development of Integrated Check

Posts to further improve the security on the border and as well as to improve bilateral trade and relations with the neighbouring countries:

Sr. No	ICPs	State	Border	Status
1	Rupaidiha	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal	Under development
2	Dawki	Meghalaya	Bangladesh	Under development
3	Sunauli	UP	Nepal	Under development
4	Banbasa	Uttarakhand	Nepal	Under development
5	Bhithamore	Bihar	Nepal	Under development
6	Kawrpuchhuah	Mizoram	Bangladesh	Under development
7	Sabroom	Assam	Bangladesh	Under Development
8	Fulbari	West Bengal	Bangladesh	Land acquisition

9	Panitanki	West Bengal	Nepal	Land acquisition
10	Jaigaon	West Bengal	Bhutan	Land acquisition
11	Mahadipur	West Bengal	Bangladesh	Land acquisition
12	Ghojadanga	West Bengal	Bangladesh	Land acquisition
13	Hili	West Bengal	Bangladesh	Land acquisition
14	Changrabandha	West Bengal	Bangladesh	Land acquisition

3.50 The Government on 17.12.2018 has approved setting up of three ICPs at Sunauli, Rupaidiha (both in UP) along Indo-Nepal Border and Sutarkandi (Assam) along Indo-Bangladesh Border, Besides, in-principle approval has also been given for developing of 10 ICPs, at Hili, Changrabandha, Kawrpuichhuah, Jaigaon, Panitanki, Ghojadanga, Banbasa, Mahadipur, Fulbari and Bhitamore.

- (a) **ICP at Rupaidiha:** Approx. 60% of the construction work has been completed at site. The target date of completion of ICP is April 2022.
- (b) **ICP Sunauli:** The process of acquisition of land for the development of ICP is under progress through UP Government. Purchase of 58.44 hectare land for setting up of ICP has been approved by UP Government under the state land purchase policy.
- (c) **ICP Sutarkandi:** Land under possession is 29.94 acres including Border Trade Centre (BTC-1 & 2). Master plan for the site has been prepared by Architectural consultant. State Govt. has been approached for early transfer of remaining pockets of land.

3.51 **Passenger Terminal Building (PTB), Petrapole:** The Overall Progress is 28% of PTB.

However temporary New Passenger Terminal (I) Building completed and inaugurated on 17.09.2021 by Minister of State for Home Affairs Shri Nityanand Rai and Shri Nisith Pramanik. Likely date of completion is December, 2022.

3.52 **Development of ICP at Banbasa:** ICP location has been finalized on India and Nepal side. The process of conversion of forest land is under process. Proposed link road alignment from National Highway through ICP toward International Boundary has also been finalized. Detailed Project Report prepared. Draft EFC note is being prepared.

3.53 **Development of ICP at Bhitamore:** Total area identified 26.42 acre for setting up ICP. DPR has been prepared. Estimated cost of land has been released to state Government. Land acquisition is under process by the State Govt. Concept plan has been finalized. Draft EFC note is being prepared.

3.54 **ICP Kawrpuichhuah:** The State Govt transferred leased land in favour of LPAI. In addition, the State Govt has been requested to identify and transfer additional 30-40 acres of land adjoining to the existing available land. Architect consultant has been appointed for preparation of Detailed Project Report and

Detailed Engineering Report. Concept plan has been finalized. Pre-construction activities like security fencing of acquired land commenced at site. Draft EFC note is being prepared.

**3.55 Land for 07 ICPs at West Bengal:** New locations have been identified for all ICPs accordingly, updated DPR for 07 ICPs being submitted. The State Govt has yet not initiated land acquisition for these locations LPAI is coordinating regularly for early land acquisition.

**3.56 Important Events:** LPAI has started cargo operations on its own at ICP Raxaul with effect from 07.04.2021. The Commissioner of Customs (Preventive) Shillong and Patna has appointed LPAI as a customs cargo service provider under HCCAR - 2019 at ICP Sutarkandi and Raxaul. Additional parking space at ICP Petrapole has been constructed to enhance the parking of vehicles to the tune of 500 trucks per day. Loose cargo area has been created in the BTC - II at ICP Sutarkandi to facilitate and boost the trade. PTB - I at ICP Petrapole has been inaugurated on 17.09.2021 by the Minister of State (Home), MHA and Minister of Industry & Commerce, Bangladesh.

**3.57 Meeting of the Coordination Committee constituted to improve the processes for the management of movement of goods and people across the land border:** - The first meeting of the Coordination Committee was held on 31.08.2021 at 12.30 PM. The meeting was headed by Secretary (BM), MHA and representatives from different Ministries, representatives of Government of West Bengal, representative of Government of Mizoram and Government of Assam, representative of the different stakeholders have also participated in the said meeting.

**3.58** Government of India provides budget for development of Integrated Check Posts and

Revenue Expenditure of LPAI. LPAI receives this Budget through Grants-in-Aid. The Government has released Grants-in-Aid to meet Capital and Revenue expenditure amounting to ₹ 187.45 crore and ₹ 12.55 crore respectively for the FY 2020-2021.

**3.59** The Authority earned a revenue of ₹ 13.05 crore of its own towards its share from the operation and management of Nine ICPs including interest earned during the year. Revenue expenditure incurred by the Authority during the year 2020-2021 was ₹ 28.86 crore. Revenue earned and received by LPAI during the year 2020-2021 has been deposited in LPAI bank account being maintained with Central Bank of India and State Bank of India.

**3.60** Passenger Terminal Building-1 at ICP, Petrapole was inaugurated by Sh. Nityanand Rai, MOS (Home) Govt. of India, Sh. Nishith Parmanik, MOS (Home) Government of India, Sh. Khalid Mehmood Choudhury, Minister of State of Shipping, Govt. of Bangladesh and Sh. Vikram Dorai Swami, High Commissioner of India to Bangladesh in the presence of various dignitaries on 17.09.2021 which was operationalized on 25.09.2021 for the movement of passengers.

**3.61** Movement of pilgrimage at ICP, Dera Baba Nanak was resumed with effect from 17.11.2021 after a gap of one and half year to Shri Kartarpur Sahib Gurudwara (Pakistan).

**3.62 Meeting of the Coordination Committee constituted to improve the processes for the management of movement of goods and people across the land border:** The second meeting of the Coordination Committee was held on 23.12.2021. The

meeting was headed by Secretary (BM), MHA and representatives from different Ministries, representatives of Government of West Bengal, representative of Government of Mizoram and Government of Assam, representative of the different stakeholders have also participated in the said meeting.

3.63 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the sub group on

infrastructure on ICPs/LCSs India-Bangladesh was held with effect from 28.12.2021 to 30.12.2021 at LPAI HQ, New Delhi. The Bangladesh Delegation also visited ICP, Dera Baba Nanak and ICP, Attari to see the infrastructure available and to study the procedure adopted for the movement of passengers and cargo at both the ICPs.

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# Chapter-4

## CRIME SCENARIO IN THE COUNTRY

4.1 The annual State/UT data for “Crime in India” is furnished by 36 States/UTs in the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) prescribed proforma. The Bureau collects, collates, compiles and publishes the police recorded criminal cases data on an annual basis. The data is entered by State/UT Police at Police Station/District Level. The Bureau follows the 'Principal Offence Rule' for counting of crime

data as per the international Standards. As such, among many offences registered in a single FIR case, only the most heinous crime (having maximum punishment therein) is taken as a counting unit.

### A. Crime Trend Analysis

#### a) Relating to Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) Offences

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate*		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
IPC	31,32,955	32,25,597	42,54,356	236.7	241.1	314.3
SLL	19,41,680	19,30,561	23,46,929	146.7	144.3	173.4
Total	50,74,635	51,56,158	66,01,285	383.5	385.5	487.8

\*Crime Rate: Crime Rate is calculated on Incidences of Crime per one lakh of population

(Source: NCRB)

4.2 A total of 66, 01,285 cognizable crimes comprising 42, 54,356 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 23, 46,929 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported in 2020, showing an increase of 28.0% over 2019. During 2020, IPC crimes have increased by 31.9% and SLL crimes by 21.6% over 2019. Percentage share of IPC was 64.4% while percentage share of SLL cases was 35.6% of total cognizable crimes during 2020.

4.3 The country remained under lockdown restrictions from 25.03.2020 to 31.05.2020 due to COVID-19 Pandemic (First Wave). During this

time, movement in public space was very limited. The cases registered under Crimes against Women, Children and Senior Citizens, Theft, Burglary, Robbery and Dacoity have shown a decline, whereas Covid-19 related enforcement has resulted in increase of cases registered under the head of 'Disobedience to order duly promulgated by Public Servant (Sec. 188 IPC)', under 'Other IPC Crimes' and under 'Other State Local Acts'.

4.4 Major increase was seen in the cases registered under Disobedience to order duly

promulgated by Public Servant (Sec. 188 IPC) from 29,469 cases in 2019 to 6,12,179 cases in 2020 and under 'Other IPC Crimes' from 2,52,268 cases in 2019 to 10,62,399 cases in 2020. Similarly, under SLL category, more cases were registered under 'Other State Local Acts' from 89,553 cases in 2019 to 4,14,589 cases in 2020. These together have resulted in 16,43,690 more cases registered in 2020 as compared to 2019. These cases are primarily those arising out of violations of Covid-19 norms. Effectively therefore, there is a decrease in registration of traditional crime by about two lakh cases.

### b) Offences affecting the Human Body

4.5 A total of 10, 47,216 cases of offences

### d) Violent Crimes

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate*		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Murder	29,017	28,915	29,193	2.2	2.2	2.2
Kidnapping & Abduction	1,05,734	1,05,036	84,805	8.0	7.9	6.3
Total Violent Crimes	4,28,135	4,17,846	4,00,006	32.4	31.2	29.6

\*Crime Rate: Crime Rate is calculated on Incidences of Crime per one lakh of population.

(Source: NCRB)

### e) Violent Crimes - Murder

4.7 A total of 29,193 cases of murder were reported during 2020, showing an increase of 1.0% over 2019 (28,915 cases). 'Dispute' (10,404 cases) was the motive in highest number of murder cases followed by 'Personal vendetta or enmity' (4,034 cases) and 'Gain' (1,876 cases).

### f) Violent Crimes- Kidnapping and Abduction

4.8 A total of 84,805 cases of kidnapping &

affecting the human body were reported which accounted for 24.6% of total IPC crimes during 2020. Out of these, Hurt (5,78,641 cases out of 10,47,216 cases) accounted for maximum cases i.e. 55.3% followed by cases of Causing Death by Negligence (1,26,779 cases out of 10,47,216 cases) and cases of Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (85,392 cases out of 10,47,216 cases) accounting for 12.1% and 8.2% respectively.

### c) Offences against Public Tranquility

4.6 A total of 71,107 cases of offences against public tranquility were registered under various sections of IPC during 2020, out of which rioting cases accounted for 72.6% of total such cases.

abduction were reported during 2020. A total of 88,590 (14,869 males and 73,721 females) persons were kidnapped or abducted. 35,541 victims were reported under the category of deemed kidnapped during 2020. Further, a total of 91,739 kidnapped or abducted persons (22,872 males 68,867 females) were recovered of which 91,458 persons were recovered alive and 281 persons as dead.

**g) Disposal of IPC Cases by Police & Court**

Sl. No.	Crime Head under IPC	Total Cases for Investigation	Charge-sheeting Rate	Total Cases for Trial	Total Cases Convicted	Conviction Rate
1	Murder	50,258	85.3	2,32,859	4,536	44.1
2	Rape	43,196	82.2	1,69,558	3,814	39.3
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	1,56,358	37.3	2,64,117	3,381	35.6
4	Rioting	81,846	89.2	5,19,589	4,613	29.5
5	Hurt (Simple & Grievous Hurt)	7,67,762	88.7	29,04,719	50,694	41.9
6.	Total IPC Crimes	55,84,135	75.8	1,39,75,055	4,53,890	59.2

(Source: NCRB)

4.9 During the year 2020, a total of 55, 84,135 (13, 27,167 old + 42, 54,356 new + 2,612 reopened) cases were reported in the country for investigation. A total of 34,47,285 cases were disposed off by police and 21,34,975 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. Charge-sheets were submitted in 26,11,925

cases with a charge-sheeting rate of 75.8%. A total of 1,39,75,055 (1,13,63,130 old + 26,11,925 new) cases were reported for trial during the year in the country. During 2020, trials were completed in 7,66,962 cases and 4,53,890 cases resulted in conviction with the conviction rate of 59.2%.

**h) Disposal of SLL Cases by Police & Court**

S. No	Crime Head under SLL	Total Cases for Investigation	Charge-sheeting Rate	Total Cases for Trial	Total Cases Convicted	Conviction Rate
1.	Excise Act	3,43,518	97.6	9,60,659	1,45,279	94.1
2.	Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985	92,042	98.3	2,72,135	14,340	81.6
3.	The Arms Act	82,754	98.7	4,56,443	28,030	86.3
4.	Total SLL Crimes	27,70,829	93.8	89,45,840	6,72,361	87.5

(Source: NCRB)

4.10 During 2020, a total of 27, 70,829 (4,22,915 old + 23, 46,929 new + 985 reopened) cases were reported for investigation. 20,74,211 cases were disposed off by police and 6,96,491 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. Charge-sheets were submitted in 19,44,954 cases with a charge-sheeting rate of 93.8%. A total of 89,45,840 (70,00,886 old + 19,44,954 new) cases were reported for trial during the year in the country. During 2020, trials were completed in 7,68,094 cases and 6,72,361 cases resulted in conviction with a conviction rate of 87.5%.

### i) Arrests, Conviction & Acquittal

4.11 A total of 44,24,852 persons were arrested under IPC crimes during 2020. A total of 44,17,740 persons were charge sheeted, 6,34,229 persons were convicted and 5,58,694 persons were acquitted or discharged. A total of 23,89,762 persons were arrested under SLL crimes during 2020. A total of 25,65,448 persons were charge sheeted, 8,76,553 persons were convicted and 1,31,294 persons were acquitted or discharged.

### B. Vulnerable Sections of Society

#### a) Crime against Women

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate*			Percentage Variation	
2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018-2019	2019-2020
3,78,236	4,05,326	3,71,503	58.8	62.3	56.5	7.2%	-8.3%

\*Crime per lakh of female population

(Source:NCRB)

4.12 Women are also victims of many general crimes such as murder, robbery, cheating, etc. Only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterized as 'Crimes against Women'. It may be seen from the table that the reporting of cases relating to crimes against women during the year 2020 have decreased by 8.3% over the year 2019. This could be the result of various steps taken by the Government of India, such as, making it

mandatory for the police to record FIR, sensitization of Police through advisories issued by MHA to States and increased public awareness.

4.13 Majority of cases under crimes against women were reported under 'Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives' (30.0%) followed by 'Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty' (23.0%) and 'Kidnapping & Abduction of Women' (16.8%).

#### b) Crime against Children

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018-2019	2019-2020
1,41,764	1,48,090	1,28,531	31.8	33.2	28.9	4.5%	-13.2%

(Source: NCRB)

4.14 It may be seen from the table that a total of 1, 28,531 cases of crime against children were registered in the country during 2020. In percentage terms, major crime heads under 'Crime Against Children' during 2020 were

kidnapping & abduction (42.6%) and cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (38.8%), including child rape. The rate of crime against children was observed as 28.9 during 2020, per one lakh population of children.

**c) Juveniles in Conflict with Law**

Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
2018	2019	2020	2018-2019	2019-2020
31,591	32,269	29,768	2.1%	-7.8%

(Source: NCRB)

4.15 A total of 35,352 juveniles were apprehended in 29,768 cases, out of which 31,618 juveniles were apprehended under cases of IPC and 3,734 juveniles were apprehended under

cases of SLL during 2020. Majority of juveniles in conflict with law, apprehended under IPC & SLL crimes were in the age group between 16 - 18 years (76.2%) (26,954 out of 35,352) during 2020.

**d) Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SCs)**

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018-2019	2019-2020
42,793	45,961	50,291	21.3	22.8	25.0	7.4%	9.4%

(Source: NCRB)

4.16 The rate of crime against Scheduled

Castes was observed as 25 per one lakh SCs population during 2020.

**e) Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (STs)**

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018-2019	2019-2020
6,528	7,570	8,272	6.3	7.3	7.9	16.0%	9.3%

(Source: NCRB)

4.17 It may be seen from the above shown table that a total of 8,272 cases/atrocities against the Scheduled Tribes were reported in the

country during 2020. The rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes was observed as 7.9 per one lakh STs population.

### f) Crime against Senior Citizens

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018-2019	2019-2020
24,349	27,804	24,794	23.4	26.8	23.9	14.2%	-10.8%

(Source: NCRB)

4.18 A total of 24,794 cases of crimes against senior citizens were reported in the country

during 2020. Simple Hurt, Theft and Forgery, Cheating & Fraud were the major crimes committed against senior citizen during 2020.

### C. Economic Offences

Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
2018	2019	2020	2018-2019	2019-2020
1,56,268	1,65,693	1,45,754	6.0%	-12.0%

(Source: NCRB)

4.19 Out of three specified category of economic; Forgery and cheating & fraud accounted for maximum such cases, with

1,27,724 cases, followed by criminal breach of trust (17,358 cases) and counterfeiting (672 cases) during 2020.

### D. Cyber Crimes

Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
2018	2019	2020	2018-2019	2019-2020
27,248	44,735	50,035	64.2%	11.8%

(Source: NCRB)

4.20 During 2020, 43.8% of cyber-crime cases were reported under Computer related offences (21,926 out of 50,035 cases) followed by fraud with 20.8% (10,395 cases) and Publication/ transmission of obscene / sexually explicit material in electronic form with 12.6% (6,308 cases).

### E. Offences against Property

4.21 During 2020, a total of 6,43,585 cases were reported under offences against property (15.1% of total IPC crimes) out of which, theft (4,93,172 cases) followed by burglary (86,223 cases) accounting for 76.6% and 13.4% respectively.

Year	2018	2019	2020
Value of Property Stolen (in crore)	5,211.9	4,710.5	3,678.1
Value of Property Recovered (in crore)	1,827.7	1,448.6	1,185.0
Percentage Recovery of Stolen Property	35.1%	30.8%	32.2%

(Source: NCRB)

4.22 During 2020, Properties worth ₹3,678.1 crore were stolen and Properties worth ₹1,185.0 crore were recovered accounting for 32.2% of recovery of stolen properties. During 2020, out of total theft (4,93,172 cases), 1,94,797 cases (39.5%) were under auto/motor vehicle theft cases. During 2020, 2,38,709 cases of property crimes took place at residential premises. However, majority of robberies took place on Roadways with 14,824 cases.

#### **F. Missing Persons**

4.23 A total of 6,70,145 persons (2,46,343 males, 4,23,655 females and 147 transgender) were missing in 2020 (including missing from previous years). During the year 2020, a total of 3,32,483 persons (1,08,298 males, 2,24,043 females and 142 transgender) were traced by the end of the year.

4.24 A total of 1,08,234 children (28,976 males, 79,233 females and 25 transgender) were missing in 2020 (including missing from previous years). During the year 2020, a total of 64,573 children (15,832 males, 48,717 females and 24 transgender) were traced by the end of the year.

#### **G. Seizure under Arms Act**

4.25 A total of 68,463 cases were registered under the Arms Act, 1959 in which 74,581 arms were seized out of which 73,169 arms were unlicensed and 1,412 arms were licensed. A total of 95,265 number of ammunitions were seized during 2020.

#### **H. Seizure of Drugs**

4.26 A total of 59,806 cases were registered under The Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act in which 83,719 persons were arrested and during 2020 in the country.

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## Chapter-5

# HUMAN RIGHTS AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION

### National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

5.1 The Government of India has set up a forum for redressal of human rights violations by constituting the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The NHRC is headed by a former Chief Justice of India or a Judge of a Supreme Court and comprises 05 other members. 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 or through negligence on their part and to prevent violation of human rights.

5.2 With the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019, the Deemed Members of the National Human Rights Commission are as follows:-

- (a) Chairperson, National Commission for Scheduled Castes.
- (b) Chairperson, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.
- (c) Chairperson, National Commission for Minorities.
- (d) Chairperson, National Commission for Women.
- (e) Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

(f) Chairperson, National Commission for Backward Classes.

(g) Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.

5.3 The Budget Estimate of NHRC for the year 2021-22 is ₹ 62.33 crore. Up to 31.12.2021, an amount of ₹ 46.75 crore has been sanctioned by MHA, out of which ₹ 43.46 crore was released after adjusting ₹ 3.29 crore as unspent balance for the year 2020-2021.

### Handling of Complaints

5.4 During the period 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, 84361 cases were registered out of which NHRC disposed of 62733 cases, which include the cases brought forward from the previous year. NHRC also transferred 7553 cases to the State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) for disposal. During the above period, NHRC recommended payment of monetary relief in 279 cases amounting to ₹8,85,10,840/.

### Investigation of Cases

5.5 During the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, NHRC dealt with 1870 cases, including 1203 cases of death in judicial custody, 170 cases of deaths in police custody and 287 fact finding cases. NHRC also dealt with 210 cases of police encounter death and conducted spot investigations in 22 cases of alleged serious violations of human rights.

## Rights of Women and Children

5.6 Some of the important activities undertaken by NHRC, on the rights of women are as under:-

- (a) **Meeting of the Core Group on Women:** A virtual meeting of the Core Group on Women, chaired by Smt. Jyotika Kalra, Member, NHRC, was held on 14.09.2021, to discuss reasons for lesser participation of women at the international platforms. The meeting was attended by Core Group members, officials of the Ministry of External affairs, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Ministry of Women and Child; eminent experts and senior officials of NHRC. The recommendations emanated from this have been approved by the Commission and disseminated among the relevant stakeholders.
- (b) **Conference on 'Vulnerability, Legal Protection and Human Rights of Domestic Workers':** The Commission organised a virtual conference on 'Vulnerability, Legal Protection and Human Rights of Domestic Workers' on 16.04.2021 under the Chairpersonship of Smt. Jyotika Kalra, Member, NHRC. The conference was attended by representatives of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, ILO, independent experts and CSOs working towards protecting the rights of domestic workers. The recommendations emanating from this have been approved by the Commission and disseminated among the relevant stakeholders.
- (c) **Publication and release of book – a book titled 'Women's Rights in India: An Analytical Study of The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all form of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and The Indian Constitution, Legislations, Schemes, Policies and Judgements 2021'** was released by NHRC on the occasion of International Human Rights Day celebrated on 10.12.2021. The book is based on a study undertaken by a Committee of Experts on CEDAW, which identifies the gaps in the implementation of CEDAW in India by studying the domestic legislations, policies and court judgements, and recommends measures to address them.
- (d) **Advisory on Rights of Children in the context of COVID-19:** The NHRC, in recognizing the long term and continuing impact of the first and second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic on children, as well as the need for greater preparedness and action by all stakeholders for their protection in the future, had issued the 'Advisory for Protection of the Rights of Children in context of COVID-19 (2.0)' on 2.06.2021, to the concerned Union Ministries and to all the States & UTs.
- (e) **NHRC Research Study on Missing Children:** On 12.04.2021, the NHRC constituted a Working Group to deliberate and develop the detailed Terms of Reference for its study- the NHRC Research Study on Missing Children (NRSMC). The Working Group has finalized the Terms of Reference for the study and Expression of Interest will be invited from eligible research organizations shortly.

(f) **A Webinar on 'Digital Education for Children: Issues and Challenges'** was held on 21.12.2021, which was attended by the representatives of NITI Aayog, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Central Institute of Educational Technology (NCERT), Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights, domain experts from academics, research institution, Central Statistics Offices, schools, parents' associations, etc., apart from senior officials of the Commission. Key recommendations emanated from the deliberations were sent to the concerned authorities for implementation.

### **Training Programme**

5.7 During the year 2021-2022 (from 1.04.2021 to 31.12.2021), COVID-19 Pandemic played havoc resulting in only eight NHRC sponsored training programmes on Human Rights in collaboration with different colleges/institutes and universities of India. Given the severity of COVID-19 virus and its variants, NHRC has been conducting Online Short Term Internship Programme from July 2020 onwards. During 2021-22 upto 31.12.2021, the Commission organized Online Short Term Internship Programme in the month of July, 2021, September, 2021 and November, 2021 in which 45, 74 and 66 student interns respectively participated and successfully completed their internship with NHRC. Apart from above, as per Annual Action Plan (2021-22) NHRC conducted two Gender sensitization Training Programmes on 24.06.2021 and 23.12.2021.

### **International Cooperation**

5.8 NHRC has a prominent position at international forums including both regional as

well as global forums. It has been an instrumental member of Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), which is one of the largest Human Rights Network in the globe, representing more than 110 NHRIs. NHRC has been accredited with "A" status by Sub Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI for its full compliance with Paris Principles. NHRC is also one of the founding members of Asia Pacific Forum (APF), which is a regional coalition of NHRIs of Asia Pacific Region and contributes an amount of 1,50,000 USD per annum to APF. Chairperson, NHRC is the member of the APF Governance Committee which is the decision making body of Asia Pacific Forum.

5.9 NHRC has been playing an active role in its engagements and interactions with GANHRI, APF & other international forums like Human Rights Council (HRC), UN Working Groups, OHCHR etc. The Commission has been proactively participating in various international Conferences, Workshops, training programs as well as providing inputs to the draft resolutions, questionnaires of Special Rapporteurs of UN and other reports, documents throughout the year. Despite COVID-19 and its constrains, the Commission has strengthened its International engagements and made its presence felt at various platforms on the issues of Human Rights. During this period, NHRC has participated in 14 webinars/ virtual meetings and provided inputs/comments to 11 questionnaires/ reports/resolutions. This includes Annual General Meeting of APF, 47<sup>th</sup> & 48<sup>th</sup> session of Human Rights Council, Annual General Assembly of GANHRI and various others. In the 48<sup>th</sup> session of HRC, NHRC has delivered 8 pre-recorded video-statements on various thematic sessions such as Water and Sanitation, Gender,

Human Rights Education etc. which is the highest participation of the Commission in HRC till date. The Commission has also contributed in developing the Global Action Plan of GANHRI on Human Right Defenders. With its proactive approach, the Commission continues to fulfill its international obligations and contribute in all its capacities.

### Meetings/Advisories

5.10 Various meetings organized and Advisories issued are as follows: -

- (a) **Meeting on Issues and Challenges of Manual Scavenging and Hazardous Cleaning:** A meeting on Issues and Challenges of Manual Scavenging and Hazardous Cleaning was organized on 05.07.2021. The meeting was chaired by Justice Shri Arun Kumar Mishra, Chairperson, NHRC and co-chaired by Justice Shri P.C. Pant, Member, NHRC. The meeting was attended by Senior Officials from MoSJE, MoH&UA, NSKDFC, Municipal Commission from Kolkata, Greater Hyderabad, Greater Mumbai and Greater Chennai along with Academicians, NGOs and private stakeholders. The recommendations emanated from the meeting were disseminated among all relevant stakeholders for implementation.
- (b) **Meeting with All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG) to discuss avenues of mutual cooperation on issues related to Human Rights and Local Self Governance:** NHRC organized a meeting on 26.10.2021 under the chairmanship of Dr. D.M. Mulay, Member, NHRC. The meeting was attended by the senior officials of NHRC and the representatives

of All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG). The objective of the meeting was to discuss avenues of Mutual Cooperation between NHRC and AIILSG on issues related to Human Rights and Local Self Governance. Major recommendations emanated from the meeting include organizing a National Seminar on human rights and local self governance, setting up Human Rights Cell at both Panchayat and Municipality level, formulating human rights training module to sensitize the employees and staff of all local governments/ institutes among others.

- (c) **Core Advisory Group on Criminal Justice System Reforms:** A virtual meeting of the NHRC Core Advisory Group on Criminal Justice System Reforms was held on 18.08.2021 in the Commission under the chairmanship of Justice Shri Mahesh Mittal Kumar, Member, NHRC. The meeting was attended by the senior officials of Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice, National Legal Services Authority, Bureau of Police Research and Development, Sardar Vallabhai Patel National Police Academy, eminent personalities working in the area of Criminal Justice System Reforms. The deliberations of the meeting revolved around three agenda items, i.e, (i) Police Digitization and Accountability, (ii) Specialized Training, Capacity Building and Standardization of Procedures, and (iii) Community Policing and Police-Public Relationship.
- (d) **Core Group on Bonded Labour:** NHRC organized a meeting of the Core Advisory

Group on Bonded Labour under the chairmanship of Justice Shri Arun Kumar Mishra, Chairperson, NHRC on 21.08.2021. The meeting was attended by senior officials of NHRC, Core Group Members, representatives from the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) and other government institutions on the need for revisiting the existing laws to eradicate bonded labour system, provisions in the non-cash/ cash benefits to the rescued bonded labour and capacity building of officials from the District/State/ Administrations and other state departments.

- (e) **Core Group on Right to Food and Nutrition:** A virtual meeting of the Core Group on Right to Food and Nutrition was held on 10.08.2021, under the chairpersonship of Shri Rajiv Jain, Member, NHRC. The meeting was attended by the senior officials of NHRC, Secretary, Department of Food and Public Distribution; Director, ICMR-NIN; senior officials of the Ministry of Women and Child Development; Department of School Education and Literacy; NITI Aayog and eminent personalities from civil society working in the area of Food & Nutrition. The agenda of the meeting was as follows: (a) Nutrition of pregnant women, lactating mothers and children under 6 years age - Integrated Child Development Scheme (b) Nutrition of Children between 6 to 14 years - Mid-Day Meal Scheme (c) One Nation One Ration Card Scheme (ONORC): Implementation, challenges and way forward. The major recommendations

emanated out of the meeting were duly sent to concerned Union Ministries and State/ UTs for compliance.

- (f) **National Action Plan on Human Rights (NAP-HR):** The Meeting with the Members of the Task Force constituted for the preparation of National Action Plan on Human Rights (NAP-HR) was held on 03.08.2021 under the Chairpersonship of Dr. D.M. Mulay, Member, NHRC, to review the progress made so far. The senior officers of the NHRC along with the representatives of 12 Ministries/Departments were also present in the meeting. While explaining the importance of the National Action Plan on Human Rights (NAP-HR) for the country Member, NHRC asked the concerned Ministries/Departments to accelerate the preparation of NAP-HR.
- (g) **Pilot Project for Prisoners' Legal Aid:** NHRC conducted a meeting on 23.11.2021, to sign the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the Pilot Project for Prisoners' Legal Aid among all stakeholders, including the Delhi Prisons, National Law University, Delhi, and the Delhi State Legal Services Authority. The objectives of the pilot project are: promoting human rights of the prisoners by improving their access to the legal aid system and fostering professionalism and a sense of social service among the law students.
- (h) **Core Group on Health and Mental Health:** Meeting of the core group on health and mental health was held on 22.12.2021. The meeting was divided into two sessions. The first session was on

'Leprosy and Leprosy Colonies' and second session was on 'COVID-19 and Mental Health'

- (i) Human Rights Advisory on various human rights issues: NHRC viewing the unprecedented situation across the country and being deeply concerned about the rights of the vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant lockdowns, issued 12 advisories in the year 2020. Further, the Commission issued following 07 advisories in context of the second wave of COVID-19 Pandemic and 04 advisories on emerging human rights issues and circulated among the Central and State Governments:

- (i) Human Rights Advisory on Right to Health in view of the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic (Advisory 2.0) issued on 4.05.2021.
- (ii) NHRC Advisory for Upholding the Dignity & Protecting the Rights of Dead issued on 14.05.2021.
- (iii) Human Rights Advisory on Right to Mental Health in view of the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic (Advisory 2.0) issued on 31.05.2021.
- (iv) Human Rights Advisory on safeguarding the rights of informal workers during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic (Advisory 2.0) issued on 31.05.2021.

- (v) Advisory to identify, release and rehabilitate bonded labourers during COVID-19 pandemic issued on 31.05.2021.
- (vi) Advisory for Protection of the Rights of Children in the context of COVID-19 (2.0) issued on 2.06.2021.
- (vii) Advisory on protection of Human Rights of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) amid COVID-19 issued on 3.06.2021.
- (viii) Advisory on Protection of Human Rights of the Person Engaged in Manual Scavenging or Hazardous Cleaning issued on 24.09.2021.
- (ix) Advisory on Right to Food Security and Nutrition issued on 6.10.2021.
- (x) Advisory 2.0 to Identify, Release and Rehabilitate Bonded labourers was issued by the Commission on 8.12.2021.
- (xi) Advisory on Identification, Treatment, Rehabilitation and Elimination of Discrimination of Persons Affected by Leprosy issued on 14.01.2022.

#### **Booklets on thematic Human Right issues**

5.11 NHRC has published the booklet titled "Disability Rights (Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act & National Trust Act) and Mental Healthcare Act" in the month of October. Few more booklets on human rights issues under different themes such as Kidnapping/

Abduction, Trafficking (ITPA and IPC)/Wrongful Confinement, Reproductive Rights, Pregnancy, Surrogacy, Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT), Miscarriage have developed in association with MARG are to be published soon.

### **NHRC Foundation Day**

5.12 NHRC celebrates its Foundation Day on 12<sup>th</sup> October every year. In the year 2021, NHRC Foundation Day Function was held through Hybrid Mode at Plenary Hall, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 12.10.2021. Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi was the Chief Guest on the occasion. Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home Minister was the Guest of Honour on the occasion.

### **Human Rights Day**

5.13 NHRC celebrates Human Rights Day on 10<sup>th</sup> December every year. In the year 2021, the Human Rights Day was celebrated on 10.12.2021 at Plenary Hall, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi in physical mode. Hon'ble President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind was the Chief Guest on the occasion.

### **National Integration**

#### **Communal Harmony**

5.14 Communal Harmony guidelines issued by Central Government inter-alia, lay down Standard Operating Procedures to deal with the situations arising out of communal violence. These guidelines aim to maintain due vigilance, careful planning, and preparatory measures to prevent and pre-empt potential communal violence. These guidelines are reiterated from time to time, to sensitize States/UTs. In order to assist the State Governments/ Union Territory administrations to maintain communal harmony in their respective jurisdiction, the Central Government adopts

various measures like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, advisories etc, from time to time on matters having bearing on communal harmony. On the request of the States/ Union Territories, the Central Government deploys Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force, created specially for dealing with such situations.

5.15 Instructions were also issued to all Ministries/ State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for observance of Rashtriya Ekta Diwas on 31.10.2020.

5.16 A national level function was organized on the occasion of Ekta Diwas to commemorate the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on 31.10.2021. During this function, National Unity Day Parade with the participation of Central Armed Police Forces and State Police Forces, Police technology exhibition, cultural program at Statue of Unity, shower of petals etc., were organized. Motorcycle and cycle rallies gathered from different parts of the country and culminated during the festival at the Statue of Unity, Kevadiya, Gujarat.

### **National Foundation for Communal Harmony**

5.17 National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) is an autonomous organization under Ministry of Home Affairs. The main objective of the Foundation is to provide assistance to children / youth rendered orphan / destitute in communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence for their rehabilitation besides promoting communal harmony and national integration through various activities.

5.18 Due to the unprecedented situation arising out of pandemic COVID-19 during 2021-22, the academic and social activities were restricted to a great extent. However, some of the important activities of the Foundation during the

period are as under:

- (a) **Project 'Assist'**: It is the flagship scheme of the Foundation under which financial assistance is provided to child and youth victims of communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence all over the country. During 2021-22, 530 cases were approved as on 31.10.2021 for grant of assistance under the Project at a cost of ₹ 94.10 lakh.
- (b) **Communal Harmony Campaign Week & Flag Day-2021**: The Foundation observed Communal Harmony Campaign Week from 19<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> November 2021, in association with various stockholders and partners across the country. The publicity material was sent to about 1.19 lakh institutions for celebration of the week.
- (c) **Extension Activities**: Due to situation prevailing across the country arising out of pandemic COVID-19, the Foundation was able to organize activities through virtual mode only. Other activities included:
- i. Interaction with concerned authorities in various Districts of J&K regarding implementation of Project 'Assist'; and with the Vice Chancellor Kashmir University on Research and Studies in the field of Harmony and Unity.
  - ii. Webinar / Symposium on "Communal Harmony and World Pence in collaboration with Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation Aarupadai Veedu Campus was organized on 21.09.2021.
  - iii. National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) in collaboration with ASN Senior Secondary School Mayur Vihar, New Delhi observed International Day of Non- Violence through a webinar on "Gandhi- An Apostle of Peace" on 01.10.2021.
  - iv. Webinar on "Ahimsa: A Vehicle for Peace" in collaboration with All India Women's Conference (AIWC), New Delhi was organised on 04.10.2021.
  - v. Secretary NFCH along with other officials visited Bijapur, Dantewada and North Bastar Kanker Districts of Chhattisgarh and had detailed meetings with the District Administration, assisted children and their guardians regarding implementation of Project "Assist" in Chhattisgarh.
  - vi. State Bank of India presented a cheque of Rupees 2 crore to NFCH on 11.11.2021 for providing financial assistance to 1329 children in 8 districts of Jammu & Kashmir for their education under Project "Assist" of the foundation during 2021-22.
  - vii. National Foundation for Communal Harmony in collaboration with Nadd foundation organised a musical programme to commemorate 75 years of Independence- Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav under the title "Sangeet Se Sadbhav - Music for Harmony" at Amritsar on 12.11.2021. Renowned artists Sh. Kumar Gaurav Kohli and Pt. Parthsa Bose performed during the program which was attended by large audience.

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# Chapter-6

## UNION TERRITORIES

### Introduction

6.1 There are eight Union Territories (UTs), namely Andaman and Nicobar Islands (A&NI), Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (DNH&DD), Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT of Delhi), and Puducherry. Out of these eight UTs, three UTs viz. Jammu & Kashmir, NCT of Delhi, and

Puducherry have legislatures. The remaining UTs are without legislature.

6.2 The UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh have been explained in a detailed manner in Chapter -13. The remaining six UTs are presented as mentioned below.

6.3 The area and population of the six UTs are as under:

S. No.	Union Territory	Area (in sq km)	Population (2011 Census)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249	3,79,944
2.	Chandigarh	114	10,54,686
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	603	5,86,956
4.	Lakshadweep	32	64,429
5.	NCT of Delhi	1,483	1,67,53,235
6.	Puducherry	479	12,44,464
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,960</b>	<b>2,00,83,714</b>

6.4 The financial statements of the six UTs for the financial year 2020-21 and 2021-22 are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	UT	2020-21			2021-22		
		BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual (upto 31.12.2021)
1.	A&NI	5234.26	4884.97	4873.97	5387.41	5975.64	3382.15

2.	Chandigarh	5138.10	4644.91	4643.08	5186.12	4914.25	3668.54
3.	DNH&DD	3520.52	2340.62	2340.43	3563.59	3671.80	2334.92
4.	Lakshadweep	1376.46	1376.46	1240.92	1467.31	1323.01	565.98
5.	NCT of Delhi	1116.00	1116.00	1112.49	957.51	1030.01	689.48
6.	Puducherry	1703.02	1703.02	1703.00	1729.79	1879.79	1255.46

(Source: UT Administration)

### Constitutional Status

6.5 The Union Territories are specified in Part-II of the First Schedule to the Constitution of India. These territories are administered under the provisions of Article 239 to 241 of the Constitution of India. Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the nodal Ministry for all matters of UTs relating to legislation, finance and budget, services, and appointment of Lieutenant Governors (LGs) and Administrators.

6.6 Every UT is administered by an Administrator appointed by the President under Article 239 of the Constitution of India. In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, NCT of Delhi, and Puducherry, the Administrators are designated as Lt. Governors.

### Administrative Interface

6.7 The five UTs without legislature - Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Ladakh and Lakshadweep have the forum of Home Minister's Advisory Committee (HMAC)/Administrator's Advisory Committee (ACC). While HMAC is chaired by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister, ACC is chaired by the Administrator of the UT concerned. Members of Parliament and elected members from the local bodies (District Panchayats and Municipal Councils) of the respective UTs are the members of these Committees among others. These

Committees discuss the general issues relating to the social and economic development of the UTs.

### ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

#### Introduction

6.8 Andaman and Nicobar Islands (A&NI) are the largest archipelago system in the Bay of Bengal, consisting of nearly 836 islands, rocks, and islets, out of which only 31 islands are inhabited. The Islands are situated 1,255 km away from *Kolkata* and 1190 km from *Chennai*. The islands were infamously known as the "Black Water Prison" or "*Kaala Pani*". The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have originally been the abode of aboriginal tribes. There are six Scheduled Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar islands viz. Great Andamanese, Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Shompens, and Nicobarese. The tribes other than Nicobarese are classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

#### 6.9 Major Achievements during 2020-21

- 74 ships are deployed across these Islands to ensure connectivity. A 500 passenger vessel MV *Sindhu* built by M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd. in line with Govt. of India's "Make in India" policy was inducted into service on 09.06.2021. Another 500 pax vessel is in the final stages of construction. Similarly, 2 Nos.1200 pax vessels are also under construction in Cochin Shipyard Ltd. UT administration

is also in the process of acquisition of 02 Nos. high-speed craft vessels as a replacement for MV *Rajhans* and MV *Narcondum* at a cost of ₹45.82 crore. To enable speedy and efficient repair/refitting of the ships, the marine dockyard is being modernized. The existing dry dock is also extended by another 90 meters to accommodate larger ships which will be ready by 31.07.2022.

- Port Blair City Transport received the “Award for Excellence in Urban

Transport” under the category “City with Best Green Transport Initiative”. 40 electric air-conditioned public transport buses were introduced under the green mobility initiative and 15 charging stations were installed at various locations. E-buses commenced commercial operation from 1.04.2021.

- Go-Go (Get on-Get off) shuttling bus services between tourist destinations was flagged off by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 15.10.2021.



(Source: UT Administration)

- All revenue villages have been 100% electrified under *Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana*. The UT administration is providing round the clock power supply in all major inhabited islands to about 1.42 lakh households with 127 MW installed capacity.
- Out of 127 MW installed capacity, 92.52 MW is Diesel Generated (DG) and 34.48 MW is through Renewable Energy

sources including 5.25 MW Hydro and 29.23 MWp Solar PV Plant. A 20 MW Solar Power Plant with an 8 MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) has been commissioned which delivers the power through the grid. The share of Renewable Energy has increased from 9% to 24%. 3.15 MWp Grid-connected Solar PV plants have been installed on 33 government buildings at Port Blair and 6 Govt. buildings at Car Nicobar. Moreover, plans are afoot to gradually

do away with diesel generation and work out mixed options of renewable energy and conventional power including land-based LNG Plant of the required capacity in all the inhabited

islands.

- Under the UJALA scheme, 4 lakh conventional lights were distributed and 100% target was achieved.



(Source: UT Administration)

- UT has achieved saturation by converting 129 health facilities into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) and making them functional. A CATH Lab has been set up at GB Pant Hospital to help cardiac patients with the procedures such as angiography, angioplasty, pacemaker implantation, etc. Under the PM Cares Fund, 3 PSA Oxygen plants were installed in record time. 2000 LPM at GB Pant Hospital, Port Blair, 500 LPM each at BJR Hospital, Car Nicobar, and CHC Diglipur, North Andaman were established. 50 bedded AYUSH hospital phase-I at Junglighat was completed. Six 'AYUSH Health & Wellness Centres' were established under *National AYUSH Mission* by upgrading existing sub-centers. The intake capacity of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Institute of Medical Sciences increased from 100 to 114 seats from the year 2020-21 onwards.
- The UT Health Scheme - Andaman & Nicobar Islands Scheme for Health Insurance (*ANISHI*) has been merged with AB-PMJAY and the beneficiaries covered under *ANISHI* are now covered under the merged scheme.
- Audio contents broadcasted through All India Radio for classes II to VII for one hour six weekdays and telecast of digital contents covering major subjects of class X and XII organised through *Doordarshan* for five days a week during the pandemic.
- The construction of an eco-hut at Viper Island has been completed. Floating jetties at North Bay, Corbyn's Cove, Aberdeen jetty, Netaji Subash Chandra Bose Island (Ross), Avis Island, Baludera, Lalaji Bay, Laxmanpur,

Bharatpur & Ramnagar have been completed.

- Installation of pre-fabricated toilet blocks and changing rooms at Kalapathar, Lalaji Bay, Ramnagar, and Ross & Smith Island have been completed.
- 25 km of avenue plantation and 9.5 ha of mangrove plantation raised till 31.12.2021. 10,09,045 numbers of seedlings planted on forest area, government land, and in roadside up to 31.12.2021.
- Total fish production of A&N islands during the year 2021-22 till 31.12.2021 was 30,499 MT. Hon'ble Union Home Minister announced the launching of the pilot-cum-demonstration project of seaweed cultivation in the UT, and inaugurated fish landing centres at Betapur, Katchal, Swaraj Dweep;

extension of fish landing Jetty at Junglighat by 75 mtr on 16.10.2021.

- 36.49 km of roads has been constructed under the Central Road Fund and construction of 51.738 km of road is in progress. 33 km of double laning and 64.4 km of single laning of Andaman Trunk Road have been completed with blacktopping. Intermediate laning of 90.81 km with blacktopping has also been completed out of the total sanctioned length of 231 km and the balance of 140.19 km is in progress of which 119.69 km will be completed by 31.03.2022 and the rest 20.5 km by 31.12.2022.
- Construction of Humphrey Strait Creek Bridge has been completed and inaugurated by Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 16.10.2021.



**Humphrey Strait Creek Bridge**

(Source: UT Administration)

- 100% functional household tap connection provided under *Jal Jeevan Mission*. A total of 62,037 household

connections have been provided. 129.501 km of pipeline laid. 9 Central Water Reservoir storage tanks constructed.

48.25 km of existing pipeline replaced. One treatment plant was constructed. 6.6 MLD Rut Land Water Supply Project completed, solving water crisis experienced during summer in Port Blair.

- 'One Nation One Ration Card' scheme has been implemented in the UT and 436 Fair Price Shops installed with ePOS devices.
- Under PM-Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana more than 95% distribution of foodgrains was achieved in Phase-I, Phase-II, and Phase-III. A 100 MT of storage godown was completed at Neil Island.
- Rural areas of A&N Islands were declared Open Defecation Free. Universal sanitation coverage by covering the 373 left-out households and providing them with Individual Household Latrines. 17 Community Sanitary Complexes constructed in 17 *Anganwadi* in the Islands. 29 e-Carts for Door to Door collection of waste, 51,750 colour coded bins to individual households, 840 big size color-coded waste containers, 700 wheelbarrows for collection of the door-to-door waste along narrow lanes, 70 Grass Cutters, 140 Spray Machines for sanitization, 30 Weighing machines were issued.
- 512 new houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin.
- 122 schemes on boarded to *Direct Benefit Transfer* and 100% fund electronically transferred. Under *Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana*, loans amounting to ₹ 121 crores have been sanctioned. Under *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*, 100% of

households are covered under the banking network. Under *PM SVANidhi* Scheme, 100% of identified street vendors have been issued Certificates of Vending (CoVs). Moreover, 4.07 lakh *Aadhaar* has been assigned.

- 100% COVID vaccination has been completed for the targeted beneficiaries in UT. 85% *Aadhaar* authentication done for COVID vaccination beneficiary in COWIN portal.
- The film shooting policy has been approved to provide a single-window clearance system for the film & television producers for making films etc. and established a mechanism for permitting film shooting.
- 2,013 MT fish & fishery products transported to the mainland.
- Under the initiative of '*Atmanirbhar Bharat*', a survey commenced acquiring 2D Seismic data for appraisal of unappraised areas in Andaman deep water for undertaking the hydrocarbon exploration activities.

## CHANDIGARH

6.10 Chandigarh, "The city beautiful" is recognized as the greenest, safest, and best-planned city in the country. During the year 2021-22, the UT administration has undertaken numerous activities/projects to upgrade facilities/services being provided to its citizens.

### 6.11 Major Achievements during 2021-22

- UT Administration has developed, "Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Solution" for all CITCO petrol pumps in UT which would enable digitization of all

- billing processes and stock. “Fastag Service” was introduced in five *Sampark* Centres in UT on a pilot basis. Moreover, the Chandigarh administration has also developed “Integrated Transport Management Software” which has been integrated with the *Sampark* portal for issuance of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) enabled bus passes.
- Two new Mini Sports Complexes in Government Senior Secondary School, Sector-8, and Government Senior Secondary School, Sector 27 have been built at a cost of ₹9.66 crore.
  - The work of providing a control room for the ITS Project at ISBT Sector 43, Chandigarh consisting of an area of 337 sqm has been completed at a cost of ₹2.25 crore.
  - 07 vocational skill courses are running in 38 Govt. schools for the students of secondary level. Young communicator clubs have been established in all Govt. schools to promote communication skills and remove stage fear by organizing competitions like debating, declamation, creative writing, public speaking, etc.
  - Under *Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan* (RAA), various activities are being conducted to promote the scientific temperament, creativity, and innovations.
  - Construction of 04 schools (*Raipur Kalan*, Industrial Area Phase-III, *Maloya* Pocket No. 1, and PGI) has been completed and all these 4 schools have been made functional. Two mini-sports complexes with swimming pools and indoor badminton courts were made functional in GMSSS-8 and GMSSS-27. 03 high schools (*Raipur Kalan*, *Maloya*, and Sector 45-C) upgraded to Senior Secondary Schools.
  - Under *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan*, a chain of campaigns is being carried out at 12 Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) to provide comprehensive and quality services to pregnant females.
  - Maternal Death Surveillance and Response (MDSR) line listing is maintained and shared with GoI and the neighbouring States regularly for corrective measures to be adopted. Under *Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan* (SUMAN), four delivery points have been notified to end all preventable Maternal & Neonatal deaths in UT of Chandigarh.
  - Bed strength was increased from 100 to 121 in GMCH South Campus, Sector 48, designated as COVID hospital. Increased ICU bed strength from 17 to 80 (63 in GMCH-32, and 17 in GMCH South Campus, Sector 48, Chandigarh), and installed two PSA Oxygen plants. Under *Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana* (AB-PMJAY), 5,821 patients have availed of free treatment at GMCH.
  - Chandigarh city has about 46% of the total area under forest and green cover. As per 'Greening Chandigarh Action Plan 2021-22,' a plantation target of 1,75,000 saplings has been envisaged by all green agencies. Till 31.12.2021 approx. 73,900 seedlings have been planted and 70,760 saplings have been distributed free of cost.



**Greening Chandigarh Action Plan 2021-22 released by Sh.V.P.Singh Badnore, then Hon'ble Governor of Punjab and Administrator, UT Chandigarh on 17.06.21**

(Source: UT Administration)

- Substantive steps were taken up by the Chandigarh administration for making Chandigarh Police a 'Smart Police'. Chandigarh Police has constituted a self-defense training team 'Swayam' for imparting training to girls/women in various schools, colleges, and institutes to protect them from any untoward incident. During the current year, 91 self-defense programmes were conducted in which 5,932 girls/women were trained.
- Chandigarh Police provides Pick & Drop facility to women at their destination safely, between 10.00 P.M. and 06.00 A.M., in case they seek help from Police. During the current year, 33 women/girls availed of this facility. Women and Child helpline number 1091 (Toll-free) is working round the clock for the assistance of women and children in distress. Women PCR vehicles with female police personnel are positioned near girls' colleges/schools to respond immediately and provide necessary assistance to the girls in case of need. During the current year, 318 calls on the toll-free number were received and necessary assistance was provided. Women Police Station (WPS) and Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) conducted an awareness programme on the issues related to Human Trafficking, Child Abuse, Child Labour, and Women Safety. During the current year, 16 awareness programmes have been conducted by the Chandigarh Police which were attended by 1,118 girls/women.
- There are a total of 64 schemes (29 SSS + 35 CSS) under DBT. Total 1.99 lakh beneficiaries were transferred an amount of ₹ 44.77 crores (100%) through PFMS Aadhaar based DBT.
- There are 2.76 lakh beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, 78,374 beneficiaries under PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima

Yojna, 2,27,069 beneficiaries under PM Suraksha Bima Yojna, and 36,349 beneficiaries under Atal Pension Yojna.

- During the period from 1.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, a total of 4.194 MWp SPV Power Plants have been installed taking the total figure to 47.233 MWp installed capacity of Solar Power Plants, out of which Chandigarh administration has installed Rooftop SPV Power Plants of the overall capacity of 25.673 MWp on government buildings/sites of Chandigarh and rest about 21.560 MWp has been installed under private sector buildings including private residential buildings.
- 200 Cubic Meter/Day KVIC Floating Drum Type Bio Gas Plant installed at Model Jail, Sector 51, Chandigarh which has cut down the Jail's LPG requirement to half.
- Chandigarh has generated 34.2 MU of solar energy (from 1.04.2021 to 31.12.2021) which is equivalent to the reduction of 23,598 metric tons of Co<sub>2</sub> .
- Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) implemented on 358 city bus services. As of 31.12.2021, 37 buses were received in Depot-III, Chandigarh. Moreover, implementation of ITS Command Control at ISBT, Sector 43, Chandigarh was completed and partial operational acceptance was issued to the system integrator.
- Financial assistance of ₹20,000/- is provided for the Marriage of daughters of widows/destitute women belonging to the Scheduled Caste Communities whose family income is up to ₹24,000/-

annually. Petrol subsidy being provided to Persons with Disabilities who are the owners of motorised vehicles and are entitled to 50% subsidy on actual expenditure up to 40 litre per month on the purchase of petrol/diesel. Financial assistance is provided to physically handicapped persons for the purchase of Aids/Appliances to increase their mobility in their day-to-day working. Old Age Pension is provided to those persons having annual income up to ₹ 1.50 lakh. 13,829 beneficiaries are getting Old Age Pension as of 31.12.2021 and ₹ 970.00 lakh has been distributed. Under the Scheme, Pension to Widows & Destitute Women, 9,355 beneficiaries are getting Widow Pension and ₹ 657.44 lakh has been incurred up to 31.12.2021. Under the scheme Pension to Disabled Persons, 4,656 beneficiaries are getting Disabled Pension and ₹ 488.75 lakh has been incurred up to 31.12.2021. Persons having annual income up to ₹ 1.50 lakh from all sources are eligible for a grant of benefit under the scheme.

- The scheme 'Apni Beti' 'Apna Dhan' is aimed to improve the distorted sex ratio in UT of Chandigarh. In this scheme, an amount of ₹ 5,000.00 is invested in the name of the girl child in the Children's Career Plan for those parents whose annual income is up to ₹ 60,000.00. 120 beneficiaries were benefited up to 31.12.2021.
- Under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), 450 Anganwari Centres are functioning and 49,803 children in the age group of 06 months to 06 years, 9,053 pregnant women, and nursing mothers have been enrolled till 31.12.2021.

- Under the Financial Assistance to Dependent Children of Widows and Destitute Women Scheme, 1,846 children are getting benefits.
- Under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG), 59 adolescent girls have benefited during the year.
- To encourage the institutional deliveries and to save the girl child, the Hamari Beti Scheme has been started in UT, and 08 beneficiaries have also been benefited with an expenditure of ₹ 3.20 lakh up to 31.12.2021.
- Under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP-e-portal) scheme, employment opportunities are generated in urban areas. Under the scheme, 18 cases of district industries centre, UT Chandigarh were sent to the various banks for sanctions/disbursements, out of which 03 cases have been sanctioned/disbursed by the banks.
- Prime Minister's Food and Micro Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme is being implemented in the UT. PMFME portal has been introduced. Start-ups policy is being implemented in UT to build a robust start-up eco-system in Chandigarh and to provide assistance to Chandigarh entrepreneurs and local start-ups.
- Under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, the subsidy is being transferred into the *Aadhaar* linked bank account of the eldest woman of the registered family on monthly basis under the DBT Scheme for foodgrains. For the period from 1.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, expenditure on subsidy under the DBT Scheme for foodgrains was ₹ 32.61 crore.
- Under *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna (PMGKAY)* 5 kg wheat per person per month free of cost is being provided to approx. 62,000 registered NFSA beneficiaries. For successful implementation of the scheme, the department has distributed ration at community centers in every area of the city. 92% of beneficiaries are covered under the Scheme.
- World Tourism Day, 2021 was celebrated on 27.09.2021 and 28.09.2021 with a series of events as a part of "*Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav*". The Department of Tourism, Chandigarh administration also organized *Rashtriya Ekta Diwas* on 31.10.2021. From 1.04.2021 to 31.10.2021, domestic (75,439) and International (1,780) tourists visited the UT.
- As a part of '*Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav*', UT celebrated iconic week from 4.10.2021 to 10.10.2021 on 'Curbing of use of single-use plastic', lake/wetland/water conservation, wildlife conservation, and forest conservation/afforestation by involving eco-clubs of Schools and environment societies of colleges.
- Fisheries Department has achieved the physical target of production of 8 lakh fish seed for stocking in *Sukhna* Lake and other water bodies. The fisheries department has released gambusia fish/anti-larva fish in the stagnant water spots to check mosquito breeding and to help in preventing malaria & dengue.
- To enable the rollout of robust telecom infrastructure in Chandigarh, the administration has notified the "*Chandigarh Right of Way Policy for Telecom Infrastructure*" on 1.03.2021 to

regulate underground infrastructure (optical fiber) and overground infrastructure (mobile towers), in line with Indian Telegraph Right of Way Rules, 2016.

- As per COWIN Portal, as of 27.11.2021, in the UT of Chandigarh, 9,86,561 persons have been administered with 1<sup>st</sup> dose of COVID-19 vaccine, and 7,48,874 persons with 2<sup>nd</sup> dose.

### DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU

6.12 The UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu is a centrally administered territory and 100% of grants are given from GoI in the form of Central Assistance. On the revenue side, the tax collection of the UT was ₹ 1492.07 crore during the financial year 2020-21 up to 31.03.2021. During 2020-21, the UT was allotted a fund of ₹2340.62 crores against which an expenditure of ₹2340.43 crores (99.99%) was incurred. The fund allocation for the year 2021-22 is ₹3563.59 crore, against which an expenditure of ₹2334.92 crore (65.52%) is incurred up to 31.12.2021.

#### Major achievements during 2020-21

- Beautification and strengthening of roads including up-gradation of the stormwater drainage system, management of utilities, and landscaping work at Silvassa Naroli road between Shahid Chowk to Athal Naroli Entrance Gate and from Pripariya to Shahid Chowk, Samarvani at a cost of ₹87.98 crore and ₹47.18 crore respectively.
- Construction works of canal crossing structure at Galonda in Dadra and Nagar Haveli District at a cost of ₹1.88 crore.
- Beautification of Devka Beach and Sea

Front Road at Nani Daman at a cost of ₹ 99.40 crore.

- Construction of walkway with curbstone on both sides of the road from Dholar junction to Bhamanpuja at Moti Daman, from Dholar junction to Jampore Beach & from Patalara Junction to Gujarat border via Kachigam at an estimated cost of ₹7.68 crore.
- Upgradation & strengthening of road stretch from *Khanvel* junction to *Dudhani* junction in Dadra and Nagar Haveli District at an estimated cost of ₹ 68.42 crore.
- Upgradation & strengthening of road stretch from *Khanvel* junction to *Khedpa* up to Dadra and Nagar Haveli border at an estimated cost of ₹ 68.42 crore.
- Renovation, widening, and beautification work of roads in Daman district at an estimated cost of ₹160.00 crore.
- Construction of high-level bridge on *Kolak* river at *Patalia* causeway on NH 848B at Daman district with the estimated cost of ₹12.22 crore.
- Construction of a high-level bridge at *Kauncha* across *Damanganga* river at an estimated cost of ₹ 54.72 crore.
- Construction of Phase-II and furnishing work of *Kala Kendra* at Silvassa, Dadra, and Nagar Haveli district at an estimated cost of ₹ 13.53 crore and ₹10.77 crore respectively.
- Construction of new Collectorate building at Silvassa (Phase-II) at an estimated cost of ₹19.95 crore.
- Construction of 06 high school buildings at *Morkhal*, *Falandi*, *Masat*, *Surangi*, *Kherdi*, and *Sindoni* at Dadra and Nagar Haveli

district at an estimated cost of ₹ 66.06 crore.

- Construction of government engineering college building including infrastructure, roadways, landscaping, parking plot, interiors, furniture, and other allied work at *Varkund*, Nani Daman at an estimated cost of ₹72 crore.
- Upgradation and expansion of Schools at *Zandachowk* and *Tokarkhada* (Education Hub), *Silvassa*, *Dadra* and *Nagar Haveli* district at an estimated cost of ₹54.08 crore.
- Construction of a new 300 bedded hospital building at *Marwad* hospital in *Daman* district at an estimated cost of ₹120.50 crore.
- Construction of Nursing college and hostel building, *Marwad* at an estimated cost of ₹82.90 crore.
- To encourage education, the administration has extended financial support through schemes like reimbursement of fees to girl students for graduation, Post-Graduation, Professional courses, Doctorate courses, and distribution of free textbooks to all students of Class I to XII.'
- Construction of 20 new school buildings consisting of additional classrooms and equipped with all facilities like science/computer laboratories, Mid-Day Meal and drinking water area, toilets for boys/girls & Divyang students, sports hall, art, and craft activity room, first aid room, etc. initiated.
- Three district hospitals, one Sub-district hospital, four community health centres, 13 primary health centres, and 78 Health and Wellness Centers (HWCs) are

functioning in the UT. Administration strengthened infrastructure by setting up three-tier health facilities in all districts, starting COVID hospitals with a total number of 845-bed capacity for treatment of COVID 19, the extension of 1,500 beds in Govt. and private hospitals, training to health workers, supply chain management by strictly monitoring the uninterrupted supply and distribution of free of cost Remdesivir and Oxygen to all patients.

- Under the *Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana* scheme, a cash incentive of ₹ 5,000 has been provided to 1,707 beneficiaries. UT is implementing *Dikri Development Scheme* to Save the Girl Child and to improve the sex ratio. Under this scheme, provision of LIC Policy has been made for 656 Girl Children, for which an amount of ₹41,267 is given to the beneficiary.
- 25.99 MWp of solar rooftop power commissioned in *Daman* District. Under *Adarsh Gram* Scheme, the installation of 176 LED-based Solar Wind Hybrid Street Light Systems in *Diu* District was completed. Under *UJALA* Scheme, 4,65,287 LED Bulbs, 40,514 LED tube lights, and 5,576 energy fans were distributed.
- Under *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Urban), 1,876 individual household latrines were constructed. Under PMAY-U, 8,174 houses were sanctioned of which 5,521 houses have been completed.
- 1,831 houses under PMAY-G and 23,118 individual household latrines under *Swachh Bharat* Mission (*Gramin*) have been constructed.
- To attract tourists and provide more facilities, the coastal area from *Chhapli*

*Sheri*, Nani Daman to Nani Daman Jetty, and from Moti Daman Jetty to Lighthouse

has been developed at a cost of ₹ 32.97 crore.



(Source: UT Administration)

- Development of INS Khukri memorial park at Chakratirth beach at Diu district has been completed at a cost of ₹ 13.54 crore. The spot is developed as depicting the INS Khukri memorial and tourist entertainment zone with state-of-the-art facilities. INS Khukri Hill

along with Tribute lighting and Khukri ship model at Diu district inaugurated. The spot located at the Hill is popular as the INS Khukri memorial site of an Indian Naval Ship that sank during the Indo-Pak War of 1971.



**INS Khukri Hill along with Tribute lighting**

(Source: UT Administration)

- One Nation One Ration Card Plan under the integrated Management of Public Distribution Scheme implemented in the UT for Nationwide portability of NFSA Ration Cardholders. A total of 23,474 beneficiaries, including migrant beneficiaries, have lifted their food grains as per their entitlement.
- Under *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana* (PMGKAY Phase - III), 5 kg. of food grains are being distributed to PDS beneficiaries. 94% beneficiaries are covered under PMGKAY Phase - III, and 98% under PMGKAY Phase - IV.
- Under *Integrated Child Development Services Scheme*, 15,452 children and 8,075 pregnant & lactating mothers benefited. To combat COVID-19 crisis, take-home rations have been provided to all pregnant & lactating women and children under 6 years of age. Under the *National Social Assistance Programme*, financial assistance to old age people, widows, and disabled persons is being implemented and 26,503 persons were benefited during the year.
- To support the farmers, the administration has been extending subsidies on agricultural machinery and implements. *Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana* (PKVY) is being implemented to promote organic farming. 1,324 farmers are registered under the scheme covering a total of 642.4 hectares and 26 organic farming clusters have been formed in Daman and Diu District. 15,024 farmers were given financial assistance of ₹ 6,000/- per annum to procure inputs to ensure proper crop health under *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi*. 281 farmers are covered under *PM Kisan Maan Dhan Yojan* and 718 under *Kisan Credit Card Scheme*. 3,037 farmers have been covered under integrated agriculture development schemes like the distribution of seeds, fertilizers, and farm machinery.
- Various steps were taken by the UT administration against Cyclone *Tauktae* which struck the western coast of India in May 2021, which included Pre-positioning of requisite teams for Emergency Support Functions at critical locations, necessary measures to minimise damage to human lives, critical infrastructure, government as well as private property, activation of control rooms round the clock with helpline number, issuing advice to the fishermen in the sea to safely return to the coast, and providing ex-gratia assistance to 1,332 families amounting to ₹ 1,14,87,952/- under Dadra Nagar Haveli Disaster & Daman and Diu Response Fund (DNHDDDRF) covering assistance to Agriculture, Housing & Animal Husbandry Sectors, etc. Also, assistance to 29 fishermen of ₹ 69,85,000/- covering the damage to boats of fishermen was provided.
- As per the UT survey regarding vaccination targets, out of a total of 5.88 lakh population, the UT has achieved 6.63 lakh which is 112 % of the population eligible for 1<sup>st</sup> dose. 103% of children are covered for full immunisation.
- UT of Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu awarded with "*Ayushman Utkristha Puraskar*" for best performing UT under *Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana* (ABPM-JAY).

- A total of 2.11 lakh accounts under *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)*, 85,629 under *Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana (PMJJY)*, and 1,42,766 under *Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)* have been opened up till 31.12.2021.

## NCT OF DELHI

### Introduction

6.13 Through the 69<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment by way of insertion of Article 239AA and the passage of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991, the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi came into existence. It has a Legislative Assembly with seventy members. The total area of the NCT of Delhi is 1,483 sq. km. There are eleven revenue districts.

### 6.14 Major Achievements during 2020-21

- Action to implement *Health Information Management System (HIMS)* initiated, to provide end-to-end effective health care services to citizens by improving the public healthcare ecosystem and technologically empowering healthcare processes. Under this system, all citizens will be provided a QR code-based E-Health Card that will help the patients to identify and track demographic and basic details with geo-tagging.
- Financial assistance of ₹ 2,500/ on monthly basis through *the Delhi Widow Pension Scheme* to women in distress is being provided. Similarly, under *Widow Daughter Marriage Scheme*, a one-time grant of ₹ 30,000/- is paid to the poor widows for performing the marriage of their daughters or foster parents of an orphan

girl for her marriage. Financial assistance is also provided to old-aged persons who are without any means of subsistence. People between the age group of 60-69 years are given a pension of ₹ 2,000/- per month with an additional ₹ 500/- per month to the beneficiaries who belong to the SC/ST/Minorities category. Persons who are 70 years and above are given a monthly pension of ₹ 2,500/- through the *Disability Pension Scheme*, financial assistance of ₹ 2,500/- per month is provided to persons with disability. In addition, under the *National Family Benefit Scheme*, one-time financial assistance of ₹ 20,000/- is provided to poor households in the event of the death of the breadwinner.

- For the welfare of persons belonging to the SC/ST/OBC category, the Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC is implementing nine scholarship schemes. Under *Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Vikas Yojana*, eligible students belonging to SC/ST/OBC community are being provided coaching through empanelled institutes for preparation of competitive exams conducted by UPSC/SSC, etc. and entrance exam for professional courses. During this financial year, 7,600 students have already been enrolled under the scheme.
- Distribution of Specified Food Articles under the National Food Safety Act for the months from May to November 2021 to all beneficiaries made free of cost given hardships due to COVID.
- *One Nation One Ration Card* Plan implemented w.e.f 19.07.2021 to implement nation-wide portability of

Food Security benefit through Intra-State and Inter-State portability of Ration Card.

- Minimum Rates of Wages revised for different categories of workers in Delhi. The revised rates are ₹ 15,908/- per month for unskilled workers, ₹ 17,537/- per month for semi-skilled workers, and ₹19291/- per month for skilled workers.
- Delhi met the peak power demand of 7,323 MW recorded on 02.07.2021 with zero load shedding. Efforts are being made to increase the Renewable Energy (RE) component in the total energy mix of Delhi. The proposal is in process for merged implementation of “*Mukhya Mantri Kisaan Aay Badhotary Solar Yojna*” with *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan* (KUSUM) scheme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), GoI for installation of elevated solar panels on agricultural land for power generation along with farming. A sanction of 62 MW has been received from MNRE, GoI for the year 2021-22 under the *PM-KUSUM* scheme. To demonstrate the techno-economic feasibility of agro-photovoltaic, a 110 KWp Solar plant has been installed.
- The connecting link between *Mayur Vihar* Pocket-1 and *Trilokpuri* - Sanjay Lake Metro stations of Pink Line has been

commissioned. *Najafgarh-Dhansa* Bus Stand extension of Grey Line has also been commissioned.

- To improve the environment of the city and to check pollution, the Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) and Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) were implemented. A Smog Tower at *Baba Kharak Singh Marg* was installed and commissioned on 23.08.2021.

## DELHI POLICE

6.15 Delhi Police has a total sanctioned strength of 94,358 personnel and is headed by the Commissioner of Police who is assisted by 18 Special Commissioners of Police, 20 Joint Commissioners of Police, 20 Additional Commissioners of Police, and 108 Deputy Commissioners of Police/Additional Deputy Commissioners of Police. Delhi Police is divided into 6 Ranges, 15 Districts, and 224 Police Stations including recently sanctioned/notified 15 Cyber Police Stations. Besides, there are specialized units to address other key responsibilities like traffic management, intelligence gathering, counter-terrorism, VIP Security, armed reserves, and police training.

### Budget

6.16 Budget allocation and expenditure during the last year and current year is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Head of Account	Final Allocation 2020-21	Actual Expenditure 2020-21	Budget Estimate 2021-22	Expenditure up to 31.12.2021
Revenue Section	7802.32	7800.67	8102.23	6500.42
Capital Section	471.16	470.46	552.03	281.55
Total	8273.48	8271.13	8654.26	6781.97

**6.17 Major Achievements of the Delhi Police during 2020-21**

- MHA has initiated a new project Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) for integration of all the pillars of

the Criminal Justice System viz., Police, Court, Prison, Prosecution, and Forensic Science Laboratories (FSL). Presently, Delhi Police is exchanging the following data with ICJS:

<u>From Police (CCTNS) to ICJS</u>	<u>From ICJS to Police (CCTNS)</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FIR details (IIF-1)</li> <li>• Arrest details (IIF-II)</li> <li>• Charge-Sheet/Final Report (IIF-V)</li> <li>• Details of Police personnel (from personnel information system)</li> <li>• Draft charge -sheet to Prosecution Branch (trial stage)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICJS mini statement</li> <li>• Courts details (only partial data being provided)</li> <li>• Cause list</li> <li>• Opinion from Prosecution on charge -sheet (trial stage)</li> </ul>

In the future, all summons & warrants shall be received through ICJS and reports shall also be sent to the court electronically.

- As PCR staff and PCR vans with District Police have been merged, the present strength of District Police and vehicles in Police Stations have been augmented.
- A dynamic and scientific strategy to control crime has resulted in a sharp decline in the percentage of heinous crimes to total IPC cases. Total heinous crimes as a percentage of total IPC crimes came down from 5.85% in 2015 to 2.16% in 2020 and 1.96% in 2021 (up to 31.12.2021). Murder and Riot cases also declined by 2.75% and 90.13% respectively.
- A total of 6,450 missing children were traced and re-united with the family.
- Delhi Police has organized two Inter-State Coordination meetings in 2020 and two in 2021 (up to 31.10.2021), attended by representatives from Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, and Jharkhand. Besides,

District DCsP also held regular coordination meetings with their counterparts in neighbouring States.

- Delhi Police has embarked on digital submission of case files to the Court Management System(CMS) through the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems(CCTNS). FIRs are being recorded digitally and many police records are being maintained on CCTNS. Recently, maintenance of the daily diary manually has shifted to CCTNS.
- E-Beat Book system has replaced the traditional paper Beat book and fetches near real-time data from CCTNS, ERSS-112, Zipnet, Dossiers of Criminals, and Prison Management System (PMS) of Delhi police. It also facilitates tenant-servant, Bad Characters, and Jail Bail release Verifications. E-beat Book was rolled out from the South West District of Delhi on 15.08.2020 and was

commissioned by 01.10.2020 in all 15 districts of Delhi Police. This Web and Mobile-enabled Application covers 15 Districts, 178 Police stations, 822 divisions, and 1,752 Beats in the jurisdiction of Delhi Police.

- To strengthen redressal of public grievances, Delhi Police has launched Integrated Complaint Monitoring System (ICMS) w.e.f. 08.11.21. Since the launch of ICMS, a total of 5,38,317 complaints have been entered in all the offices/Police Stations under this scheme up to 31.12.2021.
- Delhi Police came up with a goodwill campaign "DIL KI POLICE" to highlight the humanitarian efforts of its personnel during the COVID-19 lockdown.
- Initiatives for smooth flow of traffic and to minimise road accidents, *inter-alia*, include procurement and installation of Gantry/Cantilever Mounted 125 Automatic Over Speed Violation Detection (OSVD) Cameras and Red Light Violation Detection (RLVD) Camera at 30 intersections, 110 Tripod Mounted Portable Speed Radar Guns and E-challan system. Notices to the violators are being sent through SMS/registered post for subsequent prosecution. Proposal for installation of RLVD cameras at 57 intersections and 125 Nos. of OSVD cameras under Phase-II has also been initiated. MHA has accorded approval for preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) by C-DAC at an estimated cost of ₹ 10.6489 crore with a timeline of 8 months as a pre-investment activity to undertake the implementation of the Intelligent Traffic

Management System (ITMS) project of Delhi Police.

- During the financial year 2021-22 (from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021), construction work of three projects i.e. PS & 63 Staff Quarters at Shahdara, DCP Office & 24 Staff Quarters at Sector 05 *Rohini* and PS *Pandav Nagar* completed and handed over to Delhi Police.
- Delhi Traffic Police launched an online facility on its website (<https://www.delhitrafficpolice.nic.in>) for obtaining traffic "Challan Clearance Certificate/NOC".
- Delhi Traffic Police installed GPS devices in 615 traffic police vehicles Traffic inspectors' vehicles, motorcycles, and cranes which provide real-time status/location of these vehicles.
- 97.32% of Delhi Police personnel have been administered the 1st dose of vaccine and 93.97% with 2nd dose, and 75.06 % of their family members have been vaccinated.

## LAKSHADWEEP

### Introduction

6.18 Lakshadweep, an archipelago consisting of coral islands and reefs, is the smallest Union Territory (UT) of India. These beautiful and unpolluted Islands comprising a total landmass area of 32 sq km are surrounded by around 4,200 sq km territorial sea area. There are 36 Islands in all, of which, 10 are inhabited and scattered in the Arabian Sea at a distance of 220 to 440 km from the west coast of *Kerala*. The entire indigenous population has been classified as a Scheduled Tribe. The main occupation of the people is fishing, coconut cultivation, and coir-twisting. The islands are designated as a restricted area and a permit from the UT administration is

required to visit the islands. Kavaratti is the administrative headquarter of the UT.

**6.19 Major achievements during 2020-21**

- 700 MT Oil Tanker has been acquired for transportation of petroleum products in bulk. Shipbuilding contracts have been signed with M/s. Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa for construction of three LPG Cylinder Carrier Vessels on a 2+1 (optional) basis.
- Ministry of Home Affairs has accorded approval of 100% Grant-in-aid funding of ₹ 283 crore to M/o Civil Aviation for expansion of the Agatti Airport, which would enable operation of ATR72 type of aircraft at the airport without any load penalty. An amount of ₹ 8.00 crore has been released to the Airport Authority of India (AAI) as Grant-in-aid for the year 2020-21 towards runway re-carpeting along with the extension of 176 meters.
- Standing Finance Committee (SFC) Coordinated by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) approved the proposal for the establishment of six Low-Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) plants with 1.5 lakh litre per day, each in *Kalpeni, Kadmat, Amini, Androth, Kiltan, and Chetlatat* island, at a cost of ₹ 187.87 crore. Work is expected to be completed by May 2022.
- *Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)*, Lakshadweep appointed as State Level Technical Institution entrusted with the installation of Common Incubation Centre for quality testing of One District One Product (ODOP). Besides, a Project Management Unit has also been established under *Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)*.
- Under *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi* scheme, financial assistance of ₹

124.22 lakh has been provided to 2,503 eligible farmers.

- Under Fisheries Infrastructure Development for export promotion, projects of installation of a 5-tonne capacity containerized ice plant with 5-tonne capacity cold storage have been completed at Agatti, Minicoy, and Amini islands.
- As a part of cold chain development facilities in Lakshadweep, a fish handling centre has been established at Agatti island. 65 Nos. of 150 litres insulated iceboxes were procured and supplied to fishermen in Agatti island, and e-tender has also been invited for procuring additional 235 insulated iceboxes. The administration is promoting the marketing of fresh fish by facilitating bigger type collecting vessels for collection & transport from islands to the mainland.
- Permits to fish carrier vessels for collection and export of fresh Tuna have been granted to Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA).
- The administration has finalised “Demonstration project for community-led Marine Algae (Seaweed) farming” in Lakshadweep Island with a plan to cultivate 2,500 rafts with the help of 10 Self Help Groups of 9 inhabited islands. Total of 889 Nos. rafts are deployed in *Kavaratti, Agatti, Kiltan, Chetlat, Kadmath, Bitra, and Kalpeni* Islands.
- To provide sustainable management of trees available in the territory and reduce the environmental hazards in UT, draft 'Lakshadweep Preservation of Tree Regulation 2020' has been promulgated and the Lakshadweep Solid Waste Management Bye-Law is enforced.

- Construction of Atal Paryavaran Bhavan building has been completed and inaugurated by Hon'ble Union Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India.
- On 15.08.2021, *Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav* was celebrated in UT, wherein a special drive for a massive plantation was organised.
- For the promotion of *Khadi & village industries* in UT, an amount of ₹ 10 lakh was provided during the current year as Grant-in-aid to Lakshadweep Khadi & Village Industries Board. Further, an amount of ₹ 25 lakh has been provided to the 13 Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) of UT of Lakshadweep.
- Extension of Mid Day Meals (MDM) programme up to XII standard, around 13,205 students are availing MDM. The administration has introduced a tutor/mentor system to ensure education at the doorstep of every learner.
- Procurement of new/upgraded additional 39 e-PoS devices for bio-authentication of beneficiaries for which installation is in progress. Mobile Application "*Mera ration*" for registration of migrant beneficiaries under *One Nation One Ration Card* has been launched in UT.
- 100% distribution achieved under *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana* in Phase-III and 99.41% distribution achieved in Phase IV.
- Five Pressure Swing Adsorption (PSA) medical Oxygen plants commissioned by the administration are functioning at *Minicoy, Kavaratti, Agatti Androth* and *Amini* islands. The administration has converted the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) at *Kalpeni, Kiltan, and Chetlat* Islands into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs). The administration has also converted Community Health Centres (CHCs) at *Androth, Amini & Kadmat* islands into HWCs.
- Under National Digital Health Mission (NDHM), all 46 health facilities have been registered and verified in the NDHM online portal, thus becoming the 1<sup>st</sup> UT to complete the 100% Government facility verification.
- For the implementation of UT pension schemes an amount of ₹ 4,88,00,000/- has been allocated for the disbursement of pension during the year 2021-22. An amount of ₹ 55,00,000/- has been released for the implementation of the Central Pension Scheme of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The pensionary benefits are being paid through *Aadhaar* based bank accounts of the beneficiaries. An amount of ₹ 4,03,53,00 towards the pension has been disbursed to UT pension beneficiaries.
- Day Care Centres for disabled children in the age group of 3-18 years have been established in the Islands of *Kavaratti, Kadmat & Andrott*.
- The administration celebrated "*Rashtriya Poshan Maah*" during September-2021. A Special Nutrition kit was distributed to the pre-school children in all Anganwadi centres. Plantation drives in all Anganwadi centres for setting up *Poshan Vatikas* and height and weight measurement drive for children under 6 years of age for identification of severely acutely malnourished children was also carried out.



**Celebration of “Rashtriya Poshan Maah”**

(Source: UTL Administration)

- In connection with the celebration of *Gandhi Jayanti* and *Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav*, and Lakshadweep Formation Day, a food fest with Self Help Groups (SHGs) and an awareness campaign on “Cyber Safety & Women Safety” was conducted for SHGs and students in coordination with IT department and Police department.
- Under the *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)*, UT has achieved 100% saturation in rural housing. Under *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act*, 1,232 mandays have been provided with an expenditure of ₹2.85 lakh as of 31.12.2021. Under *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Livelihood Mission*, 302 *Deepshree* Neighbourhood Groups (NHG) have been formed.
- During the period April 2021 to December 2021, the milk production in dairy and poultry farms achieved 1,10,290 litre. and eggs production 18,73,446 nos. respectively. Similarly, 27,432 chicks and 70,182 kg Broiler Meat were produced and treatment to 1,40,826 nos of birds and 24,126 nos of animals also provided.
- The administration is engaged in the sustainable development of eco-tourism projects. In the first phase, three projects at *Kadmat*, *Minicoy* & *Suheli* islands are taken up as anchor projects by the administration under the aegis of NITI Aayog. Public-Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) has approved the *Minicoy* project and Standing Finance Committee (SFC) has approved the *Kadmat* and *Suheli* Projects.
- Hon'ble Defence Minister of India inaugurated the first B.Sc Nursing College established in Lakshadweep on 02.10.2021.
- 1.71 Gbps satellite bandwidth was commissioned and operationalized.

- Installation of the pneumatic fender at eastern side jetties at Amini, Agatti, and Minicoy islands at an estimated cost of ₹ 8.16 crore.
- To strengthen the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in UT, construction of 76 community toilets against the target of 93 under has been completed during the year 2021-22.
- UT has achieved 99.13% in administering the 1<sup>st</sup> dose of the COVID vaccine and 88.82% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> dose.

## PUDUCHERRY

### Introduction

6.20 The Union Territory (UT) Puducherry comprises four regions namely Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe, and Yanam lying geographically dispersed from one another.

### 6.21 Major achievements during 2020-21

- For the first time in UT of Puducherry,

nano-liquid urea was prepared by using revolutionary nanotechnology introduced to farmers in agriculture.

- Under *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana* (PMFBY), claims to the tune of ₹4.64 crore were settled to 6,604 farmers in the Puducherry region, and ₹ 2.50 crore was settled to 2,481 farmers in the Karaikal region.
- For setting up of agricultural enterprises, a total amount of ₹ 6 lakh were distributed to General and SC category beneficiaries. An amount of ₹ 2.50 lakh was released for setting up of small and medium scale enterprises in the field of agriculture/ allied sector.
- Rice @ 5 kg/pm/per person to the red ration cardholders from July to September 2021 was distributed free of cost under *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana* (PMGKAY).



Distribution of free rice

(Source: UT Administration)

- Rooftop solar photovoltaic power plants of a total capacity of 2.30 Mega Watt (MW) were installed and connected to the grid.
- Under *Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyothi Yojana*, one 22KV 200KVA distribution transformer was energized in the rural area of the Puducherry region, and 9 km of 11 KV (Kilo-Volt) feeder laid in Karaikal.
- Ban relief assistance amounting to ₹1000.95 lakh was provided to 18,199 families in Puducherry, Karaikal, and Yanam region during the ban period of 61 days. Old age pension amounting to ₹ 1365.96 lakh was granted to 7,973 aged fishermen. 75% subsidy to the tune of ₹ 10.85 lakh towards the annual premium paid by 221 registered mechanized boat operators for insuring their boats was reimbursed during this current financial year. Under the State scheme of *Assistance to Small Scale Fishermen*, 15 Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP) non-motorised catamarans were distributed to fishermen of the Puducherry region.
- The Government of India released central financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 990.50 lakh under *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* (PMMSY) Scheme during 2020-21. Under the sub-component "*Livelihood and Nutritional Support for Socio-Economically Backward, Active Traditional Fishers Families for conservation of fisheries resources during fish ban/lean period*" 8,828 beneficiaries were extended assistance with a central share of ₹264.84 lakh.
- Puducherry has bagged the award in the Best Performing State/Union Territory category for the implementation of the *Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana* (AB-PMJAY), featuring the highest proportion of households (84%) with at least one card as a percentage of the population.
- 3,71,109 e-cards were issued covering 1,51,510 families, 12 public, and 14 private hospitals have been empanelled. Out of 6,414 claims raised, 3,482 claims have been settled by banks.
- Under *National Urban Livelihood Mission* (NULM), Puducherry Municipality has initiated the process to establish a second City Livelihood Centre (CLC) under the PPP model.
- Under the PM *SVANidhi* scheme, certificates of vending have been given to 2,190 persons. Out of 1,941 loan applications received, a loan of ₹ 124.50 lakh has been disbursed against 1245 applications.
- Construction of 12 lakh litre capacity overhead tank and sump capacity of 6 lakh litre at Ragavendra Nagar; Construction of 10 lakh litre capacity overhead tank and sump capacity of 5 lakh litre at Kombakkam; Construction of 20 lakh litre capacity overhead tank and sump capacity of 10 lakh litre at J.J. Nagar, Oulgaret.
- Under *Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)*, 99 individual household latrines were completed at the cost of ₹ 80.41 lakh. Under *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act* (MGNREGA), 72,984 jobs cards were issued to the households. 4,57,531 person-days were generated out of which 4,10,817 person-days were generated by women.
- Eden Beach in Chinna Veerampattinam near Puducherry has become the first beach in the UT to get the coveted 'Blue Flag' certification from the Denmark-based foundation for environmental education.



**Eden Beach in Chinna Veerampattinam, Puducherry**

(Source: UT Administration)

- Under *Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana* (PMAY) scheme, 716 houses have been completed and 4,043 houses are at various stages of construction. UT of Puducherry has achieved the target of 1,950 beneficiaries under the Credit -Linked Subsidy Scheme and up to December 2021, 2,236 beneficiaries have been benefitted under this component.
- An e-Service facility of the Directorate of Survey and Land Records was launched to allow users to download a copy of their land tax, pattas, and other documents. A portal for an Online Building Plan Permit System has also been launched for submission of application, scrutiny of plans submitted, and generation of building plan permits by the Planning Authorities.



**Inauguration of online issue of land records**



**Construction of houses under PMAY**

(Source: UT Administration)

- Financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 514.86 lakh was granted to 20,164 differently-abled persons; Unique Disability ID cards generated to 818 differently-abled persons; ex-gratia to the tune of ₹12 lakh sanctioned to the kith and kin of 120 deceased differently-abled persons under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP); 1,259 beneficiaries were paid ₹ 500 each for COVID-19 relief. In the Mahe region, Direct Benefit Transfer in place of supply of free rice to the differently-abled persons was sanctioned to 431 beneficiaries.
- Financial assistance of ₹ 75,000 to the parents of SC brides to perform the marriage of their daughters was granted to 277 families. Financial assistance of ₹ 72.43 lakh was granted to 497 (SC) poor pregnant and lactating mothers. Financial assistance of ₹ 197.04 lakh was disbursed to 1,484 SC beneficiaries at the rate of ₹ 3000 per month who are suffering from various prolonged diseases. Financial assistance of ₹100 lakh was disbursed to 40 inter-caste marriage couples at the rate of ₹ 2,50,000 per couple. Financial assistance of ₹74.25 lakh was granted to 495 poor SC families to perform the funeral rites of the deceased person. Financial assistance of ₹ 318.96 lakh was disbursed to 2461 SC students who are pursuing school education and higher, technical, professional courses in Puducherry.
- Successful Implementation of elimination of Single-Use Plastic in the UT of Puducherry
- 100% Achievement of full immunisation coverage in Universal Immunisation Programme.
- Under PM *Mudra Yojana*, ₹ 399.95 crore have been disbursed for 76,774 loan sanctions.
- As of December 2021, UT has administered a cumulative total of 13.81 lakh COVID vaccine doses.

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# Chapter-7

## POLICE FORCES

### INDIAN POLICE SERVICE (IPS)

7.1 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 is the cadre controlling authority in respect of IPS officers and is responsible for all policy decisions related to the Service, including cadre structure, training, cadre allocation, confirmation, empanelment, deputation, pay and allowances, disciplinary matters, etc.

7.2 The Service is organized into 25 State cadres/Joint cadres. There is no separate cadre for the Union Government. In every cadre, a 'Central Deputation Reserve' is built - in for sending the officers on deputation. The strength of each cadre is jointly reviewed by Government of India in consultation with the concerned State Government, ordinarily after every 5 years.

7.3 The authorized strength of the Indian Police Service Officers as on 01.01.2021 is 4984.

### **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA), Hyderabad**

7.4 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police

Academy is the premier police training institution of the country. It has world class police training facilities. It is mandated with (i) the task of preparing leaders for the Indian Police through training of newly recruited IPS officers and senior officers and (ii) to be the Centre of research for studies on police subjects.

### **Basic Course**

7.5 The Basic Course Training at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy includes Phase-I training of 46 weeks, which culminates with the Passing Out Parade. Phase-I training includes ITBP, CSWT, Greyhounds, CRPF, Army Attachments of one week each, and Study-cum-Cultural Tour (SCCT) for 2 weeks, visit to New Delhi for 2 Weeks for attachments and visit to various CPOs and CAPFs. After Phase-I training, the Probationers proceed to their respective Cadre/States for attending District Practical Training (29 Weeks) and on completion of District Practical Training, they report back to the Academy for Phase-II Training (10 weeks), which includes one week foreign exposure visit.

### **In-house Training**

7.6 In-house Training included Criminal law, Investigation, Human Rights, Attitudes, Internal Security, Public Order Management and Forensics. Modules were conducted to sensitize the trainees on issues related to gender, children, marginalized communities, weaker sections of society and on the Right to Information Act (RTI

Act). Training in grass root policing was imparted with regular visits to Rural and Urban Police Stations in Hyderabad City for IPS Probationers of 73 RR.

### **Field Training**

7.7 Outdoor Training in Physical Training, Field Craft & Tactics, handling explosives and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), rock climbing (during Attachment with ITBP, Mussoorie), Central School of Weapon & Tactics (CSWT) with Border Security Force (BSF) at Indore, and Greyhounds attachment at Hyderabad, Unarmed Combat (UAC), Equitation, Scuba Diving, River Rafting (during Attachment with ITBP, Rishikesh) was imparted during the year.

### **Senior Courses**

7.8 Due to the pandemic situation, most of in-service courses that are conducted every year did not take place during this period. Total ten online, four offline short term in-service courses and one Induction Training Course (ITC) were conducted. These courses are conducted with faculty support from State Police/ CAPFs/ CPOs, CVOs besides Judiciary, Prosecution, Universities and NGOs.

### **Information Technology**

7.9 The computer section of the Academy is imparting training for capacity building in Digital Forensics and Cyber Crimes Investigation, Mobile Forensics, Social Media Analysis through its project National Digital Crime Resource Training Centre (NDCRTC). This centre conducted around 200 courses and trained 9000 participants in last five years from various Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) and stake holders who have been sensitized about the investigations of Cyber Crimes and digital Forensics.

7.10 The Academy has participated in various deliberations/conferences and initiated Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with different State Police units and Academic institutions.

### **Special Tactics Courses**

7.11 The various short training courses scheduled to be conducted by Special Tactics Wing from April, 2021 to December, 2021 were postponed due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. However, the Academy trained 157 Probationers of 72 RR and 153 Probationers of 73 RR in various tactical specialties i.e Sand Module Briefing, Urban Operations, Explosive Module and Jungle Module and the various route marches including 25 km and 40 km.

### **Induction Training Programme for State Police Service (SPS) Officers**

7.12 As per Indian Police Service (Probation) Rules, 1954, members of a State Police Service are recruited by promotion to the Indian Police Service. In accordance with the Indian Police Service (Appointment by promotion) Regulations, 1955, every such member is supposed to undergo a period of probation which shall not ordinarily exceed two years. As per Indian Police Service (Probation) Rules, 1954, every such probationer has to undergo training in the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad within the period of probation subject to the exclusions mentioned in the Rules. All those officers who are inducted into the Indian Police Service and are below the age of 56 years at the time of their induction into Indian Police Service must be sent for induction training to the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad immediately.

7.13 42<sup>nd</sup> Induction Training Course (six weeks) for State Police Service Officers inducted into Indian Police Service was held at this

Academy from 23.8.2021 to 1.10.2021. 95 officers attended and successfully completed the course. As per the available records, 232 SPS officers are yet to undergo Induction Training Course. The 43<sup>rd</sup> Induction Training Course is proposed in the second quarter of 2022.

### Mid Career Training Programme for IPS Officers

7.14 The Indian Police (Pay) Rules 2007, stipulate that IPS officers shall be appointed to the Junior Administrative Grade after

completion of Phase-III and officers to be appointed to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Super Time Scale (IGP Rank) after completion of Phase-IV Mid-Career Training Programme (MCTP). Completion of Phase-V is mandatory for drawing next annual increment from 28<sup>th</sup> year onwards.

7.15 The Mandatory Mid-Career Training Programme is being conducted as per the syllabus suggested by the Committee (2008) chaired by Dr. Trinath Mishra and approved by MHA. The details of various phases of MCTP are mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Phases	Duration	Mandatory	Eligibility
(1)	Phase-III	04 Weeks training in India without any foreign component	For appointment to Junior Administrative Grade	07 <sup>th</sup> to 09 <sup>th</sup> year of Service, Compulsory for 2000 batch onwards
(2)	Phase-IV	04 Weeks (03 weeks in India and 01 week abroad)	For appointment to 2 <sup>nd</sup> Super Time Scale (IGP Rank)	14 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> year of Service, Compulsory for 1991 batch onwards
(3)	Phase-V	02 Weeks training in India without any foreign component	For availing annual increment on completion of 28 years	24 <sup>th</sup> to 26 <sup>th</sup> year of Service, Compulsory for 1981 batch onwards

7.16 The following MCTP programmes have been conducted from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021:

**(a) MCTP Phase - III**

MCTP Phase - III / 18<sup>th</sup> Programme was conducted by the Academy from 14.06.2021 to 09.07.2021 in collaboration with Charles Sturt University, Australia. 104 IPS Officers belonging to 2003 to 2014 batches attended and successfully completed the Programme.

**(b) MCTP Phase - IV**

MCTP Phase - IV / 13<sup>th</sup> Programme

was conducted by the Academy from 27.09.2021 to 22.10.2021 in collaboration with University of Cambridge, UK. 58 IPS Officers belonging to 1994 to 2007 batches attended and successfully completed the Programme.

7.17 The following MCTP Programmes are proposed between 01.01.2022 to 31.03.2022:

**(a) MCTP Phase - III**

MCTP Phase - III / 19<sup>th</sup> Programme is scheduled to be conducted at SVP National Police Academy from 07.02.2022 to 04.03.2022.

**(b) MCTP Phase - V**

MCTP Phase - V / 14<sup>th</sup> Programme is being conducted at SVP National

Police Academy from 10.01.2022 to 21.01.2022. 58 eligible officers are stated to attend the course.



**Phase -IV / 13<sup>th</sup> Programme conducted from 27.09.2021 to 22.10.2021**

(Source: SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

**NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY, SHILLONG, MEGHALAYA**

7.18 The North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) was established in July 1978 at Umsaw Village, Ri-Bhoi District, Meghalaya to cater to the police training requirements of the North Eastern States on the recommendation of the National Committee on Police Training headed by Dr. M S Gore. Initially set up as Regional Police Training College under the North Eastern Council (NEC), but consequent upon the creation of Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER), it was brought under DONER. The Academy was rechristened to North Eastern Police Academy in May 1980 and it was brought under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs on 01.04.2007. In order to formulate policy decisions, the Academy has an

Advisory Board with the Secretary (Border Management), as its Chairman.

**TRAINING**

7.19 NEPA is mandated to conduct the Basic Induction Course for directly recruited Deputy Superintendents of Police and Sub Inspectors of the Eight North Eastern States, and to design and conduct in-service courses for police personnel of different States across the country on various subjects.

**Basic Course**

7.20 During 2020 - 21, NEPA has conducted 3 Basic Courses. The 48<sup>th</sup> Basic Course started from 14.09.2020. A total of 61 trainees comprising of 10 DySPs from Tripura and 16 DySPs from Arunachal Pradesh, 5 SIs from Manipur, 20 SIs from Meghalaya, & 10 SIs from Sikkim (that

includes 3 female DySPs from Tripura and 9 female SIs from Sikkim & Meghalaya) attended the course. They passed out on 27.08.2021.

7.21 The 49<sup>th</sup> Basic Course started from 04.01.2021 comprising of 46 trainees i.e. 1 SI & 3 ASIs from Nagaland, 2 SIs from Sikkim and 40 SIs from Tripura that includes 2 female SIs. Passing



**49<sup>th</sup> Basic Course w.e.f. 04.01.2021 till 18.12.2021**

**In-Service / Online Courses / Webinars/ Internship**

7.23 During the year 2021, NEPA has conducted 5 offline In-service Courses on (i) Pre-Promotion Cadre Course from 04.01.2021 to 27.02.2021 for 104 SIs from Assam Police, (ii) TOT in PT, WT & Drill for 38 Constables of NEPA from 08.09.2021 to 15.09.2021 for Capacity Building, (iii) Internship for the students of Sardar Patel University of Police, Security & Criminal Justice, Jodhpur, Rajasthan was conducted for 6 interns from 13.09.2021 to 24.09.2021, (iv) Induction Course for newly promoted DySPs of Nagaland Police was conducted from 20.09.2021 to 16.10.2021 for 23 officers and (v) Capacity Building Programme for Parliament Security Service Officers on Leadership and Development Programme for 20 officers from Lok Sabha Secretariat, Parliament House.

7.24 Owing to the prevailing pandemic, the Academy also initiated online In-service Courses

Out Parade (POP) was held on 18.12.2021.

7.22 The 50<sup>th</sup> Basic Course started from 19.04.2021. A total number of 579 trainees are undergoing 50<sup>th</sup> Basic Course. All the trainees are from various districts of Assam that includes 178 lady SIs. The tentative date for completion of 50<sup>th</sup> Basic Course is in the month of April, 2022.



**50<sup>th</sup> Basic Course w.e.f. 19.04.2021 till 03.04.2022**

on wide ranging policing subjects from 19.01.2021 onwards, and have completed 18 In-service courses till 14.12.2021 in which 607 personnel have been benefitted.

7.25 Webinars on various subjects were conducted in the Academy from 12.01.2021 onwards, and have completed 31 Webinars till 21.12.2021 in which 884 personnel have been benefitted.

**In- service Courses**



*Capacity Building Programme for Parliament Security Service Officers on Leadership development Program w.e.f. 25.10.2021 to 29.10.2021.*

**Infrastructure**

7.26 During the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-2017) for the development of Infrastructure (Phase - II) an amount of ₹ 86.57 crore was approved by MHA for construction of 9 projects, out of which 8 projects have been completed and taken over by the Academy.

7.27 Block- A of 120 bedded lady cadet mess has been completed. For Block - B (i.e. Kitchen & Dining) only foundation work has been completed and other related works have been stopped since 2019 due to cost escalation and hard rock on the foundation and increase of labour cess and changes of the construction sites. In this regard CPWD has submitted a Revised Preliminary Estimate (RPE) to the tune of ₹6.70 crore. The matter is under active consideration in MHA.

7.28 During the current financial year i.e. 2021-22, an amount of ₹10.00 crore has been allotted in Budget Estimate (BE), out of which ₹1.50 crore (LOA) has been released to CPWD for the on-going projects (i) Construction of approach road to 20 bedded Sr. Officers' Mess and (ii) Development of existing road. The remaining amount for on-going projects of ₹96 lakh (LOA) will be released before completion of

the Financial Year.

7.29 Inauguration of Brahmaputra Guest House was held on 12.11.2021 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Meghalaya, Sh. Conrad K Sangma. The facility will provide accommodation for guest officers & invitees who visit NEPA for conducting training courses for police officers.

**Staff Strength**

7.30 Presently NEPA has total sanctioned strength of 275 posts. Out of which, 215 posts are filled up in various groups. 60 posts are lying vacant. In order to fill up posts on deputation, advertisements have been circulated to all the CAPFs, DGsP of all States and through NEPA Website viz. for the post of Addl. Director, Joint Director, Asstt. Director (IT), Asstt. Director (OL), Superintendent (OS), Dy. Asstt. Director (Outdoor), Superintendent (Training). Some posts like Dy. Director (Adjutant), Asstt. Director (Lecturer), Asstt. Director (Management), Dy. Asstt. Director (Pol. Science), Dy. Asstt. Director (Forensic Science) & Stenographer - I are under consideration at MHA/UPSC for selection and amendment of Recruitment Rules. Requisition also sent to MHA to fill up the 3 posts of LDC and 1 post of Stenographer Grade - II through SSC.



**Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav (04.09.2021)  
NEPA performed at Group Centre, CRPF, Guwahati**



**Police Commemoration Day (21.10.2021)**

**Police Medals**

7.31 Following Medals were awarded during the period from 1.04.2021 to 31.12.2021:

**(a) "PRESIDENT'S POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY (PPMG)"**

is given for conspicuous gallantry in saving life and property, or in preventing crime or arresting criminals, the risks incurred being estimated with due regard to the obligations and duties of the officer concerned. Total No. of 02 Medals given on the occasion of Independence Day- 2021 to State's Police /CAPF's personnel.

President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)



**(b) "POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY (PMG)"**

is given for conspicuous act of gallantry. Total No. of 628 Medals were awarded on the occasion of Independence Day- 2021 to State's Police /CAPF's/CPO's personnel.

Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)



**(c) "PRESIDENT'S POLICE MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE (PPM)"**

is given for special distinguished record in police service or in the central police/Security organizations, success in organizing police service or the Units of Central Police / Security Organization or in maintaining their organizations under special difficulties. Total No. of 88 Medals were awarded on the occasion of Independence Day-2021 to State's Police /CAPF's/CPO's.



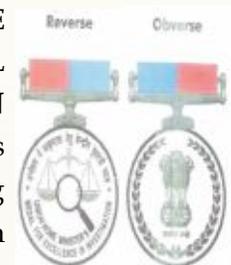
**(d) "POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE (PM)"**

is given for valuable service characterized by resource and devotion to duty including prolonged service or ability and merit. Total No. of 664 Medals were awarded on the occasion of Independence Day-2021 to State's Police /CAPF's/CPO's.



**(e) "UNION HOME MINISTER'S MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE IN INVESTIGATION"**

is given for outstanding achievement in Investigation. Total 152 officials of State/Central Intelligence Agencies have been awarded "Union Home Minister's Medal for Excellence in Investigation" for the year- 2021.



**(f) The "UNION HOME MINISTER'S SPECIAL OPERATION MEDAL"**

is given for those operation, which have high degree of planning, high significance for the security of the country /State/UT and have significant impact on security of large sections of the society. Total 499 Officials of various State Police/ CAPFs/ CPOs have been awarded "Union Home Minister's Special Operation Medal" for the year 2020 on 31.10.2021.



**(g) The "Asadharaan Aasuchana Kushalata Padak"**

is given for exceptional performance, indomitable & daring intelligence service. Total 160 officials of various State Police/

CAPFs/ CPOs have been awarded “Asadharan Aashuchana Kushalata Padak” for the year 2021 on 23.12.2021.

- (h) During April, 2021 to December, 2021, 96 Police (Antrik Suraksha Seva) Padak have been awarded to Police personnel of various States/ UTs/ CAPFs/ CPOs.
- (I) During April, 2021 to December, 2021, 6827 Police (Special Duty) Medal have been awarded to Police officers from various States/ UTs/ CAPFs/ CPOs.
- (j) During the April, 2021 to December, 2021, 9717 Utkrisht Seva Padak & 6872 Ati-Utkrisht Seva Padak have been awarded to Police personnel of various State Police/ CAPFs/ CPOs.
- (k) During April, 2021 to December, 2021, 75855 “Police Antrik Suraksha Seva Padak for J&K State/ LW/ NE region” have been awarded to various State Police/ CAPFs/ CPOs.

### CAPACITY BUILDING

7.32 The Ministry of Home Affairs undertakes capacity building not just for the Police forces of the country but also for foreign police personnel. During the period 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, 107 foreign Police officials from friendly countries i.e. Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Mauritius, Maldives, Mozambique, Zambia, South Sudan and other countries have undergone various training programmes in various training Institutions in India under bilateral cooperation.

### CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES (CAPFs)

7.33 There are five Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) namely Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and one Central Paramilitary Force (CPMF) namely Assam

Rifles (AR) under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of these, AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are the 'Border Guarding Forces', while CRPF is deployed to assist the Civil Administration under the State Governments/ UT Administrations in matters relating to maintenance of public order, internal security and counter insurgency. The Rapid Action Force (RAF) and Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are specialized wings of the CRPF to deal with the riots and Left Wing Extremism/insurgency respectively. CISF provides security and protection to vital installations of national/strategic importance. In addition, NSG is a specialized strike force trained in counter terrorism and anti-hijacking operations. It is also entrusted with the task of securing the high risk VIPs and acts as sky marshal for securing the domestic and international flights.

### Assam Rifles (AR)

7.34 Reverently known as “Friends of the North East”, the Assam Rifles was raised as “Cachar Levy” in 1835 and is the oldest Para Military Force in the Country. It has its Headquarters at Shillong and the Force is deployed in the North East (NE) in Counter Insurgency (CI) along with a mandated role of guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border (IMB) spreading over 1,643 kilometers. The Force comprises a Directorate General Headquarter, three Inspectorate General Headquarters, 12 Sector Headquarters, 47 Battalions (including one NDRF Battalion), one Training Centre, one Dog Training Centre and the administrative elements with a total authorised strength of 66,411 personnel.

### Operational Achievements

7.35 In its fight against insurgency in the North East, Assam Rifles killed 16 insurgents, apprehended 1039 insurgents/civilians/Arms dealers/drug peddlers/Myanmar Nationals and got surrendered 90 insurgents, apart from

effecting seizure of 293 assorted weapons, 6249 rounds of assorted ammunition, 322 assorted magazines, 37 Hand Grenade/Chinese Hand Grenade, 247 IEDs & 3935 Detonators during the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021. Assam Rifles has also recovered contraband smuggled goods/currency items approximately worth ₹735.085 crore during the period.

7.36 During the period, 06 Assam Rifles soldiers made the supreme sacrifice and 10 personnel were injured in the line of duty.

**Gallantry & Other Awards**

7.37 Following Gallantry and Distinguished awards were bestowed on the members of the Force with effect from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021:

Sl. No.	Medal/Awards	Qty
(a)	Sena Medal (Gallantry )	02

(b)	President Police Medal (Distinguished)	01
(c)	Police Medal (Meritorious)	13
(d)	Governor’s Gold Medal	66
(e)	Governor’s Silver Medal	51

7.38 **Deployment of two Assam Rifles Battalion in J & K:** Two Assam Rifles Battalions are deployed in Jammu & Kashmir with effect from 20.05.2021 as part of Operation Rakshak.

7.39 **Sohra Afforestation Project:** “ S o h r a Afforestation Project” was inaugurated by Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home Minister at Sohra (Meghalaya) on 25.07.2021. The project aims at restoring the lost glory of Sohra (Cheerapunji) as the wettest place in the world. State Government of Meghalaya and Assam Rifles are collaborating for the same.



“Sohra Afforestation Project” inaugurated by Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah

(Source : Assam Rifles)

**Border Security Force (BSF)**

7.40 Border Security Force was raised in 1965 with a strength of 25 Battalions and 3 Coys. Over the years, the Force has grown in its size and as on date, it has 193 Battalions, including 4 NDRF Battalions (1 NDRF Bn is under raising), deployed all over International Border with

Pakistan and Bangladesh as well as on Line of Control & Anti Naxal Operation role. The Force Headquarter is in New Delhi. Its field formations include 2 Special Directorates General (Spl DsG) i.e. Spl DG (Eastern Command) and Spl DG (Western Command) and 1 Addl. DG Command HQ (Special Operations) Raipur, 13 Frontiers and

46 Sector Headquarters, Water Wing, Air Wing and other ancillary units. The sanctioned strength of BSF as on 31.12.2021 is 2,65,277.

**Operational Achievements**

7.41 In its continued fight against Militancy/Left Wing Extremism, during the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, BSF apprehended 13 Militants/Maoists and got 16 Militants/Maoists surrendered, apart from effecting seizure of 110 arms, 5067 rounds of assorted ammunition, 40 Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and 0.300 Kgs explosives. In its sustained efforts to prevent trans-border crimes, BSF has also seized contraband goods worth ₹2,606.04 crore, apprehended 2889 intruders/extruders and neutralized 21 smugglers/intruders/extruders along the International Borders.

7.42 During this period, 13 BSF personnel achieved Martyrdom and 77 suffered injuries in various Operations.

7.43 During the year 2021-22 (01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021), the following Gallantry and other Medals were awarded to the members of the Force:

(a)	Police Medal for Gallantry	24
(b)	President’s Police Medal for Distinguished Service	10
(c)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service	92

**Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)**

7.44 Raised in the year 1969, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is providing security cover to 353 units including 64 Domestic and International Airports and fire protection cover to 104 Industrial Undertakings. In a span of five decades, the Force has grown manifold. 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 Atomic Power Plants, Space Installations, Defence Production Units, Mines, Oil Fields & Refineries, Major Sea Ports, Heavy Engineering, Steel Plants, Fertilizer Units, Airports, Hydro Electric/ Thermal Power Plants, sensitive Government Buildings and Heritage Monuments (including Taj Mahal, Red Fort and Statue of Unity, Kevadia and important Private Sector Units). CISF has also been mandated to provide protection to the VIP protectees of various categories across the country.

**Operational Achievements**

7.45 CISF is one of the largest Fire Protection Service providers in the country. It provides fire protection and fire safety coverage to 104 Public Sector Undertakings with a sanctioned strength of 8601 personnel. In the year 2021 (01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021), a total of 1781 Fire Calls were attended (which includes 8 major fire calls) and total property saved to the tune of ₹ 45.12 crore. CISF has also deployed its 41 Coys for Internal Security duties and 246 Coys for Election duties during 2021 (01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021).

7.46 The specialized task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the year 2000 in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines Flight IC-814 to Kandahar. The Force has since been deployed at 64 Airports across the country including all major Airports viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad & Bengaluru etc. The latest induction was at Srinagar, Jammu and Leh Airports on

26.02.2020, 06.03.2020 and 05.08.2020 respectively. During the year 2021 (01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021), CISF recovered Lost and Found property worth ₹ 40.44 crore at the Airports, of which property worth ₹ 10.28 crore was handed over to the passengers while property worth ₹ 30.16 crore was handed over to the Airport Operators. The CISF personnel also detected 162 cases of carrying arms and ammunition, 29 cases of fake e-ticket entry and detected 13 cases of contraband (drugs) at different Airports. The CISF staff at the Airports also detected 18.677 kg of Gold and ₹ 7.65 crore in cash between the period 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021.

7.47 The VIP Security wing of CISF, the Special Security Group (SSG) is looking after the security of VVIPs/VIPs. At present, 166 VVIPs/VIPs are being provided security cover by SSG/CISF in various categories in different parts of the country. CISF also looks after the security of 48 sensitive and hyper-sensitive Govt. Buildings in New Delhi. In the year 1999, CISF has been authorized to extend technical and fire consultancy services on payment basis to establishments even in private sector where CISF is not deployed. CISF has provided consultancy services to 208 clients and earned revenue to the tune of ₹ 13.54 crore, since its inception. 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.

7.48 CISF was inducted in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) on 15.04.2007, and its sanctioned strength is 12528 personnel. DMRC deployment is a Hyper-Sensitive Unit and is the largest Unit of CISF. As on date, CISF is providing security to 249 Metro Stations. The

daily footfall of passengers is approximately 30-35 lakh. During the year 2021 (01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021), CISF recovered Lost and Found property of cash ₹ 58.05 lakh at Delhi Metro, of which ₹ 52.75 lakh was restored to its rightful owners while ₹ 5.30 lakh was handed over to DMRC. Foreign currency worth ₹ 3.33 lakh, gold jewellery worth ₹ 1 lakh (Approx), 31 silver coins, 94 laptops, 24 wrist watches, 4 cameras and 145 mobile phones were also found at Delhi Metro, which were handed over to rightful owners/DMRC. Besides this, seized cash of ₹ 58 lakh was also handed over to IT department. During the period, 46 cases of missing children were reported, of which, 25 missing children were reunited with their family members and rest of the cases were handed over to Delhi Metro Rail Police (DMRP). The CISF personnel also prevented 6 passengers from committing suicide.

#### **Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)**

7.49 Initially raised as the 'Crown Representative Police' on 27.07.1939 at Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh), the Force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then the Force has grown in its strength and capabilities. Presently, it has strength of 239 Battalions, 43 Group Centres, 22 Training Institutions, 7 Arms Workshops, 3 Central Weapon Stores, 5 Signal Bns, 1 Parliamentary Duty Group (PDG) and 1 Special Duty Group (SDG). The Force also has Senior Command / Supervisory Formations viz. 4 Special DsG at 4 Zonal HQRs (Central, North-East, Southern & J&K), 21 IsG of Adm Sectors, 2 IsG for Ops Sectors, 39 Adm Range HQRs, 17 Ops Range HQRs, 100 bedded Composite Hospitals - 4, 50 bedded Composite Hospitals - 18, Field

Hospitals - 6 besides the Force HQ i.e. Directorate at CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. The Force is presently handling a wide range of duties covering Law & Order, Counter Insurgency, Anti-Militancy and Anti-Naxal Operations across the country. The Force plays a key role in assisting State Governments and UT Administrations in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities by Naxalites / Militant groups and Insurgents. The CRPF also has 6 Mahila Battalions, 1 Mahila component consisting of 106 Mahilas each in 15 RAF Bns and 242 Mahila personnel in various ranks deployed with Bastariya Battalion who are fighting against naxalism. Total 239 Battalions (including 6 Mahila, 5 VIP Security, 10 CoBRA and 15 RAF) are deployed all over the nation for combating terrorism, militancy, insurgency and naxalism as well as to maintain law and order. The total strength of the Force is 3,24,654. The primary role assigned to the force is maintenance of internal security of the nation.

**Operational Achievements**

7.50 Major operational achievements of CRPF for the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021 are as under:

1	Maoists / Militants killed	137
2	Maoists/ Militants apprehended	1253
3	Maoists/ Militants surrendered	637
4	Arms recovered	359
5	Ammunition recovered	8522
6	Explosives recovered (in kg)	1395.38
7	Grenades recovered (in No)	172

8	Bombs recovered	122
9	IEDs recovered	317
10	Detonators recovered	680
11	Gelatin Sticks recovered	4474
12	Cash recovered (INR)	₹ 2,23,43,639
13	Narcotics recovered (in kg)	22,772.91

7.51 The following Gallantry/ Service Medals have been awarded to CRPF personnel from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021:

(a)	Shaurya Chakra	03
(b)	Presidents’ Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	01
(c)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	150
(d)	President’s Police Medal for Distinguished Service (PPM)	11

**Rapid Action Force (RAF) in CRPF**

7.52 Rapid Action Force, a specialized force for handling Law and Order problems, came into existence in 1992 by converting 10 (Ten) General Duty Battalions of CRPF to provide instant response in riotous situations in general and communal or sectarian conflicts in particular. Keeping in view its effectiveness & efficiency, the strength of RAF has increased to 15 Battalions and 3 Range HQs in the year 2018. These Battalions are located in highly sensitive locations across the country to facilitate quick response and to control a flared up Law & Order situation before it goes disorderly. All these Battalions were raised in an unattached pattern under the supervision of an Inspector General.

## COMMANDO BATTALIONS FOR RESOLUTE ACTION (COBRA) IN CRPF

7.53 Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA), is specialized force in jungle warfare, came into existence in 2008 to fight Maoists and insurgents in Left Wing Extremism affected areas. It is also renowned as 'The Jungle Warriors'. 10 (Ten) CoBRA Battalions were raised during 2008-11. These Bns have been raised by Internal Selection amongst CRPF's personnel based on their age and other physical attributes. They have been trained, equipped and deployed in LWE affected states of Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Assam. It is one of the elite commando units in the country trained to survive, fight and win in the jungles. A CoBRA School for specialized training in Jungle Warfare & Tactics (CSJWT) has been established at Belgaum (Karnataka) in 2014 to provide scientific and high quality training required for an elite special force commando.

## Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (ITBPF)

7.54 ITBPF was raised in the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962 with a modest strength of 4 Battalions. Originally conceptualized as an integrated "guerrilla-cum-intelligence-cum-fighting force" self-contained in supplies, communication and intelligence collection, it evolved with the passage of time into a conventional Border Guarding Force. ITBP is guarding 3,488 km of India-China border and manning 180 Border Out Posts (BOPs) situated at altitudes ranging from 9000 ft to 18750 ft in the Western, Middle and Eastern Himalayas on the India China border from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachep La in Arunachal Pradesh. The highest post is OP Dorjila, located in North

Sikkim at an altitude of 18,750 ft. Eight (8) ITBP Battalions are deployed in Maoists affected areas of Chhattisgarh. The ITBP operates through 5 Frontiers HQrs and 15 Sector HQrs, 56 Service Battalions, 4 Specialized Battalions, 2 NDRF Battalions and 17 Training Centers with a total sanctioned strength of 88,430 personnel. After implementation of Cadre review, two new Command HQrs namely Western Command and Eastern Command headed by an Addl DG rank officer have been set up.

## National Security Guard (NSG)

7.55 National Security Guard was raised in 1984 to combat terrorism in all its manifestations. This Strike Force is a unique amalgam of selected personnel from the Army, the Central Armed Police Forces and State Police Forces. After the 26.11.2008 terror attack in Mumbai, four Regional Hubs (Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Kolkata) were established to reduce the response time and to ensure Pan-India footprint. In 2016, the Fifth Hub came into existence at Gandhinagar (Gujarat).

7.56 As a Federal Contingency Force, NSG, with its ethos of excellence, has to its credit, several successful counter-terrorist operations. Over the years, NSG has acquired an enviable reputation of 'Best Amongst Best' by virtue of its high standards of training and operational efficiency. For its dedication, valour and surgical operational capabilities, Commandos of this Special Force have earned the moniker 'Black Cats'.

## Operations

7.57 **Alert Force** - NSG Task Forces (TF) and Quick Reaction Teams (QRT) are kept on alert (24 x 7) at Delhi and at all Five Regional Hubs to

move at a short notice to respond to any contingency situation. NSG Task Forces (TFs) are brought into action with the approval of MHA during national crisis.

**(a) Immediate Back up Security Operations**

**(IBUS)** - NSG Task Forces are deployed for IBUS operations as part of security arrangements during the events of National/International importance, including Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations. 58 such events were covered by NSG from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021.

**(b) Reconnaissance of Sensitive Places/ Installation/Airports**

- NSG carries out regular reconnaissance of sensitive places/installations/ Airports across the country. Reconnaissance familiarisation with sensitive places & installations are carried out to plan own Operations. The details of reconnaissance conducted during the period under report are as under:

- (i) Sensitive places/Installations - 72
- (ii) Airport - 23

- (iii) Aerodrone Committee Meeting - 39 (ACM)/ Anti-Hijack Mock Exercise (AHME)

**Training**

**7.58 NSG Induction Courses**

- (a) To enhance the quality of NSG Commandos (Cdos), the intake standards have been made more stringent. DsG of all CAPFs have also been requested to screen volunteers for NSG and ensure minimum physical and firing standards. The Training syllabus has been tweaked to make it more refined and focused.
- (b) 1488 personnel from Army and 683 personnel from CAPF were inducted in NSG from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021.

**7.59 NSG Capacity Building Course**

- (a) NSG has taken considerable strides in Training first responders at State level and during the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021 following capacity building courses have been conducted:

Sl. No.	Course	Participating States/CAPFs	Participated Strength
			Passed
1.	Capacity Building Training	Commandos of Combat Bn. of Kolkatta conducted by 29 SCG, NSG, Kolkatta	29
2.	Counter Terrorism Training	9 Bihar Regt conducted at Training Centre, NSG, Manesar	12
3.	Counter Terrorism Training	12 Mahar Regt conducted at 26 SCG, NSG, Mumbai	21
4.	Bomb Disposal Training	Delhi Police conducted at HQ CTF, NSG, Manesar	26
5.	Training Exercise to Haryana SWAT -Cum-Rescue Team	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn. Haryana Armed Police conducted at Training Centre, NSG, Manesar	49

6.	Joint Training Exercise	6 GARHWAL Rifle conducted at Training Centre, NSG, Manesar	18
7.	QRT Training/Drill	JAT Regt conducted at HQ CTF, NSG, Manesar	12
8.	Capacity Building Training	Conducted at 27 SCG, NSG, Chennai for Kerala, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Lakshadweep Police	159
9.	Bomb Disposal Basic Course	18 States Police and 09 CAPFs/De fence Services conducted at Training Centre, NSG,Manesar	158
10.	Tactical Driving Course	15 States Police and 09 CAPFs/Defence Services at Training Centre, NSG, Manesar	48
11.	Joint Counter Terrorism Exercise	Meghalaya Police, at Training Centre, NSG, Manesar	18
12.	Police Commando Conversion Course	State Police personnel at Training Centre, NSG Manesar	161
13.	Bomb Disposal Advance Course	State Police & CAPFs at Training Centre, NSG, Manesar	113
14.	Capacity Building Training for Commandos of State Police	Commandos of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka & Lakshadweep at 27 SCG, NSG, Chennai	87
15.	Refresher Training for Anti Sabotage Teams	ATS Jharkhand at Ranchi	32
16.	Joint Exercise (Octopus)	Andhra Pradesh Police at Training Centre, NSG, Manesar	18
17.	Special Training for BDDS Team	CID Haryana & UP Police at Training Centre, NSG, Manesar	88
<b>Total</b>			<b>1049</b>

**(b) State/CAPF Level Bomb Disposal Training** - States/CAPFs level Bomb

Disposal Training for the following States & CAPFs were conducted during the said period:

Sl. No	States/ Agency/CAPFs	Total		
		Assitant Commandants	Rangers	
(a)	Karnataka Police	03	47	50
(b)	Himachal Pradesh	03	27	30
(c)	Andaman & Nicobar	00	20	20
(d)	Telangana Police	01	35	36
(e)	Goa Police	00	42	42
Total		07	171	178

### Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

7.60 The Special Service Bureau which was a precursor to the present 'Sashastra Seema Bal' was set up in early 1963 in the wake of India-China conflict of 1962 to build up the morale and capability of the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage across the border. It became a Border Guarding Force in 2001 under the Ministry of Home Affairs and was rechristened as "Sashastra Seema Bal" with an amended charter of duties. It has been assigned the responsibilities of guarding the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders.

7.61 SSB is deployed on Indo-Nepal Border covering a stretch of 1751 km and on Indo-Bhutan Border covering 699 km. The Force comprises of 01 Force Headquarter, 6 Frontiers, 18 Sectors, 73 Battalions, 04 RTCs (Recruits Training Centre), 02 Central Training Centres, "G" School-01, Telecom Training Center-01, 01 Intelligence Training School, 01 Wireless and Telecom Training Centers, 01 SSB Academy, 01 Information and Technology Training Centre, 01 Dog Breeding & Training Centre, 03 Composite Hospitals, Central Store Depot & Workshop (CSD& W)-01, Sub-CSDs-03, 01 Medical Training Centre and 01 Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare School (CI&JWS). Apart from guarding the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders, SSB also performs Internal Security and Counter Insurgency duties. SSB has also deployed personnel in Jammu & Kashmir, Assam and LWE affected areas of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar. The strength of the Force as on 31.12.2021 is 87,600 personnel.

### Recruitment Scheme of Constables in CAPFs

7.62 With effect from 2011-12, the scheme for recruitment of Constables in CAPFs & Assam

Rifles has been revised in order to make the recruitment process fair, efficient, effective and transparent to reduce the scope of subjectivity by maximizing the use of technology in the recruitment process. The revised recruitment scheme of recruitment of Constables in CAPFs & AR is as under:

- (a) The recruitment is being made centrally by conducting a single combined examination for all the CAPFs & ARs through Staff Selection Commission (SSC).
- (b) As per Revised MoU for Constable (GD) Exam, 2018 signed by MHA and SSC, it has been decided to call for applications through online mode only from candidates all over the country, and to conduct examination for all candidates applied for in the Computer Based Examination Mode only from the exam year, 2018. PST/PET are to be conducted by Nodal Force in respect of candidates shortlisted in Computer Based Examination, and after declaring result in respect of candidates qualified in PST/PET, the candidates are to be called for Detailed Medical Examination (DME). Accordingly, wide publicity window advertisements including electronic Media are given in all parts of the country specially in LWE affected areas/J&K/NE States and Border areas about the examination criteria. Necessary assistance is being provided to candidates through telephone/website/mobile phone/SMS.
- (c) Final results of CT (GD) Exam, 2018 were declared by the SSC on 28.01.2021.

As against 60,210 vacancies reported to the SSC, 55,915 candidates were selected and allotted to the Forces. Offers of appointment have also been issued by the respective forces to the successful candidates and they are undergoing training.

- (d) The PET (Physical Efficiency Test) is now only qualifying in nature and does not carry any marks. Also, interviews have been discontinued.
- (e) SOPs have been issued for all recruitments to bring transparency in recruitment process.

7.63 With a view to provide more job opportunities to the youths of border and militancy-affected areas, allocation of vacancies is now made in the following manner:

- (a) 60% of the vacancies are allotted amongst States / UTs on the basis of population ratio.
- (b) 20% of the vacancies in the Border Guarding Forces (viz. AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB) are allotted to the border districts, which fall within the responsibility of the Force.
- (c) 20% of the vacancies in Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) are allotted to districts / areas affected by militancy i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States, and naxal-affected areas as notified by the Government from time to time.
- (d) In Forces other than Border Guarding Forces (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.

- (e) In respect of those State(s)/ Area(s)/ Region(s) where a very high number of percentage of vacancies remain unfilled after completion of the recruitment process through SSC, the Ministry of Home Affairs directs the Force concerned to hold Special Recruitment Rallies to fill the vacancies of that particular State(s)/ Area(s)/ Region(s) as per the recruitment scheme.

#### **Air Support to CAPFs**

7.64 Border Security Force Air Wing under aegis of the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence on 01.05.1969 to provide air support to CAPFs for casualty evacuations, air maintenance of Border Out Posts (BOPs) located at high altitude and inaccessible areas, provision of substantive air support to the troops engaged in Anti-Naxalite operations in Left Wing Extremism affected areas, conveyance of contingents for operational purposes, carry out tasks assigned during natural calamity and national crisis. It consists of two wings i.e. fixed wing and rotary wing. Rotary wing has been expanded in the last few years. At present, the fleet comprises of 1 Embraer 135 BJ Executive Jet, 6 MI-17 1V, 8 Mi-17 V5, 6 ALH/Dhruv and 1 Cheetah helicopter.

#### **Modernization of CAPFs**

7.65 CAPFs have been provided adequate funds under General Provisioning Heads (i.e. Arms & Ammunition, Clothing & Tentage, Machinery & Equipment, Information & Technology and Motor Vehicle) to acquire their operationally required items such as Arms & Ammunition, surveillance equipment, Training

equipment, communication equipment, IT equipment, specialized vehicles, protective gears, anti-riot equipment, Extreme weather clothing etc. against deficiency as per

authorization and for replacement against unserviceable items to maintain existing inventory. The Force-wise details of funds allocated and spent for 2021-22 are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	CAPF	Budget Estimate for 2021-22	Expenditure for 2021-22	% Expenditure w.r.t. BE
1.	CRPF	1200.86	968.46	80.65
2.	BSF	587	571.32	97.33
3.	AR	428.9	299.42	69.81
4.	ITBP	256.18	168.23	65.67
5.	SSB	238.1	176.64	74.19
6.	CISF	188.79	193.05	102.26
7.	NSG	168.7	119.58	70.88
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3068.53</b>	<b>2496.70</b>	<b>81.36</b>

7.66 Besides General Provisioning heads, a Modernization Plan-III, with total financial outlay of ₹1053 crore, was approved by CCS (Cabinet Committee on Security) on 08.06.2018 to be implemented till 31.03.2020 and was further extended till 31.12.2021 to equip the

CAPFs with state of the art technology and substantially address the increasing challenges to internal security. Force wise sanctioned outlay, funds allocated and their utilization status under Modernization Plan-III are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	CAPFs	Outlay	Total revised allocation under Mod Plan-III w.e.f. 15.06.2018	Total expenditure under Mod Plan-III	% Expenditure w.r.t. revised allocation
1.	CRPF	302.23	177.49	145.35	81.89
2.	BSF	282.47	79.88	64.77	81.08
3.	AR	140.78	66.55	39.74	59.71
4.	CISF	104.35	32.26	24.84	77.00
5.	ITBP	102.02	35.49	25.04	70.57
6.	SSB	71.93	29.61	26.81	90.54
7.	NSG	49.22	18.49	2.27	12.28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>439.77</b>	<b>328.82</b>	<b>74.77</b>

7.67 The major weapons, equipment & vehicles procured by CAPFs under Modernization Plan III are Multi Grenade Launcher, Under Barrel Grenade Launcher (UBGL), Assault Rifle, 9mm SMG Beretta, Bomb Detection and Disposal Equipment, Network Operating Center (NOC) Vehicle, Mine Protected Vehicle, Medium bullet Proof vehicle, Light Bullet Proof Vehicle, Mini Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV), Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), Special Light weight Rucksack, Light weight sleeping bag, Twin engine FRP speed boat, IFAT/ISAT, ALS Ambulance, Hand held Satellite Tracker, Hand Held Thermal Imager and Satellite Phone. Since Modernization Plan-III has come to an end on 31.12.2021, Modernization Plan-IV for CAPFs has been approved by Cabinet Committee of Security (CCS) to be implemented till 31.03.2026.

#### 7.68 **Promotion of SWADESHI and KHADI**

- (a) **Mustard oil** - During financial year 2021-22, 2970.24 quintal mustard oil has been procured from Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC) @ ₹180 per litre with total cost of ₹5.35 crore.
- (b) **Cotton bed durrey** - ITBP has procured 1,90,858 durries for CAPFs (BSF, CISF, ITBP & SSB) at unit cost ₹509.25 from KVIC with total cost of ₹9.72 crore.
- (c) **Blanket** - Supply order for 12,825 woollen blankets for CAPFs (AR, BSF, CRPF, ITBP, NSG & SSB) has been placed by CRPF with KVIC at unit price ₹1250+12% GST. Supply of 500 blankets has been received.

#### **Police Service K9 (Police Dogs)**

7.69 'Police K9 Cell' was established under the PM Division with effect from 01.11.2019

with the mandate of '**Mainstreaming and Augmentation of Police Service K9 (PSK) Teams in the Country**'. Substantial progress has been made within a short period of time by successfully achieving the modernization of the current K9 practices as per contemporary dog training techniques prevalent world over. A large number of SOPs and policy directives have been formulated and issued with an aim to bring in uniformity of best practices on PSKs among different CAPFs and to also achieve the vital interoperability among diverse police forces and law enforcement organizations. In this context, the following initiatives have been taken:

- (a) Following Standard Operational procedures (SOPs) / guidelines have been issued:
  - (i) Fixation of selling price of trained PSKs from CAPFs on 23.04.2021.
  - (ii) SOP on Selection of Dog Handlers among CAPFs on 15.09.2021.
  - (iii) SOP on sale of pups and trained dogs from CAPF Dog Training & Breeding Centers formulated on 14.01.2022.
- (b) **Trial of Indian Dog Breeds for Police Duties.** The trial of Indian dog breed 'Mudhol Hound' has already been concluded by the SSB and ITBP. Trial of a few other Indian dog breeds is also undergoing like 'Rampur Hound' at BSF and 'Combai' at CRPF. Further, the Ministry has also ordered trial of Himalayan Mountain Dog (like Himachali Shepherd/ Gaddi/ Bakharwal/ Tibetan Mastiff) simultaneously by BSF, ITBP and SSB which is currently underway.

(c) **Strengthening Culture and Ecosystem on Police Service K9s (PSKs).** The Ministry has also taken a few vital steps to strengthen the culture and ecosystem of mutual learning and cooperation among CAPFs and other police/law enforcement organizations on the subject of PSKs. In this regard, the following steps have been taken by the Ministry:

- (i) **National Police K9 Seminar-** Annual National Police K9 Seminars are being conducted to facilitate learning from each other's experiences. In this connection, second National Police K9 Seminar was organized by SSB on 24-25 Feb 2021 with over 200 participants from various security organizations representing central/state police, law enforcement and defense organizations.
- (ii) **MHA Police K9 Workshops-** Police K9 Workshops are also being organized with various police organizations with an aim of "Bridging Gaps to Augment K9

Performance'. During the workshops, training and education is being imparted on 'modern language of K9 training' apart from demonstration of various best practices developed by the Ministry on PSKs.

(iii) **National Police K9 Journal-** Further, the Ministry has also started publication of bi-annual 'National Police K9 Journal' during January and July every year. The journal is published by Police K9 Cell of the PM Division to facilitate sharing of experiences and best practices to encourage mutual learning in the field of PSKs. The inaugural issue was published and formally released by Sh Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 02.01.2021. The 2<sup>nd</sup> issue was released in July 2021 and the 3<sup>rd</sup> i.e. January, 2022 edition has been released in March, 2022.

**Major Procurements**

7.70 Expenditure sanctions issued to CAPFs for the financial year 2021-22 till date

Sl No.	Date of sanction	Organization	Case in brief	Amount
1.	05.04.2021	IB	Extension of AMC (CMAC) of MAC network equipment for next one-year w.e.f 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022 from M/S IBM India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.	₹ 6,16,66,666.00
2.	27.04.2021	IB	Expenditure sanction and advance payment of Spectrum charges for Frequency assignments on HENHF/UHF networks of IB.	₹ 57,05,625.00
3.	15.06.2021	SSB	Revalidation of expenditure sanction for procurement of qty 775 Carbine 9x19 mm (Close Quarter Battle Weapon) along with spares and accessories under tolerance clause.	Euro 8,81,795.63

4.	15.06.2021	SSB	Procurement of qty 338 Bullet Resistant Jacket under Option clause.	₹ 1,43,73,704.00
5.	29.06.2021	IB	Revalidation of the expenditure sanction for supply and Testing of Mobile Satellite Services (MSS) Terminal (Man pack Satcom Terminal - 50 Nos, and Handheld Satcom Terminal 100 Nos.) along with 3 years warranty on PAC basis for IB.	₹ 9,29,50,405.00
6.	17.08.2021	IB	Expenditure sanction for annual lease charges for using 12 MHz Space Segment in GSAT-18 for IB.	₹ 2,26,44,333.00
7.	22.09.2021	IB	Expenditure sanction and advance payment of spectrum charges for frequency assignments on Ultra High Frequency (UHF) networks of IB for Delhi Region.	₹ 2,26,650.00
8.	22.09.2021	IB	Re-validation of expenditure sanction for Setting up of "Central Data Centre" at IB Hqrs, New Delhi.	₹19,95,68,038.00 ₹ 7,06,47,096.00
9.	01.11.2021	BSF	Expenditure Sanction for procurement of Qty.5325 BR Helmet under Option Clause of AT dated 09.03.2021	₹3,67,58,475/-
10.	17.11.2021	CRPF	Revised Expenditure Sanction for procurement of 18 nos. Hydraulic Tractor Trailers.	₹32,21,982/-

### Expenditure on Modernization of CAPFs

7.71 In keeping with increasingly important and high risk roles being performed by the CAPFs 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 given in the Annexure-X

### Development of Infrastructure

7.72 During 2021-22 (till 31.12.2021), ₹409.80 crore has been sanctioned for construction of infrastructure and ₹98.69 crore for land

acquisition for CAPFs.

### CAPFs Housing Project

7.73 Government vide order dated 10.11.2015 has approved the proposal for construction of 13,072 houses and 113 barracks for CISF, CRPF and ITBP at an estimated cost of ₹ 3090.98 crore. Out of which 9988 houses and 95 barracks have been constructed upto 31.12.2021. 2975 houses, 18 barracks are under construction and tendering is in process for balance 109 houses.

### Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB)

7.74 On 17.05.2007, a Welfare and

Rehabilitation Board (WARB) was established to provide an institutionalized mechanism to look into the welfare and rehabilitation requirements of CAPFs 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 to resolve personal problems relating to children's education, land/ property issues, serious medical problems, etc. At present, 6 Central Welfare Officers (CWO), 30 State Welfare Officers (SWO) and 155 District Welfare Officers (DWO) are functioning throughout the country for the welfare of CAPFs personnel. For welfare and grievance redressal of Ex-CAPFs and AR personnel, a helpline number 011-23063111 is operational at the WARB office, New Delhi. The helpline number handles grievances related to pensionary benefits, rehabilitation, payment of Prime Minister Scholarship Scheme and other issues concerning Ex CAPFs and AR personnel.

7.75 The CAPFs personnel are rendering valuable services 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 a limb or even make the supreme sacrifice. Considering these hard realities, CAPFs have raised their own contributory welfare schemes in addition to the scheme of the Government. Under these schemes, Welfare Fund, Relief Fund, Insurance Fund and Education Fund have been created. In addition to this, during the period 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, an amount of ₹57.22 crore has been sanctioned for payment of lump sum ex-gratia compensation to Next of Kin of deceased CAPFs & AR personnel.

#### **Kendriya Police Kalyan Bhandar (KPKB)**

7.76 Kendriya Police Kalyan Bhandar(KPKB)

formerly known as Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS) was introduced by the Government of India in September, 2006 to provide a wide range of consumer goods to the personnel of the CAPFs and Police Forces, including ex-personnel and their families, at convenient locations at reasonable rates without compromising on quality. As on date, 119 Master Canteens and 1911 Subsidiary Canteens are functioning.

#### **Swadeshi in KPKB**

7.77 The Ministry has issued instructions regarding sale of only Swadeshi products through Kendriya Police Kalyan Bhandar (KPKB) and its stores w.e.f 01.06.2020. In order to promote Swadeshi, it was also decided that Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) products will also be sold through KPKB. At present, thirty two (32) KVIC products like Khadi National Flag, Achar, Mustard Oil, Dhoop Batti Agar Batti, Dalia, Honey & Towel have been registered with KPKB for sale through its outlets.

#### **Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme**

7.78 The CAPFs personnel, while performing their extremely tough duties, stay away from their families for years and are not in a position to fulfill their commitments adequately. Their children get deprived of the requisite parental support. Considering this, Prime Minister's 'Merit Scholarship Scheme' has been introduced to encourage higher technical and professional education for the dependent wards and widows of Central Armed Police Forces & Assam Rifles (CAPFs & AR) personnel. Government has increased the existing rate of Scholarship from ₹ 2000/- pm to ₹ 2500/pm for boys and from ₹ 2250/- pm to ₹ 3000/- pm for girls from the academic year 2019-20. This scheme has further been extended for the dependent wards of Police

personnel of various States/UTs who are martyred during Terror/ Naxal attacks. Besides above, 80 new professional/technical degree courses, management and other courses have been made eligible in addition to the existing 42 courses from the academic year 2020-2021.

### Medical Facilities for the personnel of CAPFs

7.79 CAPFs personnel perform their duties in a difficult environment under tough circumstances whether at the borders, high altitudes or where pitched against the naxals and terrorists in hostile surroundings. To meet these challenges, CAPFs personnel have to be mentally alert and physically fit. In order to ensure physical and mental fitness of personnel of CAPFs and also to safeguard them from the onslaught of continuous stress and strain due to adverse conditions, the CAPF have made available the following medical facilities for their personnel:

- (a) In order to provide healthcare benefits to CAPFs personnel and their family members residing in interior areas of the country, a joint initiative has been undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the National Health Authority, which will provide cashless healthcare services to the serving CAPF personnel from all seven forces, viz. Assam Rifles, BSF, CISF, CRPF, ITBP, NSG and SSB, and their dependents through Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY IT platform. The scheme was launched on 23.01.2021 in Assam on a pilot basis. 'Ayushman CAPF' scheme will be implemented across the country in a phased manner. The convergence between Ayushman Bharat and CAPF is a first of its kind initiative leveraging strengths of existing robust IT framework and access to

the network of 24,000 private hospitals empanelled under AB-PMJAY. This scheme will provide cashless OPD/IPD treatment including diagnostics at CGHS empanelled as well as PM-JAY empanelled private hospitals across the country. Under this scheme, nearly 35 lakhs Ayushman CAPF Health Cards have already been distributed to the CAPF personnel and their family members.

- (b) All CAPF units have a Unit hospital with indoor facilities as its integral part. Each hospital has medical officers, nursing and paramedical staff and is equipped with required equipment, medicines and necessary laboratory infrastructure.
- (c) The medical facilities for CAPF have been improved by establishing 33 fifty bedded Composite Hospitals and 06 hundred bedded Composite Hospitals across the country, and a two hundred bedded Referral Hospital at Greater Noida (UP).
- (d) Through these Composite Hospitals and Referral Hospitals, the personnel are being provided specialized treatment.
- (e) All CAPFs personnel can avail free treatment in any of the CAPFs Composite Hospitals, located across the country, irrespective of Force affiliations.
- (f) The 200 bedded Referral Hospital, a Tertiary Care Super Specialty Hospital of CAPFs, has started functioning at Greater Noida wef. 15.10.2015. This hospital provides tertiary level healthcare to CAPF personnel & their families. This hospital has treated many COVID CAPFs personnel, their families, civilians & saved precious lives during 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of COVID-19.

- (g) The Government has also sanctioned the establishment of Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Science (CAPFIMS) along with 500-bed General Hospital, a 300-bed Super Specialty Hospital, a Nursing College and a School of Paramedics at Maidangarhi, New Delhi.
- (h) CPWD has been entrusted to execute the newly sanctioned Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Science (CAPFIMS) and it is under construction.
- (i) 32 Composite Hospitals of CAPFs at different locations across India have been designated as Dedicated COVID Health Centre (DCHC) for the purpose of Isolation cum treatment of COVID-19 patients of CAPFs and the said hospitals had treated COVID-19 patients during 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of COVID-19 also.
- (j) Necessary items/equipment i.e. Oxygen Cylinders, Ventilators, Mask, PPE Kits, Goggles, Gown & Gloves etc. have also been distributed to the Dedicated COVID Health Centres as per the requirement in collaboration with MoH&FW for smooth functioning of the hospitals. Besides, instructions/guidelines of COVID-19 pandemic have also been circulated to DCHC hospitals of CAPFs from time to time for strict compliance.
- (k) During the second wave, CAPFs have provided 110 Medical Officers and 280 Paramedical staff to DRDO COVID hospital in Delhi Cantt, COVID hospital in Gujarat and SPCCC, Chhattarpur, New Delhi.
- (l) 545 Hospitals of CAPFs, NSG & ARs

across the country have been registered/empanelled with NHA to provide treatment to beneficiaries registered under ABPM-JAY.

### **Representation of Women in CAPFs and Assam Rifles**

7.80 The Committee on Empowerment of Women (2010-11) in its Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) and Ninth Report has given recommendations on the subject 'Women in Paramilitary Forces'. As per recommendation of Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women in its sixth report, to give due representation to Women in Para Military forces, directions were issued to all CAPFs to bring percentage of women in the forces to 5% in 2011. However, on 05.01.2016, directions were issued to reserve 33% posts at Constable level for women personnel in CRPF & CISF to begin with and 14-15% posts at Constable level in Border guarding forces i.e. BSF, SSB & ITBP.

7.81 A number of steps like re-orienting the training programs 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 women police officers into the mainstream of policing. The following steps have been taken for welfare of women employees in CAPFs:

- (a) All CAPFs are strictly following the guidelines of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard and have set up the Complaints Committees. These Committees are headed by Lady Officers of sufficiently senior rank. In the event of non-availability of a lady officer, senior to the alleged perpetrator, the respective CAPF approaches MHA for detailment of chairperson from another organization.

- (b) All CAPFs have already included the NGOs in the Complaint Committees to enquire into complaints of sexual harassment. They are associated with the enquiry into any complaints of sexual harassment. The disciplinary cases involving sexual harassment in Paramilitary forces are being monitored to ensure their earliest conclusion.
- (c) The programme on Gender Sensitization and its implications in Government services has already been conducted by all the CAPFs to educate its personnel and made part of the training program of basic training of various ranks and all In-Service Courses. In order to have a trained pool of Instructors for imparting Training on Gender Sensitivity, Training of Trainers is also conducted.
- (d) Separate toilets for women employees have already been set up by all the Forces at static locations/premises on need basis. In other areas, where appropriate locations are not available, toilet facilities are made available to them by pitching of small tents with commode for the use of women employees. Since it is within the financial powers of respective Directors General to modify the vehicles, sufficient number of vehicles have been accordingly modified on requirement basis so as to provide mobile toilets specially to meet the requirement of women personnel during movement from one place to another and picketing duties.
- (e) Creches' and 'Day Care Centres' have been provided by the CAPFs to women employees on need basis. A separate budgetary allocation on a regular basis

has been provided to CAPFs to cater to the establishment of creche facilities.

- (f) Considering the increased demand of women police in tackling law & order situation and also to raise the level of representation of women in the Forces, Government has approved the raising of 2 Mahila battalions instead of 2 male Battalions during 2015-16 and 2016-17 in CRPF.

7.82 Following steps have also been taken to encourage the recruitment of Women personnel in CAPF and to improve the representation of women personnel in CAPFs:

- (a) Recruitment is being conducted by making wide publicity through print/electronic media. All female candidates are exempted from payment of application fee.
- (b) There are relaxations in Physical Standard Test (PST) and Physical Efficiency Test (PET) for all female candidates for recruitment in CAPFs in comparison to Male candidates.
- (c) Facilities already available under the Central Government like Maternity Leave, Child Care Leave, are also applicable to CAPF's women personnel.
- (d) One female member is detailed as member of the board for making recruitment of women personnel.
- (e) Women personnel are given equal opportunity in their career progression i.e. promotion/seniority as per the RRs at par with male counter parts.
- (f) The present strength of Women in CAPFs as on 31.12.2021 is as under:

Force	Total Sanctioned Strength	Total Posted Strength	Strength of Women	Percentage
CRPF	324654	307794	9859	3.20
BSF	265277	246385	7472	3.03
CISF	163498	144977	9214	6.35
ITBP	88430	83790	2378	2.83
SSB	97790	87457	3599	4.12
AR	65143	59438	1761	2.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>1004792</b>	<b>929841</b>	<b>34283</b>	<b>3.69</b>

### Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces

7.83 Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are deployed to aid the State government and Union Territories in maintaining public order on their request. The deployment of these forces depends upon the overall security situation and the availability of the forces. 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 the conduct of free, fair and peaceful Assembly elections, Bye-Elections in various States.

7.84 During the year, CAPFs were mobilized and deployed for Bye-Elections in various States/ UT (Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Odisha, D&NH, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Meghalaya). A large number of Central Armed Police Forces / State Armed Police / India Reserve Battalion / Border Wing Home Guards have also been mobilized and deployed for Assembly Election- 2021 in West Bengal, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry.

7.85 During the year 2021-22 (up to

31.12.2021), the CAPFs also continued to assist the North-Eastern States, the LWE affected States and Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir in combating terrorism and militancy.

7.86 CAPFs were also deployed in several States/ UTs for maintaining peace and communal harmony as well as for law & order duties as in Delhi, Telangana, Assam, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Dadar Nagar Haveli (D&NH), Puducherry, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Uttrakhand, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Tripura, Mizoram, Ladakh, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerla, Lakshadweep & Chandigarh.

### Raising of India Reserve Battalions (IR Bn) in States

7.87 A scheme for raising of India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns) in States was introduced in 1971 with a view to strengthening the capabilities of the States, and reducing their dependency upon CAPFs to deal with various types of law & order and internal security situations. Till date, 185 IR Bns have been sanctioned, out of which 1 IR Bn. was converted into Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB). Out of total IR 185 sanctioned Bns so far, 159 IR Bns have been raised.

7.88 The present funding pattern for IR Bns is:

- (a) The standard cost of raising of one IR Bn is ₹34.92 crore, with 75% of the amount (₹26.19 crore) to be reimbursed to the States as Grant-in-Aid by the Government of India and 25% of the amount to be borne by the States as their share.
- (b) In addition, Government of India will reimburse 50% of the infrastructure cost of IR Bns, subject to a ceiling of ₹25.00 crore, based on actual expenditure. Land for the battalions is to be provided by the State Government free of cost.
- (c) Thus, total amount ₹ 51.19 crore is to be reimbursed by the Government of India for one IR Bn.

7.89 In 2021-22, ₹55 crore has been allocated under Grants-in-Aid, ₹15 crore for Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB) and ₹1.00 crore under Loan and Advances. As on 31.12.2021, no payment has been made as no claim was made received.

7.90 A scheme of Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB) with engineering component was approved by the Government in 2011 with the aim that the SIRB will execute small development works like village road, schools, primary health centre, rural water supply etc in LWE States. Initially 10 SIRBs were sanctioned, and 1 IR Bn was converted to SIRB (In total 11). Total cost to be reimbursed per SIRB is ₹161 crore. Of these, only 3 have been raised as SIRB. For remaining 8 SIRBs, engineering coys have been converted into security coys with stipulation that reimbursement of cost for SIRB will be as per IR Bns (i.e ₹51.19 crore per Bn.), as per MHA letter dated 27.08.2018. In BE 2021-22, ₹5.00 crore has been allocated under grant-in-aid for raising of SIRB. However, no claim has been received till 31.12.2021.

### **Plantation Drive - 2021 by Central Armed Police Forces**

7.91 CAPFs, conscious of their responsibility towards environment, have been undertaking Plantation Drives in their campuses and neighborhood. On the clarion call given by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister, CAPFs have undertaken an organized mass scale plantation drive from January 2021 till 31.12.2021 and planted 1,06,87,894 crore saplings in their 1216 campuses and places of deployment across 28 States and 6 Union Territories. This achievement by CAPFs, ARs and NSG indicates not only their concern for the environment but also their commitment to the social cause.

### **Bharat Ke Veer**

7.92 "Bharat Ke Veer" portal was launched by Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 09.04.2017 with an objective to facilitate people who are willing to contribute to the Next of Kins (NoKs) of martyrs of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). Donors can contribute through portal directly to the account of the NoKs or to a corpus called "Bharat Ke Veer" corpus. "Bharat Ke Veer" Trust is having Union Home Secretary as Settlor/ Author and Directors General of CAPFs as Member Trustees. All contributions made through Bharat Ke Veer are exempted from Income Tax under Section 80G and 12A. Bharat Ke Veer portal is hosted in National Informatics Centre's (NIC) cloud server and State Bank of India (SBI) provides the services as payment gateway. Donors can contribute through the Debit/Credit Cards, through Unified Payment Interface (UPI) and also by way of Cheques /Drafts in favour of "Bharat Ke Veer". Ministry of Corporate Affairs has also included the contribution to "Bharat Ke Veer" as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities for companies.

7.93 Donors can contribute ₹15 lakh directly in account of NoKs of martyrs through portal. If the

amount of ₹15 lakh is not contributed despite lapse of three months after uploading the account of martyr on portal, the short-fall amount is made good from BKV corpus. Similarly, if total contribution including Ex-gratia from Central Govt. as well as State Govt. & other emoluments is less than ₹ 1 crore, the short fall is being provided from BKV Corpus. Recently, Trustees of Bharat Ke Veer Trust have decided to provide a financial assistance of ₹10 lakh to those CAPFs/ Assam Rifles personnel, who get injured while on duty and are boarded out from service due to the injuries. To support deprived parents of those martyrs who are married and all financial benefits go to their spouse, the “Bharat Ke Veer” Trust has decided to provide an amount of ₹10 lakh to the parents of such martyrs. Financial assistance of ₹10 lakh is also being provided to the NoKs of those CAPFs personnel who laid their lives due to COVID-19 infection while performing duties in COVID-19 affected areas.

### Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

7.94 To commemorate 75 years of Independence “Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav”, 75 CAPF Cycle rallies (1055 cyclists) flagged off by various dignitaries including Governors, Chief Ministers of various States & Senior Officials of Centre, States and UTs Administration from various locations in the country. The Cycle rallies passed through some of the important historical places related to the Nation's freedom struggle. The Cycle rallies were received by various dignitaries including MPs, MLAs, Senior Officials of Centre, States, UTs Administration and civil administration enthusiastically. The cycle rallies spread the message of “Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat”, and awareness about various GOI initiatives like Fit India Movement, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Clean India & Green India. The Cycle rallies were flagged in by Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home Minister at Red Fort, New Delhi on 02.10.2021.



(Source: P-II Division, MHA)

7.95 CAPFs have planned to conduct 75 Band displays out of which 52 Band displays at various historical places, have already been

conducted up to 31.10.2021 to commemorate 75 years of Independence “Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav”.



(Source: P-II Division, MHA)

7.96 As a part of Celebration of 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav', NSG has conducted a Nationwide Black Cat Car Rally "Sudarshan Bharat Parikrama" which was flagged off by Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home Minister, on 02.10.2021 at Red Fort, Delhi. The Black Cat Car Rally connected 18 cities across 12 states and covered a distance of 7500 kms, which includes visits to the historical places of Freedom struggle with the message of brotherhood and patriotism and to pay homage to the Freedom fighters and Martyrs related to Freedom struggle of India. The

Black Cat Car Rally was flagged in by Smt. Smriti Irani Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development at National Police Memorial (NPM), New Delhi on 30.10.2021. During the "Sudarshan Bharat Parikrama" major events/programmes were organised at various places like Delhi, Lucknow, Kolkata, Bhubaneshwar, Hyderabad, Chennai, Bengaluru, Mumbai, in which many high dignitaries and Olympic medallists joined. In these locations, various freedom related functions and events were organized by Ministry of Culture.



**Black Cat Car Rally of NSG Flagged off by Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 02.10.2021 at Red Fort, New Delhi**



**Black Cat Car Rally of NSG Flagged in by Smt. Smriti Irani Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development on 30.10.2021 at NPM, New Delhi**

(Source: P-II Division, MHA)

**Study on “Training Need Analysis” in CAPFs**

7.97 An organization's training and development function lays the foundation of excellence and plays a significant role in imbibing the requisite values in its employees. Recognizing the importance of training in organizational effectiveness, it has been decided to undertake an in-depth study on training needs of CAPF Officers. A Memorandum of Understanding in this regard has been signed with the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Rohtak on 16.12.2021 for conducting a comprehensive 'Training Need Analysis' study of various CAPFs, AR & NSG. The 'Training Need Analysis' will help identify the emerging gaps and incorporate interventions as per the

organization's goals in the contemporary operational environment. This exercise will involve analyzing the objective, role, and impact of CAPFs, Assam Rifles and National Security Guard, content analysis of the existing training curriculum, and conduct in-depth qualitative assessment by interacting with various stakeholders. The intended outcome of the exercise shall be to design a baseline training curriculum to optimize the resources available at various Academies.

7.98 The study would, *inter-alia*, also examine portability and transferability of officer-like qualities across the forces as well as development of “Hub and Spoke” model for specialized training institutes.

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# Chapter-8

## OTHER POLICE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

### BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) was set up as an attached office of the MHA on 28.08.1970 and is the apex body at the national level to promote excellence and best values in policing with the primary objective of modernisation of Indian Police. During 2021-22, the mandate and charter of duties of BPR&D has been expanded to include following additional subjects:

- (a) Land and sea border management;
- (b) Central Armed Police Forces, including capacity building of their specialised units;
- (c) Emerging challenges of internal security;
- (d) Police image and police-community interface; and
- (e) Matters related to Juvenile Justice, Women Safety and Prosecution.

8.2 The BPR&D Hqrs, at New Delhi has six Divisions- Training Division, Research & Correctional Administration Division (R&CA), Modernization Division, National Police Mission (NPM), Special Police Division (SPD) and Administration Division. The BPR&D also has five Central Detective Training Institutes (at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Ghaziabad and Jaipur) dedicated for training of police officers from States/UTs /CPOs/CAPFs and also for training judicial, prosecution, forest, and prison officers on various subjects. The Central Academy for Police

Training (CAPT), Bhopal has been established for basic training as well as in service training of Group 'A' police officers. The CAPT has three Centres of Excellence on Capacity Building of Prosecution Officers, Traffic Technologies and Correctional Services. It also runs a National Training Centre on Drug Law Enforcement in collaboration with the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB).

### Research Projects

8.3 Since 1970, BPR&D has completed 213 research studies and 81 doctoral theses. At present, 9 research studies and fellowship are ongoing. In addition, 8 projects under the Nirbhaya Fund for Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC) are underway in collaboration with various IITs/ NITs to develop research based Artificial Intelligence(AI) and Machine Language(ML) based solutions.

8.4 Intellithon: Manthan 2021 was launched on 26.08.2021 to make new tools in Hackathon for National Security with focus on use of new technologies including AI, ML and Deep Learning for national security and surveillance.

8.5 BPR&D started its internship programme in 2017 for giving opportunities to students of various Universities/ Research Institutes to learn about BPR&D programmes and activities. So far, 103 Internships have been completed.

8.6 The Modus Operandi Bureau (MOB) set up in June 2020, is presently pursuing two research projects- (i) A study of Factors Responsible for

Recidivism; and (ii) Training Needs Analysis (TNA) for Correctional Administration & Prisons for Capacity Building Initiatives.

### Completed Projects

8.7 Following projects were completed during the year:

- (a) Project 'Community Policing Resource Center' - It focussed on various aspects of Community Police Resource Centres with the twin objectives of (a) providing police services to citizens at one place, and (b) winning over the trust of the community.
- (b) A study on 'Arrested, Convicted and Surrendered Maoists' - The study focused on analysis of issues related to their radicalization, indoctrination, and steps for reintegrating them into society.
- (c) The 'Project Nirbhaya: Community Policing Initiatives for Women' - The project visualizes measures to reach out to female children and women to improve their safety and general condition and to effectively resolve their problems with the cooperation of the community.
- (d) The project 'Community Policing for Slums' - It visualizes reaching out to the poor, neglected and struggling sections of the society and extending a helping hand to effectively resolve their problems.
- (e) Fellowship Project, 'Police-Public Interface (Special reference to Police Force in Aligarh) Uttar Pradesh'.
- (f) The project 'Safe City Indicators' - The project is designed to rate the cities on various safety parameters termed as 'Pillars of Safety'.

### Capacity building

8.8 In 2021-22, a wide range of training modules were conducted for police, prison, prosecution,

judicial, forest and other officers. 335 online courses were conducted in which 16,339 officers were trained in subjects including, Mobile Forensic, Counter Insurgency, Cyber Crime & Cyber Law, Crimes against Women, Left Wing Extremism (LWE), Investigations, Disaster Management, Capacity Building of Women Police Officers, Soft Skills, Prison Management, Cybercrimes, etc. 84 training courses were also conducted for prosecution and investigation officers on several professional aspects related to Women Safety, investigation and prosecution of crimes against women. To expand the reach of Space Technology based application programmes for various police forces, a two-week hybrid Training of Trainers (ToT) programme was organized.

### Conferences/Seminars/Workshops

8.9 Several conferences, webinars etc. were conducted during the year, some of which are indicated below:

- (a) Webinar on 'Woman Safety with Sensitivity'.
- (b) 3rd National Conference on Prosecution, on the theme 'Reforming Prosecution by Strengthening Prosecutors'.
- (c) One-day National Conference on 'Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Police and other Services'.
- (d) 3rd National Conference on Traffic Technologies.
- (e) 3rd National Conference of Station House Officers.
- (f) Workshop on Exchange of Best Practices on Procurement amongst the CAPFs.
- (g) A presentation on the Latest Technologies and products related to Integrated Ballistic Identification Systems, Crime Scene Equipment, Forensic Investigation, Digital Crime Investigation, Cyber Security, Homeland Security, etc.

- (h) National Conference on 'Optimization of Facilities & Standardization of Training Curriculum'.
- (i) Webinar on 'Stigmatization & Victimization of Women Prisoners Post Release: Prevention & Way Forward'.
- (j) Webinar on 'Stress Management & Work-Life Balance: Towards Effective Delivery of Correctional Services'.
- (k) 7<sup>th</sup> National Conference of Heads of Prisons of all States/ UTs on 'Decadal Roadmap for the Prisons & Correctional Services'.
- (l) Webinar on the theme 'Information Technology in Police'.

8.10 BPR&D is collaborating with National Commission for Women (NCW) to initiate cooperation for conducting gender sensitization programmes for Police Officers.

### International Cooperation

8.11 BPR&D continued cooperation with foreign partner countries, as indicated below:

- (a) Under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme, 52 Sri Lankan officers were trained on aspects relating to De-radicalisation and Social Media Investigation. Two training courses on counter-terrorism issues and cyber security were organised for the Police Academy of Cambodia (Ph.D. police students).
- (b) 1st Meeting of the India-Maldives Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism was held at the BPR&D Hqrs on 09.04.2021. Both sides discussed various aspects of Capacity Building in areas such as threat assessment, Counter-Terrorism Challenges, Bilateral Cooperation, Countering Narcotics/ Drug Trafficking, Multi-lateral

and Regional Cooperation, etc.

- (c) A virtual coordination meeting with the Ambassador of India in Cambodia and the Director and senior officers of the National Police Academy, Cambodia was held to lay the groundwork for the training of senior police officers of Cambodia.
- (d) Meeting of the Subgroup on Capacity Building under the 6<sup>th</sup> BRICS Counter-Terrorism Working Group was held on 27.07.2021.

### Publications

8.12 The BPR&D came out with several publications in 2021-22, some which are listed below:

- (a) Women's Safety & Security - A Handbook for First Responders and Investigators in the Police
- (b) Investigative Workflow Manual on Cyber Harassment Cases
- (c) Compendium of Equipment Vol. I
- (d) Emerging Cyber Crimes in India - A Concise Compilation
- (e) First Responder Handbook - Computer System Acquisition
- (f) Manual on Social Media Intelligence (SOCMINT) for LEAs
- (g) Book on Indian Police Response to COVID-19 crisis
- (h) Prison Training Manuals
  - (i) Data on Police Organisation
  - (j) Prisoner Welfare and Free Legal Aid

8.13 BPR&D also prepared Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) on 'Investigative Process/ Methodologies for Cryptocurrency related Cyber Crimes'; and 'handling of detainees and inmates during the pandemic'.

### 51<sup>st</sup> Foundation Day Celebration

8.14 The 51<sup>st</sup> Foundation Day (28.08.2021) function of the BPR&D was celebrated on



**Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah at the 51<sup>st</sup> Foundation day of BPR&D**

8.15 The Chief Guest distributed 6 UHM trophies to the Best Police Training institutions. He also gave away UHM medals for excellence in Police Training to 6 officers of the BPR&D. Seven Officers and personnel of BPR&D were conferred with the Indian Police Medal and President's Police Medal for the years 2020 and 2021. The Winners of Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant Puraskar Yojana for promotion of use of Hindi were also felicitated on this occasion.

### Rashtriya Raksha University

8.16 The Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU), became functional as an institution of national importance with effect from 01.10.2020. It begun implementing academic, research, extension and training programs to fulfil its mandate as provided in the Rashtriya Raksha University Act, 2020.

8.17 The University is spread across 230 Acre lush green environment friendly campus with administrative block, auditorium, 5 Academics Blocks, Sport Grounds along with Parade Ground, Hostels, Residential Quarters, Shops, Mess, Gym amenities and is on its way to become an iconic

04.09.2021, at BPR&D Hqrs, New Delhi. Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah was the Chief Guest.



**Ms Saikhom Mirabai Chanu, Silver Medalist, Tokyo Olympics 2020 being felicitated by Hon'ble Union Home Minister**

educational, research and training campus. The University is running 39 academic programs across 10 schools of the University. The University has distinct academic structures in form of schools, namely, internal security and police administration; integrated coastal and maritime security; information technology, artificial intelligence and cyber security; forensic, risk management and national security; criminology and behavioral science; international cooperation and strategic languages; physical education and sports; law enforcement and criminal justice; applied science, engineering and technology. These Schools have been established as dedicated centers of research focusing on specialized needs of internal security, such as, border management and intelligence studies, corporate and private security studies, traffic management and road safety, child protection, cyber psychology, personality development, etc. RRU has initiated academic and training programmes in collaboration with various State Police, Central Armed Police Forces and Central Police Organisations. RRU gives strong emphasis on capacity building in private

security and have established educational relationship with the Central Association of Private Security Industry and several private security organisations of the Association. The University has trained more than 5000 stakeholders in the areas of internal security this year. Furthermore, the University is closely working with Gujarat Police, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu Police for training and capacity building in the coastal surveillance and security field. For the benefit of youth aspiring to join the Police Services, the University has started programme to prepare them for the direct recruitment process. It has also introduced Innovative Choice Based Credit System furthering the objectives of the New Education Policy in the field of security and police. The University has established super specialized information technology laboratory in the field of artificial intelligence, crime science investigation laboratory, multimedia forensic laboratory, polygraph laboratory, brain fingerprinting laboratory among others. The University is also collaborating with the Ministry of External Affairs

(MEA) to provide training to personnel from foreign countries under MEA's ITEC Program

8.18 At present, there are more than 1500 students enrolled in various courses in the University. 30% teaching, research and administrative staff positions are occupied by women, thus, realizing the vision of women empowerment in the field of security and police education.

### **NATIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCES UNIVERSITY**

8.19 Recognising the increasing need for high quality manpower in the field of Forensic Sciences necessary for improving the criminal investigations, it was announced in the Budget speech 2020 that the Government would set up a National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU). Accordingly, the Government has set up the NFSU. The NFSU has been notified as an Institution of National Importance. With its headquarters in Gandhinagar, Gujarat, the NFSU has its campus at Delhi, Goa and Tripura.



**Bhoomi Pujan- Shilanyas of National Forensic Sciences University -Off Campus at Goa by Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home Minister**

8.20 The NFSU would be a teaching, research and affiliating University, and may affiliate colleges and other institutions in States/UTs, as required. This mandate is necessary to ensure that every State has an educational set up for Forensic Sciences. Apart from imparting education, NFSU would also set up Centres of Excellence in the area of forensic sciences and provide modern facilities in these areas. The LNJN NICFS shall be a School of Criminology, the School of Forensic Sciences and the Centre for Advanced Training of Criminal Justice Functionaries in the NFSU.

8.21 NFSU would be open to students from all States/UTs. NFSU will specifically help to build a pool of trained forensic professionals with specialized knowledge and latest skill sets (technical and soft) in various wings of the criminal justice system. This will help in streamlining the investigations for higher convictions, which would be a stringent deterrence in prevention of crime.

**DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICES (DFSS)**

8.22 The Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) under the MHA, Government of India, is the nodal agency for promotion and development of forensic sciences in the country. It was set up on 31.12.2002 and is committed to deliver state-of-the-art scientific analysis and investigative services while maintaining the highest levels of integrity, impartiality and professionalism, promoting excellence through Research and Development, introducing enhanced technologies, capacity building, and co-ordination among States/ Central Forensic laboratories, and enabling guidelines and standards in forensic sciences in the country.

8.23 The brief charter of duties of DFSS is:

- (a) To provide high quality and on time Forensic Services to Criminal Justice Delivery System
- (b) To develop new technologies and create new scientific knowledge to assist the Criminal Justice System
- (c) To encourage research & development
- (d) To establish linkages with National and International Scientific, Technical and Forensic Institutions and Universities
- (e) To promote Quality Assurance and Quality Control in Forensic Testing
- (f) To disseminate and promote knowledge in the field of application of Science & Technology
- (g) To formulate Plan and Policies to promote capacity building in Forensic Science
- (h) To develop National database on various forensic indices
- (i) To promote excellence in Forensic Services and R&D by instituting awards and incentive programmes
- (j) To assist and advice the Central and State Governments in all Forensic Science matters

8.24 To ensure quality and standardization in forensic examination, MHA, through the Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS), has issued the following guidelines:

- (a) Quality Manuals for accreditation of laboratories as per NABL standards (ISO/IEC17025:2017)
- (b) Working Procedure Manuals for 9 forensic divisions

- (c) Guidelines for collection, preservation & transportation of crime scene biological samples (for Investigation Officers and Medical Officers).
- (d) Standard list of Equipment for establishing /upgrading of Forensic Sciences Labs.

### Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs)

8.25 MHA has set up 6 Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) under the aegis of Directorate of Forensic Science Services. These are situated at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Chandigarh, Guwahati (Assam), Hyderabad (Telengana), Pune (Maharashtra) and Kolkata (West Bengal).

8.26 Predominantly, CFSLs have an important role in undertaking R&D activities with a view to develop new forensic techniques, adopt the latest developments in basic sciences for forensic analysis and disseminate this information to the other Forensic Science Laboratories. In addition, the CFSLs have also been mandated to carry out the forensic analysis of crime exhibits in following cases:

- a. All Central Government cases.
- b. Cases from the States which do not have any forensic set up.
- c. Cases referred by the courts of law.
- d. Highly sophisticated cases referred by the State laboratories for which expertise does not exist with the State.
- e. Cases referred by the neighboring Countries.

8.27 **Jurisdiction of the CFSLs:** Vide gazette notification dated 26.07.2013, six CFSLs have

been allocated the following States/UTs:

- a. **CFSL Bhopal:** Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh.
- b. **CFSL Pune:** Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- c. **CFSL Guwahati:** Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura
- d. **CFSL Kolkata:** Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- e. **CFSL Hyderabad:** Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Karnataka, Puducherry.
- f. **CFSL Chandigarh:** Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Haryana (Ladakh cases are dealt with by CFSL, Chandigarh)

8.28 However, CFSLs may accept cases from any State/UT.

8.29 The CFSLs under DFSS are organized into 13 Divisions viz. Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Explosives, Toxicology, Documents, Ballistics, Digital Forensic (Forensic Electronics), Forensic Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), Forensic Engineering, Forensic Narcotics, Forensic Intelligence, and Forensic Psychology. At present, 11 divisions have been operationalised in all the 6 CFSLs. Work is underway to establish Forensic Engineering and Forensic Intelligence divisions in the six CFSLs.

8.30 In addition to above, new technologies have been acquired in the CFSLs in the area of

DNA Analysis, Computer Forensics, Audio-Video Authentication, Speaker Identification, Shooter Identification using SEM-EDXA, Automatic Firearm/Ammunition Identification System, Facial Recognition/ CCTV Footage Analysis, Bullet Proof Material Testing and Skull Superimposition.

**8.31 Research Work:** The six CFSLs undertook research to address the upcoming challenges and problems in the field of forensic science. During the period, the experts of six CFSLs have published/presented 54 research papers related with audio-video, speaker identification, Currency notes, Biology/DNA profiling, Toxicology, Chemistry, etc. in National / international journals/proceedings.

**8.32 Case Examination work:** Six CFSLs under DFSS, MHA have examined 7488 crime cases from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021 with approximately 2 lakh exhibits. These laboratories examine cases which are of comparatively higher complexity that require expert professional opinion and enhanced standards of diligence.

**8.33 Court Evidence:** The experts/scientists of the six CFSLs tendered 250 Court evidences in various Courts of Law during the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021

**8.34 Scene of Crime:** The experts/scientists of CFSLs attended 10 Crime Scenes during the period.

**8.35 Training Programmes attended and conducted:** During the period scientists of six CFSLs attended 30 induction training programmes organized by various law enforcement and other agencies such as the NABL, National Institute of Criminology &

Forensic Science (NICFS), NFSU, Currency Note Press Nasik, ISTM, NCRB and Instrumental training for upgrading their technological knowledge and skills. Apart from above, experts of the Central Forensic Science Laboratories imparted training /delivered lectures in 41 training programmes/ workshops which were attended by various levels of Officers, Officials and scientists.

**8.36** To cater to the training needs of the experts of state and central FSLs, the three new CFSLs have been assigned to start the training courses for working scientists of the state and central FSLs as well as Law Enforcement Agencies in the emerging areas of Forensic Science. Course calendar have been finalised by the CFSLs and these courses are being commenced through online keeping in view the current pandemic situations. CFSL Bhopal successfully conducted online course from 22.02.2021 to 26.02.2021 in the field of 'Forensic Physical Sciences.' This course was attended by new interns of CFSLs/FSLs. Eminent experts of the forensic fraternity gave presentations, technical lectures and Q&A sessions on the subject during the course.

**8.37 Modern CFSLs:** Modernization of four Central Forensic Sciences Laboratories located at Bhopal, Guwahati, Kolkata and Pune has been undertaken. CFSLs at Bhopal, Pune and Guwahati have commenced operations from the new facilities CFSL Pune was officially inaugurated on 19.12.2021 by Hon'ble Union Home Minister.

**State-of-the-Art DNA laboratory at CFSL, Chandigarh**

**8.38** The use of DNA analysis in India is at its emerging stage. The DNA Analysis is technique

in which individual can be identified at molecular level. Forensic DNA analysis is a very sensitive and reproducible technique and has become one of the most valuable tool in modern criminal investigation, such as, used for the identification of victim and suspect, human identification in mass disasters, paternity and maternity disputes, rape and murder case, child swapping in hospitals, identification of deceased, organ transplantation and immigration. With an increasing demand by the Courts for DNA analysis in criminal cases, there is an increasing need for capacity building in the forensic science laboratory in the country. As part of the capacity building programme, the MHA has set-up a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis facility in the Central Forensic Sciences Laboratory, Chandigarh. The State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis facility had been inaugurated and operationalized on 23.12.2019. Major technology upgrade is included for installation of Digital Autoclaves, Bio-incubators, Tissue Lyzers, Auto-extraction equipment, Gel Documentation Systems, Real-Time Polymerised Chain Reaction, Thermal Cyclers, DNA Sequencers as well as a robust software for statistical analysis and data management. The facility has published 2 Research papers and examined 346 cases/2146 exhibits related to DNA analysis. The facility has also undertaken a research on the components of the Sexual Assault Evidence Collection (SAEC) Kit available in the country for the purpose of indigenization and has recommended revised specifications based on indigenous material without compromising on quality. This has led to a cost saving of nearly 50% in the cost of the SAEC kits. The revised specifications have also been uploaded on the GeM.

### **Establishment of National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (E), Hyderabad**

8.39 Under Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children Scheme (CCPWC), a scheme viz. setting up of National Cyber Forensic Laboratory at Hyderabad has been approved by Govt. of India with financial outlay of ₹37.66 crore. The modern laboratory facilities is close to completing its infrastructure and up gradation activities.

### **Modernization of State Forensic Science Laboratories**

8.40 As per charter of duties of DFSS, it is continuously providing technical support to State Forensic Sciences Laboratories (SFSs) in establishment/strengthening of various new and existing Divisions, accreditation, providing SoPs, technology transfer, etc. DFSS has evaluated and recommended proposals submitted by SFSs under 'Nirbhaya Fund' for establishment /strengthening of Cyber and DNA Divisions. Accordingly, MHA has approved projects to the tune of ₹203.45 crores to 23 States/Union Territories under Nirbhaya Fund Scheme. DFSS is closely coordinating and monitoring the physical and financial progress of these projects with the States/UTs for their effective implementation.

### **Establishment of New Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) at Pune, Bhopal and Assam and Modernization of Existing CFSLs**

8.41 This is an ongoing project of the Directorate vide which construction and shifting work of three CFSLs of Bhopal, Assam and Pune has been completed. Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Shri Amit Shah inaugurated new building premises at the Central Forensic Science Laboratory in Pune, Maharashtra on 19.11.2021.



*Inauguration of CFSL, Pune Building by Hon'ble Union Home Minister*

(Source : CFSL Pune)



*Model of CFSL Pune Laboratory inspected by Hon'ble Union Home Minister*

(Source: CFSL Pune)



**Visit of Hon'ble Union Home Minister to CFSL Pune**

(Source CFSL Pune)

Speaking on the occasion, Hon'ble Union Home Minister stated that by making investigation transparent and swift based on scientific evidence, CFSL is playing an important role in empowering the criminal justice system of the country.

**National Forensic Science Academy**

8.42 CFSL Assam under its National Forensic

Science Academy, conducted one training course on 'Forensic Biology and DNA Profiling' from 25.10.2021 to 29.10.2021 in online mode for the fresh recruits of Central and State FSLs. 20 lectures were arranged from the Guest Faculty of NE University, Guwahati University, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata; National Research Centre, Hyderabad, etc.



**Training Programme in CFSL/NFSA Assam**

(Source CFSL Assam)

CFSL Pune and Bhopal have planned to organize one training programme in Chemical Sciences and Physical Sciences in March/ April 2022.

**International Technical Cooperation**

8.43 In the year 2021-22, DFSS provided technical consultation on the Proposal/DPR received from the Govt of Mauritius for the construction and establishment of new FSL, Mauritius, through MEA/MHA, GoI. Directorate provided complete plan and Divisions to be set up in the Forensic Science Laboratory by Government of Mauritius.

**CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (CBI), New Delhi**

8.44 The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, (CBI) New Delhi was established in the Year 1968 as a scientific department to provide scientific support and services to the investigation of crime. The Laboratory is located at CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. Besides this, the CFSL has a Scientific Aids Unit located at CBI Branch in Chennai and Mumbai.

**Jurisdiction**

8.45 CFSL, CBI, New Delhi is a scientific department under the administrative control of CBI and overall control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India. 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 imparting training to the CBI Officers and to the new recruits of state and central forensic science laboratories. The laboratory also undertakes R & D work related to the skill developments in forensic science.



**Court Attendance and Scene of Crime Visits**

8.46 The Laboratory scientists rendered expert testimony in 600 cases in Courts in Delhi and other parts of India and examined 191 scenes of crimes at Delhi and outside for scientific investigation of crimes.

**CASE STATISTICS****8.47 Case Statistics for the Year 2021**

- (a) Cases pending as on 01.01.2021 : 1158
- (b) Cases received from 01.01.2021 : 1603  
to 31.12.2021

**8.48 Cases Reported during the Year 2021**

- (a) CBI : 1101
  - (b) Delhi Police : 211
  - (c) Others : 331
- Total : 1643**

**Cases Pending as on 31.12.2021 : 1118**

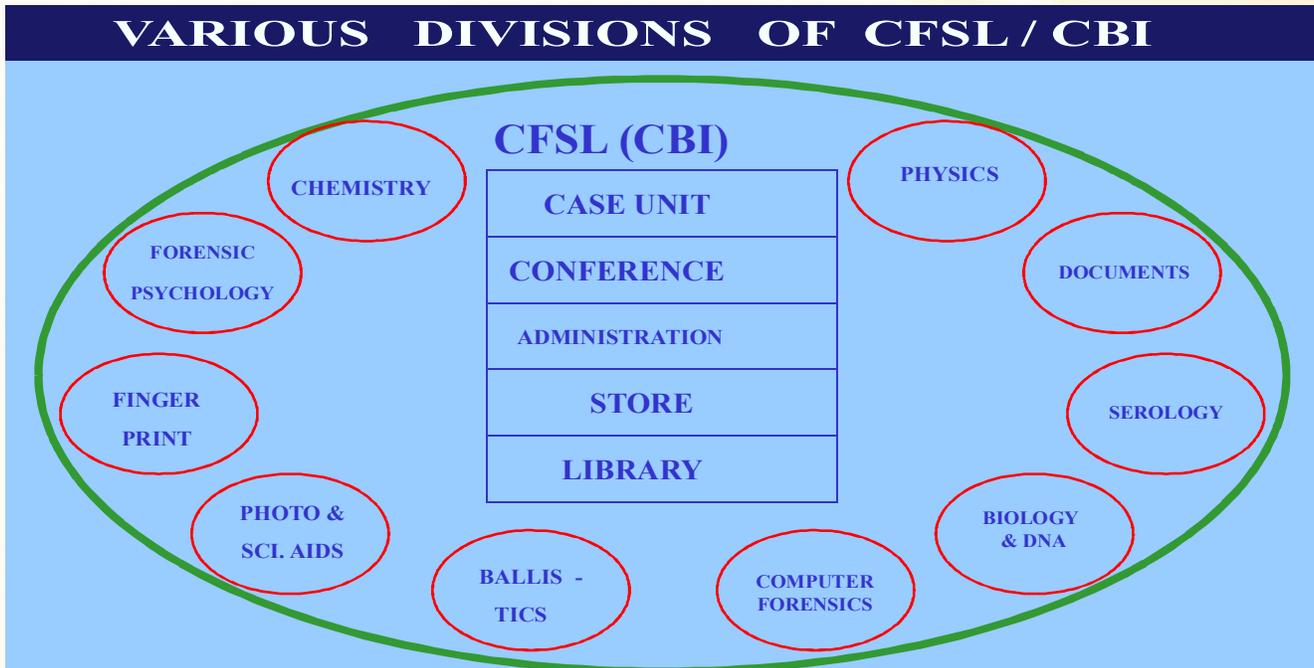
**Initiative towards Quality Assurance**

8.49 The 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). 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 1086 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. Awareness drive was also carried out in the laboratory about the ongoing quality assurance program. The laboratory is committed to adhere strictly to its quality policy to provide - Assured Quality Services of certified standards to the public as well as to the Investigating Agencies and Judiciaries in order to deduce effective remedial solutions of the intricacies related to forensic investigation of crime cases of any type and proper dispensation of justice.

**Existing Examination Facilities**

8.50 The CFSL (CBI), New Delhi has fully equipped Divisions which are providing forensic support services to the various Investigating Agencies in scientific analysis of exhibits and collection/detection of relevant physical clues from scenes of crime. These are Ballistics, Biology & DNA Profiling unit, Chemistry, Documents, Finger Print, Forensic Psychology, Photo, Physics, Serology, Computer Forensics and Scientific Aid Unit. The scientists of the laboratory are put to rigorous trainings to upgrade their forensic skills and to induct innovative technologies in the field of Forensic Science.



**NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (NCRB)**

8.51 National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was established vide MHA Resolution dated 11.03.1986. NCRB was set up with the following objectives:

- (a) 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 in linking crimes to their perpetrators;
- (b) To store, coordinate and disseminate information on inter-state and international criminals from and to respective States, national investigating agencies, courts and prosecution in India without having to refer to the Police Station records;
- (c) To collect and process crime statistics at the National level;
- (d) To receive from and supply data to penal and correctional agencies for their

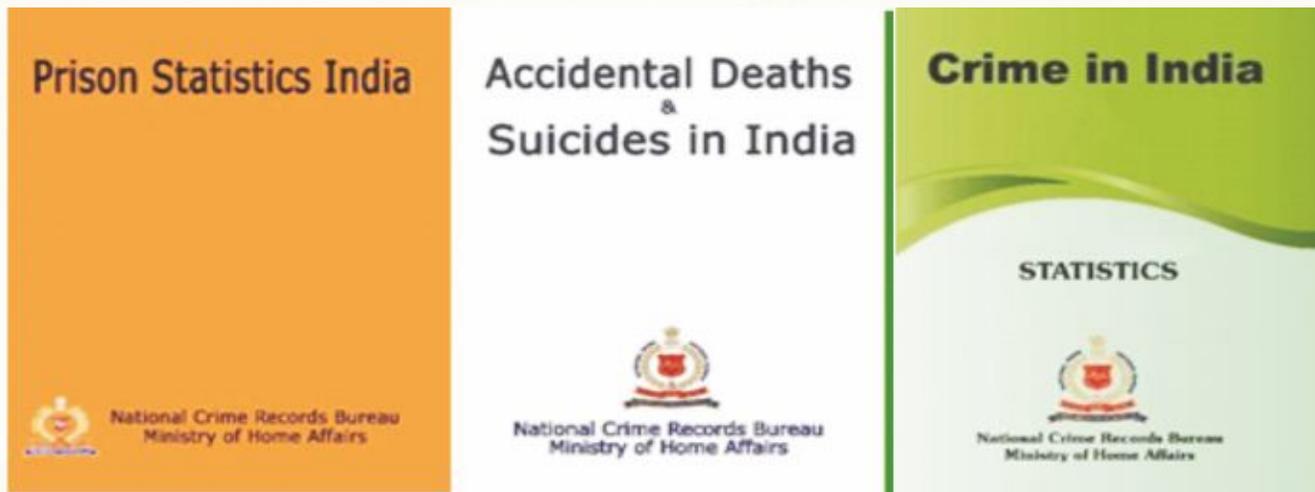
tasks of rehabilitation of criminals, their remand, parole, premature release etc.;

- (e) To coordinate, guide and assist the functioning of the State Crime Records Bureaux
- (f) To provide training facilities to personnel of the Crime records Bureaux; and
- (g) To evaluate, develop and modernize Crime Records Bureaux

8.52 The NCRB is headquartered at Mahipalpur, New Delhi and is designated as an 'Attached' Office of MHA. NCRB has a branch office at Kolkata [Original Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) headquarters]. Over the years, responsibility of the NCRB for providing an enabling environment and empowering the Indian Police with Information Technology has also become its core agenda. NCRB has taken proactive steps to assist the computerization process of the crime records by the States/UTs, through developing and deployment of suitable IT platforms in the country.

8.53 NCRB compiles statistics received from States and UTs, and publishes three important annual publications, inter-alia, Crime in India, Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India and Prison Statistics India. The data contained in the

reports is extensively used by Parliamentarians, academicians, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and a wider research community for effective policy making and research. The Bureau has published all the three reports on their website for the year 2020.



8.54 NCRB has been designated as National Focal Point for United Nation Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS). NCRB is also a Member of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) of 'International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).

8.55 NCRB has been designated as Central Nodal agency by MHA to manage technical and operational functions of the online cyber-crime reporting portal and associated work of Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC) scheme. Citizen Helpline with number 1930 has been implemented in all States/UTs for facilitating citizens to help them in reporting cybercrimes. An MOU was signed with NCMEC for sharing Cyber Tipline Reports on child sexual abuse material (CSAM) originating from India and integrated with NCRP for disseminating the same to the States/UTs for investigation. More than 8 lakhs Cyber Tipline Reports (CTRs) have been shared with concerned States/UTs.

8.56 One of the mandates of NCRB is to impart training in Information Technology and Finger Print Science to police personnel of States/UTs/CPOs. Each year, NCRB conducts, on an average, 40 training programs for Indian Police Officers. Trainings on various topics such as "Cyber Crime & Digital Forensics", "Crime Data Analytics", "Crime Criminal Tracking and Network System", "Fake Indian Currency Notes", "Refreshers Course on Fingerprint Science", "Basic Fingerprint Science", "Colored Portrait Building System", "Crime in India and Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India", "Prison Statistics India", "Workshop on National Automated Fingerprint Identification System" etc. are conducted regularly. NCRB also imparts Training of Trainers (TOT) courses for the capacity building of resource persons for further training of the field officials. Officers of all ranks including senior police officers from States/UTs as well as from Central Police Organizations /CAPFs participate in the training programs

organized by NCRB. To have a wider reach among police officers and fingerprint experts. Bureau also assists the four Regional Police Computer Training Centre (RPCTC) located at Hyderabad, Gandhinagar, Lucknow and Kolkata in conducting training programmes. Till December, 2021, NCRB conducted 2805 courses and trained 69,480 police officers from States/UTs.

8.57 Systematic review of RPCTCs were carried out by the Bureau by allocating funds from MHA and an expenditure of ₹2,84,26,566/- was incurred during the financial year 2020-21 for their revamping. For the first time, all the four RPCTCs {Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Kolkata (West Bengal), Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat) & Hyderabad (Telangana)} were modernized and technically equipped for providing better facilities to trainees.



**Inauguration of 22<sup>nd</sup> All India Conference of Directors Fingerprint Bureaux 2021 by Sh. Ajay Kumar Mishra, Hon'ble Minister of State (Home) Govt. of India on 28.10.2021**

8.58 Even during COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, NCRB undertook e-learning modules. A total of 3 webinars and 11 online training courses were undertaken in which 827 officers from States /UTs were trained.

8.59 NCRB also conducted training programme for police officers from foreign countries, in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC), MEA on 'Information Technology in Law Enforcement' and 'Advanced Finger-Print Science and Computers' and has trained 1,549 Foreign Police Officers.

**Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW)**

8.60 As a nodal advisory body, Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) performs various activities as a Technical Adviser to Ministry of Home Affairs and State/ Central Police Organizations in all Police Communication related matters besides coordinating various Police Communication services in the country. In addition to providing communication facilities through its headquarters in New Delhi and Inter State Police wireless (ISPW) stations spread across the country at State / UT capitals for exchange of messages among State/UTs/CAPFs/CPOs and

the Ministry of Home Affairs offices, the Directorate also holds the responsibility of the Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for cryptographic documents and devices being used by the States/UTs Police Radio Organizations.

### **Maintenance and Communication Wing**

8.61 The Directorate maintains an Inter State Police Wireless grid spread across the country at State / UT capitals for exchange of messages pertaining to law and order, VVIP/VIP movements, etc. The total traffic of about 6.30 lakh messages having 42.20 crore groups cleared during April to December 2021. The communication facilities of all ISPW stations network are also utilized for handling emergency messages during natural calamities and other exigencies.

### **Satellite Based Communication Network**

8.62 DCPW operates a Satellite based Communication Network (POLNET) between the National Capital and ISPW at each State/UT Capital, State Police Organizations up to District level and locations of CAPFs.

8.63 The Satellite based Communication Network consists of Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT) at remote sites and POLNET HUB at New Delhi. The network operates on indigenous Geostationary Satellite (GSAT) series satellite. The Network is functioning since 2004. The satellite based communication network has been upgraded by incorporating Digital Video Broadcasting- Satellite Version 2 (DVB-S2) technology for better efficiency and optimal use of spectrum. More than 745 upgraded VSATs of DCPW, States/UTs Police & CAPFs has been installed. Further, addition of more terminals of different user organizations is under pipeline. This new network will provide enhanced

services viz. Data, Voice & Video to the remotest parts of the country like Ladakh, north Eastern regions and Islands of Andaman & Nicobar as well as Lakshadweep from any other part of the country.

### **Strengthening of High Frequency (HF) Communication**

8.64 DCPW has strengthened its national level HF communication network by adopting the latest technologies to provide services at the time of emergency/disasters as an alternate mode of communication from its ISPW Stations located at State/UTs capitals throughout the country. For this purpose, Directorate has procured 40 Nos. 100 Watt Digital HF Radios & rugged laptops, which have been installed at DCPW HQrs and at ISPW Stations.

### **Monitoring of Radio Networks in the Country**

8.65 MHA has assigned to DCPW the role of monitoring the terrestrial Police Radio Network i.e. HF, Very High Frequency (VHF) & Ultra High Frequency (UHF) to detect and minimize the Radio Communication Breaches.

### **Coordination Wing**

8.66 DCPW is a member of the Standing Advisory Committee on Frequency Allocation (SACFA) of the Ministry of Communications. The Directorate is actively involved in formulation/revision of the National Frequency Allocation Plan. Directorate is coordinating with Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of the Ministry of Communications to resolve the issues regarding the requirements of Radio Frequency Spectrum for the Radio Communication Networks of the States/ UT police and CAPFs.

8.67 DCPW played an important advisory role during formulation of QRs & Trial Directives

(TDs) of 43 communication and technical equipment being used / procured by 5 CAPFs and 1 UT this year. The technical proposal of 7 States and 2 UTs were also examined and suitable recommendations were provided.

8.68 DCPW coordinated with MHA & Department of Telecommunications (DoT) for re-provisioning of 1047 Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs) under Bharat Net VSAT project free of cost to user CAPFs organizations through Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF) of DoT after failure of earlier DSPT Services for the Jawans deployed at the most critical locations to communicate with their families back home as a welfare measure, where no other modes of communication are available. Out of 1047 critical locations, the DSPTs installation at 972 locations have been completed and installation at remaining 75 locations of BSF is pending due to non-availability of Satellite coverage and technical reasons. Alternative means of communication are being explored for these sites.

8.69 The GSAT-06 Satellite has been launched to provide Mobile Satellite Services (MSS) through 5 spot beams covering the country. The remote Satcom terminals shall operate in S-Band whereas HUB shall communicate with satellite in C-Band. MHA has been allocated 25% of GSAT-06 Satellite resources for use of CAPFs, States/UTs Police and other Organizations of MHA.

8.70 DCPW shall be installing the GSAT-06 Hub for the network having total nos. of 2367 GSAT-06 satellite terminals in first phase for above organizations.

### **Cipher Wing**

8.71 Cipher Wing of DCPW provides clearance of Classified Messages and

Maintaining Inter-State Secure communication. The role of Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for the purpose of receiving Cipher Documents/Devices and distribute it to State/UT Police Radio Organizations and ISPW Stations for facilitating secure communication using Cryptosystems. Total 19,235 nos. of Crypto Documents/devices have been distributed to all States/UT Police Radio Organizations and Inter State Police Wireless Stations for facilitating secure communication using Cryptosystems w.e.f 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021.

### **Training and Human Resource Development**

8.72 The Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI), New Delhi, is a premier institute of DCPW under MHA established in the year 1971 with a vision to train Police fraternity of the country in the field of Police Communication. CPRTI conducts regular courses for senior level and middle level Police Officers in the field of Police Communication to acquaint the Officers with modern Police Communication Systems and Techniques. Proficiency level and Skill Development Courses are conducted for the working staff to promote their efficiency and skills. Training of Trainers and Special Courses are conducted for officers/ staff of States / UTs Police and CPOs to train their staff at their respective places/institutions. Apart from this, courses are also conducted for DCPW officers and staff as per the needs. Apart from imparting training to the Officer & Staff of Indian Police Organisations, CPRTI also conducts special training programmes for the Police Organisations of the neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan as and when desired by MEA/MHA/BPR&D.

8.73 Regional Police Wireless Training Institute (RPWTI) has been established at

Chandigarh and Kolkata. RPWTI at Bengaluru is also being established. RPWTIs will impart training to Police Communication Personnel at regional level for nearby States/UTs/CAPFs.

8.74 Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, class room training activities were restricted as per

Govt. instructions. Training feasible in online mode has been conducted at CPRTI New Delhi, RPWTI Chandigarh and RPWTI Kolkata.

8.75 The number of online courses conducted and trainees trained by CPRTI New Delhi, RPWTI Chandigarh and RPWTI Kolkata till 31.12.2021 is as follows.

Sl. No.	Training Institute	Year	No. of Courses Completed	No. of Trainees Trained
1.	CPRTI, New Delhi	2021	20	211
2.	RPWTI Chandigarh	2021	10	102
3.	RPWTI Kolkata	2021	9	114

### Construction of Office Building & Residential Quarters for ISPW

8.76 Considering the issue of DCPW related to security of installations and hindrance to antennas for proper function of communication equipment in rented buildings / State Government accommodation, it is required to construct the Office Building & Residential Quarters, including land acquisition for ISPW Stations at Raipur, Dehradun and Ranchi. Land measuring 1446.94 sqm and 3000 sqm have been acquired for construction of office building and Residential Quarters respectively for ISPW Station Raipur.

8.77 The proposal for land requirement of 1.25 acre for construction of Office Building and Residential Quarters for ISPW Station, Dehradun is being taken up with the State Government.

### Workshop and Technical Evaluation

8.78 MHA has designated DCPW as Inspection Agency for field trial/testing of highly technical communication equipment to be procured through GeM. DCPW has strengthened its Central Workshop at Delhi and created Digital Test Bench for testing of Digital Radio Communication equipment. Various testing/ measuring

equipment viz., Radio Communication Test Set (Analog/Digital), Signal Analyzer, Signal Generator, Digital Storage Oscilloscope, Digital Multimeter, Frequency Counter, Spectrum & Vector Network Analyzer, Battery Analyzer and Real Time Signal/ Spectrum Analyzer test/ measuring instruments have been procured in 2019-20. SOPs for Testing of Antenna and Battery of Hand Held Radio Sets have been devised.

8.79 During April-December 2021, 742 testing/repair jobs of wireless and other equipment & accessories aggregating approximately 13,114 items were undertaken in the Central Workshop of the Directorate. The Workshop also rendered suitable advisory services to CAPFs on Technical proposals, formulation of QRs, TDs as well as Pre-Despatch Inspections (PDIs).

### Reserve Stock of Wireless Equipment and Accessories

8.80 One of the responsibilities of the Directorate is to support Central and State/ UT Police Organizations with wireless equipment and accessories on loan basis during operational exigencies like Disasters, General Elections, etc.

The Directorate issued 9648 Nos. of required radio sets and accessories to 8 States/UTs & 03 CAPFs during Assembly Elections, Panchayat Elections/ Special Arrangement purpose.

#### **NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB)**

8.81 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the National Nodal Agency created under the Narcotic Drugs and psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for preventing and combating drugs abuse and illicit trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. NCB is responsible for coordination with various Ministries and State/Central Enforcement Agencies in matter related to drugs. The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is also responsible for implementation of the international obligations under various United National Treaties that together form the International Law Framework of the global drug control regime.

8.82 Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) with its headquarters at New Delhi has three Regional Deputy Director General offices i.e., Northern Regional office at Delhi, South Western Regional office at Mumbai, Eastern Regional office at Kolkata, 13 Zonal Units at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Jodhpur, Chandigarh, Jammu, Ahmadabad, Guwahati, Indore, Bangalore and Patna, 12 Sub-Zonal Units at Cochin, Hyderabad, Goa, Mandsaur, Amritsar, Ajmer, Ranchi, Mandi, Madurai, Imphal, Dehradun & Bhubaneswar. There are 6 cells at NCB Headquarters handling specific issues such as – International coordination cell, Precursor Cell, Strategic Study Cell, Training Cell, Legal Cell and Enforcement Unit discharging various functions of the organization.

8.83 During the period (From 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021), various infrastructure projects have been initiated with a view to strengthen the

enforcement capabilities of the organization. Work is going on Office-cum-residential (OCR) Complex at Guawhati, Assam, office complex (OC) at Indore, Madhya Pradesh (90% completed), office complex (OC) at Bangalore and office complex (OC) at Bhubaneswar, Odisha (70% completed) during this period. The office-cum-residential Complexes (OCR) at Ahmedabad and Chandigarh have been completed in July, 2020. OCR Complex at Ahmedabad has been occupied in the month of October, 2021. Lands have been acquired at Amritsar, Ranchi and Imphal and Delhi for construction of office complexes. Post-acquisition formalities have also been completed. Alternative land for construction of Office-cum-residential complex has been allotted by Lucknow Development Authority in lieu of earlier disputed land and post-acquisition formalities have been completed.

#### **8.84 Enforcement Efforts**

- (a) Seizures of various drugs reported by various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEA) in the country and the NCB during the period (01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021) is at Annexure-XI.
- (b) **Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Poppy-** During the year 2021-22 (i.e., 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021), Narcotics Control Bureau with the help of various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, coordinated the efforts that eventually resulted in destruction of illicit cultivation of Opium spread over an area of 2774 acres in the States of Himachal Pradesh & Manipur and in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (c) **Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Cannabis -**During the year 2021-22 (i.e.,

01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021), Narcotics Control Bureau with the help of various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, coordinated the efforts that eventually resulted in destruction of illicit cultivation of Cannabis spread over an area of 8992 acres in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Tripura & Maharashtra and in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

- (d) **Conviction** - On the basis of complaints filed before the designated courts by NCB, during the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, 32 cases have culminated into conviction and 57 persons have been convicted under the NDPS Act.
- (e) **Drug Disposal** - The quantity of seized drugs disposed of by various Zonal Units of NCB during the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021 is at Annexure XII.

#### **Assistance to States and Union Territories**

8.85 A Central Scheme "Financial Assistance to States and UTs for Narcotic control" was initially launched by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs on 24.10.2004 with an estimated budget of ₹10 crore. The scheme was valid for a period of 5 years i.e., till 31.03.2009. The scheme was further extended from 2009 to 2017 on a regular basis. Considering the need for continuation of the Central Assistance Scheme and its objectives, the Government of India had further decided to extend the said Scheme for a period of three years i.e., 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an estimated budget of ₹ 21.00 crore for States to purchase equipments like (a) Surveillance equipments; (b) Laboratory equipments; (c) Vehicles for patrolling/surveillance; (d) Computers and their accessories; (e) Fax machines and photocopiers; (f) Training equipments and other aids; and (g) Other equipments useful for enforcement.

8.86 The scheme was extended for one year i.e., 2020-21 and ₹2.5 crore had been allotted to 6 States. A proposal for extension of the scheme for 05 years (i.e., 2021-22 to 2025-26) with a proposed allocation of ₹50 crore is under consideration.

#### **Training & Capacity Building**

8.87 The Narcotics Control Bureau regularly coordinates with various training Academies and Drug law Enforcement Agencies for organizing training course on Drug Law Enforcement. During the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, 222 such training courses were organized in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh UT, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, involving 5409 participants from NCB, State Police forces, Forest Deptt., Central/State Excise, Customs, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Coast Guard and Courier Agencies.

8.88 Apart from above, keeping in view the use of modern techniques by Drug Traffickers, especially the one emerging robust cyber technology, NCB has also endeavored to enhance the technical competence and capacity of its officers, as well as officers of other Central/State agencies, and organized various technical courses/workshops on digital foot prints, cyber/mobile forensic, analysis of Call Detail Record and Internet Protocol Detail Record (CDR/IPDR), gathering of Intelligence and evidences from Open Source/Social Media and investigation of Darknet and crypto-currencies etc., in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Regional Offices of NCB. A total number of 197 officers/officials were trained through such technical trainings during the period from

01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021.

**Demand Reduction**

8.89 The United Nations General Assembly in a Resolution passed in December, 1987, proclaimed 26<sup>th</sup> June of each year as the "International Day against Drug Abuse and illicit Trafficking". In pursuance of this declaration, this day is observed all over the world to raise public awareness against the menace of drugs. To sensitize the masses, especially students, regarding the evils of drug abuse, NCB in association with various State Anti-Narcotics Task Forces, Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) organizes various awareness programmes throughout the country.

8.90 This year, due to the ongoing COVID 19

pandemic, it was not practically possible to organize programmes involving mass gatherings on the occasion of 26.06.2021. NCB had launched an awareness campaign, through various social media platforms like YouTube, Facebook, Twitter etc. to motivate the youth and to wean them away from the drugs abuse by highlighting the ill effects of drugs. As a part of online campaign, various activities such as circulation of Audio-Video messages by eminent personalities from the field of Politics, Bureaucracy, Sports, Films, Music etc. were circulated through YouTube, Twitter etc from the official twitter handles of NCB. Telecom service providers, FM Radios, Television Channels were also used by NCB and its field Units and its Officers for spreading anti-drugs messages to the general public.

**Every time a 'Yes' is not Right, Say 'NO' When Life demands....**

On this occasion let's resolve to build a Zero Tolerance environment against the drug related crimes and make our nation free from its threats.

-Narendra Modi

**International Day against Drug Abuse & Illicit Trafficking**  
26<sup>th</sup> June 2021

UNODC Theme 2021 :  
"Share Facts on Drugs. Save Lives."

**Say No to Drugs Yes to Life**

'दुग्ध को 'ना' जीवन को 'हाँ' - दुग्ध का उपयोग और अवैध व्यापार प्रतिबन्धित एवं दण्डनीय है।

Join us in the fight against Drug Abuse & Illicit Trafficking. Reach us at :

**NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU**  
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India  
West Block-1, Wing-V, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066  
Phone No. : 011-26761000, 26761144.  
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Twitter :@narcoticsbureau, Website : www.narcoticsindia.nic.in

**Bolbi** 011-26170487, 26177347, **Mumbai** 022-23620428, **Chennai** 044-26820694,  
**Kolkata** 033-23416200, **Lucknow** 0522-2339412, 2339410, **Jodhpur** 0291-2710433,  
**Ahmedabad** 079-27490094, **Jammu** 0191-2439912, 2439905,  
**Indore** 0731-2557705 , 2557703, **Gwalahati** 0361-2963253, 2963252  
**Patna** 0612-2363100 **Bangalore** 090-29720596, **Chandigarh** 0172-2780109, 2779731

**NCB INDIA@narcoticsbureau, (26.06.2021 Tweet)**  
Everytime a 'YES' is not right, Say 'NO' when life demands.  
#SayNoToDrugs#SayYesToLife

8.91 DG NCB had also requested the Chief Secretaries, DsGP of all the States and DsG of the CAPF to observe the "International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking" and spread anti-drugs messages among the general public.

8.92 For creating mass awareness, NCB conducted 118 awareness programmes in various States/UTs in the country, which was attended by 14,802 participants.



### Initiatives to take e-pledge against Drugs

8.93 Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) apart from being the premier drug law enforcement agency, is also entrusted with the responsibility of spreading awareness about the ill effects of drugs in coordination with State authorities and other stakeholders. With a view to achieve this goal, an e-pledge titled "Say yes to Life, No to Drugs" was up-loaded on the website [mygov.in](https://mygov.in). The objective of this pledge is to spread the message of ill effect of drugs among the citizens so that they may show their resolve in creating "Nasha Mukta Bharat" as envisioned by the Hon'ble PM of India. The link to the e-pledge is "<https://pledge.mygov.in/fightagainstdrugabuse/>". All Central Ministries such as Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Personnel & Training, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, CAPFs and State authorities including Police & other sister

agencies have been urged to spread awareness among their officials and personnel about this e-pledge with a request to further disseminate this information across the society, including educational institutions, so that a **mass movement (जनआंदोलन)** can be generated in fight against drugs. NCB has also started the '**fully pledged campus**' movement through its Zonal units in selected schools and colleges/ educational institutions in a mission/campaign mode under the overall guidance of concerned Regional Offices. It is envisaged that in a "fully pledged campus", all students/ teachers must have taken the pledge and downloaded certificate from NCB to get NCB-FULLY PLEDGED CAMPUS certificate from the concerned Zonal Director of NCB. During the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of APEX Committee of NCORD on 27.12.2021, which was presided over by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister, the Hon'ble HM had also appreciated the initiative. So far, more than 9.00 lakh people have taken this e-pledge against drugs abuse.

**Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD)**

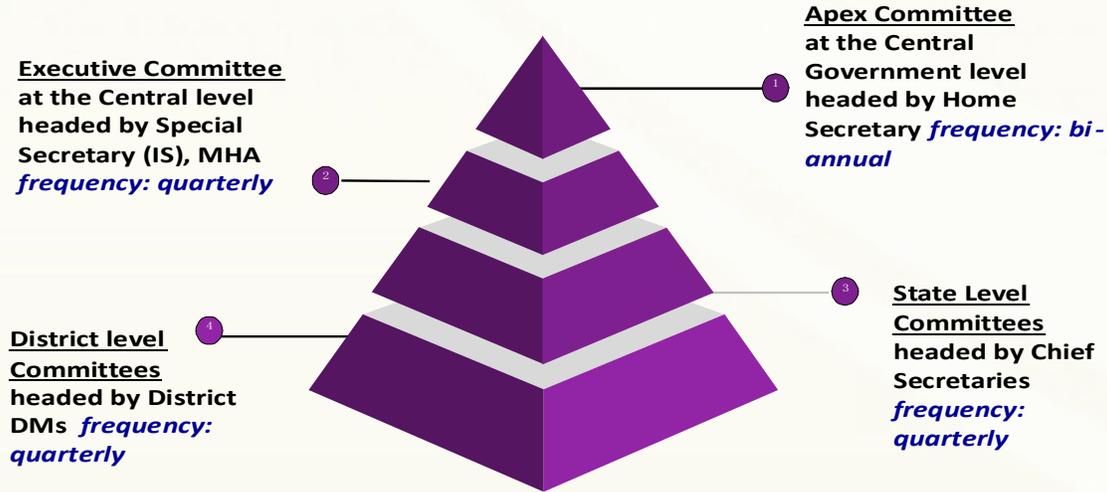
8.94 The NCORD was created in 2016, which

was further restructured for better coordination in policy matters as well as to tackle field level issues.

## Restructuring of NCORD

*MHA Order dated 29.07.2019*

- 4-Tier structure to replace existing monitoring mechanism
- Monthly NCORD under DG, NCB to continue



8.95 The 3<sup>rd</sup> Apex Level NCORD meeting was held on 27.12.2021 at Vigyan Bhawan, New

Delhi. The Hon'ble Union Home Minister presided over the meeting.



(Source: NCB)

8.96 The 2<sup>nd</sup> Executive Level NCORD meeting was held on 29.11.2021 at MHA, North Block, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Special Secretary, Internal Security, MHA.

8.97 02 Monthly meetings of NCORD were held during the period under report i.e., 17<sup>th</sup> Monthly NCORD on 06.07.2021 and 18<sup>th</sup> Monthly NCORD on 22.10.2021.

8.98 Apart from the above, ten (10) State level meetings and five (05) district level meetings of the respective NCORD committee were also organized during the period under the report.

8.99 Twenty Seven (27) Coordination meetings have been attended by NCB Officers with other international agencies during the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021.

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# Chapter-9

## DISASTER MANAGEMENT

### Overview

9.1 India is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest country by area, the 2<sup>nd</sup> most populous country by population and the most populous democracy in the world. It is bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian sea on the south-west and the Bay of Bengal on the south-east. With deep diversity of hills, plains and terrains coupled with varying agro-climatic and hydro-meteorological biosphere, India is naturally vulnerable to a large variety of disasters. The commonly experienced natural hazards include flood, cyclone, drought, earthquakes, cloud burst, heat wave, landslide, mudslide and avalanche, forest fire, coast line erosion and inundation, tsunami, lightning, etc. Besides, like any other country in the globe, India is also vulnerable to new and emerging disasters such as Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear emergencies. Terrorism and stampede also add new dimension to manmade disasters.

9.2 Disaster risks in India are further compounded by increasing vulnerabilities consequential to demographic transition and socio-economic conditions, rapid urbanization including human habitation within high-risk zones, environmental degradation, climate change, epidemics and pandemics caused by human migration and animal trade. Disasters always impact India's economy, its population and national endeavors for sustainable development.

### Role of Central and State Governments

9.3 As per the National Policy on Disaster Management, 2009, the primary responsibility for undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of a disaster rests with the 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, boats, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), special teams of Armed Forces, and Central Armed Police Forces, arrangements for relief materials and 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 and UTs to meet the situation effectively.

9.4 The Government has brought about a paradigm shift in the approach to disaster management from a relief-centric to a holistic and integrated approach, covering the entire gamut of disaster management, encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation. The approach is based on the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built in the development process.

### DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

9.5 The Government of India had enacted the

Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act, 2005) to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It lays down the institutional mechanism at National, State and District level 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 for providing prompt response to any disaster situation. Based on feedback of various stakeholders about constraints/bottlenecks in the implementation of the Act, MHA had constituted a Task Force to study the existing Acts & the global best practices to review the DM Act, 2005. Few administrative actions on the recommendations of the Task Force have been implemented by the Ministry. However, it was decided that the DM Act, 2005 should be thoroughly reviewed by looking into various aspects for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response to health disasters such as COVID-19 pandemic, man-made disasters (like the one caused by the gas leak in LG Polymers India Pvt. Ltd, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh), fire disasters as well as natural disasters. Therefore, a Committee has been constituted to thoroughly review the Disaster Management Act, 2005. Report of the Committee is awaited.

#### **Coordination of Rescue and Relief operation by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)**

9.6 Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for management of natural disasters (other than drought, hailstorm and pest attack, which are handled by Ministry of Agriculture) on behalf of the Government of India. Disaster Management (DM) Division performs the function in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

9.7 DM Division of MHA closely monitors the disaster and disaster like situation to facilitate

timely interventions in the form of logistic and financial support by the Government of India to augment the resources of the affected States and UTs to deal effectively with each disaster situation. For this purpose close liaison is made with the affected States on the one side and the concerned Central line Ministries such as Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on the other.

9.8 India through its continuous efforts has significantly improved its preparedness to deal with natural calamities. Our Disaster Management Act 2005 articulates the need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning. The National Policy and National Plan on Disaster Management seek to build a safe and disaster resilient India. The measures taken by the Central and State Governments have significantly improved disaster management practices, preparedness, prevention and response mechanism resulting in significant reduction in casualties during natural calamities, including cyclones, in the country.

9.9 Considering the significance of timely response in wake of any emergency to deal effectively with emergency situation, MHA has created a Whatsapp group. Officers from concerned Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, States/UTs, Early Warning agencies, Response Forces are the members of the group. This group proved to be of very helpful in timely issuing of early warning/ alerts and coordinating the rescue and relief efforts to deal with any emergency situation.

9.10 During the period of 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, MHA has coordinated a number of rescue and relief operations. The major disasters/pandemic hit in different part of

country and response provided by MHA from 01.04.2021 till 31.12.2021 are as under:

## **A. COVID-19 Pandemic**

### **Brief about COVID-19 Pandemic**

9.11 Corona viruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several corona viruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

9.12 The outbreak of Novel Corona virus disease was initially noticed in a seafood market in Wuhan City in Hubei Province of China in mid-December, 2019. COVID-19 then become pandemic which has affected almost all countries/ territories/areas globally. World Health Organisation (WHO) [under International Health Regulations] declared this outbreak as a “Public Health Emergency of International Concern” (PHEIC) on 30.01.2020. WHO subsequently declared COVID-19 a pandemic on 11.03.2020.

9.13 The patients affected with COVID-19 have symptoms of fever, cough, breathing difficulty and other respiratory problem with wide variation from mild to severe (including development of severe acute respiratory illness or SARI).

### **Pro-active steps taken by Central Government to contain the spread of COVID-19 in the country**

9.14 India adopted a proactive, pre-emptive and graded response to deal with the unprecedented global crisis which is declared as a “pandemic” by World Health Organization. Government have been proactive in regulating, restricting and even prohibiting in-coming

international passengers traffic through immigration check to contain the spread of COVID-19 in India.

9.15 The Government of India had taken quick and timely measures in anticipation of the potential crises reaching our country even before India had the first confirmed case and geared up all its Ministries much before WHO declared COVID-19 to be a “Public Health Emergency of International Concern”.

9.16 At the onset of the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic, Government of India imposed a 21-days nationwide lockdown from 25.03.2020 to contain the spread of COVID-19 and ramp up the health infrastructure to save lives. Given that COVID-19 is a highly infectious disease, any mass movement of people would have spread the disease very fast amongst people in all parts of the country. The period of lockdown helped the nation to create much required additional health infrastructure.

9.17 The Lockdown was extended from time-to-time in phased manner upto 31.05.2020. Also, after assessing the situation, MHA issued Orders and guidelines for unlock, re-opening of activities and Surveillance, Containment & Caution. Consequently, various economic activities were opened up in a graded manner.

9.18 After assessing the situation, MoHFW also issued advisories from time to time to States/UTs for a continued focus on 'Prompt & effective containment Measures' as well as 'Acceleration in the Pace and Coverage of COVID Vaccination' which were further endorsed by MHA while issuing guidelines for containment of COVID-19 in the country from time to time based on the ground situation.

9.19 A series of meetings were held by MHA with State/UT Governments and necessary

directions were issued for intensive and focused campaign for appropriate COVID-19 behavior (wearing of face masks, Hand Hygiene and Social Distancing) in the country.

9.20 When the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic hit India in early 2021, India was equipped with adequate testing infrastructure and better prepared to combat the scourge of the virus. During the second wave, economic restrictions were imposed at the state-level and these were asynchronous and heterogeneous. This necessitated a dynamic, differentiated, state-level policy response in close coordination with the Central Government for rapid rebooting of health infrastructure and effective implementation of the five-fold strategy - 'Test, Track, Treat, Vaccinate and COVID - appropriate behaviour'.

9.21 Various meetings were held from time to time at the level of Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Union Home Secretary to review the COVID-19 situation in the country.

#### **Constitution of Empowered Groups**

9.22 Keeping in view the challenges being posed to public health by COVID-19 in the country and to handle the unprecedented situation for effectively addressing the issues, constraints and scenario by formulating suitable strategies, Empowered Groups were constituted in 29.03.2020, which were amended from time to time. Further in order to cater to the various need of COVID-19 management, ten Empowered Groups of officers were re-constituted on 29.05.2021. These groups inter-alia entrusted with tasks related to (i) Emergency Management Plan & Strategy, (ii) Emergency Response Capabilities, (iii) Augmenting human resource and capacity building, (iv) Oxygen, (v) Vaccination, (vi) Testing, (vii) Partnership with Private, NGO and International Organization, (viii) Information,

Communication & Public Engagement, (ix) Economic & Welfare Measures, (x) Pandemic Response & Coordination related to lockdown.

#### **Meetings of Empowered Group -10**

9.23 A series of meetings of Empowered Group-10, were held under Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary from time to time to review following issues for management of COVID-19:

- Containment Measures & Guidelines
- Centre-State Coordination
- Legal & Administrative aspects
- Logistics and Supply Chain Management.

#### **Enhancing Hospital Bed Capacity**

9.24 Establishment of 1000 bedded temporary Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel COVID Hospital (SVBP Hospital) in Delhi Cantt: Due to sudden spurt in the COVID-19 cases in NCT of Delhi during June, 2020 resulting in non-availability of beds in Hospitals, MHA coordinated with different stakeholders for establishment of 1000 beds hospital with 250 ICU/ventilator beds in Delhi Cantt. by DRDO. Due to surge in COVID cases in NCT of Delhi, this hospital was again activated in the month of April, 2021.

9.25 Establishment of two 500 beds Hospitals in Patna and Muzaffarpur of Bihar and establishment of 16 RT-PCR labs in 9 States/UTs from PM-CARES: Due to sudden surge in the COVID cases in the State of Bihar and inadequacy of medical facilities, MHA coordinated for establishment of two 500 beds hospitals with 125 ICU/Ventilator beds at Patna and Muzaffarpur from PM-CARES. These Hospitals were established by DRDO and doctors were provided by the Ministry of Defence and paramedical staffs

were provided by the State Government of Bihar. Apart from it, MHA also coordinated for establishment of 16 RT-PCR labs in 9 States/UTs by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) from PM-CARES.

9.26 Establishment of 2 nos. makeshift 500 bedded COVID hospital at Jammu and Srinagar: In view of the increasing numbers of COVID-19 cases in Jammu and Srinagar, MHA also coordinated with stakeholders concerned to establish 2 Nos 500 bedded COVID Hospitals at Jammu and Srinagar.

#### **Assistance to States/ UTs under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)**

9.27 With a view to augment the availability of funds with the State Governments, COVID-19 was declared as notified disaster by Central Govt. on 14.03.2020 for the purpose of providing assistance under SDRF placed at the disposal of respective State Governments. This allowed SDRF to be used for setting up quarantine facilities; sample collection and screening; setting up additional testing laboratories within the Government; cost of consumables; purchase of personal protection equipments (PPE) for healthcare, municipal, police and fire authorities; purchase of thermal scanners; ventilators, air purifiers, and consumables for Government hospitals; to supplement the State resources for the above purposes. The ceiling in this regard was upto 35% for the financial year 2019-20 and upto 50% for the financial year, 2020-21 and financial year 2021-22 of the annual allocation of SDRF.

#### **Assisting Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in preparation of database for COVID-19 vaccination in respect of Front Line Workers**

9.28 Ministry of Home Affairs assisted MoHFW in preparation of database for COVID-19 vaccination in respect of Front Line Workers,

which inter alia includes Central Armed Force Personnel, State Police Personnel, Prison Staffs, SDRF personnel, Disaster Management Volunteers. Union Home Secretary took meetings with Directors General of Police & senior officers of Home and DM Departments of State/UT Governments and DsG of CAPFs/CPOs. In this regard, necessary coordination is regularly being carried out with MoHFW, CAPFs & State/UT Governments. Nodal officers have also been designated for this purpose.

#### **Supply of Medical Oxygen**

9.29 During second wave of COVID-19 in the Country, MHA coordinated with States/ UTs and various stake holders concerned for ensuring the supply of medical Oxygen for treatment of moderate to severe COVID-19 patients. The upsurge in COVID-19 cases which started from April 2021, resulted in the soaring demand of Medical Oxygen, Remdesivir and other life saving medicines for treatment of Moderate and critical COVID-19 patients. MHA took following measures to ensure adequate and uninterrupted supply of essential Medical Oxygen as well as lifesaving drugs (including Remdesivir):

- (a) Coordinated supply and hassle free movement of Medical Oxygen from Oxygen Plant.
- (b) Issued order for restricting the use of Medical Oxygen for industrial purpose and pave the way for its usage for medical purpose only for COVID-19 management. The restriction was relaxed in a graded manner based on the ground situation.
- (c) Facilitated movement of medical Oxygen across the country as per approved allocation plan.

- (d) Coordinated in seamless supply and transport of Remdesivir and other essential medicines.
- (e) Coordinated lifting of high capacity tankers from abroad by Indian Air Force transport planes.
- (f) Advised States/ UTs to direct District Collectors to take action to revive Oxygen generation plants which were lying closed. These efforts ensured ready availability of Oxygen at the district level, besides uninterrupted supply of medical Oxygen from usual channels.

#### **Ex-gratia assistance to the NoK of diseased due to COVID**

9.30 In pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment dated 30.06.2021 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 554/2021 and W.P.(C) 539 titled as Gaurav Kumar Bansal and Ors Vs UOI and Ors., National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), under section 12(iii) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, issued guidelines on 11.09.2021 for ex-gratia assistance to next of kin of person who died due to COVID-19. This Ministry vide letter dated 25.09.2021 revised the list of items & norms of assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), enabling the states to give ex-gratia assistance of ₹ 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) to NoK of the persons who died due to COVID.

#### **B. Preparedness for South-West Monsoon**

9.31 Notwithstanding, increased case load and daily cases of COVID-19, there was no letup in our preparedness for south west monsoon. MHA mobilized the Central resources to assist the States/ UTs government affected due to disasters, that included the pre-deployment of

NDRF teams in the States/ UTs. MHA issued timely advisories to the States/ UTs concerned for taking necessary precautionary and preparedness measures well before the onset of any disaster/Cyclones.

9.32 Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners / Secretaries of the Departments of Disaster Management of States/ Union Territories was organized on 21.05.2021 through Video Conference to review the status of preparedness, pre-monsoon deployment etc. for dealing with possible natural disasters during the South-West Monsoon 2021. States/ UTs were advised to make extra efforts to secure all health facilities, Oxygen generation plants from heavy rains/floods during the South-West Monsoon or any other impending disaster keeping in view COVID-19 situation and to be better prepared to minimize losses due to natural disasters such as floods, cyclones, earthquakes etc.

9.33 The updated Version of the National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) (i.e. Version 4.0), developed by the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) was also launched during the Annual Conference, which would be helpful in integration of real time alerts and warning from forecasting agencies and their dissemination to Disaster Management Authorities upto district level for disaster risk reduction in the country. The Conference was attended by representatives of States and Union Territories, Central Ministries, Central Armed Police Forces, India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE), NRSC, ISRO, GSI and other Scientific Organisations, along with Armed Forces and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

9.34 On the direction of MHA, NDRF also virtually organized the annual Conference of State Disaster Response Force (SDRFs), Civil Defence & Home Guards -2021 on 25.06.2021. Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, Govt. of India, Shri Nityanand Rai was chief guest. This conference provided a common platform to all participating agencies for enhancing planning & preparation for monsoon season. It also provided an opportunity to stakeholders to share their best practices to improve the response capabilities through mutual cooperation in case of any disaster.

### C. Flood situation during the year 2021

9.35 Due to heavy rains in different parts of country during South West monsoon, the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh were affected by heavy rainfall/ landslide and floods. Based on the deliberations with state authorities and as and when requested MHA had deployed sufficient NDRF teams. On 25.07.2021, 152 teams of NDRF were deployed when flood situation was at its peak. The flood situation was monitored at the highest level in MHA on 24x7 basis. MHA coordinated the rescue and relief efforts and deployment/ mobilization of resources of NDRF, Army, Air Force, Navy and Indian Coast Guard for carrying out rescue and relief operation as and when requested by the States/UTs Government.

### D. Cyclones

#### i) Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storm "TAUKTAE"

9.36 Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storm 'TAUKTAE' hit the Coast of Gujarat on 17.05.2021 with a maximum sustained wind speed of 150-

175 kmph. The cyclonic Storm also affected the State of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and UTs of Lakshdweep and Dadara Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu. Based on the Indian Metrological Department (IMD) bulletins, the regular advisories were issued by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to State Government & Central Ministries/ Department concerned. Since the inception of the formation of low pressure area, the situation was monitored at the highest level on 24x7 basis. MHA also provided all necessary financial and logistical support including deployment of NDRF and Defence Forces. With the concerted efforts of the MHA, in close coordination with the State Governments, Ministry of Defence, NDRF and other Central Ministries/Department, the loss of human lives were minimised substantially.

9.37 Subsequent to the announcement made by Hon'ble PM after his aerial survey and visit to Gujarat on 19.05.2021, Central Government released an amount of ₹ 1,000 crore to the State Government of Gujarat on 20.05.2021.

#### ii) Very Severe Cyclonic Storm "YAAS"

9.38 On 26.05.2021, the Very Severe Cyclonic Storm "YAAS" crossed Odisha coast south of Balasore. It affected the State of Odisha, West Bengal & Jharkhand. Based on the IMD bulletin, MHA issued timely advisories to State Governments & Central Ministries/ Department concerned. Since the beginning of the formation of low pressure area, the situation was monitored at the highest level on 24x7 basis. MHA also provided all logistical support and deployed manpower and resources of NDRF, Armed Forces in the States affected by the Cyclone.

9.39 With advance and timely warning of IMD about movement of this cyclone and concerted efforts of the MHA in close coordination with

other stakeholders, the loss of human lives were minimised substantially. Hon'ble Prime Minister visited Cyclone affected areas of West Bengal and Odisha on 28.05.2021 and announced financial assistance of ₹1000 crore to Odisha, West Bengal and Jharkhand for immediate relief activities. Accordingly, financial assistance from NDRF of ₹ 500 crore to Odisha, ₹ 300 crore to West Bengal and ₹200 crore to Jharkhand was released on 29.05.2021.

### iii) Cyclonic Storm 'JAWAD'

9.40 Cyclonic Storm JAWAD was a weak tropical cyclone that caused major disruptions over coastal Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal in the country while bringing heavy rainfall and strong winds over these states as a weakened system. The system upgraded into a deep depression on December 3 and into a cyclonic storm by 06:00 UTC (Universal Time Coordinated) that day, with the IMD naming it JAWAD. However, this intensification was short-lived, as the system weakened to a deep depression due to wind shear. The depression of Cyclonic Storm "JAWAD" occurred during 05-06th December 2021 over northwest Bay of Bengal near Odisha coast. After that it moved northwestwards and weakened into well marked Low Pressure Area over northwest Bay of Bengal on 06.12.2021.

9.41 Widespread preparations were made due to Jawad. School and train operations were disrupted and canceled, and disaster teams were deployed in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha for the storm. Individuals living in coastal areas were evacuated, in the former state. Essential stocks were also prepared for possible emergencies, as well as disaster relief.

### Cyclone "GULAB"

9.42 A low pressure area was formed over east-central Bay of Bengal and neighbourhood on

24.09.2021. It intensified into the Cyclonic Storm "GULAB" (pronounced as Gul-Aab) and gradually reached it's peak intensity of 75-85 kmph gusting to 95 kmph on 26.09.2021. It made landfall between District Ganjam, Odisha and Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh on 26.09.2021. Subsequently, it weakened into a deep depression and further into a depression on 27.09.2021.

9.43 Since the formation of low pressure area on 24.09.2021 onwards, the situation was monitored at the highest level on 24x7 basis. MHA also provided all logistical support and deployed manpower and resources of NDRF, Armed Forces in the States affected by Cyclone.

9.44 Regular advisories issued to State Government concerned since the onset of the low pressure, for taking preparedness measures and for issuing warnings to fishermen and all the possible help was provided to the concerned States/UTs. Control Room of Ministry of Home Affairs also monitored the situation 24X7 basis. National Crisis Management Committee (NCCM) also reviewed the preparedness of Central Ministries / agencies and State Governments to deal with the situation.

9.45 Timely advance advisories issued by MHA to State Governments/ UT Administration & Central Ministries/ Department concerned, resulted in timely suspension of activities at sea (like fishing, boating etc) and closure of institutions, offices and all installations and timely evacuation of people in cyclone shelters / safe places. Due to concerted efforts of the MHA, in close coordination with all other stake holders, the loss of human lives was substantially minimised.

### Damages due to Disasters during this year

9.46 During the year 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021), 26 States/ UTs have reported damages due to

cyclonic storms/flash flood/floods/ landslides/ cloudburst etc. in varying degrees. These States/UTs are; Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra,

Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, J&K and Puducherry. Extent of damage in the country (provisional) during the year 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021) is as under:

No. of human lives lost	2206
No. of animals affected	54,946
Houses damaged (fully & partially)	1,46,935
Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)	23.682 lakh ha (Approx)

**Financial Mechanism**

9.47 The Scheme of financing the relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions (FC). The 14<sup>th</sup>FC has recommended that avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, Tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides, pest attacks and cold wave/frost are to be considered as natural calamities for providing assistance from SDRF and NDRF. The Government of India had issued the guidelines on constitution and administration of the SDRF and NDRF on 30.07.2015. These guidelines and norms are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website: [www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in](http://www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in).

9.48 Section 48 (1) of Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for constitution of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) by the State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued the guidelines to the state for operation of SDRF. Allocations to the State Relief Funds have been made based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. While allocating the funds to various states for a period of five years the factors considered include the vulnerability of the state to natural disasters,

economic status of the State and expenditure incurred by the State Government on relief operations during the last 10 years. Currently, as per the final recommendations of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, the Government of India has approved an allocation of ₹23,186.40 crore (comprising of ₹17,747.20 crore as central share and ₹5439.20 crore as State share) in the SDRF to all the states for the years 2021-22 against ₹13,465.00 crore recommended by 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission for the year 2019-20. The scheme of SDRMF/SDRF provides for release of the Central share of SDRF in two equal installments in the months of June and December.

**National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)**

9.49 Section 46(1) of DM Act 2005 provides for constitution of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for meeting any threatening disaster management situation or disaster. Accordingly, MHA issued notification for the constitution of NDRF on 28.09.2010. The ratio of contribution of Central and State Government of total yearly allocation of SDRF for each State is 75:25 for general category States and 90:10 for North East and hilly States.

9.50 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission (XV-FC) in

Chapter-6 “Disaster Risk Management” of the Report, inter alia recommended for setting up of mitigation fund, both at National and State level in the form of National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) and State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF). The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has also recommended that the details guidelines for the constitution and utilization of this fund shall be issued by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in consultation with National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has allocated ₹2478 crore for NDMF and ₹ 5797 crore for SDMF during 2021-22. The Government of India has accepted the aforesaid recommendations of the XV-FC.

9.51 The guidelines for operationalization of NDRF & SDRF have been issued on 12.01.2022 and are available on [www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in](http://www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in). The guidelines for operationalization of SDMF has been issued on 14.01.2022 and are available on [www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in](http://www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in) website. The guidelines for operationalization of NDMF are being finalized in consultation with Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, which are likely to be issued shortly.

9.52 Guidelines on Constitution & Administration of Preparedness & Capacity Building Funding Window under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) were issued on 19.11.2020. These guidelines are available on [www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in](http://www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in) website.

#### **Additional Financial Assistance**

9.53 Over and above the provisions of the SDRF, funding is supplemented from the NDRF in the wake of disasters of severe nature. On receipt of the memorandum from the affected State, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team comprising of representatives of the Central

Ministries/Departments is constituted. The report of the team is examined by the Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee are placed before the High Level Committee for their consideration and approval of funds from NDRF.

9.54 For the year 2021-22, the allocation in SDRMF/SDRF is ₹ 23,186.40 crore out of which ₹ 17,747.20 crore is Central share of GOI and ₹5439.20 crore is share of State Governments. During the year 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021), an amount of ₹ 8,873.60 crore of 1st installment has been released, as central share of SDRF to 28 States. Besides, the 2nd installment of Central share of SDRF for the year 2021-22, amounting to ₹ 8,873.60 crore has also been released, to the 28 States. Besides, financial assistance of ₹ 3,543.54 crore has been released from NDRF to the 07 States. A statement showing State-wise releases of funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2021-22 is at Annexure-XIII.

### **INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM**

#### **(I) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)**

9.55 NDMA, established for the purposes of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, is chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. It has the provision of upto nine Members, one of whom may be designated as the Vice-Chairperson. At present, NDMA consists of the four Members i.e - (1) Shri Kamal Kishore, Member, (2) Lt Gen Syed Ata Hasnain, PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, SM, VSM & BAR (Retd), Member, (3) Shri Rajendra Singh, Member and (4) Shri Krishna Swaroop Vatsa, Member.

9.56 At the National level, NDMA undertakes various tasks/initiatives including laying down policies on disaster management and issuing

guidelines to be followed by different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for integrating Disaster Management in their plans and projects. It also lays down guidelines to be followed by the States while preparing their State Disaster Management Plans as well as planning preparedness and mitigation measures as well as capacity building initiatives.

### **National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) 2009**

9.57 National Policy on Disaster Management was approved by the Union Cabinet on 22.10.2009 and released on 18.01.2010. It portrays a paradigm shift from erstwhile 'Response-Centric' approach to the holistic management of disasters with emphasis on Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation.

### **National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)**

9.58 NDMA had prepared the first National Disaster Management Plan in 2016. The same has been revised after extensive consultations in November, 2019. The revised plan includes new hazards (Thunderstorm, Lightning, Squall, Dust Storm, and Strong Wind / Cloudburst and Hailstorms / Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) / Heat wave / Biological and Public Health Emergencies (BPHE) / Forest Fire), new chapters (Coherence and Mutual Reinforcement for DRR of the Post-2015 Global Frameworks / Social Inclusion / Mainstreaming DRR) and also includes Climate Change Risk Management as new thematic area for climate risk informed DRR. This NDMP has delineated time bound actions for all concerned Ministries/Departments/Agencies and other stakeholders in order to match it with timelines of Sendai Framework for DRR. Plan has been shared with Central Ministries / Departments, all States / UTs and

other stakeholders so that they develop their plans and strategies accordingly to match the timelines of NDMP 2019 to achieve the Sendai targets.

### **National Disaster Management Guidelines**

9.59 NDMA, since its inception, has issued 33 guidelines on various dimensions of disaster management. During 2021-22, two guidelines for Earthquake Safety of Building from National Building Code (NBC) of India 2016 and Prevention and Management of Cold Wave and Frost 2021 were issued. The same are available on NDMA's website ([www.ndma.gov.in](http://www.ndma.gov.in)) under the link "Governance => NDMA Guidelines".

### **Development of Simplified Guidelines/Manual for Earthquake Resistant Built Environment**

9.60 NDMA is associated with BIS to develop simplified guidelines based upon BIS codes and NBC-2016, explaining the basic requirement of earthquake-resistant constructions in the interest of common man and public as a whole. The total cost of the scheme is ₹ 10 lakh. A guideline has been finalized and released on 17th Formation day of NDMA.

### **National Guidelines for Preparation of Action Plan - Prevention and Management of Cold Wave and Frost 2021**

9.61 In recent years, occurrences of extreme low temperature in association with incursion of dry, cold winds from north into the sub-continent known as cold waves have caused discomfort, illnesses and even loss of lives. Cold wave occurs in the month of December-January every year and sometimes extended cold wave events occur from November to February and are limited mostly to northern India. The cold wave is marked by a well-defined and prolonged period

of low temperatures. Considering the impact of cold wave, NDMA has taken a decision to prepare the Guidelines.

9.62 Accordingly, NDMA followed the principle of 9 steps process and prepared the “National Guidelines for preparation of Action Plan - Prevention and Management of Cold Wave and Frost” which aims to provide a broad framework for developing Cold Wave Action Plan (CWAPs) at the State level and District level for mitigating the impact of cold wave. The Guidelines have been released on the occasion of the 17th Formation Day of NDMA. The guidelines have been circulated to concerned stakeholders. The guidelines have also been uploaded on the website of NDMA.

#### **State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP)**

9.63 33 out of 36 States / Union Territories (UTs) have their approved State Disaster Management Plan. The erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir, which also had approved SDMP, has been bifurcated into two UTs (i) Jammu & Kashmir and (ii) Ladakh. Also, the erstwhile Union Territories (i) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and (ii) Daman and Diu, both of which had approved SDMP, have been merged as one Union Territory i.e. UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. These three (3) newly created UTs are in the process of preparation of separate SDMP.

#### **Disaster Management Plan of Ministries / Departments of Govt. of India**

9.64 Fifty (50) Ministries/ Departments of Government of India have prepared their Disaster Management Plan. The list of these Ministries / Departments is at Annexure-XIV.

#### **Celebration of 17<sup>th</sup> Formation Day of NDMA**

9.65 17<sup>th</sup> Formation Day of NDMA was celebrated on 28.09.2021 at Sushma Swaraj

Bhawan, New Delhi with the theme “*Cascading effects of disaster events in Himalayan region*”. Sh. Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home Minister graced the occasion as the Chief Guest alongwith Ministers of State for Home Sh. Nityanand Rai, Sh. Ajay Kumar Mishra, & Sh. Nisith Pramanik, as Special Guests. During the Valedictory Session, Dr. P. K. Mishra, Principal Secretary to the Hon'ble Prime Minister was the Guest of Honour. In addition to the expert discussion on the theme, five important documents, viz. Aapda Mitra Scheme Document, Aapda Mitra Training Manual, Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) Scheme Document, Guidelines for Earthquake Resistant Built Environment and Guidelines on Cold Wave and frost, were also released on the occasion. While Ministries/ Depts, Resident Commissioners, DGs of CAPFs participated the Formation Day physically, States / UTs, SDMAs, related organisations and trained Aapda Mitra volunteers participated in the event virtually.

#### **Work done for COVID - 19**

##### **A. COVID-19 Operational Dashboard**

9.66 NDMA has developed a GIS portal for managing pandemic situation COVID19. The COVID-19 GIS Portal provides a holistic picture of the growing situation of this pandemic in India by giving daily status and regular periodic updates of cases, surveillance status, infrastructure availability, hotspots and rahat camps at all three levels in the country, i.e. national, state and district. The Geo-enabled Dashboard has been developed for the public, SDMAs and other stakeholders to avail information related to COVID-19 cases. The integration of the available data through geographic information system (GIS) at these three levels makes it an interactive platform wherein data and information are available in a visually appealing format.



Figure - Representing the COVID 19 Dashboard

### B. Oxygen Operational Dashboard

9.67 Oxygen Operational dashboard has been developed by the NDMA to monitor the availability of medical Oxygen in various hospitals in different states of India. All Dedicated COVID hospital (DCH) have been provided the login IDs and passwords to update daily availability status

of Oxygen in the hospitals. Dashboard contains the database of all the hospitals with their addresses and geo-location. The availability of the Oxygen is represented in the form of their storage capacity in kilolitres and is categorized in Liquid Oxygen tank, D type Oxygen cylinders and B Type Oxygen cylinders.



Figure: Oxygen Availability Status dashboard

## Psychosocial Care and Social Vulnerability Reduction

9.68 NDMA had initiated Psychosocial Care Helpline for people testing positive for COVID 19 whereby psychosocial support was provided to the latter in the form of counselling from a remote place. This Helpline was implemented in two phases from 22.04.2020 to 15.02.2021 and again from 23.04.2021 to 22.07.2021. This helpline had reached out to over 2 lakhs people to offer psychosocial first aid related to COVID 19 related stress and trauma.

9.69 NDMA had enlisted qualified and experienced volunteer counsellors and engaged them to counsel the patients through telephone with the help of a mobile application which conceals the identity of the patients as well as the counsellors. Such counselling entailed specific components of Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) such as 'listening non - judgmentally', 'giving re-assurance and general information' and 'encouraging self-help and other support strategies'.

9.70 This unique intervention was one of its kind in the country as it is a kind of a 'reverse' helpline whereby the people testing positive for COVID 19 do not call up the helpline but are instead called up for checking on their psychosocial state and providing relief in the form of counselling.

9.71 The counsellors working for this helpline were being provided training and supervision support by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai. The NDMA -TISS collaboration has resulted in two publications which are as follows:

- (i) Psychosocial Support for Individuals Diagnosed with COVID-19: Experiences

of Volunteer Counsellors from India, Report By National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi In collaboration with *Rahbar*, A Field Action Project of the School of Human Ecology, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

- (ii) Psychosocial Support during the COVID-19 pandemic- *A Training Manual for Counsellors April 2021- By Rahbar*, A Field Action Project of the School of Human Ecology, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai In collaboration with National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi.

## (II) National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

9.72 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), constituted on 30.10.2006 under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, has been entrusted with the nodal responsibility for planning and promoting training and research in the area of disaster management, documentation and development of national level information base relating to disaster management policies, prevention mechanisms and mitigation measures. Upgraded from the National Centre for Disaster Management of the Indian Institute of Public Administration on 16.10.2003, NIDM is steadily marching forward to fulfill its mission to make a disaster resilient India by developing and promoting a culture of prevention and preparedness at all levels, and emerge as a centre of Excellence. Union Home Minister is the President of the Institute and, its Governing Body is chaired by Vice-Chairman of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

9.73 The National Institute of Disaster

Management, Rohini Campus has been established at a cost of ₹ 52.81 crore. NIDM has started functioning from 30.03.2021 at the new campus.

9.74 The National Institute of Disaster Management, Southern Campus is being established at a cost of ₹43.00 crore at Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh. 95% of the construction of the Campus has been completed till December, 2021. Extension for completion of the work has been sought till March, 2022.

### **Training Programmes conducted**

9.75 During the period 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, NIDM, New Delhi and NIDM, Southern Campus have conducted 375 online one day webinars which were attended by 78008 participants and 202 three-days online training programmes which were attended by 59496 participants. In addition, during 01.11.2021 to 31.12.2021, NIDM had conducted 21 five days Face to Face Training Programmes which were attended by 1484 participants. 26 online courses (6 weeks and 4 weeks) have also been completed from April-December which were attended by 1196 participants.

### **(III) National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)**

9.76 In compliance of the provisions of DM Act, 2005 the Ministry of Home Affairs raised the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for the purpose of specialized response to disasters or disaster like situations. NDRF was initially constituted in the year 2006 with 08 Battalions which were stationed in different parts of the country based on the vulnerability profile. Two more Battalions were raised in the year 2010 and subsequently 2 additional battalions have been raised in the year 2015. As of now, NDRF has strength of 16 Bns consisting of 1149 personnel

each. The force has emerged as a visible, vibrant, multi-skilled, hi-teach and standalone force capable of dealing with all types of natural and man-made disasters including Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies. The locations of 16 Bns are at:- Bhatinda (Punjab), Ghaziabad (UP), Patna (Bihar), Guwahati (Assam), Vadodara (Gujarat), Pune (Maharashtra), Arakkonam (Tamil Nadu), Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh), Mundali (Odisha), Haringhata (West Bengal), Varanasi (UP), Hollongi (Arunachal Pradesh), Ladhawal (Punjab), Nurpur (HP), Gadarpur (Uttarakhand) and Dwarka (New Delhi). In addition, teams of NDRF have also been stationed at 28 different strategic locations to reduce the response time in case of disasters.

9.77 In August, 2018, with a view to strengthen Disaster Response, the Government of India had accorded approval for raising of 4 additional battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). Further, on 15.10.2018, the Government approved the raising of these 04 additional battalions of NDRF at an estimated cost of ₹ 637 crore. These 04 battalions will be placed at Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and NCR of Delhi.

### **Search & Rescue operations by NDRF**

9.78 During the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021 NDRF teams conducted various operations and saved 22,556 precious lives (rescued 11,886 & evacuated 10,670 persons), 765 live-stocks and retrieved 571 dead bodies. In addition, NDRF teams assisted the local administration of the state of Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh & Odisha for mass evacuation of affected people during cyclone 'Tauktae', 'Yaas', 'Gulab' and 'Jawad'.

**Work relation to COVID-19**

9.79 To contain the nation wide spread of COVID-19 pandemic, all NDRF units, across the country, conducted more than 1636 COVID-19 awareness programs on symptoms of COVID-19, precautions, Dos and Don'ts. More than 1,29,495 personnel have been sensitized during these programmes.

9.80 The Event wise summary of operational achievements of NDRF for the period 01.04.2021 to 31.10.2021 is at Annexure-XV.

**(IV) CIVIL DEFENCE**

9.81 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 also includes measures taken for disaster management.

9.82 Civil Defence is primarily organised on voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of paid staff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. The present target of Civil Defence volunteers is ₹14.11 lakh, out of which ₹5.38 lakh have already been raised.

9.83 The Central Government is responsible for formulating Civil Defence policy in the country. To help the State Governments, the Central Government reimburses 50% of the expenditure as per prescribed rates, incurred by the State Government in the form of grants-in-aid on the authorized items for raising, training and equipping of Civil Defence Services for North-Eastern States excluding Assam and 25% for other States including Assam. During the period

01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, the Central Government has reimbursed ₹ 97 lakh on account of expenditure incurred by the State Governments for raising, equipping and training of Civil Defence.

9.84 Directorate General of Civil Defence (DGCD) was established in 1962 with its headquarters at New Delhi in the Ministry of Home Affairs to handle all policy and planning matters related to Civil Defence, Home Guards and Fire Services including the functioning of National Civil Defence College and National Fire Service College, Nagpur. The post of Director General, Civil Defence has since been re-designated as Director General (Fire Service, Civil Defence and Home Guards). The National Civil Defence College, Nagpur has been merged in the National Disaster Response Force, Academy and is presently working under the control of NDRF.

9.85 At present, 275 districts have been notified by Government of India and as per the inputs received from States/UTs, Civil Defence set up in 162 districts have been activated by the States. 2<sup>nd</sup> Administrative Reforms Commission in its 3<sup>rd</sup> Report titled 'Crisis Management' have recommended that Civil Defence should be constituted in all districts which are vulnerable to hostile attacks but also to natural calamities. Accordingly, States/UTs are encouraged to set up Civil Defence component in their States. Some of the States/UTs like Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Kerala etc have taken the lead and notified their entire geographical area as 'CD District'.

**Contribution in COVID-19 Pandemic**

9.86 During the COVID-19 pandemic, State / UT Governments have actively leveraged the

services of Civil Defence volunteers and more than 1 lakh CD volunteers have been deployed at grass root level in various roles and capacities. These community based volunteers are aggressively contributing from running COVID-19 war room of State, swab collections, manning of quarantine centers, home delivery of food, ration & medicines etc to grass root level intervention across the country. They have emerged as true 'Corona Warrior' and acted as real 'force multiplier' to the local/state administration in the fight against COVID-19.

#### (V) HOMEGUARDS

9.87 '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 organization into one uniform voluntary force known as Home Guards. The role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary force to the State police in the maintenance of law and order and internal security situations, help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air raid, fire, cyclone, earthquake, epidemic, etc., help in the maintenance of essential services, promote communal harmony and assist the administration in protecting the weaker sections, participate in socio-economic and welfare activities and perform Civil Defence duties.

9.88 Besides Rural and Urban Home Guards components, in Border States, Border Wing Home Guards (BWHG) Bns. have also been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the Border Security Force (BSF). The estimated strength of Home Guards in the country is ₹ 5.74 lakhs

against which the raised strength is ₹ 4.43 lakh. The organization is spread over in all States and Union Territories.

#### (VI) FIRE SERVICE

9.89 Fire prevention and firefighting 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.

9.90 Martyrs' day was observed throughout the country on 14.04.2021 to pay homage to the valiant fire service personnel who laid down their lives for saving life and property of the nation. From 14<sup>th</sup> April to 20<sup>th</sup> April, 2021, Fire Service Week was observed throughout the country. Fire and Emergency Service departments conducted fire safety drills, awareness camps, lectures and demonstrations in colleges and schools.

9.91 Bureau of Indian Standard has published the National Building Code (NBC) of India 2016 during the month of March, 2017. The National Building Code of India, Part - IV "Fire & Life Safety" has been circulated to all the States/UTs with the request to incorporate the same in their Fire Service Act.

9.92 Model Bill to provide for the maintenance of a Fire & Emergency Service for the State - revised in 2019 has been approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Law & Justice and issued to all concerned in the month of September, 2019. States/UTs have been requested to adopt this bill into their respective State Fire Service Acts/Rules.

9.93 To augment, the capabilities of Fire Services of the States, Government of India has earmarked ₹ 5000 crore for upgradation and

modernization of Fire Services through grant-in-aid under 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. Finalization of parameters for disbursement of the fund is under process.

### **NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, NAGPUR**

9.94 The officers of Fire Service are trained in the National Fire Service College (NFSC), Nagpur. The college is housed at the Old Settlement Commissionerate Building located at Palm Road, Civil Line, Nagpur with sufficient space for conducting fire drills and demonstrations. The Fire Engineers of this college are placed in India and abroad for the job of Fire Prevention and Protection. The college also provides training of Fire Ground Operations, Paramedics real life situation for Disaster Management etc. The College has a panel of guest faculties from the Senior Fire Officers of various public and private sector undertakings, State Government, Municipal Corporation, Fire Brigades, Port Trust, Air Port Authority to impart comprehensive training on various aspects of Fire Prevention and Fire Protection.

9.95 A scheme of up-gradation of the college had been launched to enhance the capacity to meet the requirements of specialised and professional training in fire science, engineering and technology, search and rescue and disaster response besides research and development, consultancy in the field. As on 31.12.2021, physical infrastructure in 42 acre land area has been completed except 5% work area under development of area through CPWD. A large number of modern equipment and appliances have been procured and few more appliances and creation/installation of gas based state of the art fire scenario props are underway in industrial

and non-industrial buildings.

### **Training Activities**

9.96 In the year 2021, the college conducted eight academic and training courses including two special training program namely; "USAR & MFR Course" and "Hazmat Specialist Course" for senior fire service officers from various establishments of the country.

9.97 The fire service officers and fire engineers of the country are getting trained regularly in various strategic and tactical operation and management of multiple types of emergencies. Till date, the college has trained 20,984 Officers Trainees.

### **Medals on Fire Service, Home Guards & Civil Defence**

9.98 In order to encourage the outstanding contributions of Fire Services, Civil Defence and Home Guards personnel, the Government of India awards Galantry and Service medals twice every year, i.e. on the Republic day and Independence Day. On the Independence day, 2021, 141 medals were awarded to Fire Service, Home Guards & Civil Defence Personnel.

### **NDRF Academy**

9.99 The Government of India merged the National Civil Defence College (NCDC) with National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Academy, Nagpur. Sh. Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home Minister laid down foundation stone on 02.01.2020 of NDRF Academy to be built at Suradevi, Nagpur and subsequently construction of the New Campus has started. NDRF Academy aims to train NDRF personnel of different battalions, SDRF Personnel, Civil Defence Volunteers/Officials, Home Guard Personnel, State Police Personnel, PSU's Personnel, Railway Personnel, Personnel of Fire Service, NCC Cadets,

Armed Forces, Schools/ Educational Institutions, Veterinary Doctors for Animal Disaster Management, Nepal Armed Police, State Officials and Other Stakeholders responding in disasters.

9.100 The academy has trained 1115 personnel (NDRF-643, SDRF-272 & Civil Defence-200) during the year 2021.

9.101 The academy is also working on capacity building of the vulnerable sections of the country to mitigate the effect of disasters. The Academy is also conducting various exercise/ demonstration with emergency management agencies of other countries for better coordination during International Disaster Response.

#### **(VII) Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)**

9.102 India's call for promoting disaster resilience of infrastructure through the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) has been receiving global attention. As of 31.12.2021, the Coalition consists of 35 members, including twenty-nine (29) national governments, five (5) international organizations and two (2) private sector organizations. The CDRI now has a fully functional Secretariat based in New Delhi.

9.103 The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) have been providing governance oversight and programme finance to CDRI on behalf of Government of India. NDMA and MHA have also been instrumental in providing strategic direction to CDRI, and in enabling engagement of CDRI with line ministries and state governments within India.

9.104 In 2021, the CDRI initiated specific projects under its sectoral programmes, thematic priorities, and cross-sectoral initiatives to promote the resilience of critical infrastructure sectors. The

emphasis on power, telecom and transportation sectors was well-founded, given the forward and backward linkages of these sectors with key socio-economic processes and large resource investments. Given the evident challenges experienced globally in 2020 and specific asks from Member Countries, CDRI's sectoral programme portfolio has been expanded to promote resilience of health and urban infrastructure. Financing resilience and adaptation is also one of the CDRI's core action portfolios.

9.105 CDRI hosted its annual conference - the International Conference on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (ICDRI), for shaping the global narrative on critical issues around resilience of infrastructure especially on power, telecom, transportation, health and urban infrastructure. In addition, the focus on addressing the vulnerability of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) was centre staged at the conference in 2021.

9.106 Building on these efforts, CDRI has embarked on two strategic initiatives - Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS) and Global Flagship Report on Disaster and Climate Resilient Infrastructure. IRIS was launched during the World Leaders Summit at COP26 by the Prime Ministers of India, the United Kingdom, Australia, Fiji, Jamaica, and Mauritius. It is a dedicated initiative of CDRI to provide technical support and facilitate knowledge exchange for promoting disaster and climate resilience of infrastructure systems in SIDS.

9.107 CDRI's Global Flagship Report on Disaster and Climate Resilient Infrastructure is its principal vehicle for engaging and focusing the attention of a global audience of political leaders, policymakers, practitioners and researchers. To be launched in 2023, CDRI envisages this global report to be a biennial publication developed through technical studies, background papers, workshops and data collection.

## DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES

### A. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

9.108 The Government of India has approved the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) with the overall objective of minimizing vulnerability to cyclones and making people and infrastructure disaster resilient in harmony with the conservation of the coastal eco-system in the cyclone hazard prone States/Union Territories of India. The project has four components namely: i) Component A: Early Warning Dissemination System ensuring last mile connectivity ii) Component B: Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure like Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (Evacuation/approach Roads/Bridges, Saline Embankment & Underground Cabling), iii) Component C) Technical Assistance for Multi-Hazard Risk Management and Capacity building and iv) Component D: Project Management and Implementation Support. Components A, C & D are fully financed by the Central Government and component B is financed by Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. The Central Government component is funded through World Bank assistance (loan). National Disaster Management Authority is the implementing agency for the project. The project was approved in following two phases as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

9.109 The first phase of the NCRMP was approved in January 2011 for the States of Andhra Pradesh & Odisha at an outlay of ₹ 1496.71 crore, to be completed within 5 years. With frequent experience of Cyclones, the cost estimate for NCRMP Phase-I was revised to

₹2331.71 crore in July 2015 by including additional infrastructure and completion time was accordingly revised to 31.03.2018. After considering additional requests from the project States, the project outlay was further revised to ₹ 2541.60 crore in May 2017, with date of completion as 31.12.2018. The first phase of NCRMP has been completed.

9.110 The second phase of NCRMP was approved in July 2015 for the States of Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal at a cost of ₹ 2361.35 crore with project completion date as 15.03.2021. The outlay for NCRMP Phase II has been revised to ₹ 2059.83 crore due to cancellation/surrendering of USD 80 million during December 2020, with revised date of completion as 15.09.2022.

9.111 Under NCRMP Phase- II, a total ₹ 1321.46 crore of Central Share has been released to the States till 31.12.2021 and during the year 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021), ₹ 127.27 crore has been released to the States.

9.112 Early Warning and Dissemination System (EWDS) has been installed & commissioned in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha and same is under progress in the States of Goa, Karnataka & Kerala. Total 764 nos. of Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCS), 1291.52 km of Roads, 103.6 km of Saline embankment (SE), 1030.69 km Underground Electric Cabling (UGC) and 34 nos. of Bridges were constructed till 31.12.2021. During 2021-22, 34 nos. of Multi-purpose cyclone shelters, 417.89 km of UGC and 6.61 km Saline Embankment has been constructed upto 31.12.2021. 442 nos. of Capacity Building Training to 10619 Government officials and 2818 nos. of Shelter Level Training to 57945 people from Community have been imparted so far.

Photographs of Assets created under NCRMP Phase-II



MPCS at Zankar, Gujarat



MPCS at Maktupur, Gujarat



MPCS at Kasargude, Kerala



MPCS at Taranagar, West Bengal



Bridge work under progress at Udupi, Karnataka



Mono pole tower of EWDS at MPCS, Goa

Photographs of Assets created under NCRMP Phase-I



**Bridge at Narayanapuram, Andhra Pradesh**



**MPCS at Solmon, Andhra Pradesh**



**Road at Dindi, Andhra Pradesh**



**EWDS (Alert Siren) at Basudevpur, Odisha**



**MPCS at Satrusola, Odisha**



**SE at Chasisabha, Odisha**

## **B. Other Disaster Management Programmes (ODMPs)**

### **Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction:**

9.113 The Scheme, costing ₹2010.6 lakh, provides financial support, inter-alia, for hiring of one Disaster Management (DM) professional at the rate of ₹one lakh per month for SDMA in 36 States/ UTs. The DM professional will facilitate/ support the State Administration in taking measures for implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Scheme has been approved for implementation for three years from the date of start in 2018-19. An amount of ₹ 788.16 lakh has been released under the Scheme.

### **Strengthening of District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) of Hazard Prone Districts out of the 115 identified backward districts:**

9.114 The Scheme, costing ₹28.98 crore, provides financial support for hiring of one Disaster Management (DM) professional at the rate of ₹70,000/- per month in each of the hazard prone districts in 27 States and UT of Jammu & Kashmir for the duration of the Scheme. The DM professional will facilitate/ support the District Administration in taking measures for implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Scheme has been approved for implementation for three years from the date of start in 2018-19. An amount of ₹ 1169.70 lakh has been released under the Scheme.

### **Up-scaling of Aapda Mitra Scheme**

9.115 Based on the success of pilot scheme as well as appreciation and request from all the States/UTs, NDMA is implementing Up-scaling of Aapda Mitra Scheme at a total cost of ₹ 369.40

crore in 350 highly vulnerable districts prone to floods, landslides, cyclones and earthquakes in order to train 100000 community volunteers by March 2023. The Scheme is being funded from Preparedness and Capacity Building Funding Window of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

9.116 All trained volunteers will be provided an Emergency Responder Kit (ERK) including an insurance covering death / permanent disablement / hospitalization. In all 350 Districts, a list of equipment under Emergency Essential Resource Reserve (EERR) will be reserved.

9.117 The Scheme has been formally launched by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister by releasing the Scheme Document & the Handbook for Aapda Mitra during the 17<sup>th</sup> Formation Day of NDMA on 28.09.2021.

9.118 As on 31.12.2021, 31 States have signed the MoU. Out of which, funds to 15 States have also been released. Release of funds to other States is in process.

### **Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based Integrated Alert System (Sachet) Phase-I**

9.119 Sachet is an Integrated Alert System built on Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) standards. This scheme will facilitate dissemination of warnings/alerts about impending hazards to geographically referenced population, in vernacular languages over various communication media like SMS, TV/Radio Broadcast, Mobile application, social media, satellite terminals etc. The alerts originated by alert generating agencies like IMD, CWC, DGR, INCOIS, etc will be moderated and approved by SDMAs for dissemination over selected media in the vernacular languages. This scheme will greatly reduce time taken for dissemination of alerts to citizens as well as responders thereby

increasing response and preparedness time. This would result in reducing loss to life and property. The scheme is State of the Art and a 'Make in India' initiative. An MoU for the scheme was signed between NDMA and CDOT on 23.08.2021 and the scheme document was released by Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 28.09.2021 on

the occasion of 17th raising day of NDMA. Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance has released the fund/LOA of ₹ 142.48 crore for the scheme for the FY 2021-22 on 06.07.2021 from funding window under Preparedness and Capacity Building of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).



**Releasing of CAP document by Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 28.09.2021 on the eve of 17th Formation Day of NDMA.**

### **Extension of Emergency Response Support System (112 Dial) for Disaster Emergencies**

9.120 In order to implement the vision of Honourable PM for 'Single Distress Number for all emergencies across the country', the scheme for Extension of Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) for Disaster emergencies has been launched by NDMA. Presently ERSS (Dial 112) is designed to address all emergency signals pertaining to Woman safety, Child protection, Police, Fire and Medical assistance received from citizens through voice call, SMS, email, panic SOS, ERSS web portal etc. The proposed scheme shall extend the current scope

of ERSS to include Disaster related emergencies. Disaster related emergency calls initiated on Dial 112 will be routed by the Police Control center to the State Emergency Operation Centers (SEOCs) which would further direct the call to appropriate responder. The Project proposal has been approved by MHA on 12.04.2021. The fund of ₹17.50 crore has been released to NDMA by Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance on 31.05.2021 to meet the expenditure for the financial year 2021-22. MoU for the Project has

been signed with CDAC on 02.08.2021 and work order issued on the same day. As on 31.12.2021, NDMA has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 27 States and the same is in progress with remaining States. CDAC has started visiting States / UTs for site survey and coordination with States/UTs for implementing the scheme.

### **Earthquake Disaster Risk Index (EDRI- II) for 60 Towns**

9.121 In continuation of the study conducted earlier by NDMA for earthquake disaster risk indexing, the next phase of the project is planned to evaluate disaster risk index for new 60 cities apart from the previous ones. The Phase-II of work has been awarded to Malaviya National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Jaipur, at a cost of ₹ 116.2 lakh out of which ₹ 46.48 lakh has been released. The risk index obtained from the study will be mainly the combination of hazard, vulnerability, and exposure to the city. It will provide information to each city of their impending risk and give an Inter-comparison of the risk among the cities and will help them to take appropriate action for disaster preparedness and response measures to avert the impending risk. An inception report on methodology to be adopted for risk assessment has been submitted to NDMA.

### **Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskaar**

9.122 The award "Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskaar" was conceived by NDMA in the year 2018-19. This award is given to 'Individual/Institution' to recognize the excellent work done by individuals and Institutions in India in the field of Disaster

Management like Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Rescue, Response, Relief, Rehabilitation, Research/ Innovations or Early Warning every year. The process for receiving of online nomination for current year 2022 has been closed on 30.09.2021. The award was declared on 23.01.2022, the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. For the year 2022, the award has been conferred on the Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management in the Institutional Category and Prof. Vinod Sharma in the Individual Category.

### **LANDSLIDE**

#### **Generation of Meso Level 1:10,000 Scale User Friendly LHZ Maps and landslide Inventory for Tapovan-Vyasi Corridor of Haridwar-Badrinath National Highway, Uttarakhand**

9.123 NDMA has approved the pilot project on "Generation of Meso Level 1:10,000 Scale User Friendly LHZ Maps and Landslide Inventory for Tapovan-Vyasi Corridor of Haridwar - Badrinath National Highway, Uttarakhand" on 21.05.2018 in collaboration with Remote Sensing Application Centre (RSAC)-Uttar Pradesh in which Survey of India (SoI) and Geological Survey of India (GSI), IIT-Roorkee and Uttarakhand Government are providing their inputs. Creation of Landslide Hazard Zonation (LHZ) maps of 1:10,000 Scale and landslide inventory is in progress through high resolution satellite data.

9.124 The total estimated cost of the project is ₹35.13 lakh; out of which ₹20.83 lakh were released to RSAC-UP and IIT-Roorkee. The present status of the project is as under:

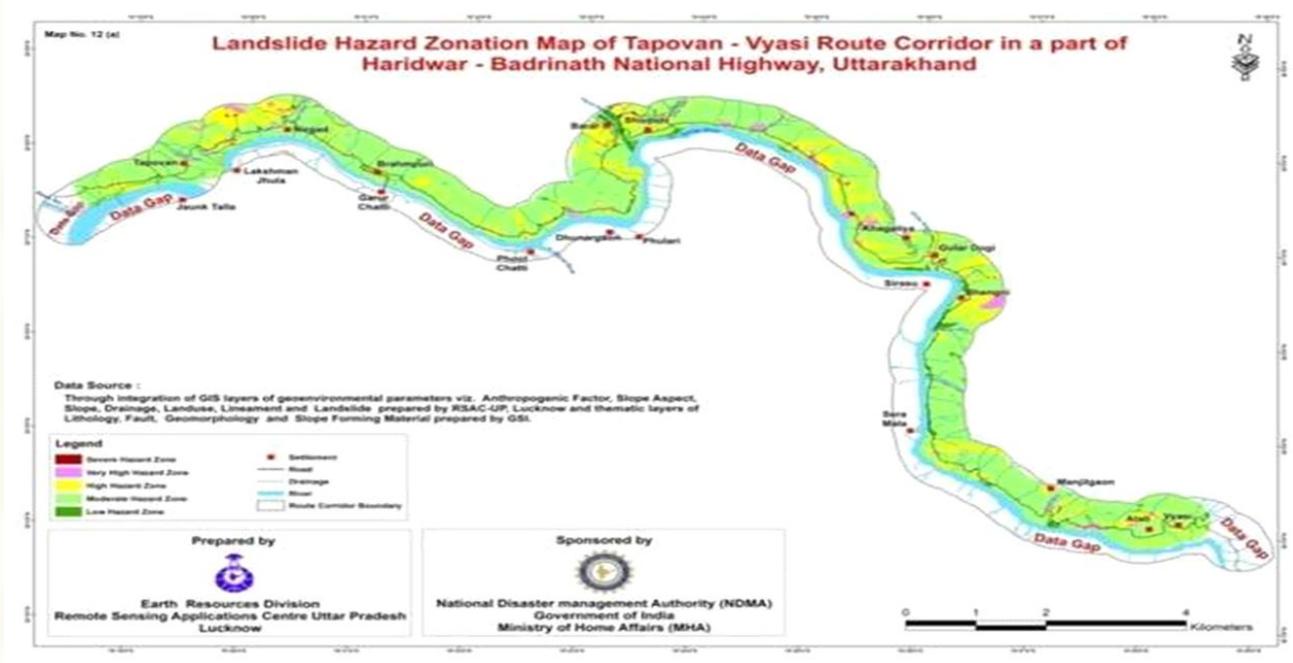
- (a) Survey of India (SoI) provided the base data of 1:10,000 scale and 5m contour

interval of 27.3km road stretch with 0.5 km buffer along Tapovan to Vyasi route corridor.

- (b) Thematic layers of road, settlements, drainage, active slides etc. from high resolution satellite data is completed.
- (c) Team of RSAC-UP & GSI (Uttarakhand State Unit) visited the site in the month of December, 2018 and October, 2019. GSI along with researchers of IIT-Roorkee completed the site visit in February 2020

and June, 2020.

- (d) Integration of GIS thematic layers by RSAC-UP and testing of samples by IIT-Roorkee was completed.
- (e) Landslide Hazard Zonation (LHZ) maps of 1:10,000 scale prepared with inventory of landslides.
- (f) Reports submitted by RSAC-UP and IIT Roorkee and were reviewed on 14.10.2021 meeting with institutes.



### Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS)

9.125 NDMA has approved “Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS)” under Improving Disaster Risk Governance of SDMA's / DDMA's in July, 2019 to provide financial and technical support to landslide prone States for site specific landslide mitigation.

9.126 LRMS is a pilot scheme to demonstrate benefits of landslide mitigation measures along with landslide monitoring, awareness

generation, capacity building / training etc.

9.127 MoUs were signed with State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMA's) of Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland and Uttarakhand for implementation of scheme.

9.128 The total cost of the scheme is ₹ 43.92 crore; out of which ₹ 29.60 crore were released to Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland and Uttarakhand for execution project. Now, the landslide treatment work at site is in progress.

**CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear)**

**Mobile Radiation Detection System (MRDS)**

9.129 NDMA has taken a pilot project under which police departments in 56 cities have been trained and equipped to tackle radiological emergencies in public places. NDMA has

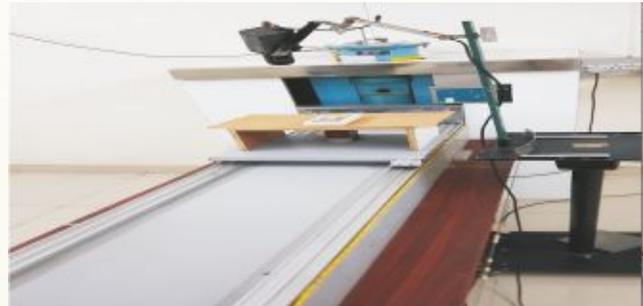
provided radiation detectors and imparted training, under TOT, to police personnel in the cities under this project. 930 police patrol vehicles were fitted with radiation Go-NoGo instruments and 339 police stations have been provided with the radiation measurement instruments and the safety kits. The project is funded by NDMA with support for 5 years.



**MRDS Instruments**



**Go-No-Go, Survey & Dosimeter**



**Remote Test Bed**



**Go-No-Go on Police Van**



**Respirator**

**Training on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Emergency Management for Emergency handlers at 40 Seaports/Airport**

9.130 Capacity building and training at the major airports and seaports being undertaken to improve the preparedness against CBRN emergency, focusing on prevention and response actions in case a CBRN situation arises. CBRN training programme covers basic hazards, safety actions, hands-on field exercises with the target to prepare the ports to prevent and mitigate any

CBRN related incident till the arrival of the trained responders at the incident site.

9.131 So far, 28 batches of basic training on CBRN Emergency Management has been completed and approximately 1400 staff members from the various agencies responsible for operation of the ports have been trained by the domain experts and NDRF. Each month NDMA is planning to conduct CBRN training at 2 locations. Phase -2 has been completed at eight airports till now.



### Snapshots of 33 CBRN trainings conducted at Sea Ports and Airports



### Off-site emergency exercise (OSEE) for Nuclear Power Plants (NPP) -

9.132 NPCIL has devised new methodology in three States (Table-top, integrated command, control & response (ICCR) and Full-fledged

exercise involving Public) for conducting OSEEs for NPPs. Recently in the month of September 2021, DAE conducted two ICCR OSEEs in Tarapur and Narora and NDMA has participated in it as an observer and given report .



### Snapshots of Off Site Emergency Exercises



### **Study on Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance Framework in India: learning from Global Best Practices**

9.133 In order to become World leader before 2024 in Disaster Management as directed by Hon'ble Union Home Minister, NDMA as a part of National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project conducted a Study on "Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance Framework in India: learning from global best practices" through Indo-Japan Laboratory, Keio University, Japan; Institute for Social and Environmental Transition - International (ISET), United States of America; and Resilience Innovation Knowledge Academy India Pvt. Ltd to understand the existing DRM governance structures (and corresponding good practices) in the eight countries viz Australia, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Turkey, and the United States of America that could be adopted in Indian context.

9.134 As per the recommendations of the report, NDMA has to prepare a road map for further strengthening the Disaster Risk Governance Framework in India.

### **D. Mock Exercises (ME) / Online IRS Training & Table Top Exercise**

9.135 NDMA had prepared Annual State / UT level Mock Exercise (ME) Calendar in consultation with the States / UTs but due to sudden surge in COVID-19 cases owing to second wave, it became evident that physical gatherings would have to be avoided.

9.136 In view of ongoing COVID-19, NDMA has proactively devised a short but comprehensive Online Training package and all the States / UTs were approached for confirmation of dates and disaster scenarios for conducting Online Incident Response System (IRS) Training and Table Top Exercise (TTE) like previous Year's practice.

### **District Level Mock Exercises by NDRF**

9.137 NDMA has worked out the modalities for conduct of district level mock exercises by NDRF and approved the NDRF's proposal for conducting MEs covering 355 districts in 2021-2022, with directions to all District Magistrates, to coordinate the dates with NDRF and undertake District level Mock Exercise with participation of all concerned stakeholders. These districts are being chosen with the active involvement of the State Governments. 180 district level Mock Exercises have been conducted during the period 01.04.2021 to 26.01.2022 despite COVID-19.

### **India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN)**

9.138 India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) is a nation-wide electronic inventory of resources that enlists equipment, human resources, and critical supplies collated from districts, states and national / district level line departments and agencies. IDRN is a web based platform, for managing the inventory of equipments, skilled human resources and critical supplies for emergency response. Primary focus of IDRN portal is to enable the decision makers to locate the equipments and human resources required to combat any emergency situation. This database enables the district disaster management authorities to assess the level of preparedness for specific disasters.

9.139 NIDM has developed Application Programming Interface (API) services which will be useful for accessing IDRN database in offline mode during disasters. A regular update of the data in the IDRN portal has resulted in data updation of 746 districts and 36 States/ UTs. Total 1,46,888 records have been updated from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021.

9.140 NDMA has coordinated with various

Ministries/ Departments dealing with industries as well as several Industry Associations to motivate the industries to purchase DM related equipment which can be used onsite by the industry and by district administration during emergencies. Private Firms and PSUs are being encouraged to buy new machines / equipment from CSR funds in consultation with District Authorities. 5<sup>th</sup> round of meeting in this regard was held on 04.06.2021. Total entries made on the IDRN Portal during the year 2019, 2020 and 2021 are 21074, 107044 and 127438 respectively.

9.141 A meeting was held under the chairmanship of Member Secretary on 12.07.2021 with 22 States/UTs where the up-dation of IDRN database was lagging. States / UTs were advised

to ensure that their districts update resource inventory on IDRN portal in a mission mode.

9.142 NDMA has worked out a list of 26 health related items / resources and got the same included in the list of items on IDRN portal by NIDM under the category 'Health Services' so as to facilitate the Disaster Management Authorities in accessing the desired resources for containment and management of COVID-19.

9.143 In order to manage the demand of Oxygen, NDMA has requested all the States / UTs to solicit directions to all District Magistrates / Collectors to update the availability of Oxygen Cylinders with various line departments/ agencies / hospitals on the IDRN web.

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# Chapter-10

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

10.1 With the advancement of technology, international terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs have assumed transnational and global dimensions with wide ranging ramifications on the peace, security and stability of the country. The scale and complexity of these emerging threats makes partnerships vital. In this context, several proactive steps are being taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to continuously engage with various countries for taking up and pursuing a variety of multilateral and bilateral initiatives in security related areas through various instruments. MHA, being the nodal Ministry for disaster management, is also actively involved in multilateral and bilateral international initiatives to mitigate and manage natural disasters.

### **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)**

10.2 The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was set up in 1985 as an association of States to “promote the well-being of the population of South Asia and improve their standards 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. The SAARC Secretariat is based in Kathmandu (Nepal).

10.3 Eighth meeting of the SAARC Interior/ Home Ministers was held at Colombo on 11.07.2017. The Second Meeting of Core Group of SAARC Immigration and Visa Experts was held on 10.10.2017 at SAARC Secretariat, Kathmandu. Officers from MHA and CBI were nominated to participate in this meeting. The Third Meeting of Core Group of SAARC Immigration and Visa Experts was held at Kathmandu on 18.04.2019. Officers from Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and Bureau of Immigration (BoI) attended the meeting.

### **Bilateral Cooperation**

10.4 The legal/bilateral framework for combating transnational crimes and international terrorism includes Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) in Criminal Matters, Memoranda of Understanding /Agreements on Security Cooperation, Bilateral Instruments of Cooperation on Prevention and Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursor, and related Offences Human Trafficking and Agreements on Transfer of Sentenced Persons, which are signed between India and other countries. Such treaties/ agreements are signed with a view to securing cooperation and assistance to enable India to counter terrorism, organised crimes, drug trafficking, human trafficking money laundering, counterfeiting of Indian currency notes, etc.

### **Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties/Agreements in Criminal Matters**

10.5 Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT)/ Agreement in Criminal Matters is one of the significant instruments to improve and facilitate effectiveness of contracting countries in the investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes related to terrorism by providing necessary legal framework for rendering/receiving legal assistance in criminal matters.

10.6 As on 31.12.2021, India has signed treaties/agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal matters with 42 countries namely, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Canada, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kuwait, Mauritius, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Mongolia, Oman, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. MLATs with Cambodia, and Morocco have been signed but have not been ratified by these countries. With the assistance rendered under the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties/Agreements, the law enforcement agencies have been executing requests with many of the contracting countries. Similarly requests from the contracting parties for such assistance are also being executed under the provision of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty/Agreement.

### **Bilateral Agreements/ Memorandum of Understanding on Security Cooperation and Prevention of and Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursors, as well as related Offences.**

10.7 India has signed 42 bilateral

Agreements/Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) on security cooperation, narcotic drugs and other related fields with Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Israel, Italy, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, UK, USA, Uzbekistan and Zambia.

10.8 These Agreements / MoUs are operationally useful in enhancing the mutual cooperation between the countries in addressing transnational organized crime, regulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and in combating drug trafficking. These bilateral instruments improve the effectiveness of both countries in prevention, investigation, prosecution and suppression of crimes and to continue cooperation between the intelligence and law-enforcement agencies of the participants. Further, such Agreements/ MoUs are also helpful in appraising the participating countries about the contact details of the nodal officers who can be approached for sharing real time intelligence relating to crime, drug trafficking and also facilitate cooperation in training, capacity building and agency level interaction between the Heads of the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) of the two countries.

### **Bilateral and Multilateral Mechanism on Transfer of Sentenced Person**

10.9 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was enacted for enabling convicted foreign prisoners in India and Indian Prisoners convicted in foreign countries to be transferred to their

native country to serve the remainder of their sentence. The Act came into force on 01.01.2004. This Act has been enacted to take care of the human aspect in as much as that the convicts can be near their families in their native countries and have better chance of social rehabilitation. Bilateral Agreements are signed with interested countries for transfer of sentenced persons. The Government of India has signed Agreements with 31 countries namely Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, Estonia, France, Hong Kong, Iran, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kuwait, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, United Kingdom and Vietnam.

10.10 India has also signed two multilateral conventions on transfer of sentenced persons, namely Inter-American Convention on Serving Criminal Sentences Abroad and Council of Europe Convention on Transfer of Sentenced Persons, by virtue of which sentenced persons of member States and other countries which have acceded to these conventions can seek transfer to their native countries to serve the remainder of their sentence.

### **Bilateral and Multilateral Mechanism on Human Trafficking**

10.11 India has signed bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with Bangladesh, United Arab Emirates, Cambodia and Myanmar on human trafficking for increasing cooperation with these countries on countering human trafficking.

10.12 India is signatory to the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution. India has also signed the United

Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC) and its Protocols namely (i) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children and (ii) Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea, supplementing the UNCTOC.

10.13 The Indian representative participated in the Eleventh Session of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons held at Vienna from 12.10.2021 to 13.10.2021 through virtual mode, and in the Eight Session of the Working Group on Smuggling of Migrants held at Vienna from 14.10.2021 to 15.10.2021.

### **Indo-Bangladesh Relations**

10.14 A three-tier bilateral institutional mechanism was set up between India and Bangladesh in 1994 to resolve security and border management issues. The first level talks is at Director General(DG), Border Security Force (BSF) and DG, Border Guards, Bangladesh (BGB) level, the second is a Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of Joint Secretaries of both the countries and the third is at Home Secretary level. In addition to the three-tier mechanism, Home Minister Level Talks (HMLT) between India and Bangladesh are also held to address the security concerns of both the countries.

10.15 The 19<sup>th</sup> Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh were held by video conferencing on 27.02.2021. In the said meeting, various security and border management related issues were discussed.

### **Indo-Myanmar Relations**

10.16 The 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 alternately in India and Myanmar.

### High Level Bilateral Visits and Meetings

10.17 Home Secretary had call on meetings with Singapore High Commissioner, British High Commissioner and High Commissioner of Sri Lanka between July to November, 2021.

10.18 The 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) between India and Bahrain was held on 07.10.2021 in virtual mode. The Government of India delegation was led by Joint Secretary (IS-II), MHA. Various issues of Security Cooperation were discussed in the meeting.

10.19 The 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Joint Committee for cooperation in Security and Law Enforcement between India and Qatar was held on 26.10.2021 in virtual mode. The Government of India delegation was led by Additional Secretary (CTCR), MHA. Bilateral issues of mutual interest were discussed in the meeting.

10.20 A virtual meeting was held between Joint Secretary (IC) and the Assistant Secretary, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), USA on 28.07.2021 to discuss the modalities of convening Ministerial level India-USA Homeland Security Dialogue.

10.21 A meeting between delegation of National Guard of the Republic of Tajikistan and JS (P-I) and JS (IC), MHA was held on 29.10.2021. Various issues regarding training, capacity building and bilateral security cooperation were discussed.

### Capacity Building

10.22 The Ministry of Home Affairs undertakes capacity building not just for its own Police forces but also foreign police personnel. During the

period 01.04.2021 to 01.01.2022, 107 foreign Police officials from friendly countries i.e. Bhutan, Cambodia, Nepal, Mauritius, Maldives and Namibia have undergone various training programmes in various training Institutions in India under bilateral cooperation.

### Global Peacekeeping

10.23 The Ministry of Home Affairs also contributes to the UN efforts for global peacekeeping. The Officers at various levels are sent on Secondment, whenever asked by the United Nations (UN) and regular deployments of Formed Police Units (FPU), have also been made on request. During the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022, 37 Assessment of Mission Service (AMS) qualified Civilian Police have served with UN Peacekeeping Missions in South Sudan and Cyprus. Moreover, One Lady IPS Officer from AGMUT Cadre and a Male IPS Officer from Rajasthan Police have also served on secondment post at P-V level and P-IV level at Police Division, UN Head Quarters (HQ), New York and contributed in UN Peace Operations. The following Formed Police Units (FPUs) have also served with UN Peace Keeping Missions:

- (a) One Formed Police Unit from Border Security Force (BSF) at DR Congo (MONUSCO).
- (b) A Female Engagement Team (FET) from SSB at DR Congo (MONUSCO).

### INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

**(A) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Bangladesh on cooperation in the field of Disaster Management, Resilience and Mitigation.**

10.24 During the visit of Hon'ble Prime

Minister of India to Bangladesh, a MoU was signed on 27.03.2021 between the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Ministry of Home Affairs, India and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Bangladesh on Cooperation in the field of Disaster Management, Resilience and Mitigation.

#### **Benefits**

10.25 The MoU seeks to put in place a system, whereby both India and Bangladesh will be benefited from the Disaster Management mechanisms of each other and it will help in strengthening the areas of preparedness, response and capacity building in the field of Disaster Management.

#### **(B) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Italy on Cooperation in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.**

10.26 A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), India and the Department of Civil Protection of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers of Italy on Cooperation in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management during a virtual signing ceremony held on 24.06.2021.

#### **Benefits**

10.27 The MoU seeks to put in place a system, whereby both India and Italy will benefit from the Disaster Management mechanisms of each other and it will help in strengthening the areas of

preparedness, response and capacity building in the field of Disaster Management.

#### **10.28 International Dialogues/ Meetings hosted by Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre**

(a) India US LEA sub-group meeting (a sub-group under India- US Cyber Dialogue) was held on 15.07.2021 to discuss the Bilateral Cooperation and coordination to enhance the technical cooperation in cyber space and combating cyber crime. During the 3<sup>rd</sup> India-US Cyber Dialogue held in 2019, 4 Working Groups (Cyber Diplomacy and International Capacity Building; Law Enforcement Cooperation; Collaboration on Standards, Testing and Strategy and Cybersecurity Cooperation- Collaboration on cyber attacks and threat) were formed. US side agreed on sharing information on ransomware and malware attacks; sharing the SOP/ guidelines pertaining to MLAT matters and providing assistance in training to the LEAs.

(b) Meeting with Secretary at the Internal Security Service (SSI)/Embassy of France to discuss the Indo-French Cooperation in the area of Cyber Crime was held on 23.07.2021. The issues of exchange of information related to cybercrime and capacity building were discussed during the meeting.

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### **Umbrella scheme of Modernization of Police Forces (MPF)**

11.1 The umbrella scheme of MPF has been approved by the Government on 27.09.2017 for implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20, with total outlay of ₹ 25,061 crore. Out of this total outlay, the central outlay approved is ₹ 18,636 crore and the States' share is ₹6,425 crore. Under this scheme, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and 8 North-East States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura are eligible to receive 90% of central assistance and the States need to provide 10% funds. In case of rest of the States, Central share is 60% and States have to contribute 40% share. The sub-schemes under the umbrella scheme of MPF, except some sub-schemes, have been further extended.

11.2 Broadly, this umbrella scheme comprises of two schemes, namely, scheme for Modernization of Police Forces of States and Union Territories and scheme of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for Jammu & Kashmir, North-Eastern States and Left Wing Extremism affected Areas. Under these two verticals, there are 16 sub-schemes structured as below:

- **Vertical I : Modernisation of Police Forces(MPF) of States & Union Territories**
- **Three central sector sub-schemes**
  - (i) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS).
  - (ii) Projects under Inter-State Police Wireless.
  - (iii) Implementation of e-Prisons.
- **One state sector sub-scheme**
  - Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police.
- **Vertical II: Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for J&K/NE/LWE**
- **Seven central sector sub - schemes**
  - (i) Assistance to Central Agencies & others for LWE Management
  - (ii) Civic Action Plan (CAP)(LWE)
  - (iii) Media plan (Advertising & Publicity) (LWE)
  - (iv) Special Central Assistance to 35 worst LWE affected districts
  - (v) SRE (LWE) (central sector)
  - (vi) SRE (J&K)-Relief & Rehabilitation
  - (vii) SRE (J&K)-Security Environment
- **Five state sector sub-schemes**
  - (i) SRE (J&K)-Police
  - (ii) SRE (NE)
  - (iii) SRE(LWE)
  - (iv) Special Infrastructure Scheme along with construction of 250 fortified Police Stations in LWE affected States
  - (v) Reimbursement to States for administration of Central Acts

### **Scheme of “Assistance to States for Modernization of Police” (erstwhile Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces)**

#### **Objectives**

11.3 Although 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects, as due to financial constraints the States have not been able to modernise and equip their police forces up to the desired level, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been supplementing the efforts and resources of the States by implementing the scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces since 1969-70.

#### **Extension of the Modernisation of State Police Forces Scheme beyond 2016-17**

11.4 This Scheme has been extended for a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20, with the new name “Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police”. This is a sub-scheme under the umbrella scheme of “Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)”. The items required by the State Police such as weapons, various equipment, etc. are funded under the sub scheme. Also, to facilitate targeted interventions, utilisation of funds has been allowed for 'mobility' and 'construction of police infrastructure, including housing' only in specific theatres viz. Jammu & Kashmir, insurgency affected areas of North East Region and Left Wing Extremism affected areas. Further, the items under 'mobility' head would be used only for strengthening field level police offices and not State level police offices.

#### **Funds released under the scheme**

11.5 The States are grouped into two categories, namely Category 'A' and Category 'B' for the purpose of funding. Category 'A' States, namely Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and 8 North-East States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura are eligible to receive 90% of central assistance and the States need to provide 10%

funds. The State-wise statement of funds released to Category 'A' States under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces since 2017-18 onwards is indicated at Annexure-XVI. The remaining States are in Category 'B' and these States are provided 60% central assistance and the States need to provide 40% funds. Annexure-XVII gives a State-wise statement of funds released to Category 'B' States since 2017-18.

#### **Approval mechanism**

11.6 The allocation made for this scheme in Union Budget is further distributed/allocated among all the States, as central share, based on pre-decided inter-State distribution ratio. Each State Government has to add commensurate State share (40% or 10%) and the States have to formulate their State Action Plans (SAPs) based on their strategic priorities and requirements. These SAPs are approved by State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) at State level and by High Powered Committee (HPC), headed by Joint Secretary looking after the scheme at Central Government level. Approval Cycle of State Action Plans has been preponed and as per the modified approval cycle, the SAPs are to be approved by February, i.e. a month prior to commencement of the Financial Year and State could avail release of fund from 1<sup>st</sup> April. This has been done to facilitate timely release of funds to the States.

#### **Review of implementation of the scheme**

11.7 The progress of implementation of the scheme is regularly reviewed by the Union Home Secretary and the Hon'ble Union Home Minister. Various issues and suggestions of the States are duly considered and progress of utilisation of funds released to the individual States is monitored in the meetings of the Zonal Councils chaired by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister.

11.8 Some States are unable to utilize the funds allotted under this scheme within the

stipulated time while some States utilise their funds timely. In case of such better performing States, need for greater allocation seems justified. Despite constrained financial resources under the scheme, to cater to this need, a unique mechanism to provide more funds to such States based on their performance and efficiency has been developed. Such States are rewarded as below:

- (a) Better performance incentives: The States utilising the entire funds released till the assigned year, are released 'better performance incentives' out of pooled amount of the funds unreleased due to non-furnishing of UCs by other States.
- (b) Incentives for police reforms: To incentivise the implementation of police reforms as recommended by various committees, 20% of the allocation under the scheme is kept aside. The States utilising the entire funds released till the assigned year are also considered as eligible for competing for incentives based on their performance in selected reform areas.

11.9 As a result of this mechanism, the States can claim multiple times of their allocations on the basis of their performance. Therefore, in view of the importance of prudent use of financial resources, present allocation for modernisation of state police is sufficient. Demands of the States are being taken care of by way of performance based method of granting funds, while incentivising the efforts of States in police reforms at the same time.

#### **Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)**

11.10 Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) is a scheme with an outlay of ₹340.00 crore to deal with cyber crimes in a coordinated and comprehensive manner. The I4C aims to strengthen the capability of Law Enforcement

Agencies (LEAs) and improve coordination among various agencies and LEAs. Its key components are as under:

- (a) **National Cybercrime Threat Analytics Unit** for reporting threats pertaining to cyber crimes at regular intervals
- (b) **National Cybercrime Reporting Portal** to report various cyber crime complaints by citizens at all India level on a common platform on 24x7 basis from "anywhere, anytime"
- (c) **National Cybercrime Training Centre** to impart training to Government officials, specially State Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)
- (d) **National Cybercrime Research & Innovation Centre** to carry out Research for Development of indigenous tools for prevention of cyber crimes
- (e) **Platform for Joint Cybercrime Coordination Teams** for coordination, sharing of modus operandi of cyber crimes, data / information among States/UTs LEAs
- (f) **National Cybercrime Ecosystem Management Unit** for creating mass awareness in cyber hygiene for prevention of cyber crimes
- (g) **National Cybercrime Forensic Laboratory (Investigation) Ecosystem** for helping LEAs in cyber forensics investigation

#### **11.11 MAJOR INITIATIVES UNDER I4C SCHEME**

##### **A. National Cybercrime Reporting Portal**

- (a) Cybercrime Reporting Portal ([www.cybercrime.gov.in](http://www.cybercrime.gov.in)) was launched on 20.09.2018. This portal was a centralized online platform which allowed citizens

to report online content pertaining to Child Pornography (CP)/Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) or sexually explicit contents, such as Rape/Gang Rape (RGR). A revamped National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal was launched on 30.08.2019 to enable citizens to report all types of cyber-crimes with special focus on cybercrimes against women and children. Since, its operationalization more than 7 lakh cyber crime incidents have been reported through the portal. The salient features of National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal are as under:

- (i) Easy-to-use reporting mechanism on 24x7 basis for 365 days.
- (ii) Direct routing of complaints to State/UT Police authorities for investigation.
- (iii) Report anonymously online content related to Child Pornography (CP), Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM), Rape and Gang Rape (RGR).
- (iv) Online complaint tracking system.
- (v) Separate and focused reporting and monitoring for cyber crimes against women and children.
- (vi) Provision for Inter-State/Intra-State transfer of reported cyber crimes prior to FIR, in case of jurisdiction mismatch.
- (vii) Smart Search facility for Law Enforcement Agencies.
- (viii) Option to State/UT police officers to seek cooperation and additional information from other Police Stations, District Nodal Officers or State Nodal Officers..
- (ix) Option to reopen closed cases by the concerned State/UT Police Officers.
- (x) Complaint and suspect tagging to find out the same suspect details across all the reported complaints
- (xi) MIS reports.



- (b) A toll-free number 155260 was operationalized for citizens to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints. A new toll-free Helpline No. 1930 is also being operationalized.
- (c) Artificial intelligence (AI) based Chat Bot (Vaani) has also been made available to help and assist citizens in filing cyber crime complaints on the National Cybercrime Reporting Portal.
- (d) Advisories on cyber crime trends, modus operandi, prevention of cybercrimes are issued to State LEAs by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

## **B. Cyber Crime Analysis and Resolution**

- (a) Since, majority of the cyber incidents reported on National Cyber Crime reporting Portal relate to financial cyber frauds, a Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System was launched in year 2021 by on-boarding all States/UTs for quick reporting of financial cyber frauds and to prevent flow of funds (siphoned off by fraudsters) in the least possible time. So far, financial fraud transactions amounting to more than ₹ 32 crore have been saved with the help of States/UTs.
- (b) Various Advisories were issued on cyber crime trends, apps used in fraudulent activities and Analysis Reports, etc. to State/UT LEAs.

## **C. Capacity Building**

- (a) Under I4C Scheme, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has developed a Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform called as 'CyTrain' portal. CyTrain portal helps in the capacity building of Police Officers/Judicial

Officers through online courses on critical aspects of cyber crime investigation, forensics, prosecution, etc. along with online Certification after successful completion of training. More than 8075 Police Officers from States/UTs are registered and more than 1847 Certificates have been issued through the portal. Rest are in progress.

- (b) I4C has trained more than 2000 cyber police officials across the country on new and emerging technologies like crypto currency forensics & investigation, Deepfake, Dark web and Anonymization Networks.

## **D. Cyber Forensics and Investigation**

- (a) National Cyber Forensic Laboratory NCFL, a 'State-of-the-Art' facility has been set up at Dwarka, New Delhi under I4C with the objective of providing forensic assistance during investigation to LEAs and other Central Agencies. The NCFL is uniquely placed as a cyber-forensic facility that works closely with investigators, especially during the early stage of investigation and gives significant insight into the current and the latest trends of cyber crimes.
- (b) NCFL has been made functional and its services and facilities are being utilized by States/UTs across the country. Around, 100 personnel of State/UT LEA have been trained by NCFL in various advance cyber forensic fields.
- (c) As on date, National Cyber Forensics Laboratory (NCFL) have provided its services to State LEAs in around 3830 cyber forensics like mobile forensics, memory forensics, CDR Analysis, etc. to help them in investigation of cases

pertaining to cyber crimes.

- (d) Intensive Practical Training Program in “Digital Investigation and Cyber Forensics” commenced from 20.09.2021 for Police officials of States/UTs in batches of 20 participants for 10 days hands-on-training on latest forensic tools. Training in three batches have been conducted till date.

**E. Coordination Mechanism**

- (a) A Coordination mechanism of Law Enforcement Agencies of States/ UTs established by constituting Joint Cyber Coordination Teams (JCCT) based upon cyber crime hotspots/ areas and in consultation with States/UTs.
- (b) Three Workshops / Conferences were organized at regional levels at Guwahati, Deheradun and Raipur. JCCTs have shown encouraging results on account of sharing of information, data, coordination, etc. amongst Police authorities.

**F. Interaction with various stakeholders**

- (a) Regular interactions are being held with RBI, Department of Telecommunications, Banks, Payment intermediaries and other stakeholders like Ministry of Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), industry bodies like Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), PHD Chambers, etc., so as to increase the outreach in all the schools, colleges, MSME, industry for creating mass awareness for prevention of cyber crimes.
- (b) I4C held meetings with various international entities like Inter-Governmental Expert Group (UN), Shanghai Co-operation Organization (SCO), BRICS, Joint Working Group Meeting (India-US) and bilateral meetings with USA, Australia, Germany, etc.



**Meeting of India-New Zealand Bilateral Cyber Dialogue held on 16th -17th November, 2021**



**Meeting of the BRICS Working Group on Security in the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) on 12.08.2021**

- (c) Regular consultations are also held among Ministries, industry bodies, academia, banks, payment intermediaries and other stakeholders to identify the areas of cooperation and to develop holistic approach to deal with cyber crimes.
- (d) Department of Telecommunications(DoT) has initiated verifications of Customer Acquisition Forms (CAFs) of suspected SIM cards in cyber crimes hotspots like Jamtara, Mewat, etc.



**G. Cyber Awareness and Cyber Hygiene Promotion**

- (a) To spread awareness on prevention of cyber crimes, a well-planned awareness campaign has been planned to reach out to masses and reinforce messages on prevention of cyber crimes, which, inter-alia, includes:
  - (i) Publicity on prevention of cyber crimes and **cyber safety tips** is being done on

social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn, Public App, etc. at regular intervals by I4C. Over, 969 cyber safety tips through short videos, images and creatives have been tweeted and it has more than 3.64 lakh followers. States/UTs have been requested to carry out publicity of helpline number 155260 and National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal i.e. <https://www.cybercrime.gov.in>, so as

to create mass awareness.

- (ii) Radio campaign.
  - (iii) Sent more than 100 crore SMSs on cyber crime awareness to public.
  - (iv) Published 'Handbook for adolescents / students on cyber safety'.
  - (v) Published 'Information Security Best Practices' for the benefit of Government Officials.
  - (vi) Organized Cyber Safety and Security Awareness weeks through C-DAC in association with Police Department in different States.
  - (vii) Issued alerts/advisories to States/UTs.
- (b) In order to increase “Cyber Hygiene” for prevention of cyber crimes by inculcating

habits of taking care of ICT devices at regular intervals, all States/UTs have been requested to observe “**Cyber Jaagrookta (Awareness) Diwas**” on first Wednesday of every month commencing from 06.10.2021 in all schools / colleges / Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities by involving District Authorities, Police Officers, Social Welfare, Women And Children, Citizen Service Center, etc. Majority of the States / UTs have prepared “Annual Action Plan” and rest are in a process of finalizing the “Annual Action Plan”.

- (c) The MHA has released basic and advanced manual on cyber hygiene for cyberspace and a newsletter Cyber Pravah on 03.01.2022 of the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C).



**Manuals on cyber hygiene released by Union Home Secretary on 03.01.2022 at MHA, New Delhi**

- (d) **National Conference of Chief Information and Security Officers (CISOs)/Chief Risk Officers (CROs)** was organized at BPR&D on behalf of I4C on 09.09.2021 which was participated by Police Officers of

States/UTs, private experts etc to discuss about critical sector risks, Best Practices in cyber security, emerging trends in cyber security etc and to bridge gap among Corporates and LEAs.



**One day Conference of CISO/CRO/ Intermediaries officers on 09.09.2021**

(e) **National Conference with State Nodal Officers for I4C in States/UTs** was organized at National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) on behalf of I4C in which various case studies on investigation of cyber crimes from various States/UTs were discussed for prevention of cyber crimes.

## **H. Research & Development**

11.12 Under I4C Scheme, National Cybercrime Research & Innovation Centre has been established at BPR&D HQ, New Delhi and Cyber Research Innovation & Capacity Building Centre established at Central Detective Training Institute (CDTI), Hyderabad to examine the problem statements of LEAs pertaining to prevention of cyber crimes and develop appropriate solutions.

### **Institute of Correctional Administration**

11.13 The Government of India established the Institute of Correctional Administration (ICA) at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial assistance

from the Centre to provide training to prison personnel. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh imparts training to prison personnel from all over India, particularly to prison personnel of neighboring States such as Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and UT of Chandigarh etc. The Institute also conducts outreach programmes for various States on specific issues related to Prisons and prison inmates. The Institute has conducted several training programmes for prison personnel of neighboring States and also on other themes and modules as per the request of State Governments. The Institute has also participated in programmes conducted by State Governments in collaboration with Bureau of Police Research and Development.

### **Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators**

11.14 Asia and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) is an organization of 26 countries viz., Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Fiji, Hong Kong (China), India,

Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Vanuatu and Vietnam. India is a founder member of this organization. Since 2008 India has been an elected member of the Governing Board of the organization.

11.15 Every year an annual conference is organized by the member countries on a rotational basis where Correctional Administrators of member countries exchange ideas on updates and best practices on prison reforms in the Asia Pacific region. The conference gives correctional officers a chance to share their knowledge and exchange best practices being adopted in various countries. In 2013, the conference was hosted by India. The conference to be hosted in 2021 was called off due to COVID-19 pandemic situation.

#### **Correctional Service Medals**

11.16 The following Correctional Service Medals are conferred on the officers and staff engaged in Prison Administration on Republic Day and Independence Day every year:

- (a) President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service
- (b) Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service
- (c) President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry
- (d) Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry.

11.17 The medals are awarded for a specifically distinguished record in correctional service, maintaining administration in special difficulties and exemplary service marked by efficiency etc. For gallantry, the medal is given for an act of exceptional gallantry in apprehending prisoners or in preventing their escape etc.

11.18 The Presidential Gazette Notification instituting the Correctional Service Medals was issued on 05.04.1999. The awards were first announced on Republic Day 2000. The recipients of the award are given a medallion and a scroll. The decoration of the award is presented to the recipient by the State Government.

11.19 The number of President's Correctional Service Medals for Distinguished Service and the number of Correctional Service Medals 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.

11.20 Correctional Medals were approved for prison personnel on Independence Day, 2021 and Republic Day, 2022.

#### **The Witness Protection Scheme, 2018**

11.21 Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), in consultation with the National Legal Service Authority, Bureau of Police Research & Development and State Governments, prepared "The Witness Protection Scheme, 2018". This scheme provides for protection of witnesses based on the threat assessment. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 05.12.2018 in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 156 of 2016 has endorsed the Scheme. This scheme was circulated to the States/ Union Territories on 14.01.2019 for implementation. As per information received from various States/UTs, witnesses have started getting protection under the Scheme.

#### **"Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat" -Cultural Exchange between State Police Forces**

11.22 Government of India has initiated a programme "Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat (EBSB)" which was launched by the Prime Minister on 31.10.2015 on the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The idea behind this programme is to celebrate diversity of the

country to showcase unity in diversity. MHA has also taken up a programme of exchange of police personnel of States/UTs. Such an exchange is likely to expose Police force of one State to the Police force of another State having different culture and language. It would not only lead to better understanding and appreciation of each other's culture but also expose them to policing practice of each other's State.

11.23 To start with State of Uttarakhand has carried out exchange of police personnel with the State of Karnataka successfully.

#### **Implementation of Provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014**

11.24 The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (APR) Act, 2014, was enacted in the year 2014 for creation of the State of Telangana by reorganizing the State of Andhra Pradesh. The apportionment of assets and liabilities of the Companies/Corporations etc., of the composite State of Andhra Pradesh between the Successor States is in progress. A large number of the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 have been implemented. The remaining provisions of the APR Act are at various stages of implementation. Some of the provisions relating to setting up of Infrastructure projects and educational institutions have long gestation period for which a time period of ten years has been prescribed in the Act.

11.25 The Ministry of Home Affairs reviews the progress of implementation of various provisions of the Act from time to time with the Ministries/Departments concerned as well as the representatives of the two State Governments. So far, 27 such review meetings have been held.

#### **Tripartite talks with the Gorkha representatives from the Darjeeling Hills, Terai and Doars Region and the Government of West Bengal**

11.26 The tripartite talks aimed at resolving the

issues related to the Gorkhas were chaired by the Union Minister of Home Affairs on 12.10.2021. The Gorkha delegation led by Darjeeling MP highlighted various issues concerning the Gorkhas and the region. The meeting was also attended by Union Minister of State for Home Affairs; Minister of State for Minority Affairs; Union Home Secretary; Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Registrar General of India; Principal Resident Commissioner of West Bengal and other senior officers. It was mentioned that the aspirations of the people would be met within the constitutional frame work and in consultation with the Government of West Bengal.

#### **Demarcation of boundary dispute between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in Bellary reserve forest**

11.27 As per decision taken in the meeting taken by the Union Home Secretary on 02.03.2020 to resolve the boundary dispute between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, Surveyor General of India was requested to do the formal demarcation of boundary between the Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The demarcation work was carried out jointly by Survey of India and the representatives of both the State Governments. 76 Inter-State Border Pillars for demarcation with responsibility for maintenance of even number pillars with Government of Andhra Pradesh and odd number pillars with State Government of Karnataka, have been constructed. All the field records pertaining to joint Inter-State Boundary demarcation work have been duly signed/accepted by both the State Governments.

#### **Appointment of Governors**

11.28 During 2021-22, new Governors have been appointed in seven States and five Governors have been transferred and appointed as Governor of another State. Prof. Jagdish Mukhi, Governor of Assam has been given

additional charge of Nagaland on 17.09.2021. Smt. Anandiben Patel, Governor of Uttar Pradesh was given additional charge of Madhya Pradesh on 01.07.2020. Upon taking over the charge of the Governor, Madhya Pradesh by Shri Mangubhai Chhaganbhai Patel on 08.07.2021, she was relieved of the additional charge of Governor of Madhya Pradesh.

**Change the name of villages, Towns, Railway Stations etc**

11.29 Ministry of Home Affairs accords 'No-Objection' to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for change in the name of villages, cities, railway station etc. During the year 2021-22, 'No objection' for changing the name of villages, towns, railway stations etc. has been accorded to 13 proposals received from the State Governments.

**Governors' Conference**

11.30 The 51<sup>st</sup> Governor's Conference was held on 11.11.2021 at Rashtrapati Bhavan. Action Taken Report on the actionable recommendation of the 50<sup>th</sup> Governor's Conference was presented in this Conference.

**Incentivizing Police Reforms**

11.31 When the umbrella scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces was approved in September, 2017, a component of 'incentives for police reforms' was included in the implementation structure of the scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police'. It was decided to keep certain amount each year for awarding incentives to State Government for implementation of Police Reforms". To incentivise the implementation of police reforms as recommended by various committees, a provision of keeping up to 20% of the total annual allocation of the scheme was made. The State Governments have to contribute their commensurate State share of 40% or 10% as the case may be while utilizing

the incentive funds.

11.32 Following are the details of implementation of this component:

**2018-19**

For the year 2018-19, 10% of the allocation, i.e. ₹ 76.90 crore, under the scheme was kept for this purpose. The reform-agenda for the year 2018-19 was as below:

- (i) Transparent Recruitment Process
- (ii) Training of policemen at all levels for upgrading professional skills and for inculcating right attitude towards public
- (iii) Improvement of Forensic Science Infrastructure
- (iv) Replacement of orderly system by system of attachment of one constable/helper
- (v) Promotional Prospects for Constables
- (vi) Computerisation of Police Stations

The performance of States in implementing these reforms was evaluated based on objective criteria. For the year 2018-19, ten States, namely, (1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Gujarat, (3) Madhya Pradesh, (4) Odisha, (5) Punjab, (6) Rajasthan, (7) Tamil Nadu, (8) Telangana, (9) Uttar Pradesh and (10) Uttarakhand were assessed eligible for award of incentives and grants of ₹ 7.69 crore each, out of total incentives of ₹ 76.90 crore, were released to these States.

**2019-20**

For the year 2019-20, an amount of ₹158.26 crore was earmarked for award of incentives for implementation of police reforms to the State Governments. The following was the reform-agenda for 2019-20:

- (i) Review/revamp of Village Police System

- (ii) Free registration of Crime
- (iii) Reduction in number of arrests
- (iv) Linkage of promotion with training
- (v) Delegation of adequate financial powers to DGs / Commissioners of Police
- (vi) Outsourcing of peripheral and non-policing activities
- (vii) Independent Directorate of Prosecution

11.33 The following States received incentives for police reforms, the quantum of which is mentioned against each:

Sl. No.	State	Funds released (₹ in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.99
2.	Himachal Pradesh	21.86
3.	Kerala	28.07
4.	Mizoram	25.81
5.	Odisha	17.33
6.	Telangana	29.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>158.26</b>

### SMART Policing

11.34 During the 49<sup>th</sup> DGs/IGs Annual Conference on 30.11.2014, Hon'ble Prime Minister introduced a concept of S.M.A.R.T Police. It implies: S- Sensitive and Strict; M- Modern and Mobile; A- Alert and Accountable; R- Reliable and Responsive and T- Trained and Techno-savvy. In this regard four Regional Workshops were successfully organised on Smart Policing in Bengaluru, Bhopal, Guwahati and Chandigarh during April-May 2015. During the workshops, many innovative ideas and best practices followed by various State Governments/Police were presented and analysed. The best practices have been shortlisted in accordance with the ten attributes of 'SMART' policing. A compilation of

best practices and SMART policing initiatives was released by BPR&D in the DGs/IGsP conference held during the period from 19.12.2015 to 20.12.2015 in Bhuj, Gujarat.

11.35 In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs requested all the States/UTs to identify the positive stories/good work being done at the Police Station level or by any other Police Offices at the District level or below and put the same in public domain on the website of the office of district SSP/SP and Commissioner of Police. As per information received from States/UTs as well as information collected from websites, districts and police districts across the country have their separate websites. Some States have uploaded the positive stories district-wise and some of them have uploaded them on their State Police websites. As per information available, 40,122 positive stories have been uploaded on websites so far.

### Student Police Cadet (SPC) Programme

11.36 The Student Police Cadet (SPC) Programme was launched nationally on 21.07.2018 at Tau Devi Lal Stadium, Gurugram, by Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister, in the presence of Shri Prakash Javadekar, Hon'ble Union Human Resource Development Minister, and Shri Manohar Lal Khattar, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana. About 6000 cadets from different States/UTs participated in the ceremony. The programme seeks to build a bridge between the Police and the larger community through school students by inculcating values and ethics in them with classes in schools and outside. The programme focuses on students of classes 8 & 9 and special care has been taken to ensure that it does not lead to increase in the workload of the students. The programme is to cover broadly two kinds of topics: (i) Crime prevention and control and (ii) Values and ethics. Under the first part, the topics covered are - Community Policing, Road

Safety, Fight against Social Evils, Safety of Women & Children, Fight against Corruption and Disaster Management. The topics covered under the second part are- Values & Ethics, Respect for Elders, Empathy & Sympathy, Tolerance, Patience, Attitude, Team Spirit and Discipline. As per information provided by BPR&D, more than 11,000 schools and 7,18,638 number of students are enrolled as SPC Cadets till 31.12.2021.

**STATE LEGISLATIONS**

11.37 Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry in the Government of India for processing the proposals on legislation (under Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution) received from the State Governments for obtaining the assent/ previous instructions/ prior sanction of the President of India. The Bills for the consideration and assent of the President under Article 201 of the Constitution, Bills for the previous sanction of the President under proviso to Article 304(b) of the Constitution, Ordinances

for instructions of the President under proviso to Clause 1 of Article 213 of the Constitution, and the Regulations for Scheduled Areas under Article 244(1) read with para 4(3) of the fifth Schedule of the Constitution are covered in this category.

11.38 The proposals on legislation are examined for expeditious approval, in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The position is reviewed periodically through meetings with other Ministries/Departments and the concerned State Governments to facilitate early approval/ assent to the Bills by resolving issues across the table.

11.39 In addition to the previously pending legislative proposals from States, the Ministry of Home Affairs received 34 fresh legislative proposals from the States i.e. 33 Bills for assent and 1 Ordinance for previous instructions during the period 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022. The number of proposals finalized during this period is as under:

S. 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	16
	(ii) Bills returned to the State Government with Message from the President	00
	(iii) Assent withheld by the President	00
	(iv) Bills withdrawn by the State Government concerned	08
	(v) Bills returned to the State Government concerned	00
II.	Ordinances for previous instructions of the President under Article 213(1) of the Constitution.	
	(i) Instructions of the President conveyed for promulgation of the Ordinance	02
	(ii) Ordinances closed	07
III.	Bills for previous sanction of the President under Article 304(B) of the Constitution	00
IV.	Regulations for Scheduled Areas under Article 244(1) read with para 4(3) of the fifth Schedule of the Constitution	01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>

11.40 The Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Amendments in these codes are carried out from time to time to align them with changing socio-economic scenario in the country. These amendments are carried out on the basis of the recommendations of the Law Commission of India, the recommendations of the Commissions/ Committees set up in this regard and also on the basis of Court orders. The Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated a comprehensive exercise for amendments in criminal laws.

### MERCY PETITIONS

11.41 The Ministry of Home Affairs also deals with Mercy Petitions for pardon etc. made to the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution of India.

### Private Security Agency Licensing Portal

11.42 With the rapid growth and expanse of economic activities over the last few years, the requirements of private security services have grown and this has led to a rapid proliferation in the number of Private Security Agencies operating in the country. As per one estimate, about 90 lakh persons are employed in the private security industry sector. The Private Security Agencies in India are regulated under the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 [PSAR Act], which mandates licence for business of private security services. The licence is granted by the Controlling Authorities appointed by the State Governments and UT Administrations. For advancement of the sector, the Ministry of Home Affairs, on 24.09.2019 launched 'Private Security Agency Licensing Portal' for issue of new licence/renewal of licence through online mode to private security agencies under the PSAR Act. The Portal provides instant character and antecedents' verification of the applicants/ guards/

supervisors etc. through Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) database endowed with all India online searches of criminal antecedents. The online licensing system caters for speedy disposal and efficient monitoring of licence applications by the Controlling Authorities. At the same time, it facilitates easier tracking by the applicants as well as cost savings to the industry. Currently, the portal is operational in all the States/ Union Territories having majority of private security agencies.

### Notification of Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2020

11.43 To promote ease of doing business in the sector, the Ministry of Home Affairs has reviewed the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006 notified under the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 administered by the Ministry. The new model Rules namely 'the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2020' have been notified on 15.12.2020 and these Rules supersede the earlier Rules of 2006. The State Governments and UT Administrations shall adopt new Rules by notifying their Rules. The Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2020 includes the advancement in the technological landscape, digital antecedents' verification, alignment with National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and electronic payment of licence fee. The model Rules have been framed to ensure more effective compliance of the principal Act and are complementary to the Private Security Agency Licensing Portal.

### Formulation of National Standards

11.44 'Police' being a State subject, State Police Forces work under their respective State Governments. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has role of hand holding the State Police Forces on various common modernization needs

of these Forces with guidance regarding appropriate technologies/equipments, apart from providing assistance to these Forces. Adoption of CAPFs' Qualitative Requirements & Trial Directives by State Police Forces or circulation of SOPs in various areas of police functions are some of the examples of such knowledge sharing. This facilitates additional avenues of guidance for Police Forces, especially Police Forces of smaller States. This also avoids duplication of efforts and partly removes constraints emanating from the fact that 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects. In this direction, MHA has circulated critical/minimum prescribed State level infrastructure in the field of radio communication and national standards in the field of forensics.

**Ranking of Police Stations**

11.45 During his address to the DsGP Conference in Kutch, Gujarat in 2015, Hon'ble Prime Minister directed to lay down parameters for grading of Police Stations on their performance as well as citizen feedback. Accordingly, the Annual Assessment of the Best Police Stations Scheme was undertaken to identify and recognize the ten best police stations of the country and also the best police station in a particular State or union Territory. Out of approx. 16,500 police stations all

over the country, short-listing was done on the basis of data uploaded on CCTNS in the following manner:

- (a) 3 from the States having 750+ police station
- (b) 2 from all other States and NCT Delhi
- (c) 1 from each Union Territory

11.46 The police stations are evaluated annually on the basis of data of crime against women, SCs/STs, property offences, missing persons and unidentified found person/dead bodies. The criteria for choosing the best police stations in the country was primarily on the basis of their performance in crime prevention, investigation and disposal of cases, crime detection, community policing and maintenance of law and order. Infrastructure of Police Stations and Citizens Feedback are also taken into account for this purpose.

11.47 For the year 2021, assessment and evaluation of Police Stations to select and rank the best Police Station in the country has been completed. The report has been released in DGsP/IGsP Conference held on 19-21 November, 2021 at Lucknow.

11.48 The ranking of top 10 Police Stations for the year 2021 is as under:

Rank	State/UT	District	Police Station
1.	Delhi	North District	Sadar Bazar
2.	Odisha	Ganjam	Gangapur
3.	Haryana	Fatehabad	Bhattu Kalan
4.	Goa	North Goa	Valpoi
5.	Karnataka	Raichur	Manvi
6.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Kadmat Island
7.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Shirala
8.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Thottiyam
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	Basantgarh
10.	Bihar	Arwal	Rampur Chauram

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# Chapter-12

## FOREIGNERS, FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION AND REHABILITATION

### FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

12.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is also responsible for matters pertaining to immigration, visa, foreign contribution and citizenship. The entry, stay, movement in India and exit of foreigners from India are regulated by the Bureau of Immigration (BoI) and the police authorities of State Governments/Union Territories (UTs).

### ENTRY AND MOVEMENT OF FOREIGNERS

12.2 The entry, stay and exit of the foreigners from India are governed by the Registration of Foreigners Act 1939, Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. While Indian visa of all categories to all foreigners can be granted in physical or sticker form by Indian Missions/ Posts located abroad, the Bureau of Immigration (BoI) grants electronic visa for five categories to foreigners of 171 countries. Presently, due to COVID-19 pandemic nationals of only 156 countries are eligible for e-Visa. Besides, 'Visa-on-Arrival' is granted by the Immigration Authorities at 6 designated airports to nationals of 3 countries. The stay and movement of the foreigners in India and their exit are regulated by the BoI and the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

### FOREIGNERS AND VISA

12.3 A total of 15,24,469 foreigners visited India during the period from 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021. The maximum number of foreigners

who visited India during this period were from the United States of America (4,29,860) followed by those from Bangladesh (2,40,554), United Kingdom (1,64,143), Canada (80,437), Nepal (52,544), Afghanistan (36,451), Australia (33,864), Germany (33,772), Portugal (32,064) and France (30,374). These 10 countries accounted for 74.39% of the total arrival of foreigners during the period 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021 while the rest of the countries accounted for 25.61% of total incoming traffic of foreigners.

12.4 Owing to the situation arising out of COVID-19 pandemic and to control its spread, MHA had taken a series of steps to curtail the inward/outward movement of international passengers (both foreigners as well as Indians) in a calibrated manner since February, 2020. However, with the de-locking down in progress in India, Central Government has been relaxing the visa and travel restrictions in a phased manner since May 2020. In this direction, MHA has issued orders on 21.10.2020 permitting following categories of foreign nationals to enter India by water routes or by flights including those under the Vande Bharat Mission or 'air bubble' (bilateral air travel arrangements) scheme or by any non-scheduled commercial flights as allowed by the Ministry of Civil Aviation:

- (a) All Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholders and PIO cardholders holding passports of any country.

- (b) All foreign nationals intending to visit India for any purpose (including their dependents on appropriate category of dependent visa) except those on Tourist Visa.

Subsequently, in March, 2021 MHA restored e-Visa regime with all the sub-categories (except e-Tourist Visa), e-Visas (except e-Tourist Visa) was restored for the nationals of 156 countries. Restrictions imposed on incoming passenger traffic into India through the authorized airport/ seaport, Immigration Check Posts for all categories of foreign nationals who are permitted to enter India or those who may be permitted to enter India in future were removed. Subsequently from 15.10.2021, Tourist and e-Tourist Visa were also allowed with a newly issued category of Tourist/e-Tourist Visa for one month validity. Any Indian national or a national of Nepal or Bhutan holding any type of valid visa of any country is also permitted to travel from India to the country concerned provided there is no travel restriction for entry of Indian/ Nepalese/ Bhutanese nationals in that country. It would be for the airlines concerned to ensure that there is no travel restriction for Indian/ Nepalese/ Bhutanese nationals to enter the country concerned with the particular visa category before issue of tickets/ boarding pass to the Indian/ Nepalese/ Bhutanese passenger.

#### DEPORTATION OF FOREIGNERS

12.5 From 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021, a total of 821 foreigners were deported by the Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs). Most of the deported foreigners belonged to Nigeria (339), followed by Bangladesh (246) and Afghanistan (105).

#### e-VISA

12.6 e-Visa facility, with five sub-categories i.e.

e-Tourist Visa, e-Business Visa, e-Conference Visa, e-Medical Visa and e-Medical Attendant Visa had been extended to nationals of 171 countries for entry through 28 designated international airports and 5 major seaports in India. However, due to COVID-19 situation presently nationals of 156 country are eligible for grant of e-Visa. Nationals of these 156 countries can submit the application for the e-Visa online from anywhere in the world and make the payment for Visa fee online. In the case of e-Tourist and e-Business Visas, the Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) will be co-terminus with the period of visa validity. E-visa is granted as follows:-

- (a) e-Tourist Visa is granted under three options i.e. for 5 years with multiple entry, for one year with multiple entry and for one month with double entry. (However, presently e-Tourist Visa is granted only for one month with single entry)
- (b) e-Business Visa is granted for one year with multiple entry
- (c) e-Medical Visa & e-Medical Attendant Visa is granted for a period up to 60 days with triple entry
- (d) e-Conference Visa is granted for a period of 30 days with single entry

12.7 Furthermore, e-Medical Visa, e-Medical Attendant Visa and e-Conference Visa are extendable in India by FRROs and MHA.

#### VISA-ON-ARRIVAL ('VoA') SCHEME

12.8 In addition to the e-Visa facility, Government of India has extended Visa-on-Arrival scheme to nationals of Japan, South Korea and United Arab Emirates (UAE) with double entry for a period not exceeding 60 days for business, tourism, conference and medical

purposes for entry through 6 designated international airports in India i.e. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad with effect from 01.03.2016, 01.10.2018 and 07.11.2019 respectively. In the case of UAE nationals, this facility will be available to those who had earlier obtained e-Visa or normal paper Visa for India irrespective of whether the person has visited India or not.

12.9 Further, Pakistan nationals above 65 years of age who cross Attari Immigration Check Post on foot are also granted 'Visa-on-Arrival' ('VoA') for 45 days stay with single entry subject to certain conditions.

#### **MISSION MODE PROJECT (MMP) ON IMMIGRATION, VISA AND FOREIGNERS REGISTRATION & TRACKING (IVFRT)**

12.10 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Plan Scheme "Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)". The core objective of this Project is to develop and implement a secure and integrated online delivery framework to facilitate legitimate travelers while strengthening security. The Scheme is being implemented in a planned and phased manner in consonance with infrastructure/ connectivity readiness of locations supported by effective communication, training and institutional capacity.

12.11 The Project has global outreach since the scope of the project includes 194 Indian Missions abroad, 108 ICPs (Immigration Check Posts), 13 FRROs (Foreigners Regional Registration Offices) and 700+ FROs (Foreigners Registration Offices) in the District Headquarters across the country. As on 31.12.2021, integrated online Visa application system has been implemented in 184 Indian Missions abroad, 13 FRROs, 700+ FROs, and 108 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). Biometric enrolment software has been

implemented in 184 Indian Missions abroad to capture the biometric details of visa applicants.

12.12 A total number of 108 Border crossing points have been declared as authorized Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). During the year 2021, one Airport ICP namely Khushi Nagar (UP) was established.

#### **LONG TERM VISA (LTV) FOR MINORITIES FROM PAKISTAN, AFGHANISTAN AND BANGLADESH**

12.13 From 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, a total of 2439 Long Term Visa (LTV) have been granted by MHA for minority communities from three neighboring countries. This includes Pakistan (2193), Afghanistan (237) and Bangladesh (9).

#### **REPATRIATION OF PAKISTAN PRISONERS**

12.14 From 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, 08 Pakistani civil prisoners and 15 Pakistani fishermen, who had completed their sentences, were repatriated to Pakistan.

#### **BRINGING BACK INDIAN PRISONERS AND INDIAN FISHERMEN CAUGHT BY PAKISTAN**

12.15 From 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, 08 Indian civil prisoners and 20 Indian fishermen have been repatriated to India.

#### **OVERSEAS CITIZEN OF INDIA (OCI) CARDHOLDER SCHEME**

12.16 The Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) Cardholder Scheme has been made operational from 02.12.2005. This card provides *inter-alia*, a life-long visa, and an exemption from registration with FRROs and parity with Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields, except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural/plantation

properties. No parity is allowed in the sphere of political and public employment rights.

12.17 A total of 2,68,180 foreign nationals have been registered as OCI cardholders and 7,783 OCI cards have been issued in lieu of PIO cards during the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021.

12.18 The Central Government has issued a notification No. S.O. 1050 (E) on 4.03.2021 under section 7B(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 specifying the rights to which OCI cardholders are entitled to. The notification dated 4.03.2021 consolidates the provisions in three earlier notifications dated 11.04.2005, 05.01.2007 and 05.01.2009 issued under section 7B(1) of The Citizenship Act, 1955 and also brings clarity with regard to certain rights to which OCI cardholders are entitled to.

12.19 OCI card was required to be re-issued each time a new passport is issued up to 20 years of age and once after completing 50 years of age in view of biological changes in the face of the applicant. With a view to facilitating the OCI cardholders, it has been decided by the Central Government to dispense with this requirement. OCI card holder needs to have it re-issued only once when a new passport is issued after his/her completing 20 years of age so as to capture his/her facial features on attaining adulthood. If a person has obtained registration as OCI cardholder after attaining the age of 20 years, there will be no requirement of re-issue of OCI card.

## **CITIZENSHIP**

12.20 An online module has been activated under the IVFRT platform on 22.08.2021 to process the applications for renunciation of Indian citizenship. Through this module, an Indian citizen of full age and capacity may apply online for renunciation of Indian citizenship. End to end processing of applications for

renunciation of Indian citizenship has been made online. This online processing aims to reduce compliance burden and to bring transparency in processing of application for renunciation of Indian citizenship.

12.21 Central Government delegated its powers to grant Indian citizenship by registration or naturalization in respect of foreigners belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Christian or Parsi community from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan, to Collectors of 13 more districts and Home Secretaries of two more States. With this, Collectors of 29 districts and Home Secretaries of 9 States have been authorized to grant citizenship in respect of aforesaid category of migrants. The delegation will speed up the process of granting Indian citizenship to aforesaid category of migrants as the decision would be taken at local level.

12.22 From 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, a total of 1414 citizenship certificates have been granted by all authorities including this Ministry. Out of this, 1120 were granted by registration under section 5 and 294 were granted by naturalisation under section 6 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

## **FCRAWING**

12.23 The FCRA, 2010 regulates the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution to persons/associations in India with the objective of preventing any diversion of such contribution towards activities detrimental to national interest and for matters connected therewith.

12.24 Under the FCRA, 2010, any person or association seeking foreign contributions for definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme may either obtain a registration or prior permission to receive foreign contribution from the Ministry of Home affairs by making an application in the

prescribed format. The registration is granted only to such associations which have a proven track record of functioning in the chosen field of activity during last three years. Registration or prior permission is granted only after through security vetting of the activities and antecedents of the association and office bearers thereof.

12.25 All FCRA services like registration, prior permission, renewal of registration, change of details of NGOs, grant of foreign hospitality were made online with effect from 14.12.2015. The portal has been constantly updated to make it more user friendly and informative.

12.26 The status of disposal of the FCRA applications of registration, renewal & Prior Permission and Hospitality from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021 are as under:

FCRA Services Disposals between 01.04.2021 and 31.12.2021		
Sl. No.	Services	Granted
1	Registration	160
2	Renewal	1265
3	Prior Permission	21
4	Hospitality	638
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2084</b>

12.27 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2020 was passed by the Parliament in September 2020 and this has been notified on 28.09.2020. The amendments made in the Act would help effectively monitor the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution.

12.28 For better compliance of the Act and to ensure adherence to the declared and lawful purposes alongwith transparency and accountability, the amendments required following, among others:

- (a) Provision of Aadhar numbers of all key

functionaries

- (b) Inflow of FC only through designated FCRA account opened at SBI main branch, New Delhi.
- (c) Complete ban on transfer of foreign contribution, and
- (d) Reduction of administrative expense limit from 50% to 20%.

12.29 These provisions would ensure exact identification of office bearers and eliminate chances of benami/bogus entry and would discourage expenditure on unproductive items like inflated staff salaries, posh buildings and office and luxurious vehicles etc.

12.30 The Central Government further amended the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 through the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) (Amendment) Rules, 2020 and the same has been notified on 10.11.2020.

12.31 In order to facilitate smooth transition to the amended regime, various relaxations were granted to the FCRA associations. These include the extended period for use of erstwhile FCRA main account and extension in validity period of FCRA registration. Through Public Notice dated 30.09.2021, Central Government also extended the validity of the registration certificates issued under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 expiring during the period between 29.09.2020 and 31.12.2021 upto 31.12.2021. The period was further extended with certain conditions upto 31.03.2022.

**FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION**

12.32 Indian freedom struggle is unique in the history of mankind. Persons from all walks of life worked unitedly for a common cause. It was the struggle and sacrifice of several generations of

people, up to 1947, which brought freedom to the country. Millions of people participated in the freedom struggle.

### **Pension Scheme**

12.33 In order to honour the freedom fighters, GoI introduced a scheme known as the 'Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme' in 1969. In 1972, on the eve of the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of India's Independence, a 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 01.08.1980. In 2017, the nomenclature of the scheme has been changed as "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana." The details on eligibility conditions for grant of pension under SSSY are available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs under Freedom Fighters Division.

### **Special Dispensation for Women and Weaker Sections of the Society:**

12.34 The eligibility criteria for grant of pension on grounds of jail suffering specifies a minimum period of six months which a freedom fighter 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 (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), the minimum period has been kept at three months.

### **Other Facilities to the Freedom Fighters**

12.35 Apart from pension, freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by GoI:

- (a) Free railway pass (2<sup>nd</sup>/ 3<sup>rd</sup> AC in Duronto, 1<sup>st</sup> Class/ 2<sup>nd</sup> Class AC by any train including Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi) for freedom fighters/their

widow/ widower, along with one companion in same class, for life;

- (b) Medical facilities under Central Government Health Scheme (C.G.H.S) and free medical treatment in hospitals run by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the control of Department of Public Enterprises have also been extended to the freedom fighters and their dependents;
- (c) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;
- (d) Provision of 4% reservation under "Combined Category" for Physically Handicapped Persons (PH), Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) and Freedom Fighters (FF) in the normal selection procedure adopted by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for allotment of petrol pumps, gas agencies etc;
- (e) General pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to the freedom fighters in Delhi. Spouse of a freedom fighter is permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after death of the freedom fighter;
- (f) There is a fully furnished and old age friendly Freedom Fighters' Home at New Delhi providing transit accommodation (stay and meal) for freedom fighters/their eligible dependents; and
- (g) In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters/their spouses have been allowed to also avail free air travel facility to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion.

### **Amount of Pension**

12.36 The initial amount of pension as fixed in

the year 1972 was ₹200/- per month. Subsequently, basic pension and Dearness Relief has been revised from time to time. Since 15.08.2016, the pension has been revised with

Dearness Relief system applicable to Central Government employees twice a year. The rate of monthly pension with effect from 01.07.2021 is as follows:

Sl. No.	Category of freedom fighter	Basic pension w.e.f. 15.08.2016 (₹ per month)	Dearness Relief @29% w.e.f. 01.07.2021	Total amount of pension in rupees (₹ per month)
1.	Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners/spouses	30,000/-	₹8700/-	38,700/-
2.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India/spouses	28,000/-	₹8120/-	36,120/-
3.	Other Freedom Fighters/spouses including INA	26,000/-	₹7540/-	33,540/-
4.	Dependent parents/eligible daughters (maximum 3 daughters at any point of time)	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter i.e.in the Range of ₹13,000/- to ₹15,000/-	₹3770/-to ₹4350/-	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter i .e. in the range of ₹16,770 to ₹19,350

12.37 To bring clarity to the existing rules and to remove the possibility of misuse of the scheme, the Revised Policy Guidelines, 2014 for disbursement of Central Samman pension were issued vide letter no. 45/03/2014-FF(P) dated 06.08.2014.

12.38 The Aadhaar seeding has progressed to 91.70% of all SSSY Pension Bank Accounts. Instruction has been issued to all the Banks to complete Aadhaar seeding of SSSY pension accounts at the earliest.

#### **Expenditure on Welfare of the Freedom Fighters**

12.39 There is a provision of ₹760 crore for

payment of pension, ₹15 crore for payment to Ministry of Railways for the Complementary Card Passes issued to Central Freedom Fighters and ₹31 lakh for reimbursement for maintenance of Freedom Fighters' Home by New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) in the sanctioned budget of MHA for the Financial Year 2021-22.

#### **Number of Central Samman Pensioners**

12.40 Under the Scheme, 1,71,653 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman Pension till 31.03.2022. State-wise break-up of the 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 31.03.2022)
1	Andhra Pradesh &	15285
2	Telangana	
3	Assam	4442
4	Bihar &	24905
5	Jharkhand	
6	Goa	1508
7	Gujarat	3599
8	Haryana	1691
9	Himachal Pradesh	633
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1807
11	Karnataka	10103
12	Kerala	3424
13	Madhya Pradesh &	3488
14	Chhattisgarh	
15	Maharashtra	17965
16	Manipur	63
17	Meghalaya	86
18	Mizoram	4
19	Nagaland	3
20	Odisha	4196
21	Punjab	7041
22	Rajasthan	814
23	Tamil Nadu	4135
24	Tripura	888
25	Uttar Pradesh &	18000
26	Uttrakhand	
27	West Bengal	22523
28	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3
29	Chandigarh	91
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
31	Daman & Diu	33
32	NCT of Delhi	2048
33	Puducherry	320
34	Indian National Army (INA)	22472
	<b>Total</b>	<b>171653</b>

### Honouring Freedom Fighters

12.41 As per convention, this year, due to the spread of COVID-19 Pandemic, "At Home" function, to honour the revered freedom fighter pensioners by the Honourable President of India, could not be organized at Rashtrapati Bhawan on the Anniversary of Quit India Movement on

09.08.2021. On behalf of the Honourable President of India, the DM/SDM level officers of the State Governments/UTs honoured the freedom fighter pensioners, from their States and UTs, with *Angavastram and Shawl* at the homes of Freedom Fighters or the location earmarked by the State Governments/UTs.



Kerala



Gurugram, Haryana

### State Governments honour Freedom Fighters on behalf of Hon'ble President of India on 09.08.2021

(Source: State Government)

12.42 Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana, there are 40 freedom struggle movements which have been recognized for the purpose of grant of Central Samman Pension. Out of the above 40 movements, details of the two movements viz. Hyderabad Liberation Movement and Goa Liberation Movement are given in following paragraphs.

#### Hyderabad Liberation Movement

12.43 In 1985, those who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement for the merger of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the Union of India during 1947-48, were made eligible for grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana. Accordingly, 98 border camps were recognized for the purpose of considering the claims of underground sufferings during the Hyderabad Liberation Movement. Subsequently,

in July, 2004, MHA recognized 18 additional border camps for consideration of the claims. MHA issued detailed guidelines on 10.09.2009 in order to streamline the procedure for grant of pension to genuine freedom fighters. These guidelines are being followed.

#### Goa Liberation Movement

12.44 During the movement for liberation of Goa, which lasted for many years, a large number of freedom fighters had undergone severe punishment at the hands of Portuguese authorities. The Goa Liberation Movement was spread over three phases as follows:

Phase-I	From 1946 to 1953
Phase-II	From 1954 to 1955
Phase-III	From 1955 to 1961

## REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

12.45 On 04.07.2018 Government of India (GoI) approved clubbing eight schemes under the Umbrella Scheme “Relief and Rehabilitation of Migrants and Repatriates” for continuance upto March, 2020 with an allocation of ₹3182.91 crore. Out of the 8 schemes, FFR Division implements the following three schemes:-

- (a) Relief assistance to Sri Lankan refugees staying in camps in Tamil Nadu and Odisha.
- (b) Grant-in-Aid to Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CTRC) for administrative and social welfare expenses of Tibetan settlements.
- (c) Rehabilitation Package for returnees and up-gradation of infrastructure of the Bangladeshi Enclaves and Cooch Behar District after exchange of enclaves between India and Bangladesh.

12.46 The Umbrella Scheme “Relief and Rehabilitation of Migrants and Repatriates” has been extended till 31.03.2021 by Ministry of Finance (MoF) OM No 42(2)/PF-II/2014 dated 10.01.2020. Thereafter, the scheme has been extended beyond 31.03.2021 for the period 2021-2022 to 2025-26 with an outlay of ₹1452 crore.

### Sri Lankan Refugees

12.47 A number of 3,04,269 Sri Lankan refugees have entered India in various phases between July, 1983 and August, 2012. GoI's approach is to grant relief on humanitarian grounds with the ultimate objective to repatriate them back to Sri Lanka. Relief is given pending such repatriation.

12.48 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 01.01.2022, there are 58,648 Sri Lankan refugees staying in 108 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and 54 refugees in Odisha. Besides, around 34,135 refugees are staying outside the camps, registered with the State Authorities in Tamil Nadu.

12.49 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 is incurred by the State Government and is subsequently reimbursed by GoI. An amount of ₹1226 crore (approximately) has been spent by GoI for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period between July, 1983 to 31.03.2022.

### Tibetan Refugees

12.50 Tibetan refugees began pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama in the year 1959 from Tibet. GoI decided to give them asylum as well as assistance towards temporary settlement. Care has been taken to retain their separate ethnic and cultural identity.

12.51 As per the latest census 2019 conducted by Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CTRC), the population of Tibetan refugees in India as on 30.06.2021 was 72,291. Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in different States of the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (21,324), Himachal Pradesh (14,952), Arunachal Pradesh (4,780), Uttarakhand (4,829), West Bengal (3,076), and UT of Laddakh (6,989).

The Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees is almost complete and only one residuary housing scheme is at various stages of implementation in the State of Uttarakhand.

12.52 In order to bring about uniformity with respect to extending various facilities by the Central Government and State Governments to the Tibetan refugees settled in different parts of the country, MHA has issued the Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy, 2014.

12.53 The Government of India has sanctioned a scheme of providing grant-in-aid of ₹40 crore to His Holiness The Dalai Lama's CTIRC over a period of five years commencing from 2015-16 to 2019-20 to meet the administrative and social welfare activities expenses of 36 Tibetan Settlement offices located in different States of the country. The amount of ₹48 crore has been released during Financial Year 2015-16 to 2020-21. The scheme has been extended for another five years i.e. 2021-22 to 2025-26 with an allocation of ₹40 crore.

**Rehabilitation of Returnees from former Indian Enclaves and Creation and Upgradation of Infrastructure in erstwhile Bangladeshi Enclaves in India and in Cooch Behar District of West Bengal**

12.54 While considering the Constitutional (Amendment) Bill for implementing the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974 the Standing Committee on External Affairs (2014-15) of Sixteenth Lok Sabha, had recommended *inter-alia* that the Government create a blueprint for development and integration of Bangladeshi enclaves in India, addressing issues of rehabilitation and compensation in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal. GoI approved the scheme of rehabilitation of returnees from erstwhile Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and creation and up-gradation of

infrastructure in former Bangladeshi enclaves in India and that of Cooch Behar District of West Bengal at the cost of ₹1005.99 crore. Out of this, ₹897.98 crore has been released to the Government of West Bengal upto 31.03.2022.

**REPATRIATES COOPERATIVE FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD. (REPCO), CHENNAI**

12.55 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. Two of the Directors represent GoI. The total authorized share capital of the Bank is ₹500.25 crore and the subscribed and paid-up capital is ₹154.53 crore as on 31.03.2021 of which 49.39 % is contributed by GoI and approx 6.28% by five Southern States, namely, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Kerala. Repatriates and other individuals have contributed the rest paid up capital. As per its bye-laws, the administrative control over REPCO is, at present, with GoI. The Bank declared a dividend @ 20% for the year 2020-21.

**Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala**

12.56 Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), an undertaking jointly owned by GoI and the 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 GoI. The paid-up share capital of the Company (as on 31.10.2021) was ₹339.27 lakh. The Government of

Kerala holds ₹205.85 lakh and the Government of India ₹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.

#### ENEMY PROPERTY

12.57 In the wake of Chinese and Pak aggressions in 1962 and 1965, respectively, the Enemy Properties Act, 1968 was enacted on 20.08.1968 under the Defence of India Rules, 1962 to provide for the continued vesting of those enemy properties vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India (CEPI) both moveable and immovable. Custodian of Enemy Property for India is a statutory post under Enemy Property Act, 1968. The basic functions of CEPI are identification, vesting, preservation, management and to take control over the property till its disposal by the Central Government as per provision of the Act and Rules/Guidelines/Order made there under. The Office of CEPI, with headquarters at Delhi, is functioning with 03 branch offices located at Mumbai, Kolkata and Lucknow.

12.58 The Provisions for disposal of enemy property have been brought through amendment of the Principal Act in 2017, and the Enemy Property Rules, 2015 have been amended vide Notification dated 21.03.2018.

12.59 Over the years, CEPI has vested 12611 number of properties belonging to enemy nationals / firms.

12.60 CEPI has realized a total of ₹ 3407.98 crore from disposal of enemy properties which includes 7,52,83,287 shares (for ₹ 2708.90 crore) of 152 companies in 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2021-22 and ₹ 699.08 crore as revenue receipts.

12.61 1699.79 grams of vested gold has been sold for ₹ 49,14,071 and 28.896 kilogram of silver ornaments have been disposed of for ₹10,92,175 in January 2021 through Government of India Mint, Mumbai as per provisions of the Act, totaling ₹ 60.06 lakhs.

12.62 For effective preservation, management and speedy disposal of the enemy property, Enemy Property Information System has been developed. It is available to all the holders dealing with the subject matter. The system will expedite the identification and vesting of the enemy property.

12.63 To ascertain the present status of immovable enemy properties, the latest survey and valuation report has been asked for from all the States/UTs concerned. To expedite the process, Nodal Officers have been appointed to coordinate the above matter. The Ministry is taking up the issue with the States through Nodal Officers and DMs/DCs concerned.

12.64 To give impetus for robust monitoring of the vested enemy properties, ICT is being used. The website for CEPI is live and is open to the public. The website may be accessed at <https://enemyproperty.mha.gov.in>.

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# Chapter-13

## WOMEN SAFETY

13.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up a 'Women Safety Division' on 28.05.2018 to strengthen measures for safety of women in the country and instil greater sense of security in them through speedy and effective administration of justice in a holistic manner and by providing a safer environment for women. The Division is responsible for policy formulation, planning, coordinating, formulating and implementing projects/schemes to assist States/Union

Territories to achieve the said objectives, including capacity building and modernization of forensic sciences; matters relating to prevention of crimes against women and children, members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, elderly persons and transgenders; trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants; prison reforms, correctional administration, prison/prisoner legislation; and Poisons Act, 1919; and matters related with National Crime Records Bureau.

### Some of the important initiatives taken in the FY 2021-22 include

- (a) 112 Single Emergency Response Support System is operational in 35 States/UTs.
- (b) ₹ 1349.58 crore has been released so far as a part of Central assistance for the Safe City project by the MHA for project implementation in 8 cities. States are using the Safe City Implementation Monitoring Portal (SCIM) for monitoring the project implementation. The projects are also regularly reviewed by the MHA.
- (c) In order to strengthen the capacities in States/UTs for timely and effective investigation, project for strengthening the DNA analysis, cyber-forensics and related forensic facilities in State Forensic Science Laboratories has been extended to 7 more States/ Union Territories (Goa, Odisha, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry) taking the total to 23 States/UTs in which the project is being implemented as part of Nirbhaya Fund Scheme. The total MHA funding now stands at ₹ 203.45 crore.
- (d) States/UTs have commenced implementing the project for setting-up/strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) in all districts of the country and setting up Women Help Desks (WHDs) in Police Stations. MHA has provided financial assistance of ₹ 207.49 crore under Nirbhaya Fund. An online portal for the States/UTs to monitor progress as well as share best practices has been facilitated by the MHA. A total of 696 AHTUs are operational in the country. Further 10425 WHDs have been setup.
- (e) To enhance capacities and develop skill sets of Investigation Officers and Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers in State/ UTs, who are handling forensic evidence in sexual assault cases, Guidelines had been issued for collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence. More

than 20157 Officers have been trained by Bureau of Police Reforms & Development and the Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences in the collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases.

- (f) Bureau of Police Reforms & Development has distributed 14950 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection (SAEC) Kits to States & UTs. These SAEC Kits will facilitate the efficient collection, handling and storage of forensic evidence in cases of sexual assault.
- (g) Using the CCTNS, NCRB has launched a 'Proclaimed offenders' module that provides online information on proclaimed offenders to the citizens.
- (h) To ensure quality and standardisation in forensic examination, MHA, through the Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS), has issued Guidelines for collection, storage and transportation of crime scene biological samples, Quality Manuals for accreditation of laboratories as per NABL standards (ISO/IEC17025: 2017) and Working Procedure Manuals in six disciplines of Forensic Sciences; and Standard list of Equipment for establishing/upgrading of Forensic Sciences Laboratories.

13.2 Some of the important projects being undertaken by the Women Safety Division MHA in the country are:

**Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) and Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)**

13.3 Availability of information on crimes and criminals is not only a contributing factor for timeliness and efficiency in criminal investigation, but also in facilitating use of this database for the purpose of crime analytics, research and policy making for crime prevention. In order to facilitate police in State/Union Territories with a common platform for collecting and sharing information on crimes and criminals at national level, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) started implementation of CCTNS project in 2009 as an extension of the Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) project started in 2004. While CIPA was started for the purpose of computerization of the data in police stations on stand-alone basis, CCTNS went a step further and sought to interconnect all police station and higher police offices on a common digital platform for the purpose of collecting and sharing information on crime & criminals. The

project was approved at a total cost of ₹2000 crore. As per the project plan, central financial assistance was given to the States/ UTs towards hardware, CCTNS software application, connectivity and training.

13.4. The broad objectives of the CCTNS project are to:

- (a) Create single repository of crime and criminal data
- (b) Provide contextual & parameterized search options at the State and National level for Law Enforcement Agencies to empower the investigator and impact detection and resolution
- (c) Offer convenient digital access of Police services to citizens such as request for verification of antecedents, getting progress in complaints filed etc.
- (d) Inform policy and improved monitoring through timely crime trends and criminal reports.

13.5 Under CCTNS, all States/ UTs have set up dedicated State Data Centres (SDCs). CCTNS has been deployed in all the police stations in the

country. After achieving a major part of the stated objectives, the project is presently in the Operations & Maintenance (O&M) phase, which is valid upto 31.03.2022. The CCTNS project is being implemented by NCRB.

13.6 At the same time, since 2015, the scope of the CCTNS project was extended beyond establishing of national database of crime and criminal records, to establishment of an Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), by integrating CCTNS with other pillars of the criminal justice system i.e. Prisons, Courts, Prosecution and Forensics with a view to strengthen the justice delivery system. National Informatics Centre (NIC) dashboard has been developed for the ICJS system which has the facility of enterprise free text search and the capability to search for an accused in Police, Prison and Courts database. ICJS search and query is available in all the States/UTs. It facilitates integration of all pillars of criminal justice system to make the criminal investigation and justice delivery more efficient, transparent and to enable smart policing.

13.7 All the States/UTs have also launched their State Citizen Portal for providing citizen centric police services which is connected to CCTNS and ICJS. Nine mandated critical Police services are being offered in the State Citizens Portal as part of the CCTNS project and include online registration of complaints, obtaining status of complaints, obtaining the copies of FIRs, details of arrested persons/ wanted criminals, tracking progress of registered complaints, reporting theft of properties, viewing & reporting missing persons data and submission of requests for issue/renewal of various NOCs. The citizens can also utilize the State Citizen Portal for placing a request for pre-employment verification. Particularly in case of gender crimes, early

detection and certainty of rigorous punishment is seen to act as a viable deterrent. Critical outcomes of the CCTNS Project not only facilitate an aggrieved person to register complaints (e-FIR is allowed in few cases by some States/UT) online from their homes, but also result in early detection and timely prosecutions by empowering Investigation Officers with information and standardizing police procedures, thereby making it an invaluable tool in strengthening safety and security of citizens.

13.8 National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) has launched specific national level Police related Citizen centric services on CCTNS platform which can be accessed online at [www.digitalpolicecitizenservices.gov.in](http://www.digitalpolicecitizenservices.gov.in). The services include:

- (a) **Missing Person Search:** This service allows Citizens to search online for their missing kins from the national database of recovered unidentified found person/ unidentified dead bodies.
- (b) **Generate Vehicle NOC:** It allows citizens to ascertain the status of a vehicle before its second-hand purchase, as to whether it is suspicious or clean as per Police records in the database. The search can be made against National database based on the vehicle's details; one can generate and download the relevant NOC, required by the RTO before the transfer of ownership. The service is being provided online at present.
- (c) **Proclaimed offenders:** Citizens can use Proclaimed offenders search service to view and print the data of proclaimed offenders declared by the court. Citizens need to put specific details like Name, State, District, Date Range, FIR number

to search in the criteria.

**Achievements in FY 2021-22**

13.9 CCTNS is operational in all police stations in the country. States were also

encouraged to create a State Citizen Portal (SCP) to offer a host of services. Progress in usage of the project is presented in the table below:

Sl. No.	Activity/ Area of Operations	Status (as on 31.01.2021)	Achievements (as on 31.12.2021)
1	Total Police Stations	16177	16347
2	CCTNS deployment to all Police Stations	15840	16347
3	Connectivity in all Police Stations	15644	15859
4	Number of States/UTs where SDC connected with NDC	36	36
5	No. of police stations entering FIRs (100%) in CAS State Application	15681	16162
6	Number of FIRs registered in CCTNS	6.90 crore	7.32 crore
7	Number of States/UTs where all 9 citizen services are launched	35	36
8	Number of States/UTs who have launched a State Citizens Portal	36	36
9	Number of requests received from State/UT Citizen Portals	6.46 crore	More than 8 crore

(Source: NCRB)

13.10 Under the ICJS, an Adjournment Alert module has been developed as a step towards facilitating States/UTs to ensure timeliness in disposal of criminal cases. As per the new feature, whenever a Government Prosecutor seeks an adjournment in a criminal case more than twice, the system has a provision to send an alert to senior officers.

13.11 Cri-MAC (Crime Multi Agency Center) facility has been introduced for police stations and higher offices in all States/UTs to share information on heinous crimes and other issues related to coordination in cases of inter-state crimes. It can be used to share alerts / information on crimes and inter-state criminals

to the States/UTs through email and SMS.

13.12 NCRB has introduced a Modus Operandi (MO) module using Police and Prisons data. It can be accessed by the investigating officers online across the country. This feature is a vital investigative aid for police officers. The Bureau of Police research and Development (BPR&D) has setup a Modus Operandi Bureau (MOB) to conduct research. Trainings have been also been held by NCRB on the MO module for police personnel.

**National Database on Sexual Offenders**

13.13 Leveraging the ICJS platform, the National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO), purposed to specifically impact and reduce crime

and violence against women through identification of known and habitual sexual offenders was launched in September 2018. The NDSO is available 24X7 to all Law Enforcement Agencies and enables antecedent verification and speedy detection in case of sexual offences. NDSO has data of more than 11 lakh sexual offenders in the country, which allow Investigating Officers to track habitual sex offenders besides initiating preventive measures against sexual offenses.

### Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences (ITSSO)

13.14 In cases of sexual assault, where the



### 22<sup>nd</sup> All India Conference of Directors, Fingerprint Bureaux 2021

13.15 The MHA has conducted a study to identify the best police stations in the country by introducing a level of objectivity and analysis into the process of ranking. Data inputs from CCTNS formed the core of this selection process which were supported by on-ground survey and citizen assessment. The criteria of selection included recording of sexual offences against women and children and their resolution within 60 days from registration, recording and

Criminal Law (Amendment) 2018, Act has mandated completing of investigations within 2 months from the date of first report, the MHA has developed a Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences (ITSSO) portal for States/ UTs to track progress in detection and resolution of sexual offences based on CCTNS data. It is a cloud-based analytics portal available for the law enforcement agencies with drill-down feature starting from national level up-to FIR level. It can be used to generate reports and dashboards on ageing of cases and has ability to flag pendency at district and police station level to help expedite resolution.

Inauguration  
of  
22<sup>nd</sup> All India conference of  
Director of Fingerprint Bureaux  
by  
Shri Ajay Kumar Mishra  
Hon'ble Minister of State (Home)  
on  
28<sup>th</sup> October, 2021  
Webcast by :  
[National Informatics Centre](#)

resolution of crimes against SCs & STs and property offences. All States and UTs participated in this exercise. Top 3 police stations in the country for 2020-21 are Nongpok Sekmai, Manipur followed by AWPS-Suramangalam, Tamil Nadu and Kharsang, Arunachal Pradesh.

### Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) Project

13.16 With a view to enable active use of

technology to strengthen emergency response services, especially for safety of women in public places, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is implementing a project titled 'Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)', with a budgetary outlay of ₹385.69 crore under the Nirbhaya Fund. Government of India (Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications) has notified 112 as the emergency number for the country. ERSS is a pan-India, single, internationally recognized number 112-based Emergency Response Support System for various emergencies such as police, fire, ambulance, etc., with computer-aided dispatch of field resources accessible through calls, SMS, e-mail, panic button and the 112 India mobile app. The mandate of ERSS is to provide operational platform which would support linking of various emergency service providers in States/Union Territories to 112 emergency number. The Project has the following objectives:

- (a) Provide a convenient and standardized '**single emergency response number - 112**' integrated with all existing numbers like Dial 100, 108 etc.
- (b) Provide a **24X7 capacity to receive inputs from various sources** including Voice Calls, SMS, Emails, Panic Buttons in phones, public transport & other locations etc.
- (c) Provide a **24X7 system for dispatch of field resources** (Police, Ambulance etc.) to the location of incidence through:
  - (i) Identification of location of person in distress.
  - (ii) Computer Aided timely dispatch of

nearest field resources (one or more GPS enabled Emergency Response Vehicles) to mitigate or prevent escalation of distress.

- (d) Provide standardized, user-friendly technology products like **Mobile Apps etc.** with a pan-India footprint.
- (e) Integration **with other emergency systems.**

13.17 Under the ERSS Project, the MHA is extending financial assistance to all States/ Union Territories to operationalize 112 or integrate existing systems with 112, procure necessary hardware & software, and support Emergency Response (ER) vehicles fitted with GPS enabled Mobile Device Terminals (MDTs) to commence 112 based emergency operations in the States/ Union Territories.

13.18 In order to streamline implementation, MHA engaged C-DAC as a Total Service Provider (TSP) to develop and deploy a Contact Centre Solution Stack comprising of Computer Telephony Integration (CTI), Automatic Call Distribution (ACD), Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD), and Case Record Management (CRM). Additionally, C-DAC has developed a '112 India Mobile App' providing features like continuous sending of distress signals with location data (to trace moving devices).

**Achievements in Financial Year 2021-22 (Up to 31.12. 2021)**

13.19 This service has been operationalized in 35 States/UTs in the country. The States and districts where ERSS have been commenced is as below:

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts in which ERSS has been launched
1.	Himachal Pradesh	All districts except Lahaul & Spiti
2.	Ladakh	All districts

3.	Kerala	All districts
4.	Punjab	All districts
5.	Rajasthan	All districts
6.	Tamil Nadu	All districts
7.	Telangana	All districts
8.	Uttarakhand	All districts
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	All districts
10.	Madhya Pradesh	All districts
11.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	All districts
12.	Uttar Pradesh	All districts
13.	Lakshadweep	All districts
14.	Chandigarh	All districts
15.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	All districts
16.	Goa	All districts
17.	Karnataka	All districts
18.	Tripura	All districts
19.	Jharkhand	All districts
20.	West Bengal	All districts
21.	Andhra Pradesh	All districts
22.	Odisha	All districts
23.	Sikkim	All districts
24.	Haryana	All districts

25.	Manipur	Bishnupur, Chandel, Imphal East, Imphal West, Kakching, Kamjong, Kangpokpi, Senapati, Tengnoupal, Thoubal, Ukhrul
26.	Nagaland	Kohima, Dimapur, Mokokchung
27.	Maharashtra	Mumbai
28.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandangaon, Kabirdham, Bastar (Jagdalpur City), Sarguja, Bilaspur, Janjgir Champa, Korba, Raigarh and Mahasamund
29.	Gujarat	Aravali, Mahisagar, Botad, Chhota Udepur, Devbhoomi, Dwarka, Gir Somnath, Morbi
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar, Jammu, Anantnag, Baramulla, Shopian, Ganderbal, Bandipora, Kulgam, Kupwara, Doda, Rajouri, Reasi, Kishtwar, Samba, Udhampur, Poonch, Ramban, Kathua,
31.	Puducherry	Puducherry
32.	Mizoram	Aizwal, Kolasib, Lunglei, Champai
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papumpare city, Papumpare rural - Yupia, Eastsiang Pasighat
34.	Assam	Sonitpur, Udalguri, Bishwanath, Cachar, Nagaon, Morigaon, Hojai, Karimganj, Hailakandi, Charaideo, Sivasagar
35.	Meghalaya	Shillong

13.20 The important achievements/ innovations in States/UTs during the period of operation of the ERSS ecosystem are summarized below:

<b>Some of the innovations and best practices across States/ Uts</b>
<p><b>A. CHANDIGARH</b></p> <p><b>E-beat system integrated with 112 Emergency Service to reduce the response time of beat officers</b></p> <p>112 Emergency service has been made operational in Chandigarh in 2019. The UT administration has now integrated the E-beat system with the existing ERSS system such</p>

that the events generated by CRM agents get delivered to concerned beat officer along with CAD agent. It has been observed that the response time of beat officer reaching the spot of event has reduced considerably post-integration. In few instances, the beat officer is also reaching the spot before the Emergency Response Units (ERUs).

## **B. DELHI**

### **112 Emergency services integrated with CMAPS and e-Beat system**

ERSS-112 system has been integrated with CMAPS (Crime Mapping Analytics and Predictive System) & e-Beat Book Mobile Resources for effective utilization & to improve the response time. Feedback agents are also available round the clock to check each and every feedback submitted by distress caller to improve behaviour of police personnel.

## **C. UTTAR PRADESH**

### **112 Emergency Services provided Rations, Medicines etc during COVID-19 and home Escort for women at late hours with reduced Response Time mechanism**

ERSS 112 system receives lakhs of emergency calls at each PSAP daily. During COVID-19 times UP 112 provided assistance in 2,04,741 calls for supply of emergency Ration, 60832 calls for supply of Medicine, 15,008 calls for supply of baby food and LPG cylinders.

Women security: Under this scheme, when 112 is called for help by a woman from a deserted/remote place between 10 pm to 6 am, the woman will be safely transported by UP-112 PRV to the destination. Since 2019, 933 women have been assisted.

### **Some of the successes achieved by 112 are captured in the following anecdotes**

## **A. HIMACHAL PRADESH**

### **Rescue of Tourists stranded due to snow in Shimla**

A call was received at ERSS Helpline 112 informing that six tourists from Andhra Pradesh got stranded in Shimla due to heavy snowfall. A caller who was one of the tourists dialled 112 ERSS Helpline, seeking help and informing that he with five other tourists from Andhra Pradesh came to Shimla and they are now stranded somewhere in Shimla due to snowfall. The call taker asked about their current location, but they were unable to give their location due to snowfall. The official of ERSS Control room traced their location with the help of the LBS (Location-based System). Their complaint was registered and the same was immediately forwarded to Police Station on the MDT (Mobile Data Terminal). The exact location was traced, and Police immediately reached to them and rescued all the six tourists safely.

**B. UTTARAKHAND****Public Health & Safety (medical help)**

On 22.09.2021, caller B.S. Rawat informed on Dial-112 that the caller was taking a patient to Srinagar Base Hospital for treatment but on the way his vehicle got stuck due to a landslide in Langasu Chamoli area and the condition of the patient is getting worse. They need medical help immediately. The information was conveyed to DCC Chamoli and Medical helpline No.-108 and the patient was rescued by 108 Ambulance Karnprayag and taken to Srinagar Base Hospital.

**C. PUNJAB****Rescued women from Suicide**

A call was received on 19.10.2020 from a Distress Caller where he informed that his mother named Kiran was trying to commit suicide in her room due to disputes. Call Taker understood the critical situation and immediately informed Dispatcher along with necessary details. The Assigned Patrol Vehicle immediately rushed to the scene within 10 minutes and rescued the victim, admitted her in hospital and saved her life.

**D. ANDHRA PRADESH****Police saves life of 200 People after getting the Distress Call**

A call was received on 14.09.2021 at 06:57 am at 112 ERSS center from Immanuel, who informed that 200 people were stuck at Atrchevitikallu near Krishna river with their sand lorries for last 2 days. The Assigned Patrol Vehicle Police staff reached immediately and rescued people within 10 to 15 minutes.



(Source: <https://ap.erss.in>)

## E. TRIPURA

**Lockdown has thrown life out of gear, 112 is flooded with calls from citizens.**

**SAHYOG SCHEME:** During the period, numerous calls were received from sick and elderly citizens for assistance ranging from helping them to draw pension to fetch life-saving drugs and to reach hospital/home. Apart from utilizing resources available under ERSS, services of District Police and Armed Police Battalions have been availed in some cases.

### Safe City Projects

13.21 The Government has been focused on women-led development. In order to facilitate this, it is necessary to ensure a feeling of safety and security of women for greater participation in public spaces and in economic activities, especially in large metro cities which provide opportunities for livelihoods. With this objective, the Ministry of Home Affairs has approved Safe City projects in 8 large cities, i.e. Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Kolkata, and Mumbai. The projects have been prepared by State Governments taking into account the need for identification of hot spots for crimes against women for development of critical assets in urban areas including infrastructure, technology adoption and capacity building in community through awareness programmes. The projects are being funded as a centrally sponsored scheme. A total of ₹3080.16 crore has been approved for projects with funding from Nirbhaya Fund and MHA budget.

13.22 While preparing the Safe City projects, States/Union Territories have consulted the Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeITY), Municipal & Police Commissioners of respective cities and civil society organizations connected to the purpose and comprised a mix of

solutions relevant for the city and its communities. Inter-alia, some of the assets, being developed/ supported under the Safe City Projects initiative are:

- (a) An **integrated approach including moveable and immovable assets** in city infrastructure like GIS linked mapping of crime hot spots, smart LED street lighting to reduce dark spots, installation of modern CCTV cameras connected to Command/ Control centres with capacities like Automated Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras, development of safe zone clusters in identified crime hot spots including installation of toilets, installation of Panic Buttons in public places and transportation, transit dormitories for women and children among others. Some assets to address gaps in existing ecosystems as well as to integrate with plans in Smart City projects are also included.
- (b) **Critical Human Resource assets** like the development and deployment of all women patrol teams such as SHE teams, teams for First Responder Vehicles like the Abhayam vans in Ahmedabad, development and resourcing of all women Police Stations, deployment of

women Counselors in Police Stations to increase accessibility and empathy, among others. Based on the successful Bharosa Model of Hyderabad, setting up of such One-Stop Crisis Centers in other cities is being supported. Better investigative resources like Forensic & Cyber Crime Cells are also included in some of the cities.

- (c) **Critical measures** like Gender sensitization awareness campaigns, legal literacy campaigns and capacity building and other service providers in collaboration with community and civil society organizations have also been included in some of the cities.

13.23 MHA has operationalized a Safe City Implementation Monitoring portal to map and track deployment of assets created under the safe city projects. The status of the implementation of these Safe City Projects are regularly being reviewed by the National Monitoring Committee on Safe City Projects under the Chairpersonship of Union Home Secretary.

#### **Strengthening of DNA facilities in State Forensic Labs**

13.24 DNA analysis is one of the time-tested scientific forensic technologies used in investigation of crime and is highly relevant in

cases of sexual offences and other heinous offences. As part of a strategy to facilitate greater efficiency in investigations and secure higher convictions in cases of sexual offences, the Government has undertaken modernizing of not only its Central Forensic Sciences Laboratories but is also assisting States/ Union Territories in capacity building of DNA analysis facilities in Forensic Science Laboratories on a mission mode.

13.25 As part of Nirbhaya Fund scheme, MHA has approved projects for strengthening DNA analysis facilities in 23 States at a total cost of ₹203.45 crore. The States have been prioritized on the basis of pendency of cases and demand assessment by them. The assistance will enable States to procure and use advanced scientific equipment and develop their forensic facilities. Items proposed to be added to Forensic Science Laboratories under the approved projects have been identified by the States themselves through a process of gap-analysis, and include Autoclave and Automated DNA Extractor Systems to isolate DNA from collected samples, DNA Sequencer, Centrifuges, Real-time PCR, Genetic Analyzer equipment to facilitate detection & matching of samples with collected evidence during investigation. The project also provides for State/Union Territory to engage expert scientists for analysis of crime exhibits for timely support to Investigating Officers in sexual assault cases.

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# Chapter-14

## JAMMU, KASHMIR AND LADAKH AFFAIRS

14.1 The Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs deals with all matters relating to the UT of Jammu and Kashmir & UT of Ladakh, including Counter-terrorism with in Jammu and Kashmir and coordination with respect to subjects/matters, except those specifically allotted to any other Ministry/Department of the Government of India. The Department also coordinates with various Ministries/ Departments for the accelerated implementation of various Flagship schemes and Individual Beneficiary Centric Schemes of Government of India, Major projects of economic importance including the Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) in Jammu, Kashmir & Ladakh.

### Acts and Rules

14.2 The Central Government has notified the Gazette Notification for delegation of the powers and functions of the State Government to Lieutenant Governor of UT of Jammu and Kashmir under the Waqf Act, 1995 on 19.07.2021.

### Security Situation in Jammu & Kashmir

14.3 Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) has been affected by terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for more than three decades. The trends of terrorist violence in J&K during the last five years are shown in the table given below:

Year	Incidents	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists killed
2017	279	80	40	213
2018	417	91	39	257
2019	255	80	39	157
2020	244	62	37	221
2021	229	42	41	180

14.4 The ongoing militancy in Jammu and Kashmir is linked with infiltration of terrorists from across the border both from the "International Border" as well as the "Line of

Control" in J&K. The reported infiltration attempts and Net infiltration in J&K since 2017 is indicated in the table below:

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021(upto 30.11.2021 )
Infiltration attempts	419	328	216	99	73
Net Estimated infiltration	136	143	138	51	34

14.5 The security situation in J&K is monitored and reviewed by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Army, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and other security agencies. The Ministry of Home Affairs also monitors the security situation closely and continuously in tandem with the UT of J&K and the Ministry of Defence.

14.6 The Government of India in tandem with UT of J&K, has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, inter-alia, includes strengthening of the border infrastructure, multi-tiered deployment along international Border / Line of Control, and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction/ maintenance of border fencing, construction of culverts/ bridges on nullahs, improved technology, weapons and equipment for Security Forces (SFs), improved intelligence and operational coordination, installation of border floodlight on the international border and synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against terrorists within J&K. The Government has adopted various counter measures to neutralize the efforts and capabilities of militants to disturb peace in J&K. The Government has also encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy.

14.7 The endeavor of the Government has been to:

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

of prolonged militancy in J&K, and

- (c) To ensure a sustained peace process and to provide adequate opportunities to all sections of people in J&K who eschew violence to effectively represent their view points and to redress their genuine grievances.

14.8 Government has approved raising of following battalions for Jammu & Kashmir Police:-

- (a) 5 IR Battalions
- (b) 2 Border Battalions
- (c) 2 Women Battalions

14.9 The recruitment had been completed for 5 IR Battalions. The recruitment process of 2 Border Battalions and 2 Women Battalions is going on. Besides, the remuneration of Special Police Officers (SPOs) of J&K Police has been enhanced upto ₹18000/- per month in the following manner:-

- (a) SPOs having experience less than 3 years - ₹6000/- per month
- (b) SPOs having experience more than 3 years and less than 5 years - ₹9000/- per month
- (c) SPOs having experience more than 5 years and less than 10 years - ₹12000/- per month
- (d) SPOs having experience more than 10 years and less than 15 years - ₹15000/- per month
- (e) SPOs having experience more than 15 years - ₹18000/- per month

14.10 To support the Government of J&K in its initiatives, the Central Government has been making available Central Armed Police Forces as and when necessary, and has been helping to strengthen the J&K Police. The Ministry of Home Affairs reimburses the expenditure incurred by UT

of J&K on a variety of security related measures. These include expenditure on carriage of Constabulary, material supplies, rent of accommodation, honorarium to Special Police Officers, Civic Action Programmes, air-lift charges, raising cost of India Reserve Battalions, transport, boarding and lodging, alternate accommodation for security forces etc. During 2021-22, a sum of ₹936.095 crore has been reimbursed to Jammu and Kashmir Government under Security Related Expenditure (Police) till 31.03.2022.

### **Subsidized Helicopter Services**

14.11 The ongoing scheme of subsidized helicopter services in UT of Jammu and Kashmir, UT of Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh provides connectivity to remote areas that are inaccessible by road or even when connected by road, remain cut off during winter due to heavy rain/snowfall. The scheme has been extended till March, 2026. As per the Scheme, Government of India is sharing 75% of subsidy and remaining 25% share of subsidy is borne by the concerned State/UT Government.

### **UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

14.12 UT of Jammu and Kashmir lies to the north of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and to the west of UT of Ladakh. It shares 221 km international boundary with Pakistan. Total area of UT of J&K is 120355 sq km (including PoK), making it the 12th largest State/UT of India occupying 3.66% of the country's geographical area.

14.13 UT of J&K occupies 19th rank in population, with 1,22,67,013 persons as per 2011 census. It has two distinct regions, viz. Kashmir and Jammu, comprising 20 districts.

### **MACRO-ECONOMIC OUTLOOK**

14.14 The projected Gross State Domestic

Product (GSDP) estimates for the year 2020-21 at constant (2011-12) prices and current prices are ₹ 1,19,675 crore and ₹1,76,282 crore respectively. The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices and current prices are roughly estimated at ₹ 98,677 crore and ₹ 1,48,713 crore respectively for the year 2020-21.

### **PUBLIC OUTREACH PROGRAMMES**

14.15 **Jan Abhiyan:** More than 5 lakh certificates have been issued (Domicile, category, Death/Birth, Disability). More than 70,000 Ration cards have been Aadhar Seeded. About 50,000 families have been covered under Health Insurance schemes.

14.16 **Back to Village 3 (B2V3):** A Public participation campaign was held at 82 locations across J&K. 20,000 youth were covered under the employment programme, about 6,000 new works have been started and 4440 sports kits were distributed among the youth. Besides, 2430 Greh Pravesh ceremonies were organized. Three B2V programmes have been held so far. About 20,000 works were identified and over 7000 have been completed.

14.17 **My Town My Pride (MTMP):** The programme was one of the major initiatives taken since 2019-20 with the threefold focus on – Public outreach in towns, Service Delivery at doorstep and strengthening grass root Democracy.

- MTMP being the first programme of its kind evoked overwhelming response in Urban areas. This initiative was successfully conducted amidst COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring COVID Appropriate Behaviour and was widely appreciated by the general public.
- 552 number of works were identified, out of which 80% works have been completed and remaining works are likely to be completed by March 2022.

14.18 **Public Outreach Programme:** 72 Hon'ble Union Ministers visited the UT of J&K recently. Major activities in the outreach programme included;

- Public interactions,
- Meetings with local government representatives
- Inauguration and foundation laying ceremonies of 177 developmental projects,
- Disbursement of benefits under various schemes to beneficiaries
- 204 functions/events/trade fairs.



**Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah with Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir Shri Manoj Sinha during a function at Sher-i-Kashmir International Convention Centre (SKICC) on October 25, 2021 in Srinagar**



**Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah inaugurating the new campus at IIT-Jammu**

14.19 Hon'ble Union Home Minister visited UT of J&K from 23.10.2021 to 25.10. 2021 and he inaugurated the following:

- International flight from Srinagar to Sharjah
- Houseboat festival, as part of the 'Iconic Week' festival at the famous Dal Lake along with witnessing a musical fountain and laser show that, he said, was "a mesmerizing experience".

14.20 Hon'ble Union Home Minister also laid the foundation stones for a 500 bedded hospital in Srinagar and Handwara Medical College. He made the following announcements:

- To start metro train service in J&K in next 2 years,
- Doubling of Hydro power generation capacity by 2025,
- 100% saturation of hospitals under Jal Jeevan Mission

#### **EMPOWERING PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS (PRIs)**

14.21 A total of 27 functions have been transferred to PRIs, and approximately ₹ 1727.00 crore devolved to them. Elected representatives of PRIs have been given honorarium and formal position in the Warrant of Precedence. Elected Sarpanch/ Panch/ BDC Chairperson who die due to a militancy incident are covered for an amount of ₹25.00 lakh. To strengthen the Panchayats, a regular system of interaction of district officers with Panchayat representatives has been institutionalized.

#### **14.22 EMPOWERING URBAN LOCAL BODIES (ULBs)**

- Devolution of Functions, Functionaries and Funds to the ULBs as per the

Mandate of the 74th CAA-17 of the 18 functions listed in the Twelfth Schedule devolved with funds and functionaries.

- Devolution of greater financial & Administrative powers to Jammu Municipal Corporation (JMC)/ULBs- Delegation of powers of AA to 76 ULBs up to ₹5 crore.
- Powers to enter into contracts increased to ₹ 20.00 crore in case of Corporations and ₹ 2 crore in case of other ULBs.
- 13 Municipal Committees have been upgraded as Municipal Councils.
- ₹ 25 lakh ex-gratia cover to the family members of elected members. ₹ 2300 crore devolved to Urban Local Bodies in the last two years. About 3160 works completed and 3200 are ongoing; all photographed, geo-tagged and available online.

#### **Support to Migrants, Displaced Persons and Refugees**

14.23 Due to the onset of militancy in State of Jammu and Kashmir in the late eighties, particularly in Kashmir Division in the year 1989-1990, a large number of people comprising mainly Kashmiri Hindus/Pandits and smaller number of families belonging to Sikh and Muslim communities migrated from their ancestral places of residence, in Kashmir province, to Jammu and other parts of the country. At present 44,684 Kashmir Migrant families comprising of 1,54,712 individuals are registered with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner, Government of Jammu & Kashmir and are putting up at Jammu. 21,333 migrant families are settled in different parts of the country, including Delhi, Bengaluru and Pune etc. Similarly, 861 Jammu Migrant Families comprising of 4,524

individuals, who migrated from hilly areas of Jammu Division, are also registered with Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner, Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

14.24 With a view to resettle Kashmiri Migrants in the Valley the Government of India has approved 3000 jobs with the Government of Jammu & Kashmir under PMRP-2008 and additional 3000 jobs with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir under PMDP-2015. In order to provide accommodation to these 6000 Kashmiri Migrant employees in the valley, construction of 6000 Transit Accommodation at an outlay of ₹ 920.00 crore has also been approved by the Government of India. The work on 1025 Units stands completed / substantially completed. 1488 units are at different stages of construction and work on 2744 units has been initiated.

14.25 Under PMDP-2015, financial assistance of ₹ 5.50 lakh is also being disbursed to 36,384 displaced families from PoJK, Chhamb and Niabat settled in Jammu & Kashmir. The Government of India has further approved similar financial assistance for inclusion of those Displaced Persons (DP) families who initially opted to move outside the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir but later returned and settled in Jammu and Kashmir. A total of ₹ 1428.74 crore has been disbursed to 33,068 beneficiaries so far.

14.26 Financial Assistance of ₹5.50 lakh per family has also been approved by the Government of India with an outlay of ₹317.02 crore for 5,764 families of West Pakistan Refugees (WPRs) who migrated from several areas of West Pakistan in the aftermath of the partition and settled in different parts of Jammu Region.

### **PRIME MINISTER'S DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE (PMDP) 2015**

14.27 Prime Minister's Development Package-

2015 is a mega development and reconstruction package announced by Hon'ble PM. It comprises of 53 projects with an outlay of ₹58,477 crore for the UT of J&K. Expenditure has reached ₹ 35,790 crore ending December 2021. 22 projects, including 7 Central Sector and 15 UT executed projects have been completed/ substantially completed. Nine more projects are likely to be completed by the end of this financial year. All major projects are on track and all bottlenecks have been removed.

### **ROAD CONNECTIVITY**

14.28 **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana:** Uptill March 2021, 2129 projects covering length of 14,053 km connecting 1957 habitations were completed. During 2020-21, 272 projects were completed with an investment of ₹2072 crore. A road length of 3167 km was achieved despite adverse conditions due to COVID-19.

14.29 During current Financial Year 2021-22, road length of 3500 km has been targeted which would provide connectivity to remaining 187 habitations. A road length of 1600 km has been achieved till now thereby completing 273 schemes including 28 Long Span Bridges (LSBs) and 69 habitations have been provided connectivity.

14.30 **Macadamization:** During 2020-21, road length 5035 km was macadamized under various Central and UT Sector Schemes including PMGSY. For current fiscal, a target of macadamization of 8000 km road length under various schemes has been fixed. The execution of macadamization works can be seen in progress across the UT and road length of 5007 km has been macadamised as on 30.11.2021. The daily average for macadamization for linear length was 6.27 km per day during 2019-20, which has scaled upto 14.07 km per day during 2020-21.

14.31 **Bridges:** 150 number of bridges with an

estimated cost of ₹260 crore are being completed under various UT/ Central Sector schemes during 2021-22 including 125 number of bridges under PMGSY for providing connectivity in far flung areas.

## ENERGY SECTOR

**14.32 Generation sector:-** Presently, J&K has harnessed the hydro potential of approximately 3500 MW and five more projects are under implementation which are expected to add another 4,870 MWs.

### 14.33 Transmission sector

- ₹7500 crore are being invested on system strengthening projects.
- 1000 MVA transformation capacity already added at 220 KV level.
- Creation / augmentation of six 220/ 132 KV Grid Stations.
- 875 MVA transformation capacities added at 132 KV level.

### 14.34 Strengthening distribution system

- 190 receiving stations created/ augmented with a capacity of 33/11 KV. 5,742 new Distribution Transformers have been installed. 10 projects which were held up/ languishing for nearly a decade have been revived and completed.
- J&K achieved 100% household electrification under SAUBHAGYA Scheme before the target date and 3,57,405 beneficiaries were covered.
- Electric Grid Power extended to remotest hamlets of Petgam, Bungam, Chinab, Dindoo & Watsar in hilly areas of Chatroo, Doda with laying of 17 Km of HT Line and Installing 4 Distribution Transformers.

### 14.35 100% Smart Prepaid Metering

- About 2 lakh meters to be installed by March 2022.
- 8 lakh meters (cumulative) to be installed by March 2023.

## DRINKING WATER

**14.36 Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):** The coverage of Households with Tap Water Connection has increased from 4.89 lakh Households at the start of JJM in August 2019 to 10.39 lakh as of now.

**14.37 100% Rural Schools (23160), Anganwadi Centres (24163) and Rural Health centres (3324) covered with piped water connections.** Besides, 1612 Gram Panchayat Buildings have been covered under piped Water Supply. 5774 Pani Samitis have been constituted for active involvement of local community in planning, monitoring and successful implementation of JJM.

**14.38** After completion of Jal Jeevan Mission, the existing availability of 292.56 Millions Gallons Per Day (MGD) of drinking water in the UT of J&K is expected to be increased by another 318 MGD of drinking water and saturate 100% rural households with functional House Hold Tap Connections by 2022 with the required quantity of 55 Litres Per Capita Per Day (LPCD).

## IRRIGATION

**14.39** Two major irrigation projects viz Main Ravi Canal (₹ 61 crore) and Stage 3rd of Tral Lift irrigation scheme (₹45 crore) which were ongoing since 2010, have been completed and irrigation benefits have accrued to the farmers in their respective command areas.

**14.40** The long pending Shahpurakandi project on river Ravi has been revived and the work is under progress. This will irrigate 53,927 ha. The Ujh project, which is a multipurpose project, has

been initiated. This will irrigate 76,929 Hectares of land and generate 196 MWs.

### URBAN DEVELOPMENT

14.41 Strengthening the Governance Framework- 1st Ever Systemic Interventions: Enactment of J&K Metropolitan Region Development Authorities Act and establishment of two Metropolitan Region Development Authorities for the Metropolitan Regions of Jammu and Srinagar for the purpose of coordinating and supervising the proper, orderly, and rapid development of the areas in such Regions and executing plans, projects, and schemes for such development.

14.42 Setting up of two Mass Rapid Transit Corporations for the two cities of Jammu & Srinagar for planning, designing, financing, undertaking, building, developing, maintaining, and operating mass rapid transit and other urban transport systems including integrated or stand-alone transport network systems, and last mile connectivity.

14.43 Creation of Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) to act as a coordination mechanism to integrate public transport operations. Comprehensive Mobility Plans for both the cities formulated.

14.44 Solid Waste Management: 100% Door to Door collection achieved in all 1085 wards. ₹ 1400 crore action plan for integrated solid waste management for 78 ULBs.

14.45 Jammu Municipal Corporation (JMC) is establishing a separate Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) facility at Bandurakh in PPP mode with a capacity of 125 TPD. This will be completed by December 2022. During the last two years, 2658 works have been completed. 280 Drainage schemes have been completed in various ULBs of UT of J&K.

14.46 **Prime Minister's Awas Yojna-Urban:** All 78 Cities/ULBs of UT of Jammu & Kashmir have been covered under this scheme and out of the total revised target of 44701, 14200 houses have been completed. In order to pace-up the construction of houses, interest free loan of ₹2 lakh per beneficiary under Beneficiary-Led Construction (BLC) component for a period of 10 years was also approved through J&K Bank; this is in addition to assistance of ₹1.66 lakh already provided under the scheme.

### INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

14.47 New Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of UT of J&K notified. The Government has rolled out the New Central Sector Scheme with an outlay of ₹28,400 crore for industrial development of Jammu and Kashmir in 2021 which includes incentives like Capital Investment Incentive, Capital Interest subvention, GST Linked Incentive, Working Capital Interest Incentive.

14.48 **J&K Industrial Land Allotment Policy, 2021-30 notified:** In order to streamline the process of land allotment for industrial use, Government has notified Jammu and Kashmir Industrial Land Allotment Policy, 2021-30 supported by Procedural Guidelines. All the land allotment is done online in a transparent and time-bound manner by designated Land Allotment Committees as per set criteria. To give flip to establishment of industries across the UT, zonation at block level has been done and incentivized for holistic and equitable development.

14.49 **J&K Private Industrial Estate Development Policy 2021-30 notified:** The Policy provides a transparent and time bound framework for setting up of Industrial Estates in the private sector with defined timelines. The development of

common industrial infrastructure & utilities / social infrastructure has been incentivized under the policy.

**14.50 J&K Wool Processing, Handicrafts and Handloom Policy 2020 notified:** First of its kind policy for promotion of handicrafts, handloom sector has been rolled out. The policy provides handholding to beneficiaries in the form of enhanced stipend of craft trainees, revival of languishing crafts, establishment of craft parks, focus on cluster-based approach, revival of carpet industry and branding of GI registered crafts. Under the aforesaid policy, the Department is also in the process of establishing raw material banks and new carpet Looms, Yarn Dyeing Plant, etc.

**14.51 Financial Support Scheme for Cooperatives/Self Help Groups notified:** A new vibrant financial support scheme for artisans and weavers has replaced the existing Managerial Subsidy Scheme under which ₹ 1.00 lakh is being provided to each Cooperative/ Self Help Group over two years.

**14.52 Credit Card Scheme for Artisans and Weavers notified:** New Credit Card Scheme for Artisans and Weavers has been notified under which artisans and weavers shall be provided a loan of ₹2.00 lakh with interest subvention of 7% for five years.

**14.53 Karkhandar Scheme:** A new scheme 'Karkhandar Scheme' has been notified for the National/State awardees as well as the aspirant trainees with thrust on the endangered Crafts. Under the Scheme, twenty four Karkhanas have been established so far.

**14.54 Steps towards Ease of Doing Business:** The J&K Single Window (Industrial Investment and Business Facilitation) Act 2018 has been made operational. Single Window Portal is the single point of contact for an investor for end to

end facilitation of business establishment. More than 126 services are made online and available on the Single Window Portal.

**14.55 Srinagar in the UNESCO creative city network:** In recognition of its Arts and Crafts, Srinagar City has qualified under the Crafts & Folk Arts category of the UNESCO creative city network.

**14.56 Buyer-Seller meets:** Craft Mela at Kashmir Haat has been made a permanent feature as a round the year event. Jammu Haat has been established to project the crafts of the region.

## TOURISM

**14.57 Notification of J&K Tourism Policy-2020:** In order to attract private investors from across the country for investing in J&K Tourism, the Government notified Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Policy, 2020 to boost the Tourism Sector.

**14.58 Developmental projects:** During the year 2021-22, 13 projects have been completed under PMDP which include Construction of Tourist Facilities. Besides, 23 other projects have been completed for an amount of ₹ 837.17 lakh. To boost the pilgrimage tourism in the UT of J&K, the Project for Development of Hazaratbal shrine costing ₹ 42.00 crores sanctioned under Central Sector Scheme (PRASAD) has been completed.

**14.59 75 Off-beat Tourist Destinations:-** The Tourism Department has identified 75 offbeat destinations across J&K including 38 in Kashmir and 37 in Jammu Division. These destinations were launched by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister during his recent visit to the UT. These Destinations are being developed under run-up to 75th Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav with infrastructure and requisite facilities for tourists.

**14.60 Week long Iconic Festivals (23rd to 29th October, 2021):-** The J&K Government organized

Week-long Iconic Festivals from 23rd to 29th October 2021 as a part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav celebrations under the title “Spirit of J&K”. During the Iconic week, various grand events / festivals were held both in Jammu and Kashmir divisions including the Sufi Festival, Houseboat Festival, Literary Festival at Gulmarg and various grand cultural events, musical and adventure events were held at Jammu Division. The grand Houseboat Festival was inaugurated by Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah.

**14.61 J&K Open Golf Championship-2021 at Srinagar:** - J&K Tourism in association with Professional Golf Tour of India (PGTI) organized J&K Open Golf Championship 2021 (15th to 19th September) at Srinagar. It was a mega event, wherein 126 professional golfers of the country participated. It was the first time when a professional Golf Tournament of this magnitude was held in Kashmir.

**14.62 Ambassadors Golf Tournament at Pahalgam:** A golf conclave and tournament was held by PHDCCI in collaboration with J&K Tourism Department at Pahalgam in October 2021 in which various prominent golfers of the country including Ambassadors/High Commissioners from 8 countries participated.

**14.63 Conduct of Air show and musical evening in Dal lake:** The J&K Govt organized a grand air show in Dal lake as part of celebration of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.

**14.64 Promotional Campaign in the aftermath of COVID-19:-** After first wave of COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent lockdown, the tourism industry came to a standstill. But as the COVID scenario improved and cases started decreasing, the J&K tourism department started a rigorous promotional drive by organizing a series of events on the World tourism day in

September 2020. Subsequently, a number of promotional events were held within and outside the UT. Winter carnivals were organized at Pahalgam and Patnitop, and Khelo India Winter games were held consecutively the second time in Gulmarg in February 2021. In order to provide some sustenance to the tourism related stakeholders during the COVID period, an amount of ₹ 17.44 crore has been released as relief fund during the pandemic.

**14.65 Holding of Road shows:-** In order to attract tourists from different parts of the country, the Tourism Department organized Road shows in various prominent cities across the country during August-September 2021 viz. Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Ahmadabad, etc. Recently, during the months of November-December, an outreach promotional campaign was organized in Pune, Lucknow, Hyderabad.

**14.66 Tourist Footfall:-** The sustained promotional campaign yielded encouraging results as tourist footfall increased manifold and 51,92,869 number of tourists visited the UT during August-November 2021, despite the challenges posed by the COVID pandemic.

## HEALTH

**14.67** 5.97 lakh families are entitled to receive insurance coverage under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (PMJAY) in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, out of which, 4.72 lakh families have cards for at least one family member. 16.55 lakh persons have been issued Golden Cards. 251 hospitals have been empanelled under PMJAY.

**14.68** Under AB-PMJAY-SEHAT Scheme, 40.95 lakh beneficiaries have been issued golden cards. Around 78.21% families (with at least one member registered) have been verified so far. The hospitals empanelled under PMJAY scheme shall provide services under this scheme as well.

14.69 **COVID Vaccination:** 100% vaccination achieved for the eligible population with 1st dose and 83% vaccinated with 2nd dose.

14.70 **Health Infrastructure:** 140 ongoing/new health projects have been undertaken under PMDP; 102 projects have been completed, while 38 are likely to be completed during the current financial year. Out of targeted 2029 Sub Centres, 1,470 have been operationalized as Health and Wellness Centres. Establishment of 2 All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), one each at Vijaypur (Samba), Jammu and Awantipora (Pulwama), Kashmir @ ₹ 2000 crore each is under progress.

14.71 Seven New Medical Colleges (Anantnag, Baramulla, Rajouri, Doda, Kathua, Handwara and Udhampur) have been sanctioned by the Government of India. Five Medical colleges have been made functional on makeshift arrangements basis. Two Medical Colleges shall be made functional in the financial year 2024-25. Classes are operational for 1st batch of MBBS students in respect of five new medical colleges. This has increased the MBBS intake capacity from 500 to 1100 seats in the UT of J&K. Fifteen B.Sc. Nursing Colleges have been sanctioned by GoI, to improve the Nursing education and availability of Trained Nursing Staff. Two State Cancer Institutes are under construction in the UT, one at SKIMS Soura, Srinagar and the other at GMC Jammu.

## EDUCATION

14.72 Two Cluster Universities at Jammu and Srinagar have been established at an estimated cost of ₹110.00 crore. Two Professional Engineering Colleges at Safapora Ganderbal and Janglote Kathua have been established. Three colleges have been upgraded to Model Colleges at Samba, Shopian and Ganderbal at an estimated cost of ₹ 12.00 crore. An amount of ₹ 40.00 crore

has been granted to Jammu & Kashmir University for upgradation.

14.73 Out of the construction of 6 Girls Hostel Buildings sanctioned under PMDP for UT of J&K, three Girls Hostel Buildings at GDC Paloura, GDC Rajouri and GDC Badgerwah stand completed. The work on other three Girls Hostel Buildings at GDC Bemina, GCW Kupwara & GCW Pulwama is under progress.

## AGRICULTURE

14.74 More than a million beneficiaries from J&K received direct financial support of ₹ 1706 crore during the last two years. Direct financial assistance has been provided to 11.7 lakh farmers through the Kissan Credit Card and disbursed incentives worth ₹ 1,706 crore to more than a million beneficiaries under the PM-KISAN scheme.

14.75 Under the National Saffron Mission, Irrigation infrastructure, including sprinkler systems connected to 126 deep production wells, has been created. An area of 2578.75 Ha of land stands rejuvenated so far. The implementation of the Mission has ensured substantial increase in the crop yields from 1.88 kg/Ha to 4.5 kg/Ha which has ultimately doubled the income of saffron growers.

14.76 UT of J&K has successfully got Geographical Indication (GI) tagging for Saffron and Guchi (Wild Mushroom) of Doda and Organic Certification of Basmati Rice of R.S. Pura. Two J&K Seed and Organic Certification agencies, one each in Jammu Division and Kashmir Division have been established for effective domestic and international marketing.

## FLORICULTURE, GARDENS & PARKS

14.77 Tulip Garden was opened for Public on 25.03.2021 and 1.5 Million Tulips comprising 62

Varieties were on Display. In addition to Tulip bulbs, Hyacinths, Muscari and Daffodils were also on display during Tulip Show 2021. 2.25 lakh Tourists visited the Garden during the year 2021.

14.78 Flowering Cherry Theme Garden (SAKURA) conceived as a new concept at a cost of ₹ 9.96 crore is being established on 10 hectares of available land within Tulip garden. The work on the project is in progress. About 4000 trees of different imported varieties of Ornamental Cherry are proposed to be planted in this garden.

#### **ANIMAL/SHEEP HUSBANDRY**

14.79 To make J&K net exporter in the milk production and processed milk products, the Government conceptualized and introduced Integrated Dairy Development Scheme, 2020-21. 50% subsidy is available for establishment of dairy units under the scheme. The scheme also includes 50% support on processing and marketing of milk.

14.80 300 units have been established under Integrated Poultry Development Scheme, generating employment for 600 persons. 750 units have been established under Integrated Feed/Fodder Development Scheme generating employment for approximately 850 persons. 1000 units have been established under National Livestock Mission. 2500 units have been established under Integrated Sheep Development Scheme during the last two years, generating employment for 5000 people. Trout fish production has more than doubled during the last two years from 650 MT per annum to 1400 MT/annum.

#### **FOREST & ENVIRONMENT**

14.81 The campaign on 'Har Gaon Hariyali' through 'One Beat Guard, One Village Program' with the active involvement of all Village

Panchayats has taken the greening initiative to the grass root level for greening of non-forest lands.

14.82 The constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees in all local bodies (Rural & Urban) and preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers has empowered the people of J&K for Biodiversity conservation, its sustainable utilization and sharing of benefits in an equitable manner.

14.83 Ease of Doing Business initiatives has led to making E-way bill equivalent to transit pass and online registration/renewal of Wood Based Industries. Other online services like registration of Forest Produce depot, Forest land/ distance certificate etc have also been started.

14.84 Ecotourism initiatives on opening of Trek Routes & Forest Huts have been received very well by the people and it has transformed the people's perspective on forests of J&K.

#### **SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

14.85 Revamping of Admission process has been carried out and entrusted to J&K Board of Technical Education (JKBOTE). Admissions have been made in the Govt Polytechnics / ITIs for the current academic session. 15-20 placement fairs held at Govt Polytechnics / ITIs wherein nearly 5000 candidates got jobs.

14.86 Entrepreneurship Development Cells have been established in all the Polytechnics of J&K wherein students are assisted in setting up their enterprises and requisite trainings are provided through Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute (JKEDI).

#### **IT ENABLED INTERVENTIONS**

14.87 Digitally Connected 'Villages':- GoJK has implemented "Back to Village via Digital Means" in 44 villages of 20 districts of J&K on a pilot basis.

Each unit has been equipped with IT infrastructure and connectivity such as video conferencing, WiFi, hotpot, etc. for enabling quick redressal of grievances and monitoring of developmental activities at the grass-root level.

14.88 GoJK has facilitated different departments in providing online Government to Citizen (G2C) services in J&K under the State Services Delivery Gateway (SSDG) project. This includes the launch of e-application-cum-issuance of the domicile certificate in online mode in J&K, paving way for the domicile certificate to be granted through online mode for the first time.

### MISSION YOUTH

14.89 Under 'Mumkin' Scheme, unemployed youth are facilitated to procure small commercial vehicles, on subsidized basis, to promote sustainable livelihood in the transport sector. So far, 1882 applications for self employment assistance under the scheme have been approved.

14.90 On the occasion of International Women's Day, Hon'ble LG announced a special scheme 'TEJASWINI' to promote entrepreneurship among young women. The Scheme envisages giving financial assistance up to ₹5 lakh to young women for setting up gainful self-employment ventures, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions.

14.91 Under the special Volunteer Program "YOUTH CLUBS", 4239 youth clubs have been constituted across the UT. More than one lakh youth are to be involved in volunteer activities through the program. Moreover, three best performing Youth Volunteer Groups shall be rewarded each year with a cash price of ₹ 50,000 – ₹ 5,00,000 depending on the nature of assignment and magnitude of target population covered.

14.92 SAHYTA Program has been rolled out

with a special financial assistance program for youth in distress. A financial assistance of ₹ 2 lakh can be provided under the scheme to youth in distress for setting up gainful self-employment units.

14.93 **Rise Together Scheme-** Mission Youth, J&K has rolled out a specially designed community oriented livelihood generation scheme for youth of J&K under the name of 'Rise Together'. The programme envisions promoting community based entrepreneurship optimally to generate jobs, income and promote spirit of social service among new-age young entrepreneurs of Jammu & Kashmir. Under the scheme, the eligible Youth Groups are to be provided with a financial assistance to the extent of ₹20.00 lakh comprising of upfront subsidy component provided by Mission Youth (Minimum of ₹ 2.5 lakh or 10% of project cost) and Loan provided by the Bank (70% of project cost to the extent of ₹ 17.50 lakh). The balance cost of the project, not less than the 20% of project cost, shall be self-financed/ self-arranged by the beneficiary youth-group as Margin Money.

14.94 **Parvaaz Scheme-** The scheme is aimed to sponsor coaching for competitive examinations for recruitments conducted by UPSC/ JKPS and other exams of similar nature. Candidates having total family income from all sources not exceeding ₹ 8.00 lakh per annum will be eligible for free coaching under the Scheme. 30% of the numbers sanctioned for coaching shall be earmarked for girl students/candidates. Candidates to be provided assistance under the scheme shall be selected through a competitive process (Parvaaz Qualifying Test-PQT).

14.95 Scholarship for Students belonging to Marginalized Sections of Society (Hon'ble LG's Super 75 and Super B 75 Scholarship Scheme) -

The scheme is aimed to provide financial support to meritorious students for pursuing their academic aspirations by providing scholarships for Postgraduate Courses (Regular Mode Only).

Financial support to the extent of ₹ 1.00 lakh to eligible students pursuing postgraduate studies/ Research programmes to cover educational expenses is being provided.



**The Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah launched District Good Governance Index (DGGI) in Jammu & Kashmir through virtual mode**

## REFORMS IN GOVERNMENT

### 14.96 Administrative/ Employee Friendly initiatives

- The e-Office has been successfully implemented in all Administrative departments at Civil Secretariat and the office at Raj Bhawan. The old manual file procedure has now been replaced with a fully automated workflow-based online software system. The e-Office is now being implemented in other offices/HoDs in a phased manner. 245 HoD offices have been brought on e-office mode.
- Annual Performance Reports of JKAS officers shifted to online mode on

SPARROW Portal, efforts are being made to implement the mechanism for all Gazetted and Non-Gazetted services.

- Vigilance Clearance Portal for obtaining NOC for employees established.
- Character & Antecedents Rules restructured and process for obtaining verification reports through online mode is in the offing.
- 18 services notified as part of Ease of Doing Business under the Public Service Guarantee Act.

### 14.97 Streamlining Payment System

UT of J&K has introduced a number of systemic reforms. Financial transformation through

Budget Estimation Allocation Monitoring System (BEAMS), PaySys, Empowerment, 100% Physical Verifications, mandatory AA, TS, e-tendering, and delay statements at treasury and DDO levels.

**14.98 Online services**

- Recognition and affiliation of private Schools.
- Municipal Services like Online Building Permission System ,Birth & Death certificates, Trade & Professional Licenses, Mobile Tower etc.
- Power Bill payments, and new domestic electric connections.
- Meravetan App: Employee salary and other details are now available on employees mobile, besides, an Online GPF system has been put in place for all the employees of the UT.

**14.99 Outcome of Institutional Reforms**

The pace of number of works has accelerated and more than doubled in two years.

S No	Year	Works completed	% age increase
1	2018-19	9229	-
2	2019-20	12637	37%
3	2020-21	21943	74%

**14.100 Structural Reforms for sustained law & order**

- Criminal Justice System reforms have been carried out in a big way - Prosecution has been separated from investigation.
- Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) has been made independent of investigation and re-organized on modern lines.

- The Crime Branch has been reorganized in four specialized wings, viz; Economics Offences, Special Crimes, Cyber Crime and Anti Narcotics Task Force.

**Land Issues**

**14.101 Aap Ki Zameen Aap ki Nigrani:** Under the newly launched scheme “Aap Ki Zameen Aap ki Nigrani”, the land/revenue records have been scanned and uploaded.

**Bharat Darshan Tours/Watan-Ko- Jano Programme**

14.102 In order to give exposure to the youth about the social and cultural diversity of India, Bharat Darshan/Watan Ko Jano Program is organized with the help of CAPFs in UTs of J&K and Ladakh.

**UNION TERRITORY OF LADAKH**

14.103 Ladakh became a Union Territory (without legislature) on 31.10.2019. The UT of Ladakh forms the northernmost tip of India and is the coldest, most elevated, and sparsely populated region in the country with altitude ranging from 2300 to 5000 meters. The winters are always severe and make the region inaccessible as the road links from Srinagar as well as Himachal Pradesh remain closed due to the closure of the Zojila and Rohtang passes. The rainfall is scanty and negligible, which contributes towards making the region a cold desert. The high mountain peaks ranging from 18000 ft, to 26000 ft, in the region are oriented in parallel ranges namely the Karakoram and the Zanskar ranges. The UT of Ladakh comprises two districts namely Leh and Kargil. Ladakh is connected to the mainland via Leh- Manali National Highway and Leh-Srinagar National highway. The total population of Ladakh as per the 2011 census is 2,74,289. The major languages spoken by the people of Ladakh are

Ladakhi/Bhoti, Balti, Purgi and Dardi/Sheena. The majority of the population of Ladakh is Scheduled Tribes viz. Balti, Beda, Bot, Brokpa, Changpa, Garra, Mon and Purigpa.

### Carbon Neutral Initiatives

14.104 A Strategy Document for achieving Carbon Neutral Ladakh and Resource Efficient Ladakh is being prepared by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India.

14.105 To ensure clean energy and to phase out Diesel Gen Sets from UT of Ladakh, 50 MW Solar Power Plant with Battery Storage is being set up at Phyang, Leh, with an estimated cost of ₹385 crore by the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) and work shall start from the next financial year. A Tripartite MOU between ONGC, UT Administration & LAHDC, Leh has been signed for the first Geo-thermal Field Development Project at Puga. Besides, a 7.5 GW Solar Power Project (5.0 GW in Pang, Leh & 2.50 GW in Zaskar Kargil) is being planned by the SECI.

14.106 2 Electric Vehicles (E-Bus) have been introduced in Leh for Public Transport on pilot basis and Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicles (05 Passenger Buses & 05 Cars) are to be introduced on pilot basis. MOU was signed on 12.07.2021, with in house facility for generation of Hydrogen using Solar Power at Chuchot, Leh. Two solar lift irrigation schemes have been commissioned for use of clean energy in the Agriculture Sector. Solar Street lights have been installed in Gram Panchayats of Leh District. In Kargil District the installation of Solar Street lights is in progress.

### Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department

14.107 The Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department is implementing a number of

centrally sponsored and state sector schemes like, MGNREGA, PMAY-G, Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Special Development Package (SDP) and State Sector (Capex Budget) with the aim to provide wage employment, sustainable development and creation of durable assets, besides enhancing and expanding the livelihood base of Self Help Groups (SHG) under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

14.108 Various developmental initiatives for the empowerment of Panchayats have been undertaken under SDP, State Plan & Centrally Sponsored Schemes and these are at various stages of execution. The major components towards development of rural infrastructure are as under:-

- Panchayat Ghars, BDC Offices & BDO Offices in every block: Under the SDP, 27 Panchayat Ghars at an estimated cost of ₹945 lakh, 30 BDO/BDC Offices at a cost of ₹1140 lakh are being constructed. Construction of 10 Panchayat Ghars and 30 BDC/BDO Offices has already been completed.
- Common Facility Centres (CFCs) for providing internet enabled G2C services in all the 193 Panchayats at a cost of ₹5790 lakh are being constructed under SDP out of which construction of 27 CFCs have been completed.
- New Public Libraries in 13 Blocks at an estimated cost of ₹325 lakh are being set up under the State Plan and construction of 09 public libraries have been completed.
- Ladakh Gram Sadak Yojana (LGSY) is a UT initiative towards providing road connectivity to all the Panchayats and Panch wards of Ladakh under which 71

roads are being constructed and 30 roads have been completed this year.

- As an initiative towards data connectivity, V-SAT and internet facilities (in all 193 panchayats) are being provided under Bharat Net.
- IT Infrastructure for all the Panchayats and Block Development Councils have been provided under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) scheme and SDP respectively.

### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)**

14.109 Under MNREGA, employment to 29082 job card holders have been provided by generating 13.58 lakh person days which includes 20289 women job card holders.

### **Prime Minister Awas Yojna (Grameen)**

14.110 Under Prime Minister Awas Yojna (Grameen), 100% target of 1428 houses has been saturated by providing pucca houses to the eligible beneficiaries and ₹ 1856.40 lakh has been directly transferred to these beneficiaries.

### **Health and Medical Services**

14.111 The Health Department Ladakh has created 90 Bedded additional facilities at District Hospital Leh and Kargil during the year 2021-22 at an estimated cost of ₹ 8.78 crore, comprising 10 Paediatric ICU, 10 Adult ICU and 70 Oxygenated beds at each facility. Diagnostic facilities are enhanced by installation of MRI Machine and Digital X-ray machine at SNM Hospital Leh. Oxygen generating capacity in hospitals of UT Ladakh has been enhanced from 1,000 LPM to 5,830 LPM after the onset of COVID-19.

14.112 Administration of UT Ladakh has introduced Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in

convergence with PMJAY scheme to cover all the remaining families not covered under PMJAY. UT Administration has launched the Air Travel reimbursement scheme for PMJAY & UHC beneficiary for one patient and one attendant for patient's referral for tertiary care outside UT of Ladakh. Regarding the COVID-19 Vaccination, UT of Ladakh has achieved coverage of 100% 1st dose and 83.18% of 2nd dose.

14.113 Super Speciality Teleconsultation via E-Sanjeevani OPD from PGIMER, Chandigarh, has been started from 24.10.2021 and the Super Speciality services include Neurology, Cardiology and Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI). Under Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM), approximately 35% of the population of UT of Ladakh has been provided Health IDs.

### **Education**

14.114 In UT of Ladakh there are 1020 schools, out of which 907 are Government schools and 113 are private, and 57,033 students are enrolled from Pre-primary to Higher Secondary level in these schools. 750 children with special needs are also enrolled in various schools. The Education Department has introduced Vocational Education in 11 Schools. Smart Class Room facility with internet connectivity has been provided in 59 High Schools and 23 Higher Secondary Schools. Setting up of ICT labs in 37 Secondary Schools and 12 Elementary Schools has been approved. Midday Meals are being served in 817 Schools from class 1st to 8th for 15919 children under PM POSHAN.

14.115 Besides, under Padma Likhna Abhiyan, 10,000 Adult Learners have been covered for Basic Literacy (Functional Numeracy). Basic Literacy Assessment Test (BLAT) has been conducted in UT of Ladakh, where 80% adult learners appeared in the examination conducted by National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS).

## **Agriculture**

14.116 The Agriculture Department is implementing Mission Organic Development Initiative (MODI) for promotion of organic farming in Ladakh. To promote organic farming, the Department has procured 21200 Qtls. of Vermicompost and 200 Qtls. of Bio NPK during the year 2021-22 for distribution among the farmers and has also distributed 949 compost units for production of organic manure by the farmers themselves.

14.117 The Agriculture department has introduced the polycarbonate Green House known as Ladakh Green House. It has helped in production of vegetables in harsh winters.

## **Horticulture Development**

14.118 Horticulture is playing a major role in supplementing the income of the farmers as fruits like Apricot, Apple, Grapes, Walnut, Almond etc. are grown in Ladakh. To promote and increase area under Horticulture, subsidies are provided for development of individual orchards on 2 kanal, 3 kanal and 5 kanal sizes. Under protected cultivation, 1,350 Green Houses have been established with 50% subsidy for cultivation of off season crops/ vegetables. Besides the Department also provides solar drier cum space heating system to the farmers for apricot drying and packing, grading & sorting houses to reduce post-harvest losses. In a move to boost Horticulture sector, first commercial shipment of Apricot sourced from Union Territory of Ladakh has been exported to Dubai.

## **Animal and Sheep Husbandry**

14.119 For value addition of Pashmina fiber, a Pashmina Dehairing plant is under installation at Leh. Further for optimum utilization of milk produced in Ladakh and for its value addition,

District Level Milk Cooperative Union has been formed/ registered and a Milk pasteurization plant is also at completion stage. In the 2nd phase during 2021, Ring vaccination campaign has been started and 5.252 lakh sheep/ goat and 71575 cattle have been vaccinated.

## **Power Development**

14.120 After commissioning and strengthening of 220 KV Srinagar-Leh Transmission Line, there has been a major improvement in reliable power supply and 5 DG sets have been phased out by providing Grid connectivity during 2021-22 as a step towards a carbon-neutral Ladakh.

14.121 Work on 220 KV Transmission line from Phyang to Diskit, Nubra and Drass to Padum, Zaskar has been started with a project cost of ₹1309.72 crore and with the completion of the said Transmission line, Nubra and Zaskar will get 24x7 power supply through the Grid.

14.122 A 50 MW Solar Power Project at Taru, Leh, approved under PMDP 2015, has been taken up by the SECI for execution and the completion of project will reduce load on 220KV Srinagar-Leh Transmission line during winter and also during peak demand.

## **Transport Department**

14.123 In a step towards carbon neutral Ladakh, the Transport Department, UT Ladakh has procured Ten electric buses for public transport of which two are already in operation in Ladakh. In addition, the Transport department is also procuring ten electric cars inclusive of solar charging car port during the current financial year for use in the Government.

## **Civil Aviation**

14.124 In order to provide air connectivity facilities in the Union Territory of Ladakh, an

amount of ₹ 25 crore has been approved under SDP, 2021-22, and ₹ 0.50 crore, under the State Capex, 2021-22 for construction/ upgradation of more than 40 Helipads in both Leh and Kargil Districts including two Hangars for stationing of helicopters one each at Leh and Kargil. Most of these helipads and one Hangar at Sindhu Ghat, Leh have already been completed.

14.125 Under the subsidized helicopter service scheme, two helicopters are being operated by Pawan Hans Limited in various sectors of the Union Territory of Ladakh through online bookingsystem.

14.126 About 3600 passengers have availed the helicopter services and more than 60 critical patients and emergency evacuations have been airlifted by the Administration of the Union Territory of Ladakh through the helicopter services.

### **Urban Development**

14.127 The Urban Development Department has organized a Conclave on Urban Development on 02.08.2021. The Integrated Solid Waste Management Plant has been handed over to the Municipal Committee (MC), Leh. A 3-MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant has been inaugurated and dedicated to the public by the Hon'ble Lt. Governor on 31.10.2021, the UT Ladakh Foundation Day.

14.128 Installation of Sensor-based Street lights of 45 & 80 Watt have been completed in 7 wards of MC Leh. Besides, installation of 10 water ATMs at various locations in urban areas has been completed.

### **IT Department**

14.129 The IT Department has organized Skill Development Training in the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector for 500

candidates. Besides, trainings in courses such as Solar Panel Installation, Repair and Maintenance of Home appliances, Repair and Maintenance of Inverters & UPS, etc are under progress in various training centres of Leh and Kargil.

14.130 To maximize the coverage of Aadhaar enrolment and updation, IT Department has organized several Aadhaar enrolment drives in remote areas of Ladakh to achieve 100% Aadhaar saturation in the UT.

### **Technical Education and Skill Development**

14.131 The Ladakh Skill Development Mission, a two-tier structure consisting of the Governing Council and Executive Committee, has been constituted in the Union Territory. The Mission will be the single point of the UT Administration to formulate and steer various skill development schemes and to bring necessary synergy, oversight and effective coordination in the implementation of various Skill development schemes across the Departments in the Union Territory of Ladakh. Further District Skill Committees at District Level have been constituted.

14.132 For the first time "Kaushal Mela/Skill Development Workshop" was held in Leh and Kargil District on 24.03.2021 and 27.03.2021 respectively, to sensitize youths about various Skills & Entrepreneurship opportunities. Experts from various Sector Skill Councils, Directorate General of Training, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small business development (NIESBUD) participated in the workshop and about 600 youth participated in the Mela. Five days long "Self-Employment Mela" was organized at ITI Kargil, from 15.11.2021 to 20.11.2021, during which awareness sessions on loans provided by the District Industries Centre and banks under various schemes were conducted and on the spot

facilitation for loans to the candidates was provided. About 150 candidates who had passed out from ITI participated in the workshop.

14.133 Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), ITI Leh & ITI Kargil have conducted Short Term Training (STT) in various courses of 3 months duration. Latest Machinery and Equipment have been procured for Polytechnics & ITIs, and installation of Smart Classrooms in Polytechnics has been done. Besides, to attract good faculty for the Polytechnic Colleges and to improve the academic activities in Polytechnic Colleges, the honorarium of Guest Faculty has been enhanced to ₹25,000/- per month for Degree holder and ₹ 23,000/- per month for diploma holder with effect from 21.07.2021.

#### **Youth Services and Sports**

14.134 The Department has organized Fit India Plog Run under the banner of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav at Leh in which about 50 runners participated. Ten days re-orientation course for all the Physical Education Master/ Teachers/ Rehbar-e -Khel was organized. The Department conducted Freedom Run under Khelo India Scheme. Besides Fit India Cyclothon was also organized at Leh in which about 70 Cyclists participated.

#### **Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs**

14.135 Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), the Department has distributed 2601 MT of Rice and 1103 MT of Wheat (Atta), free of cost among the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority House Hold (PHH) beneficiaries. To prevent duplication of ration card and to ensure that eligible families are not deprived of the benefits of ration cards, the Department has completed 99.27% Aadhaar seeding of Ration card and 90.24% Aadhaar

seeding of beneficiaries. Besides, the Department has started a special drive for deletion of bogus Ration Card/ persons and addition of new Ration Card/ persons and accordingly 1459 Ration cards have been surrendered, 34493 persons have been deleted and 12,932 persons have been added.

14.136 The Department has reduced the procurement of Chemical fertilizer and has procured 7,030 Qtl of Vermicompost for supply during the upcoming cropping season. Procurement and stocking of essential commodities has been completed and essential commodities have been dispatched to the snow bound areas for storage in Block level consumer stores. The Department is in process of installation of Milk Pasteurization Plant at Agling (Leh) which will provide a push to dairy sector in Leh, District.

#### **Disaster Management**

14.137 The Disaster Management Department has procured Search & Rescue (SAR) Equipments worth ₹ 2.5 crore and decentralized distribution of the SAR equipment has been done at Sub-Divisional level. Further heavy motor vehicles (BD-50 Chain Dozer & BD-80 Chain Dozer) worth ₹ 3.54 crore, have been procured for disaster contingency. Further, construction of shelter house for stranded passengers in Kargil and Drass has been started.

#### **Industries and Commerce**

##### **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)**

14.138 Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India (GoI) has introduced a credit linked subsidy scheme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and under the scheme, loans upto ₹ 10 lakh to set up service enterprises and upto ₹ 25 lakh to setup manufacturing

enterprises are provided. Under the scheme, against the target of 124 cases, 110 cases have been sanctioned so far.

### **Pradhan Mantri Van DhanYojana**

14.139 10 Van Dhan Kendras (VDK) with 300 members in each kendra have been established for providing skill upgradation and capacity building training and setting up of primary processing and value addition facility. In the VDKs, the trainees are provided with working capital to add value to the products which they collect from tribal areas. Further, Survey work of 8 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras has been completed in both Districts.

### **Handicraft & Handloom**

14.140 The Handicraft Department has taken up a skill development training project in Ladakh for training and marketing of the end products. MoU has been signed with NIFT and NID, Ahmedabad on different projects of capacity building and infrastructure development. Collaboration has also been made with Central Leather Research Institute, with which various capacity building initiatives have been taken up. The Industries & Commerce department has set-up an IT enabled incubation centre at Leh in collaboration with National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT).

14.141 The Handloom Development Department is working on modernization of Handloom sector in the Union Territory through skill upgradation of weavers by providing modernized looms, training in design and weaving, marketing of Handloom products through marketing incentives and by fostering participation of weavers in National, UT, District level Handloom Expos and Melas. The products from Ladakh were exhibited at Dubai Expo and entrepreneurs working on Pashmina participated at Dubai Expo.

Further, about eighty artisans, craftspeople and entrepreneurs participated in the Handloom and Handicraft expo in Dilli Haat.

### **Tourism**

14.142 The department celebrated National Tourism Day cum cleanliness drive at Chadar Trek and at different places of Leh and Kargil districts. The Department has celebrated the Apricot Blossom festival at Garkone, Darchiks, Sanjak, Turtuk, Tyakshi, Dha & Biama in April 2021. To promote Tourism, Jeep Safari from Padum, Zanskar to Manali, Himachal Pradesh was organized and road show and interaction with Manali & Kelong travel trade members was organized on 19.09.2021. The Department celebrated Iconic week festival under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav at Garkone on 26.10.2021. During the year 2021-22, 968 foreign tourists and 2,95,338 domestic tourists visited Ladakh.

### **Social Welfare**

14.143 Under the National Social Assistance Programme, 6,836 beneficiaries have been provided a monthly pension of ₹1,000 per month. Under Integrated Social Security, a pension of ₹ 1,000 per month has been provided and a total of 8,773 beneficiaries have been covered.

### **Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)**

14.144 Under the Integrated Child Development Scheme, there are 18,700 beneficiaries in the age group of 0-06 Years, 1516 pregnant women and 2448 lactating Mothers and 1,127 Anganwadi Centers are functional. All the beneficiaries under ICDS were provided dry ration at their doorstep in view of COVID pandemic. Poshanmaah has been celebrated in September, 2021, and cleanliness drives were carried out under Swatchta Pakhwada.

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# Chapter-15

## REGISTRAR GENERAL AND CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA

15.1 The Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORG&CCI) is an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The Headquarters is located at New Delhi with its regional offices called Directorates of Census Operations (DCOs) located in 34 States/Union Territories (UTs). A new office building for ORGI Headquarters named Janaganana Bhawan is under construction at 2 A, Man Singh Road, New Delhi. The Hon'ble Union Home Minister laid the foundation stone of the office building on 23.09.2019. The office is presently functioning from NDCC-II Building.

15.2 The office of RGI is primarily responsible for the following activities:

- (i) **Housing & Population Census:** The Census Commissioner, India is the statutory authority vested with the responsibility of conducting the Housing & Population Census in India under the Census Act, 1948 and Rules framed thereunder. Planning, coordination and supervision of the field activities; data processing; compilation tabulation and dissemination of Census results are the responsibilities of this office.
- (ii) **Civil Registration System (CRS):** The Census Commissioner, India is also designated as Registrar General, India under the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969, which provides for the compulsory registration of births and

deaths. In this role, he coordinates the functioning of the civil registration and vital statistics system in the country through all States and UTs.

- (iii) **Sample Registration System (SRS):** Implementation of Sample Registration System, wherein large scale sample survey of vital events is conducted on a half-yearly basis, is also the responsibility of the ORG&CCI. SRS is an important source of vital rates like Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) at the State-level in the country.
- (iv) **National Population Register (NPR):** In pursuance to provisions contained in Citizenship Rules, 2003 framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955, the National Population Register is prepared by collecting information relating to all persons who are usually residing in the country.
- (v) **Mother Tongue Survey:** The project surveys the mother tongues, which are returned consistently across two and more Census decades. The research programme documents the linguistic features of the selected mother tongues.

### Population Census

15.3 India has a long tradition of having regular decennial Population Censuses since 1872. Last

Population Census was conducted in 2011. The forthcoming Census will be the 16<sup>th</sup> Census in the continuous series from 1872 and 8<sup>th</sup> Census since independence. The intention of conducting Census during the year 2021 was notified in the Gazette of India in March, 2019.

15.4 Population Census is the largest administrative and statistical exercise in the country. Like the previous Censuses, the Census 2021 was to be conducted in two phases, viz., (a) Houselisting & Housing Census during April-September, 2020 and (b) Population Enumeration during 9<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2021 followed by a Revision Round from 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2021. The notifications pertaining to the period of conduct of Houselisting & Housing Census and the Houselisting Questionnaire were also notified. However, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, Census 2021 and other related field activities have been postponed until further orders.

15.5 The Houselisting & Housing Census, besides providing an unambiguous frame for Population Enumeration (Phase II), would provide very useful data on housing conditions, amenities available to the households and assets possessed by them. In the second phase, data are to be collected on various demographic, socio-cultural and economic parameters along with migration and fertility characteristics of individuals.

15.6 Timely processing of voluminous data collected at each Census, generating results for the country for use in planning of various socio-economic programmes has always been the biggest challenge. Speedy processing and compilation of Census data has necessitated adopting the latest available IT systems/technology at each Census in the past. Though the data collection from the field across the Censuses was hundred percent, its level of digitization

varied from 5% to 45% for some parameters till 1991. After the advent of sophisticated IT tools like Optical Mark Reader (OMR)/Optical Character Recognition (OCR)/Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) etc., nearly 100% data has been captured through these IT tools for last two Censuses conducted in 2001 and 2011. For ensuing Census, some new initiatives have been undertaken for speedy processing and quick release of the census data.

15.7 The conduct of decennial Population Census in India being a gigantic task, various preparatory tasks for the forthcoming Census are being taken up well in advance. Some of the important activities undertaken are:

- (a) Jurisdictional changes made after Census 2011 have been compiled in consultation with the concerned departments in States/UTs and the list of Administrative units for both rural and urban areas have been finalized up to the initial declared freezing date i.e. 31.12.2019 for ensuing Census. However, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and postponement of census activities, the date of freezing of boundaries is now extended up to 30.06.2022.
- (b) The deliberations with the concerned Ministries and Departments of the Government of India (GoI) have been made for reviewing the earlier Census questionnaires and to finalize the same for the next Census;
- (c) Mobile Apps developed in-house for collection of data through Smart phones have been rigorously tested during the postponed period of Census and have been further updated and improved;
- (d) The Census Management & Monitoring System (CMMS) Portal developed for

management and monitoring of various Census related activities has been further improved with additional functionalities;

- (e) In order to avoid the descriptive responses for the Census Questions on (i) Relationship to head, (ii) Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST), (iii) Mother tongue and Other languages known, (iv) Occupation, (v) Nature of industry, trade or service, and (vi) Birth place/Place of last residence, a 'Code Directory' has been prepared so that the enumerators may codify data in the field, resulting into fast processing and release of data;
- (f) A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was constituted, comprising experts on the subject, demographers, representatives from concerned Government Departments etc. under the Chairmanship of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India to advise on various issues in connection with ensuing Census. The TAC and its Sub-Committees formed on 'Development of Census Questionnaires' and on 'Use of Technology for the next Census' have met at several occasions to deliberate and finalize the technology and questionnaires;
- (g) A Data Users Conference was organized in April, 2019, with main agenda for intensive deliberations on methodology to be adopted, proposed questionnaires and the tabulations for the ensuing Census.
- (h) A pre-test was conducted in August-September, 2019 to test the in-house developed Mobile apps, CMMS Portal, Methodology and Census questionnaires proposed for ensuing Census.
- (i) Translation of various census documents

/mobile apps in all languages used in Census as per requirement to cater the needs of data collection has been done.

- (j) Draft Tabulation Plan has been prepared for Houselisting & Housing Census and for Population Enumeration is under preparation.

15.8 The following new initiatives are being adopted for the next Census to facilitate quick release of Census data:

- (a) Digital data collection: Data collection in the forthcoming Census will be done digitally. An enumerator would collect and submit data directly through Mobile App, using her or his smart phone. Provision of paper schedule is also kept in case of connectivity issue. In addition to this, it is also planned to have online option for self-enumeration during both the phases of Census i.e. Houselisting and Housing Census and Population Enumeration.
- (b) Enumerators to be incentivized to use their own smart phone for collection of data;
- (c) The CMMS portal would be used for management and monitoring of various Census activities like appointment of Census functionaries including Enumerators and Supervisors and allocation of work, organization of training for Census officials, progress of work in the field by each enumerator on a real time basis, auto-generation of some Census Records/Abstracts, processing for payment of training allowances/honorarium to Census functionaries etc.;
- (d) A Code Directory to be used by the enumerators in the field to codify

descriptive responses which can cut-short the time lag for release of Census data;

- (e) There shall be online transfer of all types of payment to the Bank Accounts of respective Census functionaries through Public Financial Management System (PFMS) under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT);
- (f) Census-as-a-service (CaaS) will deliver on-demand data to Ministries in a clean, machine-readable and actionable format besides providing data to the general public in freely downloadable from website and Application Program Interface (API) for query-based data retrieval.

15.9. The expenditure of ₹8754.23 crore for the forthcoming Census of India has already been approved by the Union Government.

#### **Mapping solutions for the next Census using Geo-spatial technology:**

15.10 Several new initiatives have been taken towards facilitating Census operations using the advanced Geospatial technology. The Pre-Census mapping activities include the preparation and updation of maps showing administrative units of the States/UTs, Districts, Sub-districts, Villages, Towns and Wards within Towns to ensure proper coverage of the entire geographical area of the country. Further, efforts are being made for dissemination of Census results through web based interactive maps. Preparatory work in this direction has already been initiated. Some of these initiatives are as follow:

- (a) Existing GIS software has been upgraded to the latest versions and re-modules have been purchased for completing the

Census mapping activities in quick and efficient manner and all mapping manpower trained on using the latest software.

- (b) Jurisdictional changes that occurred in the country after Census 2011 till 31.12.2019 have been updated in the geo-referenced database and further updation is going on as the freezing date has been extended upto 30.06.2022.
- (c) More than 6 lakh Maps (District/Sub-district/Village level) prepared and being uploaded in the CMMS portal for Census functionaries and the same will be further updated and finalized as per jurisdictional changes till 30.06.2022.
- (d) Introduced, for the first time, the House Listing Block (HLB) Mobile Mapping App for geo-referencing of all Enumeration Blocks of the coming Census in the country and necessary training on this has been imparted to National and Master Trainers.
- (e) Instructions manual on use of mapping app has been prepared in English, Hindi and regional languages.
- (f) In order to check the coverage of Census, an attempt is being made to digitize the Built-Up Area (BUA) spread across the country. The BUA layer will be used for a comparison with the mobile mapping app data (to be received from the field), thereby efforts will be made to ensure the best coverage.

#### **Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI)**

15.11 Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) project is successfully completed with field videography of 576 Mother Tongues.

15.12 In order to preserve and analyze the original flavour of each indigenous Mother Tongue, it has been planned to set up a web-archive at the National Informatics Centre (NIC). For this purpose, proper editing in arranging the linguistic data by the in-house linguists is under process.

### **Linguistic Survey of India (LSI)**

15.13 Linguistic Survey of India (LSI) is a regular research activity in ORG&CCI since the 6<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. In continuation to earlier publications under this project, during the year the Volume on LSI Jharkhand is finalized & LSI - Himachal Pradesh is nearing completion. The field work of LSI Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh is going on.

### **Documentation and Preservation of MTSI Data**

15.14 It is pertinent to mention here that the organisation such as NIC and National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) are rendering their exemplary services in documenting and preserving the linguistic data of surveyed Mother Tongues in audio-video files. Currently, Video-graphed speech data of Mother Tongues are going to be uploaded on NIC Server for archiving purposes.

### **Data Dissemination**

15.15 The most important step after the enumeration exercise and data processing is the dissemination of the Census results for its use by Government Departments, Universities, Institutes of repute, scholars, students and other data users. With this objective, this office is implementing an elaborate data dissemination plan to keep the data users informed about the utility and releases of different datasets from Census, like population, SCs & STs, literates, workers & non-workers, slum data, age data and data on housing and household amenities & assets.

15.16 The datasets are released at the official

website, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in> for free download. These are also made available on Compact Discs (CDs).

15.17 Another major innovative step taken by ORG&CCI is to set up workstations for Research on Sample Micro-Data from Census. The ORG&CCI intends to allow researchers from Universities/Institutes to access sample micro-data from previous two censuses for research purpose. To meet this objective, Census Workstations have been set up in 18 different Universities/Institutes across the country.

15.18 The Workstations are fully equipped with all the facilities for research on sample Micro Data from Census. They are fully air-conditioned and have the network of computer terminals for accessing the data. All published Tables from 1991 to 2011 Censuses in soft copy format, sample micro-data (1% at National level & 5% at State/UT/District level) on House listing for 2001 and 2011 Censuses and on Population Enumeration (limited parameters) for Census 2011 have been made available in the workstations. An official from the University/ Institute is posted at the respective Workstation to provide access to the data available at the Workstation to the researchers after they get the approval of the Steering Group for conducting their research work. The researcher is permitted to use the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Statistical Data Analysis (STATA) software available for tabulation.

15.19 The ORG&CCI has taken another major initiative in digitizing and archiving all old Census reports published since 1872 for use of posterity. More than 26 lakh pages of these old Census reports have been scanned and uploaded at Census website for free download and also made available for access at Census Directorates and

Workstations in Universities/Institutes across the country.

### **International Cooperation**

15.20 The decennial Census Operations in India have been carried out regularly since 1872. The expertise accumulated as such in conducting Census successfully in such a big and diverse country has helped in sharing our experiences with other countries and various international organizations, namely, Sinfonica, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the United National's Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other UN agencies etc. During 2020-21, this experience sharing has taken a new dimension. Due to COVID-19 outbreak such meetings/conferences/workshops are now held on virtual platform leaving little scope for physical interface.

### **Internal Training**

15.21 In April 2018, the office of RGI published the ORGI's Training Policy (OTP). Accordingly, the training division is arranging induction/promotional/in-service/ specialized training to personnel posted at ORGI as well as in various Directorates of Census Operations.

15.22 This office is intended to strengthen the in-house capacity of the officials by arranging necessary training(s) to them. With this intension, an intensive Training Needs Assessment (TNA) was conducted electronically. The requirement of in-service training on Administration & Establishment and the Statistical/ Demographic Tools & Techniques, depending on their assigned work & field of functioning were identified through the TNA.

15.23 During April- December, 2021, a total of 621 officers/officials have been imparted promotional/in-service/specialized training.

## **VITAL STATISTICS**

### **Civil Registration System (CRS)**

#### **Implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969**

15.24 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the functionaries appointed by the State Governments under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. The Registrar General, India coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths are the chief executive authorities in the respective States for executing the provisions of this Act and the rules and orders made thereunder. In pursuance of Section 3 (3) of the RBD Act, Registrar General, India also issues general directions/ guidelines regarding registration of births and deaths to the States for effective implementation of the provisions of the RBD Act, 1969.

15.25 The proportion of total registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase over the years. The registration level of births for the Country has increased to 92.7% in 2019 from 82.0% in 2010. On the other hand, registration level of deaths has increased from 66.9% in 2010 to 92.0 % in 2019.

15.26 The level of total registration of deaths is lower than that of births in most of the States / UTs except in Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and, Tamil Nadu and in the Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. Lower level of death registration may partly be attributed to non-reporting of domiciliary deaths and deaths of females and infants.

#### **Registration of Birth & Death within the prescribed time limit**

15.27 The registered births and deaths have

been classified in four categories depending upon the period of registration. The four time periods considered for the purpose are: i) within prescribed time limit (up to 21 days), ii) after 21 days but within 30 days, iii) after 30 days but within 1 year and iv) more than 1 year. Data for Registration within the prescribed time period of 21 days have been provided by Thirty one States/UTs for Births and Thirty States/UTs for Deaths during the year 2019. Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Sikkim and Delhi have provided

partial data on time gap of Registration and hence not considered while consolidating data. Haryana has not provided time gap of Death registration data. The reason given by these States/UT for not supplying the data are lack of computerization and Governance issues.

15.28 On the basis of data received from States/UTs, the percentage of registration achieved out of total registration undertaken in 2019 within prescribed time limit is as under:

**Statement: Registration completed within prescribed time limit (21 days)**

Level (in %)	Name of the States/UTs	
	Birth	Death
More than 90%	Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, D & N Haveli, Mizoram, Punjab, A & N Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Daman & Diu, Odisha, Goa & West Bengal (15)	Punjab, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Puducherry, D & N Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep & Daman & Diu (11)
More than 80% to less than or equal to 90%	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh & Kerala (3)	Odisha, Goa, A & N Islands, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh & Telangana (7)
More than 50% to less than or equal to 80%	Rajasthan, Tripura, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Assam & Manipur (10)	Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand (10)
Less than or equal to 50%	Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh & Nagaland (3)	Nagaland & Arunachal Pradesh (2)

15.29 The above Statement shows that 15 States/UTs have achieved more than 90% registration of births within the prescribed time limit of 21 days. Further, 3 States/UTs are in the category of more than 80 to less than or equal to 90 percent, 10 States are in the category of more than 50 to less than or equal to 80 percent and remaining 3 States are under the category of less

than or equal to 50 percent in completing the birth registration within time limit of 21 days.

15.30 In respect of death registration, the above Statement shows that 11 States/UTs have achieved more than 90% registration of death within prescribed time limit of 21 days. 7 States/UTs are in the category of more than 80 to less than or equal to 90 percent, 10 States are in the

category of more than 50 to less than or equal to 80 percent and remaining 2 States are under the category of less than or equal to 50 percent in death registration within prescribed time limit of 21 days.

### **Revamping of Civil Registration System (CRS) in India**

15.31 The CRS system is facing challenges in terms of timeliness, efficiency and uniformity leading to delayed and under coverage of Birth and Death in the country. To address the challenges faced by the system in providing prompt service delivery to the public, the Government of India has decided to introduce transformational changes in the Civil Registration System of the country through an IT enabled backbone leading to registration of Birth and Death in real time basis with minimum human interface. The changes would be in terms of automating the process delivery points so that the service delivery is time bound, uniform and free from discretion. The changes would be sustainable, scalable and independent of the location. The project would be modular in nature consisting of conceptualizing the transformation roadmap, Development of IT application along with its implementation, Capacity Building and Maintenance.

### **Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)**

15.32 The scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) under the RBD Act, 1969 provides data on causes of Death, a pre-requisite to monitoring health trends of the population. Data received in prescribed forms are tabulated as per the National List of Causes of Death based on Tenth Revision of International Classification of Disease (ICD-10). The MCCD 2018 report stands published on official website and the data for MCCD 2019 report is under collection.

15.33 As per the Annual Report on “Medical

Certification of Cause of Death” for the year 2018, out of the total registered deaths of 69,11,197 in 35 States / UTs, a total of 14,56,023 deaths (9,00,075 Males and 5,55,948 Females) have been reported to be medically certified.

15.34 The coverage of MCCD is presently limited to selected hospitals / Government hospitals in urban as well as rural areas. Steps are being taken by the States to expand the scope of MCCD to all the medical institutions.

### **Sample Registration System (SRS)**

15.35 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. The SRS is a dual record system that consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths by resident part time enumerators and an independent retrospective half yearly survey by supervisors. The unmatched data for these sources are re-verified in the field. The survey was initiated by this office on a pilot basis in a few selected States in 1964-65; it became fully operational in 1969-70 covering about 3700 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 instant SRS sample has 8844 units ( 4960 rural and 3884 urban) spread across all States/ UTs. This is based on Census 2011 and is effective from 01.01.2014. SRS Bulletin, SRS Statistical Report and SRS Based Abridged Life Tables are brought out annually based on data collected in the survey.

15.36 The SRS Bulletin-2019 containing estimates of birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate for the year 2019 has been released for all States/ UTs, for rural and urban areas separately. Estimates are given at the

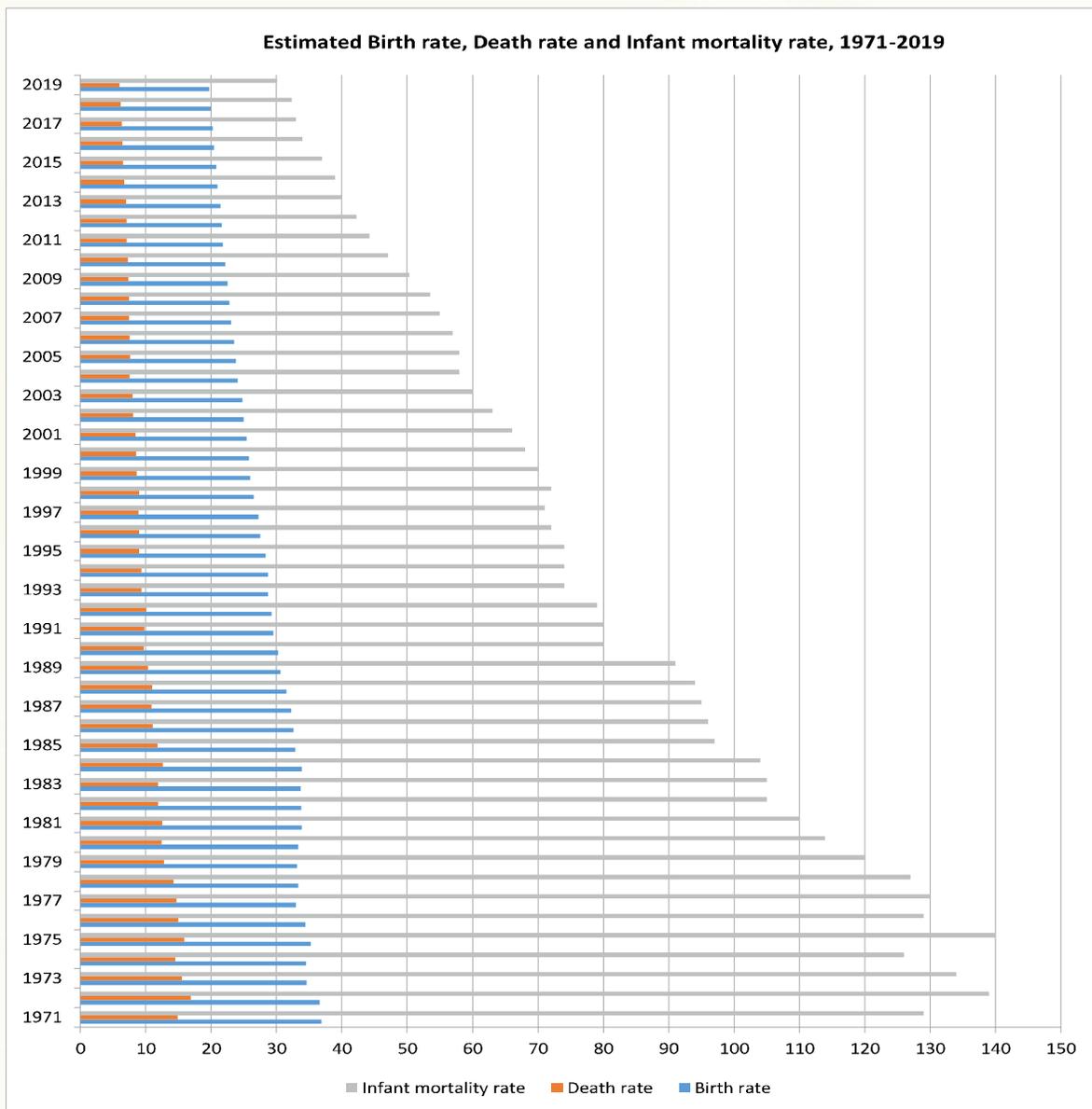
Annexure-XVIII. Salient findings at national level for the year 2019 are as under:

- (a) Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 19.7 per 1000 population for all-India, with 21.4 for rural areas and 16.4 for urban areas. Among bigger States, CBR is the lowest (13.5) in Kerala and the highest (25.8) in Bihar.
- (b) Crude Death Rate (CDR) is 6.0 per 1000 population for all-India, with 6.5 for rural areas and 5.0 for urban areas. Among the bigger States/UT, Delhi has

recorded the lowest (3.2) and Chhattisgarh the highest (7.3).

- (c) Infant (< one year) Mortality Rate (IMR) is 30 per 1000 live births for all-India, 34 for rural areas and 20 for urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala has recorded the lowest (6) and Madhya Pradesh has recorded the highest (46) IMR value.

15.37 The following graph depicts the estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality rate of India from 1971 to 2019.



15.38 In addition to the above, the SRS Statistical Report - 2018 containing inter-alia estimates of various other Fertility and Mortality indicators like Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR), Sex Ratio at Birth, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the year 2018 has been released. Salient findings at national level are as under:

- (a) U5MR for the country has shown a decline of 1 point over 2017 (36 in 2018 against 37 in 2017).
- (b) Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has been estimated at 899 in 2016-18 as against 896 in 2015-17.
- (c) Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country is stable at 2.2 in 2018 and 2017. During 2018, Bihar has reported the highest TFR (3.2) while Delhi and West Bengal have reported the lowest TFR (1.5). It is noteworthy that the replacement level TFR, viz. 2.1, has been attained by 14 States/UTs viz. Delhi (1.5), West Bengal (1.5), Tamil Nadu (1.6), Andhra Pradesh (1.6), J & K and Ladakh (1.6), Punjab (1.6), Himachal Pradesh (1.6), Telangana (1.6), Maharashtra (1.7), Kerala (1.7), Karnataka (1.7), Uttarakhand (1.8), Odisha (1.9) and Gujarat (2.1). On an average, a rural woman (having a TFR of 2.4) at the National level has about one child more than an urban woman (having a TFR of 1.7).

15.39 The Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India for 2016-18 under Sample Registration System (SRS) has been released. The Maternal Mortality Ratio of India has declined from 122 in 2015-2017 to 113 in 2016-2018.

15.40 The SRS based Abridged Life Tables for 2014-18 have also been released. The expectancy of life at birth by sex and residence for India and bigger

States for this period is given at the Annexure-XIX. The life expectancy at birth at national level is 69.4 years, an increase of 19.7 years during the last four decades. The expectancy at birth for males is 68.2 years whereas for females is 70.7 years. Among bigger States/UTs, the life expectancy is reported the highest in Kerala and Delhi (75.3 years) and the lowest in Chhattisgarh (65.2 years). The life expectancy at birth in rural areas is 68.0 years, being 66.7 years for males and 69.3 years for females. The life expectancy in urban areas is 72.6 years, being 71.5 years for males and 73.8 years for females.

#### **National Population Register (NPR)**

15.41 The Government prepared a National Population Register (NPR) of all the 'usual residents' in the country in 2010 by collecting specific information of each resident. The NPR is prepared under various provisions of the Citizenship Rules, 2003, framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955. In 2015, a few fields such as Name, Gender, Date and Place of Birth, Place of Residence and Father's and Mother's name were updated and Aadhaar, Mobile and Ration Card Numbers were collected. To incorporate the changes due to birth, death and migration, there is a need to update it again. Accordingly, the Government decided to update the NPR database in the entire country except the State of Assam alongwith Houselisting Phase of Census 2021 during April to September, 2020 as per convenience of the State/UT Governments. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, however, the work of NPR updation and other related field activities have been postponed until further orders. For updating the NPR database, a three-pronged approach would be adopted. It will include (i) Self updating wherein it is proposed to allow residents to update their own data fields after following some authentication protocols on a web portal, (ii) Updating of NPR data in paper

format and (iii) Mobile mode. A pre-test on NPR updation was undertaken in the selected areas of all the States/UTs except Assam alongwith the pre-test of Census. The demographic and other particulars of each family and individual are to be collected / updated during the updation exercise of NPR. No documents or biometrics would be collected during the updation.

15.42 The Union Government has already approved the expenditure of ₹3941.35 crore for updation of NPR.

### **Updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam**

15.43 On the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the hard copies of the supplementary list of inclusions and online family-wise list of exclusions have been published in the National Register of Citizens(NRC), Assam on 31.08.2019. 3,11,21,004 persons were found to be eligible and 19,06,657 persons ineligible for inclusion in the final NRC.

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# Chapter-16

## CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES

### Part-I Centre-State Relations

#### Inter- State Council (ISC)

16.1 Article 263 of the Constitution of India envisages establishment of an institutional mechanism for coordination of policies and their implementation among its constitutional units. Accordingly, the Inter-State Council (ISC) was set up in 1990 through a Presidential Order dated 28.05.1990.

16.2. The ISC 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 to make recommendations for better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject. It also deliberates upon such other matters of general interest of the States as may be referred to by the Chairman to the Council.

16.3. The Hon'ble 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 members of the Council. Other ministers of the Union Government can also be invited by the Chairman depending upon the agenda.

16.4. The Council Secretariat monitors the implementation of the recommendations made by the ISC, and places the Action Taken Report before the Standing Committee / ISC for consideration.

#### Meetings of the Inter-State Council

16.5. So far, 11 meetings of ISC have been held. The 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of ISC was held on 16.07.2016. The meetings of the Council are held in camera and all issues, which come up for consideration of Council, are decided by consensus, and the decision of the Chairman as to the consensus is final.

#### Commission on Centre-State Relations

16.6. The Commission on Centre-State Relations under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India, submitted its Report to the Government on 31.03.2010.

16.7. As decided in the 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of Inter-State Council (ISC) held on 16.07.2016, the recommendations contained in all the Volumes have been considered by the Standing Committee in its meetings held on 09.04.2017, 25.11.2017 and 25.05.2018. The recommendations of the Punchhi Commission alongwith recommendations of the Standing Committee thereon, have been circulated to State Governments for comments.

### **Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council**

16.8. The Standing Committee of ISC was constituted in the year 1996 for continuous consultation and processing of matters for the consideration of the Council. Hon'ble Union Home Minister is the Chairman of the Standing Committee, which has four Union Cabinet Ministers and seven Chief Ministers as members. 13 meetings of the Standing Committee of the ISC have been held since its inception.

### **Zonal Council**

#### **Role and Functions of Zonal Councils**

16.9. Five Zonal Councils are statutory bodies set up under the States Re-Organization Act, 1956 to provide a common meeting ground to the States and UTs in each zone for resolution of Inter-State and regional issues, fostering balanced socio-economic regional development and building harmonious Centre-State relations. The Zonal Council meetings are chaired by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister. The Chief Ministers and two Ministers from the member States are the members in each Zonal Council. In case of Union Territories, there are two members from each UT.

16.10. Each Zonal Council has set up a Standing Committee consisting of Chief Secretaries of the member States of the respective Zonal Councils. The Standing Committees meet from time to time to resolve the issues or to do necessary ground work for meetings of the Zonal Councils.

16.11. Senior Officers from the NITI Aayog, Central Ministries and State Governments are also associated with the meetings depending upon necessity.

#### **Meetings of Zonal Councils and Standing Committees**

16.12. The Zonal Council have, so far, met 128 times since their inception. 67 meetings of the

Standing Committees have also been held so far.

16.13. Due to COVID-19 pandemic and severe situation in the States, meetings of Zonal Councils and their Standing Committees could not be convened during the period March 2020 to October 2021. The 29<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Southern Zonal Council comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and UTs of Puducherry, A&N Islands and Lakshadweep was held under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 14.11.2021 at Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh).

16.14. A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Northern Zonal Council was held under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Himachal Pradesh, on 03.12.2021 at Shimla.

### **Part-II Other Miscellaneous Issues**

#### **AWARDS AND DECORATIONS**

##### **Bharat Ratna Award**

16.15 Instituted in 1954, Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian honour of the country. It is awarded in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order in any field of human endeavor. The decoration of Bharat Ratna announced on the eve of Republic Day, 2019 was presented by the President of India in an Investiture Ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on 08.08.2019. The award was conferred on Shri Nanaji Deshmukh (Posthumously), Dr. Bhupendra Kumar Hazarika (Posthumously) and Shri Pranab Mukherjee. This award has been conferred on 48 persons so far.

##### **Padma Awards**

16.16 Padma Awards are conferred in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. The awards are given in different disciplines/ fields of activities viz.

art, social work, public affairs, science & engineering, trade & industry, medicine, literature & education, sports, civil service and others. 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.

16.17 Prior to the year 2016, nominations for Padma Awards were received off-line i.e in hard copies. In order to make nomination process simple and accessible to common citizen, nominations for Padma Awards are invited through online mode from the year 2016. Online nomination process has resulted in exponential increase in the nominations received. As against, 2311 nominations received in the year 2015, 4,85,122 nominations have been received in the year 2021.

16.18 Nominations for Padma Awards are also received every year from State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Ministries /Departments of the Central Government, Institutes of Excellence and recipients of Bharat Ratna/ Padma Vibhushan Award. Besides these, a large number of recommendations are also received suo-moto from several Cabinet Ministers, Governors, Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, private individuals, organizations etc.

16.19 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.

16.20 In November, 2021, the President of India conferred Padma Awards-2020 on 145 awardees including 4 duo cases (in a duo cases the award is

counting as one). The list comprised of 7 Padma Vibhushan, 16 Padma Bhushan and 122 Padma Shri awardees. 33 of the awardees were women and the list also included 18 persons from the category of Foreigners/NRI/PIO/OCI and 19 posthumous cases. In November 2021, the President of India also conferred Padma Awards-2021 on 120 awardees (including 1 duo case in which the award is counted as one). The list comprised of 7 Padma Vibhushan, 10 Padma Bhushan and 103 Padma Shri awardees. 29 of the awardees were women and the list also included 10 persons from the category of Foreigners/NRI/PIO/OCI, 19 posthumous cases and 1 transgender awardee. On the occasion of Republic Day, 2022, the President of India has approved conferment of 127 Padma Awards including 2 duo cases (in a duo case, the Award is counted as one). The list comprises 4 Padma Vibhushan, 16 Padma Bhushan and 107 Padma Shri Awards. 34 of the awardees are women and the list also includes 10 persons from the category of Foreigners/NRI/PIO/OCI and 13 posthumous awardees.

### **Gallantry Awards**

16.21 The Ashoka Chakra series of Gallantry awards, administered by the Ministry of Defence, are announced twice every year on the eve of Republic Day and the Independence Day. Recommendations in respect of civilian citizens are processed in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

16.22 In November, 2021, the President of India conferred 8 civilian awards for Republic Day 2021, which includes 04 Kirti Chakra and 04 Shaurya Chakra. On the occasion of Independence Day, 2021, the President of India had approved the conferment of 08 civilian awards which includes 01 Ashoka Chakra, 01 Kirti Chakra and 06 Shaurya Chakra. On the occasion of Republic Day, 2022, the President of India has approved the conferment of 06 Shaurya Chakra Awards.

### **Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards**

16.23 Jeevan Raksha Padak series 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.

16.24 The awards are given in three categories, namely, 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 for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer and Jeevan Raksha Padak for courage and promptitude under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer in an act or series of acts of humane nature in saving life from drowning, fire, accident, electrocution, land-slide, animal attack, etc.

16.25 Nominations for the 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 recommendations of the Awards Committee are approved by the Prime Minister and the President.

16.26 The ceremony for these awards is held in the respective State Capitals of the awardees, where 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 ₹ 2,00,000 for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, ₹ 1,50,000 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak & ₹ 1,00,000 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

16.27 For the year 2021, the President has approved the conferment of 06 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, 16 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak & 29 Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards.

### **Sardar Patel National Unity Award**

16.28 The Government of India has instituted in

the year 2019, the highest civilian award in the field of contribution to the unity and integrity of India in the name of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The objective of the Sardar Patel National Unity Award is to recognize the notable and inspiring contributions made by the citizens/institutions/organizations of India to promote the cause of national unity and integrity and to reinforce the value of a strong and united India.

### **Vigilance Machinery**

16.29 The Vigilance set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper) is headed by a Joint Secretary level officer, who acts as part time Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Ministry. The Chief Vigilance Officer in Ministry (proper) is assisted by a Director/Deputy Secretary, an Under Secretary and Vigilance Cell comprising two Section Officers and supporting officers.

16.30 There are separate Vigilance Divisions in each organization under the administrative control of MHA. These Vigilance Divisions are headed by considerably higher-level officers to assist the respective Heads of the organizations. The CVO of the Ministry being the extended hand of the Central Vigilance Commission constitutes an important link between the Central Vigilance Commission and the Ministry, including the organizations under it.

16.31 The Vigilance Cell is primarily responsible for disciplinary/vigilance activities of the MHA including the matters related to maintenance of Annual Property Returns, Annual Performance Appraisal Reports, etc. of officials posted in the Ministry. It also coordinates the vigilance activities, including the 'probity' related issues, with all the attached and subordinate organizations of the Ministry, so as to maintain discipline, efficiency, and integrity in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate

offices/organizations. To strengthen the vigilance mechanism, MHA has broadly taken the following measures:

- (a) Constant synergy is maintained with the Heads of the Divisions to ensure that a close watch is kept on the activities of the officials working in such Divisions.
- (b) The officials posted in the 'sensitive' positions are rotated on regular basis. Similar exercises are done by the organizations under the Ministry.
- (c) For the officers and members of staff handling sensitive works, 'positive vetting' is done through the Intelligence Agencies.
- (d) Lists of 'officers whose integrity is doubtful' and 'Agreed List' are maintained. They are reviewed periodically in consultation with the concerned organizations and the Central Bureau of Investigation.
- (e) The 'probity' related issues are monitored through regular meetings with the Vigilance functionaries of the attached and subordinate offices/ organizations under the Ministry. In this regard, a monthly report is also sent to the Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT).
- (f) The vigilance / disciplinary cases in the Ministry arising out of complaints, reports, internal investigations, etc. are given due priority and wherever necessary, the cases against the delinquent officials are sent to the cadre authorities for further actions under the relevant Service rules. Similarly, the cases where Ministry is the competent to

take action, are given due attention to ensure the time-line prescribed by the Government.

16.32 The Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 26.10.2021 to 01.11.2021. As advised by the Central Vigilance Commission, employees of the Ministry of Home Affairs were administered 'Integrity Pledge' on 26.10.2021 in the section premises due to COVID-19 pandemic. Banners and Posters were displayed at various places highlighting the anti-corruption slogans. The Vigilance Awareness Week was also observed in the attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry.

16.33 The Tabular statement in respect of vigilance and disciplinary cases dealt with in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices / organizations during the year 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021) is at Annexure-XX.

#### **RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005**

16.34 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, a nodal RTI Section was set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs to coordinate the RTI-related work. This Section collects, dispenses and transfers the applications seeking information under the RTI Act, 2005 to the Central Public Information Officers/ Public Authorities concerned with the subject matter and submits quarterly returns regarding receipt and disposal of the RTI applications/appeals to the Central Information Commission.

- (a) Details of the Ministry's functions along with its functionaries etc. have been placed on the RTI portal of the Ministry's website (<http://mha.gov.in>) as required under section 4(1) of the RTI Act.
- (b) All Deputy Secretary/Director level Officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers

(CPIOs) under Section 5(1) of the Act, according to the subjects being handled by them.

- (c) Senior Officers of and above Joint Secretary level have been designated as First Appellate Authorities in terms of Section 19(1) of the Act.
- (d) 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 the Ministry in each of the four buildings viz. North Block, NDCC-II Building, MDC National Stadium and Jaisalmer House. The applications so received are further forwarded by the RTI Section to the CPIOs/Public Authorities concerned.
- (e) During the year 2021-22 i.e. from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021, 7033 RTI Applications and 585 First Appeals were received on-line; and 2287 Applications and 114 First Appeals were received manually/ offline mode. These were promptly dealt and were transferred/ forwarded to the concerned CPIOs/ Public Authorities for providing information to the applicants.
- (f) As per para 1.4.1 of DoPT's guidelines issued vide their O.M. No. 1/5/2011-IR dated 15.04.2013, this Ministry has been uploading all RTI applications, appeals and replies of CPIOs and appellate authorities in the website regularly.

#### SECRETARIAT SECURITY ORGANIZATION

16.35 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 61 buildings under MHA 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.

16.36 Access control to Government buildings under MHA security cover is regulated by SSO through Reception Organization. The Reception Organization comprising of 148 personnel manning 62 Reception Offices located in 47 Government buildings. Entry of visitors to these buildings is regulated through the various Reception Offices 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.

16.37 SSO is responsible for formulation and execution of policies relating to security and access control of Government buildings under MHA security cover. Presently security personnel of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) as well as Secretariat Security Force (SSF) are deployed for security of Government building. On the basis of categorization of Government buildings, security personnel of CISF or SSF are deployed for security of these buildings. A dedicated formation namely 'Government Building Security' (GBS) Unit has been created in CISF especially for armed security of Government buildings under control of Administrative Division of MHA. The GBS Unit of CISF takes care of security of Government buildings with Category 'A' (Highly-sensitive) and 'B' (Sensitive) and they are assigned with following tasks:

- (a) **Access Control** - To ensure that no unauthorized person, vehicle or material is allowed access to the government buildings including their premises, only bonafide personnel 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.

16.38 Secretariat Security Force (SSF) is a civilian unarmed force of Ministry of Home Affairs with a sanctioned strength of 1254, especially raised for security of Government buildings. SSF is presently looking after the security of Category 'C' (Least-sensitive) buildings under MHA security cover.

### Official Language

16.39 The Official Language Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs assists in implementation of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967), the Official Language (use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended in 1987) and the other administrative instructions issued on the subject from time-to-time and ensures compliance with the Official Language Policy of the Government in the Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate Offices and provides translation

of the material/documents received from different divisions and sections of the Ministry.

### Implementation of the Official Language Policy

16.40 Under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (CIC), an Official Language Implementation Committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs and all Deputy Secretaries/Directors are member of this committee. The Quarterly Reports, regarding progressive use of Hindi in the official work, received from the Sections are reviewed in these meetings and remedial measures are suggested to remove the short-comings, if any.

### Compliance with the Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963

16.41 Compliance with the Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967) is complied with fully and all the documents covered under this Section are invariably issued both in Hindi and English. All the letters, received or signed in Hindi, are replied to in Hindi. Continuous efforts are made to increase the correspondence in Hindi with the offices of the Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations and the general public in the Regions 'A', 'B' & 'C'.

### Official Language Inspection

16.42 Out of 901 offices under the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Inspection teams of the Assistant Directors/Deputy Director/Director of the Official Language Division of MHA, carried out inspections in 42 offices located in Delhi/NCR and other states to assess the status of the use of Hindi during the year. During the year, Department of Official Language has fixed the target of 25% of the total offices to be inspected but due to COVID-19, this target could not be achieved.

### Hindi Day/Hindi Fortnight - 2021

16.43 Hindi Fortnight was organized in the Ministry from 01.09.2021 to 15.09.2021. During this period, 04 Hindi competitions and 01 workshop was organized, in which 111 Hindi speaking as well as non-Hindi speaking officers/staff of the Ministry participated with enthusiasm.

### Training in Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography

16.44 In the Ministry of Home Affairs, out of the total sanctioned posts of 37 Junior Secretariat Assistants, 08 are in position and out of them 04 are trained in Hindi typewriting at present. Simultaneously, out of total sanctioned posts of 98 Senior Secretariat Assistants, 60 are in position and out of them 07 are trained in Hindi typewriting at present. Apart from this, out of total sanctioned posts of 359 Assistant Section Officers, 357 are in position and out of them 16 are

also trained in Hindi typewriting at present. Similarly, out of the total sanctioned posts of 212 Stenographers/Personal Assistants/Private Secretaries, 89 are in position and 35 are trained in Hindi Stenography.

### Hindi Workshop

16.45 A Hindi workshop was organized on 15.09.2021 for the officers to motivate them to do their official work in Hindi and to train them effectively to attempt and write notes and drafts originally in Hindi. A total of 10 officers and 18 employees participated in this workshop.

### Hindi Salahkar Samiti

16.46 After reconstitution of Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry, the first meeting of this Committee was held under the chairmanship of Shri Nityanand Rai, Hon'ble Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Honorable Minister of State Shri Ajay Kumar Mishra was also present in the meeting.



**First meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti under the chairmanship of Shri Nityanand Rai, Hon'ble Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs**

### Hindi Noting and Drafting Incentive Scheme

16.47 Hindi Noting and Drafting Incentive Scheme was implemented during the year 2021-22 to motivate the employees to do their official work originally in Hindi in the Ministry of Home Affairs in which entries from 12 employees were received. After the evaluation, 02 employees were awarded first prize of ₹5,000/- each, 02 were awarded second prize of ₹ 3,000/- each and 05 were awarded third prize of ₹2,000/- each.

### Redressal of Public Grievances

16.48 An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery functioning in this Ministry, attends to all the public grievances. The Joint Secretary (CIC) has been nominated as Nodal Officer for Public Grievances (PGs) in the Ministry. The contact details of the Nodal Officer have been displayed at the Reception Counter and also on the website of the Ministry (<http://mha.gov.in>). Besides, 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 Divisions. During the period 01.04.2021 to 31.01.2022, 34,776 PGs were received through Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal and during the said period 34,502 PGs were disposed off.

### Departmental Accounting Organization (DAO)

16.49 The DAO of MHA is headed by Principal Chief Controller of Accounts and assisted by Chief Controller of Accounts, Controller of Accounts, Dy. Controllers of Accounts/ Assistant Controllers of Accounts/ Assistant Directors (A/Cs), Senior Accounts Officers/Accounts Officers. The Principal Chief Controller of Accounts (Pr. CCA) acts as Principal Accounting Advisor to the Chief Accounting Authority (Secretary) of the Ministry. As an integral part of

Internal Finance Wing of the Ministry, Pr. CCA helps in maintaining an efficient system of financial management in the Ministry. The DAO comprises Principal Accounts Office, 47 Pay and Accounts offices and 26 Internal Audit Parties stationed at various parts of the country.

16.50 DAO is responsible for payment of contingency bills, Salary and personal claims of more than 10 Lakh employees of CAPFs and other organizations of MHA, settlement of pension and other retirement benefits, maintenance of GP Fund accounts of approximately 4.5 Lakh employees, implementation of National Pension System (NPS) for approximately 6,50,000 subscribers. Apart from it, DAO is also responsible for consolidation of monthly as well as Annual Accounts viz. Appropriation and Finance Accounts of the Ministry and its submission to the Controller General of Accounts. For the payment, accounting and settlement of pension and other retirement benefits, DAO works in a computerised environment using a web based platform called Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

16.51 Further, DAO conducts internal audit of the various spending units/DDOs (Approx. 1800) and Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry. The Internal Audit Wing (IAW) of the DAO is assigned the responsibility to conduct the internal audit of the Ministry and all its attached and subordinate offices and submit important findings to the Ministry. The functions of Internal Audit Wing include conduct of Scheme Audit of various Schemes/Programmes implemented by MHA viz. Modernization of Police Forces (MoPF), Security Related Expenditure (SRE), Border Area Development Project (BADP), National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) etc. and Compliance audit for MHA & its attached and subordinate offices. As far as Compliance Audit is concerned, the Internal

Audit Wing is responsible for audit of more than 1800 units of CAPFs, CPOs and Organizations of MHA.

16.52 During the period from 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021, the following audits were undertaken by the Internal Audit Wing:

- (a) Audit in respect of Civic Action Programme (CAP) Scheme in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected area of 4 CAPFs (i.e. SSB, ITBP, CRPF, BSF).
- (b) One audit in respect of Civic Action Programme (CAP) scheme in North East (NE) affected areas of Army has been conducted.
- (c) Security Related Expenditure (SRE) - Audit of SRE is conducted on half yearly basis, 36 audits under this scheme have been conducted.
- (d) Assistance to State for Modernization of Police (MoPF) Scheme - 12 audits under the scheme of Modernization of Police Force, have been conducted on yearly/ half yearly basis.
- (e) Civilians Victims (CV) - 03 Audits under the scheme of Civilians Victims (CV) have been conducted.
- (f) Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) - 03 Audits under the scheme of SIS have been conducted.

16.53 After carrying out the audit of expenditure initially, the Inspection Notes indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Units / Organizations, which in time make efforts to settle the observations. C&AG through its report submitted to Parliament, prepares audit paragraphs against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by the Ministry. In

order to settle the audit paragraphs timely, the status of pendency is monitored by the Audit Committee. The receipt and settlement of audit paragraphs is a continuous ongoing process. As on 01.01.2021, there were 13 such audit paragraphs outstanding in the Ministry. During the period from 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021, 8 new paragraphs were received. Out of total 21 paragraphs, 3 (Three) paragraph has been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 18 such paragraphs as on 31.12.2021.

16.54 The numbers of outstanding Inspection Paras in respect of all organizations under the administrative control of MHA, as on 31.12.2020, were 7063. During the period from 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021, the total numbers of Inspection Paras received and settled were 1627 and 1449 respectively. Thus, as on 31.12.2021, the numbers of outstanding Inspection Paras are 7241. The position in respect of each organization is at Annexure-XXI.

16.55 Status of Action Taken Notes (ATNs) on important Audit Observations included in earlier Annual Reports of MHA is indicated at Annexure-XXII.

## **BUDGET**

16.56 DAO is also responsible for supervision of Budget Division of the Ministry. The Budget Division is responsible for the management of 2 Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), 8 Demands for Grants of Union Territories (UTs) and 1 Demand for Grant of Cabinet. These Demands for Grants include budgetary requirements of various Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Central Police Organizations (CPOs), Registrar General of India, Department of Official Language, Union Territories (UTs) (with and without legislatures), Cabinet etc. The main functions of Budget Division are as follows:

- (a) Formulation of Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE), Preparation of Supplementary Demands, Issue of Re-appropriation Orders as per guidelines of Ministry of Finance.
- (b) Preparation of Output Outcome Monitoring Framework in respect of the schemes of the Ministry to monitor output outcome targets in collaboration with NITI Aayog.
- (c) Monitoring of PAC Paras and C&AG Audit Paras.

#### 16.57 IT initiatives:

- (a) Implementation of Employees Information System (EIS) module of PFMS for payment of salary to non CAPFs employees of the Ministry.
- (b) Implementation of PFMS for the payment of bills and personal claims, settlement of pension cases and other retirement benefits and consolidation of accounts.
- (c) Implementation of Bhavishya Portal of Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare for online receiving of pension cases from the Heads of Office.
- (d) Use of online e-Lekha platform of the O/o Controller General of Accounts for the monitoring of expenditure of the various organizations.
- (e) Implementation of Non-Tax Receipt Portal (NTRP) for the online receipts Non-Tax receipt of the Ministry.
- (f) Use of COMPACT software of O/o CGA for Maintenance of GPF broadsheet in digital mode.
- (g) Process underway for implementation of EIS in Delhi Police.

#### EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND WEAKER SECTION OF THE SOCIETY

16.58 The Complaints Committee for redressal of complaints made by the aggrieved women employees of Ministry of Home Affairs has been set up. The Committee has one male member and five female members, including the Chairperson and a member of Young Women's Christian Association as the independent member and representative of NGO. No case has been reported to the reconstituted Complaints Committee so far during the year 2021-22.

16.59 For service matters relating to Scs/ STs/OBCs, Persons with Disabilities and Ex-Servicemen, an officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary has been appointed to act as Liaison Officer.

16.60 An Internal Grievance Redressal Committee at work place for persons belonging to SC Community has been set up in the Ministry in pursuance of the recommendation of National Commission for Scheduled Caste.

#### 16.61 Benefit to Physically Handicapped Persons

- (a) The Central Government has prescribed 4% reservation in Direct Recruitment for persons with benchmark disabilities.
- (b) There are 07 visually challenged, 05 hearing impaired, 13 orthopedically challenged and 01 Cerebral Palsy persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper).
- (c) Physically disabled employees are paid transport allowance at double the normal rates in terms of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance's

O.M. Number 21/05/2017-E.II(B) dated 07.07.2017.

**Gender Budgeting**

16.62 The initiatives taken in MHA for the benefit of women have been elaborated in the following paragraphs.

**Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)**

16.63 The CISF has taken initiatives for Construction of Family Welfare Centre at all its establishments like Reserve Battalions and Training Institutions for the benefits of Women. Further, separate messes/barracks are being constructed at various centers exclusively for the use of women personnel.

16.64 A Family Welfare Centre with cost of ₹ 2.46 crore is under construction at 10<sup>th</sup> Res. Bn. Bengaluru. 84% of construction has been completed and 100% work likely to be done by 31.03.2022. 02 new works i.e. construction of barrack (Capacity 100+86) amounting to ₹ 3.01 crore was sanctioned by MHA in Febuary, 2020 for CISF women personnel deployed in DMRC Delhi. The construction work has started and likely to be completed by June, 2022 (86 personnel) and March,2023 (100 personnel) respectively.

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

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
61	1326	7857	9244

16.66 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2021-22 and 2022-23 in respect of CISF are as under:

(₹ In crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23 (Proposed)
Creche-Facilities	0.31	0.25	0.35

16.67 As on date, 16 numbers of Creches are running in CISF.

16.68 Complaints Committee at two levels has been formed in CISF i.e. Central Committee at the Directorate and Sector level Committee for redressal of the sexual harassment complaints of women at workplace.

**Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)**

16.69 The first Mahila Battalion of the CRPF was approved by Government of India during 1985. As on date six such battalions have been approved by Govt. (88 Bn, 135 Bn, 213 Bn, 232 Bn, 233 Bn and 240 Bn). The operationalized Mahila Bns are based at Delhi, Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Durgapur(WB), Lucknow(UP) and Bengaluru. In addition, the Mahila employees are posted at Group Centers, RAF and 241 Bn (Bastriya Bn) are effectively assisting their male counterparts in policing duties as well as other clerical and administrative functions. These Mahila Battalions are effectively contributing in the CRPF's endeavour of maintaining law and order in the country.

16.70 Total number of women employees working in CRPF as on 31.12.2021 as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
435	862	8562	9859

16.71 In order to facilitate in the smooth discharge of duties by the women workforce, CRPF has created infrastructure facilities like rest rooms, recreation rooms, mobile toilets etc. Even during field deployments, separate toilets in the unit vehicles are being made available for the convenience of women employees. Relaxations in wearing of trousers, shirts and belt etc., have been provided to the women during pregnancy.

16.72 Every effort is being made to address the

problems of women employees at all levels. Gender sensitization is also being carried out at regular intervals. Awareness about women's rights is being spread through regular interactions and Sainik Sammelans. Field officers are keeping close watch on the activities and health of the women personnel under their command.

16.73 Apart from the female employees, the Force has also been striving for the welfare of the families of the force personnel. Force has constructed Family Welfare Centre exclusively for women family members to encourage them to learn new skills and to supplement their family income through activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items etc. and committee has already been constituted at Sector level to monitor the cases of sexual harassment of women which is implemented at Force level. Following special schemes are being run to benefit the women employees and the family members of the Force personnel:

- (a) Women's Hostels
- (b) Physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- (c) Provision of music system and TV etc for recreation of women
- (d) Gymnasium and other facilities etc.
- (e) Day care centre/crèches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women.
- (f) Providing embroidery machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra skills.

16.74 Government has provided ₹ 60 lakhs for running of Creche facilities for the previous financial year 2020-21 and ₹ 60 lakhs has been allotted for the current financial year 2021-22. Details are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Name of Scheme	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22 (projected)	BE 2022-23 (projected)
Creche facilities	0.60	0.60	0.62

#### Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

16.75 In SSB authorized sanctioned strength of personnel is 97,790 out of which 3,607 Mahila personnel are on the strength of SSB.

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

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

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

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

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
45	102	3460	3607

16.79 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and provisions made for them during the year 2021-22 and projected for 2022-23 in respect of Sashastra Seema Bal are as under:

[₹ in crore]

Details of Scheme	BE 2021-22	R.E. 2021-22 (Projected)	B.E. 2022-23 [Projected]
Creche-Facilities Under Code Head 50- other charges	0.25	0.40	0.45

**Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)**

16.80 The following schemes have been exclusively benefiting the women of ITBP:

- (a) All working women of ITBP are accommodated in separate women barracks with toilets, cook house cum Dining Hall at 05 Frontier Head Quarter, 01 Training zone, 15 Sector Head Quarter, 56 Units (Battalion Head Quarters), 14 Training centers and at 04 specialized Bns of Logistic & Communication, Sector Head Quarter (SHQ).
- (b) A good number of women oriented periodicals and journals are being procured in library and common staff room.
- (c) Gym and other facilities are being provided to the ladies for physical exercise etc.
- (d) Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in women barracks and Dining Halls.
- (e) Day care center/ Creches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women. Total 12 Creches/day

care centres have been established at SHQ (DDN), PO-Seemadwar, Distt. Dehradun (UKD), ITBP Academy, PO-Mussoorie, Distt. Dehradun (UKD), M&SI Auli, PO- Joshimath, Distt. Chamoli (UKD), TPT BN-PO- Airport, Chandigarh (UT), 11<sup>th</sup> BN, Pegong (Sikkim), 56, APO, 12<sup>th</sup> BN, PO-Matli, Distt.- Uttarkashi (UKD), 50<sup>th</sup> BN - Ramgarh, Distt. Punchkula (Haryana), SHQ (Brly), PO- Bukhara Camp, Distt. Bareilly (UP) Pin Code 243 001, 35<sup>th</sup> BN, PO - Mahidanda, Distt.- Uttarkashi (UKD) Pin Code 249195, 55<sup>th</sup> BN, Rangamati, Tezpur (Assam), 28<sup>th</sup> BN, Rewari, Haryana and 36<sup>th</sup> BN, Lohaghat, Uttrakhand for assistance of serving women employees.

- (f) Providing embroidery and sewing machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra income.

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

16.82 Total Number of women working in each group area is as under:

Group-A	Group-B	Group-C	Group-D	Total
118	229	2099	Nil	2446

16.83 The schemes exclusively benefiting women and the budget provision against each of them during the year 2021-22 in respect of ITBP are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of scheme	B.E. 2021-22
Creche-Facilities, Other charges	0.06

#### Border Security Force (BSF)

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

Group A (GOs)	Group B (SOs)	Group C (ORs)	Total
138	479	6696	7313

16.85 The schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2021-22 in respect of BSF is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22
Creche-Facilities	0.60	0.60

16.86 Every effort is being made to address the problems of women employees at all levels, Gender sensitization is also being carried out at regular intervals. Awareness about women's right is being spread through regular interactions and Sainik Sammelans. Field officers are keeping close watch on the activities and health of the women personnel under their command. Apart from the female employees, the force has also been striving for the welfare of the families of the force personnel. Force has constructed Family Welfare Centre exclusively for women family members to encourage them to learn new skills and to supplement their family income through activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items etc. BSF has constituted committees at Sector level and Force Headquarter level to monitor the cases of sexual harassment of women at workplace.

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# ANNEXURES

## MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD/HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DURING THE YEAR 2021-2022 ( AS ON 31.12.2021)	
Shri Amit Shah	HOME MINISTER
Shri Nityanand Rai Shri G. Kishan Reddy (upto 08.07.2021) Shri Ajay Kumar Mishra (since 08.07.2021) Shri Nisith Pramanik (since 08.07.2021)	MINISTER OF STATE
Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla	HOME SECRETARY
Shri Dharmendra Singh Gangwar (Since 06.12.2021) Shri Vivek Joshi (upto 06.12.2021) Shri Sanjeeva Kumar (upto 30.09.2021)	SECRETARY (BORDER MANAGEMENT)
Shri V. S. K. Kaumudi	SPECIAL SECRETARY (INTERNAL SECURITY)
Shri Rajit Punhani	ADDITIONAL SECRETARY & FINANCIAL ADVISOR
Shri Piyush Goyal Shri Praveen Vashista Shri Mritunjay Kumar Narayan (since 07.12.2021) Shri Gyanesh Kumar (upto 30.04.2021) Shri Govind Mohan (upto 30.09.2021) Shri Anil Malik (upto 10.10.2021) Shri Vivek Bhardwaj (upto 16.08.2021) Ms. Punya Salila Srivastava (upto 19.10.2021)	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Ms. Saheli Ghosh Roy Sh. Shri Prakash Shri Sanjeev Kumar Jindal Shri S.K. Shahi	JOINT SECRETARIES

Shri Rakesh Kumar Singh Shri Ashutosh Agnihotri Shri Manish Tiwari Shri Sunil Kumar Barnwal Shri Sumant Singh (since 17.05.2021) Shri C.G. Rajini Kaanthan (since 04.10.2021) Shri Ashish Kumar (since 21.10.2021) Shri Shyamal Misra (since 08.12.2021) Shri K V Pratap (upto 06.07.2021)	
Smt. Bharti Das	PR. CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
Shri Sushil Pal	CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS



ANNEXURE -III  
[Refer Para 2.28]

State		STATE-WISE EXTENT OF LWE VIOLENCE DURING 2009 TO 2021 TENTATIVE														2022 (upto 31.03.2022)																	
		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (upto 31.03.2022)					
		Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths				
Andhra Pradesh	66	18	100	24	97	316	63	9	13	28	7	18	4	35	8	17	6	26	7	12	3	18	5	12	4	11	1	1	0	0	(6)	(1)	
Bihar	232	72	307	97	316	63	9	44	177	69	163	32	110	17	129	28	99	22	59	15	62	17	26	8	26	7	9	0	0	0	0		
Chhattisgarh	529	290	625	343	465	204	204	370	109	355	111	328	112	466	101	395	107	373	130	392	153	263	77	315	111	255	101	92	20	(89)	(31)		
Jharkhand	742	208	501	157	517	182	182	480	163	387	152	384	103	310	56	323	85	251	56	205	43	200	54	199	39	130	26	42	3	(40)	(11)		
Madhya Pradesh	1	0	7	1	8	0	0	11	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	12	2	3	1	4	0	5	2	16	2	19	3	2	1	0	0		
Maharashtra	154	93	94	45	109	54	54	134	41	71	19	70	28	55	18	73	23	69	16	75	12	66	34	30	8	31	6	2	0	(14)	(2)		
Odisha	266	67	218	79	192	53	53	171	45	101	35	103	26	92	28	86	27	81	29	75	12	45	11	50	9	32	3	6	4	(14)	(2)		
Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	4	14	5	11	2	7	0	5	2	11	2	8	2	15	2	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Uttar Pradesh	8	2	6	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
West Bengal	255	158	360	258	92	45	45	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Others	5	0	2	0	4	1	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	2238	908	2213	1005	1760	611	611	1415	415	1136	397	1091	310	1089	230	1048	278	908	263	833	240	670	202	665	183	509	147	157	28	(176)	(47)		

\*Figures in bracket show details of the corresponding period of 2020

**ANNEXURE - IV**  
**[Refer Para 2.43]**

**LIST OF EXTREMIST/INSURGENT ORGANIZATIONS OF NORTH EAST REGION DECLARED AS “UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS” AND/OR “TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS” UNDER THE UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) ACT, 1967**

Name of group		Listed/declared as
<b>ASSAM</b>		
(i)	United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)	-do-
(iii)	Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO)	Terrorist organization
<b>MANIPUR</b>		
(i)	People’s Liberation Army (PLA) and its political wing the Revolutionary People’s Front (RPF)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	United National Liberation Front (UNLF) and its Armed wing the Manipur People’s Army (MPA)	-do-
(iii)	People’s Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)	-do-
(iv)	Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)	-do-
(v)	Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)	-do-
(vi)	Coordination Committee (Cor-Com)	Unlawful association
(vii)	Alliance for Socialist Unity Kangleipak (ASUK)	-do-
(viii)	Manipur People’s Liberation Front (MPLF)	Terrorist organization
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>		
(i)	Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)	Unlawful association
(ii)	Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA)	Terrorist organization

<b>TRIPURA</b>		
(i)	All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)	-do-
<b>NAGALAND</b>		
(i)	National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN/K]	Terrorist organization and unlawful association

**ANNEXURE-V**  
**[Refer Para 2.46]**

**STATE-WISE DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO NE STATES  
UNDER THE SCHEME OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE)  
FROM 2015-16 TO 2021-22(UPTO 31.03.2022)**

(₹ in crore)

Funds Released	Assam	Nagaland	Manipur	Tripura	Meghalaya	Arunachal Pradesh	Total
2015-16	140.07	67.61	45.78	12.98	12.63	0.93	280.00
2016-17	148.70	61.48	31.86	36.62	9.19	12.15	300.00
2017-18	287.74	13.16	34.02	21.82	16.19	32.07	405.00
2018-19	137.05	42.34	32.35	9.05	11.74	17.48	250.00
2019-20	210.86	12.82	34.26	39.22	9.69	13.15	320.00
2020-21	65.43	41.82	39.50	8.70	4.88	24.92	185.25
2021-22	251.07	58.79	74.66	32.20	14.40	12.60	443.72

**ANNEXURE-VI**  
**[Refer Para 2.48]**

**STATEMENT OF FUND RELEASED TO CAPFs/ ARMY DEPLOYED IN NORTH EASTERN REGION UNDER CIVIC ACTION PROGRAMME FROM 2015-16 TO 2021-22 (UPTO 31.03.2022)**

(₹ in lakh)

Organizations	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
BSF	150.00	150.00	150.00	300.00	400.00	350.00	395.00
CRPF	150.00	150.00	150.00	250.00	270.00	300.00	345.00
ITBP	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.00	80.00	100.00	80.00
SSB	70.00	70.00	70.00	140.00	150.00	150.00	185.00
Assam Rifles	350.00	350.00	550.00	330.00	350.00	350.00	445.00
Army	180.00	180.00	180.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>1200.00</b>	<b>1200.00</b>	<b>1300.00</b>	<b>1300.00</b>	<b>1500.00</b>

**ANNEXURE-VII**  
**[Refer Para 2.49]**

**YEAR-WISE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE / FUND RELEASED  
FOR HELICOPTER SERVICES IN NE STATES DURING  
LAST SIX YEARS AND CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR (UPTO  
31.03.2022)**

(₹ in crore)

Years	Expenditure/ Fund released
2015-16	76.45
2016-17	86.00
2017-18	86.00
2018-19	90.00
2019-20	100.00
2020-21	72.50
2021-22	100.00

**ANNEXURE-VIII**  
**[Refer Para 2.53]**

**State-wise security situation during the years from 2014 to 2021**

<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>									
<b>Years</b>	<b>Incidents</b>	<b>Extremists killed</b>	<b>Extremists arrested</b>	<b>SFs killed</b>	<b>Civilians killed</b>	<b>Extremists surrendered</b>	<b>Arms Surrendered</b>	<b>Arms recovered</b>	<b>Persons Kidnapped</b>
2014	33	09	86	--	02	07	--	46	49
2015	36	05	55	03	01	03	01	17	33
2016	50	07	59	02	--	04	02	49	25
2017	61	09	44	--	03	03	01	43	27
2018	37	12	69	02	01	02	--	60	17
2019	36	02	106	02	12	02	--	44	34
2020	21	07	72	02	--	15	09	37	21
2021	26	07	70	01	--	69	15	43	17
<b>Assam</b>									
<b>Years</b>	<b>Incidents</b>	<b>Extremists killed</b>	<b>Extremists arrested</b>	<b>SFs killed</b>	<b>Civilians killed</b>	<b>Extremists surrendered</b>	<b>Arms Surrendered</b>	<b>Arms recovered</b>	<b>Persons Kidnapped</b>
2014	246	102	319	04	168	102	43	265	94
2015	81	49	645	--	09	30	17	413	27
2016	75	51	366	04	29	15	05	298	14
2017	33	16	204	03	06	13	02	120	05
2018	28	05	133	01	07	13	03	92	06
2019	17	--	131	--	--	49	22	85	10

2020	15	05	79	--	02	2,668	456	234	02
2021	21	13	70	--	14	1,353	437	86	08
<b>Manipur</b>									
Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	278	23	1052	08	16	80	73	515	29
2015	229	41	805	24	15	04	02	252	26
2016	233	09	518	11	11	--	--	116	25
2017	167	22	558	08	23	74	10	127	40
2018	127	10	404	07	08	--	--	99	30
2019	126	09	476	--	07	--	--	92	15
2020	97	07	259	03	--	02	--	92	09
2021	112	18	242	05	09	20	15	113	15
<b>Meghalaya</b>									
Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	179	35	173	06	24	59	20	97	110
2015	123	25	121	07	12	78	45	53	87
2016	68	15	59	--	08	205	78	57	52
2017	28	06	13	--	02	37	14	12	18
2018	15	03	17	01	04	19	10	103	01
2019	02	--	06	--	01	01	--	04	--

2020	05	--	--	--	--	01	--	12	--
2021	02	--	11	--	--	02	--	02	--
<b>Mizoram</b>									
<b>Years</b>	<b>Incidents</b>	<b>Extremists killed</b>	<b>Extremists arrested</b>	<b>SFs killed</b>	<b>Civilians killed</b>	<b>Extremists surrendered</b>	<b>Arms Surrendered</b>	<b>Arms recovered</b>	<b>Persons Kidnaped</b>
2014	03	--	--	--	--	03	--	31	14
2015	02	--	04	03	--	--	--	19	13
2016	--	--	02	--	--	--	--	05	01
2017	--	--	05	--	--	--	--	16	--
2018	03	--	--	--	--	114	44	02	--
2019	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	--
2020	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05	--
2021	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	--
<b>Nagaland</b>									
<b>Years</b>	<b>Incidents</b>	<b>Extremists killed</b>	<b>Extremists arrested</b>	<b>SFs killed</b>	<b>Civilians killed</b>	<b>Extremists surrendered</b>	<b>Arms Surrendered</b>	<b>Arms recovered</b>	<b>Persons Kidnaped</b>
2014	77	12	296	--	01	--	--	150	65
2015	102	29	268	09	09	13	01	74	78
2016	58	05	198	--	--	16	03	80	51
2017	19	04	171	01	03	02	--	87	12
2018	42	04	181	03	03	--	--	64	63
2019	42	01	217	02	01	16	01	74	49

2020	23	02	222	--	--	04	--	84	33
2021	47	01	277	--	--	08	--	103	54
<b>Tripura</b>									
<b>Years</b>	<b>Incidents</b>	<b>Extremists killed</b>	<b>Extremists arrested</b>	<b>SFs killed</b>	<b>Civilians killed</b>	<b>Extremists surrendered</b>	<b>Arms Surrendered</b>	<b>Arms recovered</b>	<b>Persons Kidnapped</b>
2014	08	--	08	02	01	40	15	--	08
2015	01	--	02	--	--	15	03	--	03
2016	--	--	--	--	--	27	05	--	--
2017	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--
2018	--	--	--	--	--	13	01	--	--
2019	--	--	--	--	--	90	44	--	--
2020	02	--	14	--	--	06	04	02	03
2021	01	01	16	02	--	21	04	02	--

**ANNEXURE-IX**  
**[Refer Para 3.30]**

**Statement showing the release of funds under BADP during 2017-18 to 2021-22)**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	State/UT**	2017-18 (Central share)	2018-19 (Central Share)	2019-20 (Central Share)	2020-21 (Central Share)	2021-22 (Central Share)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	154.14	80.87	42.15	24.50	9.76
2.	Assam	56.00	49.50	63.30	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	46.00	32.20	51.09	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	31.72	56.23	14.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Himachal	35.00	25.95	27.49	0.00	0.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	198.89	84.00	69.24	0.00	0.00
7.	Ladakh**			45.13	0.00	16.00
8.	Manipur	27.56	20.34	14.93	0.00	0.00
9.	Meghalaya	36.56	22.69	45.36	0.00	0.00
10.	Mizoram	46.00	32.20	55.93	12.29	0.00
11.	Nagaland	40.04	33.96	24.85	5.07	1.53
12.	Punjab	28.00	33.08	24.72	0.00	0.00
13.	Rajasthan	116.00	81.20	38.53	0.00	0.00
14.	Sikkim	28.01	27.50	53.01	14.97	0.00
15.	Tripura	65.07	49.70	44.64	0.00	0.00
16.	Uttar	38.00	26.60	51.41	0.00	0.00
17.	Uttarakhand	31.00	29.20	43.60	7.14	13.12
18.	West Bengal	122.00	85.40	115.21	0.00	0.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1100.00</b>	<b>770.62</b>	<b>824.59</b>	<b>63.97</b>	<b>40.41</b>

\*\* J&K State was bifurcated into two Union Territories viz, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh in August 2019. The fund for UT of Ladakh for 2019-20 has been released to UT of J&K for further transfer to UT of Ladakh.

**ANNEXURE-X**  
**[Refer Para 7.71]**

<b>Actual Expenditure on CAPFs during the period from 2010-2011 to 2021-22 (up to 31.12.2021)</b>								
<b>(₹ in crore)</b>								
<b>Year</b>	<b>AR</b>	<b>BSF</b>	<b>CISF</b>	<b>CRPF</b>	<b>ITBP</b>	<b>NSG</b>	<b>SSB</b>	<b>Total</b>
2010-11	2814.79	7366.87	2780.44	8128.10	1862.35	491.77	1630.36	25074.68
2011-12	3207.91	8741.67	3382.72	9662.89	2208.09	578.59	2073.08	29854.95
2012-13	3359.83	9772.55	3967.95	11040.13	2917.85	541.77	2765.16	34365.24
2013-14	3651.21	10904.74	4401.49	11903.70	3346.94	536.70	2979.16	37723.94
2014-15	3802.23	12515.40	5037.52	13308.95	3686.84	573.46	3399.64	42324.04
2015-16	3804.59	12597.42	5045.52	13475.23	3669.35	581.49	3606.26	42779.86
2016-17	4917.44	15574.77	7013.85	17328.26	5086.73	835.58	4619.46	55376.09
2017-18	5318.39	16968.28	7889.67	19517.83	5663.50	1131.68	5275.17	61764.52
2018-19	5899.67	19469.77	9220.91	23126.24	1190.72	1115.72	6050.39	66073.42
2019-20	5877.79	21092.49	10272.58	25950.63	7168.50	1198.02	6960.08	78520.09
2020-21	5702.20	19776.57	10835.20	24756.67	6390.53	964.87	6239.23	74665.27
2021-22*	4811.46	17723.18	9303.14	22244.46	5919.20	791.26	5744.92	66537.62

\* Expenditure as on 31.12.2021.

**ANNEXURE-XI**  
**[Refer Para 8.84]**

**Seizures of various drugs reported by various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEA) in the country and the NCB during the period from 1.04.2021 to 31.12.2021\***

**Qty. in kgs/Nos/Bottles**

Sl. No.	Drug name	Drug seized in India by all Drug Law Enforcement Agencies	Drug seized by NCB
1	Heroin	5,295	585
2	Opium	2,368	342
3	Morphine	95	69
4	Ganja	4,62,845	37,199
5	Hashish	1,887	202
6	Cocaine	317	6
7	Methaqualone	8	7
8	Amphetamine/ Methamphetamine	141	40
9	Psychotropic Substances	Tablets= 2,32,59,091 Nos. & 20,479 kg	Tablets=52,11,811 Nos. & 328 kg
		CBCS Bottles = 6,97,574 Nos. & 267 L	CBCS Bottles = 2,98,240 No. & 35 L
<b>Precursor Chemicals</b>			
10	Ephedrine / Pseudoephedrine	185	71
<b>Destructions of illicit cultivation (Area in Acres)</b>			
11	Cannabis	8992	
12	Poppy	2774	

\*(Provisional Data )

**ANNEXURE-XII**  
**[Refer Para 8.84]**

**Quantity of seized drugs disposed of by various Zonal Units of NCB  
during the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021**

Sr. No	Zone	No. of Case	Contraband	Quantity in kg		Date of disposal
				Pre Trial	Post Trial	
1	Ahmedabad	12	Charas	23.729 kg	-	08.04.2021
			Ganja	979.547 kg	-	
			Codine Phosphate Syrup	959 Bottles	-	
			Alprazolam	58152 Bottles	-	
			Tramadol	3018 Bottles	-	
			Khat Leaves	15.900 kg	-	
2	Bengaluru	16	Ganja	440.838 kg	-	28.07.2021
			Cocaine	665 gm	-	
			Ketamine	138 gm		
			Methamphetamine	1.756 kg		
			Phenesedyl	192 Bottles		
			Hashish	970 gm		
			MDMA	881 gm		
3	Kolkata	3	Ganja	328.436 kg		27.10.2021
			Phensedyl	14985 Bottles		
4	Kolkata	6	Heroin	570 gm		12.08.2021

			Ganja	253.015 kg		
			Charas	14.881 kg		
			Phensedyl	14985 Bottles		
5	Kolkata	6	Ganja	43.686 kg		27.07.2021
			Charas	23.436 kg		
			Phensedyl	6582 Bottles		
			Poppy Straw	146.410 kg		
			bonogesic/N-Norphin	513 Ampoules		
6	Patna	8	Ganja	1363.925 kg		20.04.2021
			Charas	13.725 kg		
7	Patna	8	Ganja	1342.955 kg		26.10.2021
8	Indore	4	Opium	9.575 kg		23.06.2021
			Morphine	.233 gm		
		1	Opium	19.340 kg		23.06.2021
9	Indore	4	Poppy Straw	904.993 kg		19.10.2021
			Alprazolam	.080 gm		
		9	Alprazolam	67.8 kg		19.10.2021
			Ephedrine	88.754 kg		
			Ganja	1066.966 kg		
			Heroin	1.625 kg		
10	Chandigarh	27	Charas	91.639 kg		28.09.2021
			Heroin	28.857 kg		

11	Jodhpur	6	Poppy Straw	8007.42 kg		20.08.2021
			Ganja	58.02 kg		
12	Patna	7	Ganja	3149.35 kg		20.10.2021
13	Patna	18	Ganja	4571.7 kg		21.10.2021
			Heroin	.185 kg		
			Poppy Husk	42.875 kg		
			Charas	49.825 kg		
14	Kolkata	1	Ganja	1300.528 kg		28.10.2021
15	Chandigarh	27	Charas	58.721 kg		10.11.2021
			Ganja	.210 kg		
			Heroin	20.793 kg		
			Opium	3.225 kg		
16	Lucknow	5	Ganja	3188.993 kg		22.11.2021
			Heroin		1.565 kg	
17	Jodhpur	3	Opium	81.160 kg		15.12.2021
18	Indore	13	Alprazolam & Methaqualone	71.311 kg		19.10.2021
			Poppy Straw	904.993 kg		
			Ephedrine	87.676 kg		
			Heroin	1.796 kg		
			Ganja	1025.089 kg		
19	Kolkata	5	Charas	1.158 kg		14.12.2021
			Ganja	529 kg		

**ANNEXURE-XIII**  
**[Refer Para 9.54]**

**Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2021-2022**  
**(As on 31.12.2021)**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1 <sup>st</sup> Installment	2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	895.20	297.60	1192.80	447.60	447.60	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200.00	22.40	222.40	100.00	100.00	--
3.	Assam	617.60	68.80	686.40	308.80	308.80	--
4.	Bihar	1132.80	377.60	1510.40	566.40	566.40	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	345.60	115.20	460.80	172.80	172.80	--
6.	Goa	9.60	2.40	12.00	4.80	4.80	--
7.	Gujarat	1059.20	352.80	1412.00	529.60	529.60	1000.00
8.	Haryana	392.80	131.20	524.00	196.40	196.40	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	327.20	36.00	363.20	163.60	163.60	--
10.	Jharkhand	454.40	151.20	605.60	227.20	227.20	200.00
11.	Karnataka	632.80	210.40	843.20	316.40	316.40	629.03
12.	Kerala	251.20	84.00	335.20	125.60	125.60	--

13.	Madhya Pradesh	1456.00	485.60	1941.60	728.00	728.00	--
14.	Maharashtra	2577.60	859.20	3436.80	1288.80	1288.80	701.00
15.	Manipur	33.60	4.00	37.60	16.80	16.80	--
16.	Meghalaya	52.80	5.60	58.40	26.40	26.40	--
17.	Mizoram	37.60	4.00	41.60	18.80	18.80	--
18.	Nagaland	32.80	4.00	36.80	16.40	16.40	--
19.	Odisha	1283.20	428.00	1711.20	641.60	641.60	500.00
20.	Punjab	396.00	132.00	528.00	198.00	198.00	--
21.	Rajasthan	1184.80	395.20	1580.00	592.40	592.40	--
22.	Sikkim	40.00	4.80	44.80	20.00	20.00	--
23.	Tamil Nadu	816.00	272.00	1088.00	408.00	408.00	213.51
24.	Telangana	359.20	120.00	479.20	179.60	179.60	--
25.	Tripura	54.40	6.40	60.80	27.20	27.20	--
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1546.40	516.00	2062.40	773.20	773.20	--
27.	Uttarakhand	749.60	83.20	832.80	374.80	374.80	--
28.	West Bengal	808.80	269.60	1078.40	404.40	404.40	300.00
	Total: -	17747.20	5439.20	23186.40	8873.60	8873.60	3543.54

**ANNEXURE-XIV**  
**[Refer Para 9.64]**

<b>List of Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, which have prepared their Disaster Management Plan</b>	
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of Ministry/ Department</b>
1.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
2.	Department of Fisheries
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
4.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries
5.	Ministry of Steel
6.	Department of Atomic Energy
7.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare ( Common plan of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare namely National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan)
8.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education ( Common plan of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare namely National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan)
9.	Ministry of AYUSH
10.	Department of Fertilizers
11.	Ministry of Civil Aviation
12.	Ministry of Coal
13.	Department of Commerce
14.	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
15.	Department of Telecommunications
16.	Ministry of Culture

17.	Department of Defence Production
18.	Ministry of Earth Sciences
19.	Department of Health Research
20.	Department of Heavy Industry
21.	Department of Internal Security
22.	Department Of States
23.	Department of Official Language
24.	Department of Home
25.	Department Of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs
26.	Department of Border Management
27.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
28.	Department of School Education & Literacy
29.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
30.	Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
31.	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation
32.	Department of Justice
33.	Ministry of Minority Affairs
34.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
35.	Ministry of Power
36.	Ministry of Railways
37.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
38.	Ministry of Women and Child Development

39.	Department of Youth Affairs
40.	Department of Space
41.	Ministry of External Affairs
42.	Department of Public Enterprises
43.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
44.	Department of Rural Development
45.	Ministry of Labour and Employment
46.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
47.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
48.	Department of Pharmaceuticals
49.	Department of Land Resources
50.	Department of Economic Affairs

**ANNEXURE-XV**  
**[Refer Para 9.80]**

SL. NO.	TYPE OF INCIDENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS			
		RESCUED	EVACUATED	DEAD BODIES	LIVE STOCK
1	FLOODS	10607	9445	73	737
2	DROWNING CASES	09	0	223	0
3	LANDSLIDE	01	293	200	0
4	CSSR/ BUILDING COLLAPSE	09	8	28	0
5	BOAT CAPSIZE	152	0	21	15
6	BOREWELL INCIDENTS	03	0	0	0
7	MELA/ FESTIVAL	0	0	0	0
8	FIRE INCIDENTS	0	0	1	0
9	VEHICLE INCIDENTS	1	0	23	0
10	CBRN INCIDENT	0	0	2	0
11	CYCLONES	1085	NDRF teams assisted state administration in Mass Evacuation in Cyclone:- Taukte-2,51,973 persons Yaas- 22,24,729 persons	0	11

			Gulab- 50,015 persons in the states of Gujarat, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, MH & Andhra Pradesh.		
12	ANY OTHER INCIDENTS	19	924	0	2
	TOTAL	11886	10670	571	765

**ANNEXURE-XVI**  
**[Refer Para 11.5]**

**Details of funds released under scheme of 'Assistance to States for  
Modernisation of Police'**

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (till 31.12.2021)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.42	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	5.48	5.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Manipur	1.98	5.99	10.75	0.00	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	2.60	3.66	6.63	0.00	0.00
5.	Mizoram	6.17	8.38	34.63	1.14	0.00
6.	Nagaland	13.88	18.88	17.29	0.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	2.39	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Tripura	1.63	7.08	4.97	5.72	6.75
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	48.00	32.69	40.20	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.09	3.35	27.49	0.83	0.00
11.	Uttarakhand	4.35	13.60	5.43	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>93.99</b>	<b>100.69</b>	<b>147.39</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>6.75</b>

**ANNEXURE-XVII**  
**[Refer Para 11.5]**

**Details of funds released under scheme of 'Assistance to States  
for Modernisation of Police'**

**(₹ in crore)**

S.No.	State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (till 31.12.2021)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.62	50.81	75.36	5.73	0.00
2.	Telangana	22.60	64.17	57.58	4.16	0.00
3.	Bihar	5.73	13.18	9.42	19.12	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	2.02	8.56	8.35	7.16	5.44
5.	Goa	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.22	0.00
6.	Gujarat	33.05	52.62	41.19	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	14.04	12.95	18.48	0.00	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	1.91	9.91	7.08	0.00	0.00
9.	Karnataka	17.12	11.39	14.61	9.14	31.43
10.	Kerala	16.12	17.78	54.01	0.00	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	30.47	37.97	14.45	0.00	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	9.78	9.58	65.98	0.00	0.00
13.	Odisha	19.87	35.10	42.45	0.00	0.00
14.	Punjab	20.07	36.52	31.33	4.15	0.00

15.	Rajasthan	40.38	62.59	27.28	13.53	13.53
16.	Tamil Nadu	15.54	68.87	56.62	0.00	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	28.20	118.67	62.81	32.02	32.02
18.	West Bengal	48.94	46.93	46.53	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>357.67</b>	<b>657.81</b>	<b>633.53</b>	<b>95.23</b>	<b>82.42</b>

ANNEXURE-XVIII

[Refer Para 15.36]

**Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, Natural growth rate  
and Infant mortality rate, 2019**

India/States/ Union Territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth			Infant mortality		
	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
<b>India</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Bigger States/Union</b>												
1. Andhra Pradesh	15.9	16.2	15.2	6.4	7.1	4.8	9.5	9.1	10.4	25	28	19
2. Assam	21.0	22.1	14.5	6.3	6.4	5.2	14.7	15.6	9.3	40	42	19
3. Bihar	25.8	26.5	21.2	5.5	5.6	5.2	20.2	20.9	16.0	29	29	27
4. Chhattisgarh	22.2	23.6	17.6	7.3	7.7	6.2	14.9	15.9	11.4	40	41	34
5. NCT of Delhi	14.4	15.8	14.4	3.2	3.8	3.2	11.2	11.9	11.2	11	NA*	11
6. Gujarat	19.5	21.3	17.3	5.6	6.0	5.2	13.9	15.4	12.0	25	29	18
7. Haryana	20.1	21.4	17.9	5.9	6.6	4.8	14.2	14.9	13.1	27	30	23
8. Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	14.9	16.5	11.3	4.6	4.9	4.0	10.3	11.6	7.3	20	21	17
9. Jharkhand	22.3	23.7	17.8	5.3	5.6	4.4	17.0	18.1	13.4	27	28	23
10. Karnataka	16.9	17.8	15.4	6.2	7.1	4.6	10.7	10.6	10.8	21	23	18
11. Kerala	13.5	13.4	13.7	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	6	7	5
12. Madhya Pradesh	24.5	26.4	19.0	6.6	7.0	5.6	17.9	19.4	13.4	46	50	32
13. Maharashtra	15.3	15.6	15.0	5.4	6.2	4.4	10.0	9.5	10.5	17	22	12
14. Odisha	18.0	19.0	13.2	7.1	7.4	5.8	10.8	11.5	7.5	38	39	30
15. Punjab	14.5	15.0	13.8	6.6	8.0	4.7	7.9	7.0	9.1	19	19	18
16. Rajasthan	23.7	24.7	21.1	5.7	6.0	4.9	18.0	18.7	16.2	35	38	25

17. Tamil Nadu	14.2	14.3	14.0	6.1	7.4	4.9	8.1	7.0	9.1	15	17	12
18. Telangana	16.7	17.0	16.1	6.1	7.2	4.3	10.6	9.8	11.8	23	26	18
19. Uttar Pradesh	25.4	26.4	22.3	6.5	6.9	5.3	18.9	19.6	17.1	41	44	31
20. Uttarakhand	17.1	17.5	16.1	6.0	6.4	5.1	11.0	11.1	10.9	27	28	26
21. West Bengal	14.9	16.4	11.5	5.3	5.2	5.5	9.6	11.2	6.1	20	21	18
<b>Smaller States</b>												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	17.6	18.1	15.2	5.8	6.0	4.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	29	30	24
2. Goa	12.3	11.9	12.6	5.9	6.7	5.2	6.4	5.2	7.3	8	8	8
3. Himachal Pradesh	15.4	15.9	10.1	6.9	7.1	3.9	8.5	8.8	6.2	19	20	15
4. Manipur	13.6	13.9	13.1	4.3	4.1	4.8	9.3	9.8	8.4	10	10	8
5. Meghalaya	23.2	25.5	13.0	5.6	5.8	4.5	17.7	19.7	8.5	33	35	18
6. Mizoram	14.5	17.1	11.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	10.5	13.2	7.7	3	3	2
7. Nagaland	12.7	13.3	12.0	3.5	4.1	2.6	9.2	9.2	9.3	3	4	NA*
8. Sikkim	16.5	14.8	19.0	4.2	4.7	3.4	12.3	10.2	15.7	5	7	3
9. Tripura	12.8	13.6	11.0	5.5	5.0	6.6	7.4	8.6	4.4	21	22	20
<b>Union Territories</b>												
1. Andaman & Nicobar	11.0	11.7	10.1	5.3	5.9	4.6	5.7	5.8	5.5	7	10	3
2. Chandigarh	13.0	18.3	12.9	4.0	2.2	4.0	9.1	16.1	8.9	13	5	13
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.9	19.3	24.0	3.7	4.4	3.1	18.2	14.9	20.9	11	17	8
4. Daman & Diu	18.6	15.2	19.3	4.1	5.9	3.7	14.5	9.3	15.6	17	18	17
5. Lakshadweep	14.8	20.2	13.4	5.6	7.6	5.1	9.2	12.6	8.3	8	10	8
6. Puducherry	13.3	13.4	13.3	6.8	7.8	6.5	6.5	5.6	6.9	9	9	8

**Note:** Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-year period 2017-19.

**ANNEXURE-XIX**  
**[Refer Para 15.40]**

**Expectation of life at birth by sex and residence,  
India and bigger States/UTs, 2014-18**

India & bigger States/UTs	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>India</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>73.8</b>
Andhra Pradesh	70.0	68.7	71.4	69.0	67.6	70.7	72.6	72.0	73.3
Assam	66.9	66.1	67.9	65.8	64.9	66.7	73.7	73.1	74.5
Bihar	69.1	69.4	68.7	68.7	69.1	68.3	71.9	72.2	71.5
Chhattisgarh	65.2	63.7	66.6	64.3	62.9	65.6	68.5	67.2	70.1
Delhi	75.3	73.8	77.0	72.9	70.4	75.3	75.4	73.9	77.1
Gujarat	69.9	67.8	72.3	68.5	65.5	71.8	71.8	70.7	72.9
Haryana	69.8	67.7	72.3	68.6	66.5	71.1	71.9	69.7	74.4
Himachal Pradesh	72.9	69.6	76.8	72.6	69.2	76.6	77.0	74.5	80.6
J & K and Ladakh	74.0	72.2	76.2	72.7	71.0	74.7	77.2	74.9	79.9
Jharkhand	69.1	69.9	68.5	68.3	69.3	67.4	72.0	71.7	72.3
Karnataka	69.4	67.9	70.9	67.7	66.0	69.5	72.4	71.5	73.5
Kerala	75.3	72.5	77.9	75.4	72.5	78.1	75.1	72.5	77.7
Madhya Pradesh	66.5	64.8	68.5	65.3	63.4	67.4	70.5	69.2	72.0
Maharashtra	72.5	71.3	73.8	71.1	70.0	72.2	74.4	72.9	76.0
Odisha	69.3	68.0	70.8	68.7	67.4	70.3	72.0	71.0	73.0
Punjab	72.7	71.0	74.8	71.6	70.0	73.5	74.4	72.3	77.5
Rajasthan	68.7	66.5	71.6	67.6	65.1	70.3	72.2	71.8	72.8
Tamil Nadu	72.1	70.2	74.2	70.2	68.3	72.4	74.0	72.1	76.1
Telangana	69.6	68.6	70.8	68.2	66.7	69.8	71.8	71.5	72.1
Uttar Pradesh	65.3	64.8	65.8	64.3	63.6	64.9	68.7	68.6	68.8
Uttarakhand	70.9	67.9	74.3	70.7	67.4	74.4	71.1	69.1	73.5
West Bengal	71.6	70.7	72.6	70.5	69.4	71.7	73.8	73.2	74.4

\* : India includes all States/UTs.

**ANNEXURE-XX**  
**[Refer Para 16.33]**

**DETAILS OF VIGILANCE / DISCIPLINARY CASES IN MINISTRY OF HOME  
AFFAIRS AND ITS ATTACHED / SUBORDINATE OFFICES AS ON 31.12.2021**

S. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 01.04.2021	228	240	1092	1145
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021	57	61	3976	4032
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of up to 31.12.2021	48	52	4068	4114
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases on 31.12.2021 (1+2-3)	237	249	1000	1063
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference to details at S. No. 3):-				
	(a) Dismissal	05	05	138	142
	(b) Removal	01	01	224	224
	(c) Compulsory Retirement	04	04	54	54
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	19	19	430	432
	(e) Withholding of increment	03	03	480	487
	(f) Withholding of promotion	02	03	08	10
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	00	00	1035	1054
	(h) Censure	01	01	938	942
	(i) Warning	03	03	102	104
	(j) Displeasure	00	00	08	08
	(k) Exoneration	05	08	146	146
	(l) Transfer of cases	00	00	05	05

	(m) Proceedings dropped	04	04	30	30
	(n) Cut in Pension	01	01	00	00
	(o) Resignation accepted	00	00	21	21
	(p) Confinement in Unit	00	00	55	55
	(q) Confinement in Q Guard	00	00	286	292
	(r) Transferred out	00	00	10	10
	(s) Kept in abeyance	00	00	32	32
	(t) Removal from Instl. Area	00	00	49	49
	(u) Proceeding dropped as per court orders	00	00	04	04
	(v) Case closed after Investigation/ Disposal of due to death/Anonymous/ Pseudonymous cases/Extra guard/ duties.	00	00	13	13
	<b>Total (a to v)</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4068</b>	<b>4114</b>

**ANNEXURE-XXI**  
**[Refer Para 16.54]**

**Details of Outstanding Inspection Paras in respect of Organizations of the  
Ministry of Home Affairs as on 31.12.2021**

Sl. No.	Name of Organization	Number of IPs pending as on 01.01.2021	Number of IPs received during 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021	Number of IPs settled during 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021	Number of IPs pending as on 31.12.2021
1	A & N Islands	2083	514	829	1768
2	Assam Rifles	177	27	31	173
3	B P R & D	24	0	1	23
4	B S F	412	73	55	430
5	C I S F	391	62	24	429
6	C R P F	281	35	11	305
7	Chandigarh	1690	725	316	2099
8	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	1037	0	45	992
9	D o L	58	0	18	40
10	I B	111	20	20	111
11	I T B P	141	49	43	147
12	Lakshadweep	208	0	5	203
13	M H A (P)	30	0	0	30
14	N C R B	8	0	0	8
15	N I C F S	14	0	0	14
16	S V P N P A	16	0	0	16
17	N S G	76	6	1	81
18	R G I	306	116	50	372
<b>Total</b>		<b>7063</b>	<b>1627</b>	<b>1449</b>	<b>7241</b>

**ANNEXURE-XXII**  
**[Refer Para 16.55]**

**STATUS OF THE ATNs ON IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS  
INCLUDED IN EARLIER ANNUAL REPORTS**

Sl. No.	Year of Annual Report	No. of Paras/PAC reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PAC reports on which ATNs are pending		
			Number of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	Number of ATNs sent but returned with observations and audit awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	Number of ATNs which have been finally vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
1	2016-17	17	0	0	0
2	2017-18	18	0	0	0
3	2018-19	18	0	0	0
4	2019-20	0	0	0	0
5	2020-21*	0	4	1	0

\* Note: In addition to above 5 ATNs, 2 ATNs are pending with Audit.



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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

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