

OVERVIEW

1.1 The overall internal security and law and order situation in the country remained largely under control during 2004-05. However, Pak-sponsored cross-border terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir and insurgency related violence in some of the North Eastern (NE) States and naxal violence in several parts of the country continued to remain a cause of concern. There was, however, a perceptible improvement in the situation in terms of the level of violence and number of incidents and deaths in Jammu & Kashmir. Also, there was a decline in the trend of violence in North East as a whole except in Manipur. The extent of naxal violence remained more or less at the same level as in the preceding year, though the problem has affected, in varying degrees, larger areas.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1.2 The level of violence and tension during 2004 in the State of Jammu & Kashmir was significantly lower, as compared to 2003. There was a perceptible decline in the number of incidents and, also, in the number of civilians, security forces personnel and terrorists killed, as is reflected in the table below:-

Number of	2003	2004
Incidents	3041	707
Civilians killed	795	707
Security forces personnel killed	314	281
Terrorists killed	1494	976

CHAPTER I

1.3 Other available indicators also suggest improvement in the overall security situation in the State. These include enthusiastic political activities witnessed during 2004, a fairly decent polling percentage of 35.21 in the Lok Sabha elections despite threat and boycott calls of terrorists, an impressive improvement in the number of tourists visiting the valley which was over 3.2 lakh during 2004, a significant drop of 73% in processions and demonstrations and 57% in hartals called by separatists/terrorists, etc. Further, largely peaceful elections to civic bodies in January-February, 2005, which witnessed very high percentage of voting, except in Srinagar, and whole hearted participation of women, was yet another positive development in the State.

1.4 The main planks of Government's multi-pronged strategy to tackle terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir continue to be -

- pro-active tackling of cross border terrorism by security forces;
- accelerating economic development and redressal of public grievances within the State;
- being open to initiation of dialogue with all groups in Jammu & Kashmir and especially those who eschew the path of violence and express a desire for such talks; and

- ❑ deepening of the political process through elections at all levels and encouraging political debate within Jammu & Kashmir.

1.5 As part of the integrated approach to combat terrorism in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the Central Government has been taking several measures to offset the adverse impact of terrorism on general public with emphasis on planned and balanced regional development, building/strengthening social infrastructure and improving productive potential of the State. During his visit to the State in November, 2004, the Prime Minister announced a reconstruction plan for Jammu & Kashmir, involving an outlay of approximately Rs. 24,000 crore, with a view to -

- ❑ expanding economic infrastructure of the State (power, roads, etc.);
- ❑ expanding provision of basic services (education, health, civil amenities and industrial promotion);
- ❑ imparting thrust to employment and income generation; and
- ❑ providing relief and rehabilitation (for the dislocated and the families of the victims of militancy).

NORTH-EAST

1.6 Several parts of the North East India, which comprises States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim, have been in the throes of

insurgency for quite some time. Militant activities of various underground groups and ethnic divisions have kept the conditions disturbed in several areas of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura and in some areas of Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. Presence of a long and porous border and a highly inhospitable terrain facilitated the movement of militant groups and flow of illegal arms into the region, besides large-scale influx of illegal migrants into the country. Inadequate economic development and employment opportunities in the region have contributed to induction of neo literate youth into militancy.

1.7 The strategy adopted by the Government to improve the situation in North East includes accelerated infrastructure development; stress on employment, good governance and decentralization; building friendly relations with neighbouring countries; willingness to meet and discuss legitimate grievances of the people and the resolve not to tolerate violence. In pursuance of this strategy, the Central Government has taken necessary measures to counter militancy in NE States which, apart from initiation of peace-dialogue with various outfits, include :-

- (i) deployment of Central Police Forces (while deployment charges for CPF units in Assam are levied @ 10% of the normal charges, the other NE States are totally exempt from such charges in view of their poor resource position),
- (ii) raising of India Reserve Battalion (initial cost of raising India Reserve Battalion, excluding the cost of land and building, is met by the Central Government),

- (iii) reimbursement of security related expenditure,
- (iv) modernization of State Police Forces,
- (v) declaration of major insurgent/militant groups as unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967,
- (vi) declaration of certain areas in the North-East as disturbed area under the Armed Forces (Special) Powers Act, 1958, and
- (vii) implementation of 100% Centrally funded surrender-cum-rehabilitation policy with a view to weaning away misguided youth who have strayed into the fold of militancy and rehabilitating them in the mainstream.

NAXAL VIOLENCE

1.8 Naxal violence during 2004 continued to be a cause of concern. Despite serious efforts at the Central and State levels to contain naxal violence and initiation of peace process between Communist Party Marxist Leninist- Peoples Wargroup (CPML-PW) and the Government in Andhra Pradesh, the overall level of naxal violence remained more or less at the same level as during the preceding year. However, the problem has affected a larger area in varying degrees. At present, 76 districts in 9 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are afflicted with naxalism. CPML-PW and Maoist Communist Centre-India (MCC-I) have

been trying to increase their influence and operations in some parts of three other States, namely, Tamil Nadu, Karanataka and Kerala and also in certain new areas in some of the already affected States. On October 14, 2004, CPML-PW leaders announced the merger of CPML-PW and MCCI and creation of single outfit called the Communist Party of India(Maoist), adding a new dimension to naxal scenario.

1.9 Carving out a Compact Revolutionary Zone (CRZ), spreading from Nepal through Bihar and Dandakarnaya region of Madhya Pradesh, remains the prime motive behind the expansionist designs of CPML-PW and MCC-I together with the Communist Party of Nepal. Despite all out efforts by security forces, naxalite groups remain steadfast in their efforts to realize the CRZ. Naxalites have an assessed strength of 9300 hard-core underground cadres. They hold around 6500 regular weapons besides a large number of unlicensed country-made arms.

1.10 Realising that the problem of naxalism is not simply a law and order problem, it is being tackled on political, social, economic and security fronts through a multi-pronged strategy which includes :

- peace dialogue by the affected States with naxal groups if they are willing to shun violence and local conditions are conducive to the talks;
- strengthening of administrative machinery to make it more responsive, transparent and sensitive to facilitate effective redressal of public grievances

and improved delivery mechanism aimed at accelerated integrated development including enhanced employment opportunities in naxal affected districts; and

- building up of local capabilities by the affected States in terms of improved intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms and especially trained and well-equipped police forces to facilitate effective police action in a coordinated and sustained manner.

PAK- ISI ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

1.11 Pakistan has all along used terrorism and covert action as an instrument of State policy against India. It has recruited, trained, financed, armed and infiltrated terrorist in India and has provided sanctuary to anti-Indian elements. Despite the global outcry against terrorism and the public posture adopted by the Pakistan, and notwithstanding a string of confidence building measures adopted by the Governments of India and Pakistan, Pakistan has not yet dismantled the terrorism infrastructure in the territory under its control. This infrastructure is continued to be sponsored and used by Pak-ISI to recruit, train and finance terrorists and infiltrate them into India.

1.12 The main features of Pak-ISI strategies are :-

- intensification of proxy war operations in a wide area extending from Jammu & Kashmir to North East;

- in-depth and extensive use of India's immediate neighborhood for executing its plans;
- subversion, indoctrination and training of vulnerable sections of society;
- espionage;
- destabilizing the economy of the country by circulating fake currency notes and promoting drug trafficking / narco terrorism;
- direct and indirect support to the underworld elements operating within and outside the country; and
- raising the pitch of high-voltage disinformation campaign to discredit India's security forces for alleged violation of human rights.

1.13 The Government has adopted a well-coordinated and multi-pronged strategy to tackle the activities of Pak-ISI by strengthening the border management to check illegal cross-border activities, gearing up the intelligence machinery, close interaction between different agencies of the Central and State Governments, neutralizing of plans of militants and anti-national elements by coordinated action, upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system, etc. The Central Government has been sensitizing the State Governments about the threat perception and activities of Pak-ISI in the country. Periodic

coordination meetings are also held with State Governments for sharing the inputs and devising strategies to counter such activities.

MANAGEMENT OF DISASTERS

1.14 On transfer of this subject from the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation to the Ministry of Home Affairs, conscious and painstaking efforts have been made to shift the focus from post-disaster response and relief to holistic management of disasters encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and relief by adopting a multi-dimensional, multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral approach involving diverse scientific, engineering, social and financial processes. The new approach emanates from the conviction that development can not be sustainable unless disaster management is built into the development process. While it may be difficult to prevent hazards, mitigation and preparedness may prevent hazards from turning into disasters. In line with the change in the orientation, a National Framework/Roadmap has been drawn and shared with State Governments and Union territory Administrations. New institutional and policy mechanisms are being put in place, consistent with this change in the orientation, which include, among others, proposed enactment of a law on disaster management that would provide for the requisite institutional and coordination mechanism for undertaking mitigation measures and ensuring preparedness and capacity building; proposal to set up a National Disaster Management Authority under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister with a view to facilitating a multi-disciplinary and coordinated approach to disasters and formulation

of a National Policy on Disaster Management; etc. Some of the measures that have been taken/ concretised or are on the anvil are as follows:-

- ❑ A model disaster management code has been prepared and shared with State Governments.
- ❑ The Indian Metrological Department and Central Water Commission have initiated early warning systems, using remote sensing techniques, satellite-based observations, etc.
- ❑ It is proposed to place a Tsunami Early Warning System in the Indian Ocean region for which the Department of Ocean Development would be the nodal Ministry.
- ❑ To take comprehensive programme for earthquake mitigation, a National Core Group for earthquake risk mitigation has been set up with eminent experts as members. An Expert Committee appointed by the Core Group has submitted its report covering appropriate amendments to the existing Town and Country Planning Acts, Land Use Zoning Regulations, Development Control Regulations and Building Bye Laws which have been shared with State Governments.
- ❑ Ten thousand engineers and an equal number of architects in States are proposed to be imparted training in

seismically safe building designs and related techno-legal requirements.

- ❑ Efforts are being made to include earthquake engineering and emergency health management in the course curricula of engineering/architectural colleges and medical colleges at the undergraduate level.
- ❑ A National Core Group on Cyclone Monitoring and Mitigation with experts from various fields has been constituted.
- ❑ A National Core Group on Landslide Hazard Mitigation has been constituted.
- ❑ Disaster Risk Management programme has been taken up in 169 districts of 17 multi-hazard prone States with assistance from UNDP, USAID, European Union and some other international agencies.
- ❑ The National Centre for Disaster Management - in existence since 1995 - has been upgraded and designated as the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). It is proposed to develop NIDM as a regional centre of excellence in Asia.
- ❑ Disaster management faculties have been created in 29 State-level training institutes in 28 States.
- ❑ A National Programme for Awareness Generation, as part of overall disaster risk management strategy, has been undertaken.
- ❑ Disaster management as a subject in social sciences has been introduced in the school curricula for class VIII and IX through Central Board of Secondary Education.
- ❑ Eight battalions of Central Police Forces have been earmarked for development of fully trained and equipped specialist response teams. States have been advised to set up their own Specialist Response Teams.
- ❑ A web-enabled centralised data base, namely, the India Disaster Resource Network, has been operationalised. It is a nation-wide electronic inventory of essential and specialist resources for disaster response.
- ❑ Communication being a critical bottleneck in case of major disasters, it is proposed to put in place a multi-mode, multi-channel communication system with enough redundancy. A National Emergency Communication Plan has been drawn up and phase I of the Plan is currently under implementation. It will provide satellite-based mobile voice/data/video communication between National Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) and State EOCs.
- ❑ It is proposed to enact a law on disaster management which will, inter-alia,

provide for requisite institutional and co-ordination mechanism and powers for undertaking mitigation measures as also mechanism to ensuring preparedness and capacity building to handle disasters.

THE TSUNAMI

1.15 The havoc wrecked by Tsunami in terms of loss of lives and property in certain Coastal States and Union territories, viz., Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Pondicherry was truly unprecedented. However, equally unprecedented was the determination and response of the nation including that of the Governments and their agencies, institutions, NGOs and people in general to face the challenge squarely. The Ministry of Home Affairs, being the nodal Ministry, coordinated relief, response and rehabilitation measures with the affected States/UTs, the Central Ministries/ Departments providing emergency support and NGOs. Immediate recce of the affected areas were undertaken for impact assessment; Central teams were promptly dispatched to affected States/UTs for carrying out on-the-spot damage assessment and requirement of funds for rehabilitation and relief; an integrated Relief Command was set up for Andaman & Nicobar Islands; search and rescue operations were launched and an amount of Rs. 450 crore was released to States (Tamil Nadu: Rs. 200 crore, Andhra Pradesh: Rs. 100 crore, Kerala: Rs. 100 crore) and Rs. 250 crore to UTs (Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Rs. 200 crore, Pondicherry: Rs. 50 crore) for providing immediate relief and rescue operations. The Government has approved

a relief package of Rs. 2822.17 crore for the mainland and Rs. 821.88 crore for Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

1.16 A Core Group has been constituted in the Planning Commission to plan and make provisions for long term rehabilitation and reconstruction. The Group is expected to submit its report shortly.

MANAGEMENT OF BORDERS AND COAST

1.17 Management of borders and the coast has direct impact on internal security and, also, law and order. India has a long and porous border some of which runs through difficult and inhospitable terrain. Forces inimical to the country have been trying hard to take advantage of this phenomenon. Insurgents and militants have set up their sanctuaries on the other side of the borders pushing into India men, arms, drugs and money aimed at destabilising the polity and economy of the country. Effective management of borders and coast has, therefore, assumed critical importance in the context of maintenance of internal security. Recognising this fact, a Department of Border Management has been created in the Ministry of Home Affairs with a view to paying focussed attention to the management of borders/coast.

1.18 Fencing and floodlighting of the borders are important constituents of maintaining vigilance along the borders. The fencing and floodlighting in entire Punjab and Rajasthan sectors of Indo-Pak border have been completed except in some unfeasible stretches. The work is in progress in



Camels patrolling Indo-Pak Border in Rajasthan

Gujarat and Jammu sectors. Over 1712 km out of the total length of 3287 km of Indo-Bangladesh border has also been fenced and a pilot project of flood-lighting along 126 km has been taken up during the current financial year. To check anti-national activities and improve security along Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders, Sashastra Seema Bal has been deployed on these borders. It has also been decided to fence certain sensitive segments of Indo-Myanmar border.

1.19 With a view to ensuring effective vigilance and security along the borders, the Government proposes to deploy a suitable mix and class of high-tech electronic equipment along the borders which would act as a force multiplier for effective management. The border guarding forces have identified surveillance systems like night vision devices, hand-held thermal images, battlefield surveillance radars, etc. for deployment. Phase-wise deployment of these equipment is expected to commence in 2005-06.

1.20 India has a coastline of 1717 km. touching 9 States and 4 Union territories. Keeping in view the vulnerability of the coast to exploitation by anti-national elements and criminals, a coastal security scheme has been formulated to provide

assistance to coastal States to establish coastal Police Stations, supported by check-posts and out-posts, acquisition of vessels for policing, etc.

COMMUNAL PEACE AND HARMONY

1.21 The overall communal situation in the country remained under control during 2004. The year witnessed, in all, 640 communal incidents resulting in 129 deaths and injuries to 2022 persons, compared to 711 incidents, 193 deaths and injuries to 2261 persons during the year 2003. The Central Government has been closely monitoring the situation and keeping strict vigil on the activities of individuals and organizations to prevent communal incidents and ensure that isolated incidents of disturbance are not allowed to spread to other areas.

1.22 The Government proposes to enact a model comprehensive law to deal with the menace of communal violence in the country. A specially constituted drafting Committee in the Ministry of Law and Justice, with representation of the Ministry of Home Affairs on the Committee, is in the process of drafting a Bill on the subject and is expected to finalise the Bill shortly. The Bill is proposed to be introduced in the Parliament, after due consultation with State Governments, in the monsoon session of 2005.

NEW COMMISSION ON CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

1.23 In pursuance of the commitment enshrined in the Common Minimum Programme, the Government decided to set up a new

Commission to look into issues relating to Centre-State relations afresh in view of the significant changes that have taken place in the federal polity and economy of India over the last years. A Group of Ministers has finalised the terms of reference of the Commission, which is likely to be set up soon.

RECONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL

1.24 The National Integration Council has been reconstituted. The reconstituted National Integration Council headed by the Prime Minister consists of 140 Members. This fulfils one of the

commitments under the Common Minimum Programme of the UPA. A meeting of the National Integration Council is expected to be convened during June-July, 2005.

RECOGNITION OF INDIAN CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

1.25 A commitment under the Common Minimum Programme of the UPA Government relates to declaration of Tamil as a 'classical language'. In this regard, an objective criteria for facilitating conferment of the status of classical languages has been finalized. Based on this criteria, Tamil has been notified as a 'Classical Language.'

* * * * *

CHAPTER II

MANDATE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

2.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs discharges certain vitally important responsibilities that are becoming increasingly onerous and complex. In terms of Entries No. 1 and 2 of List II – State List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, ‘public order’ and ‘police’ are the responsibilities of States. Article 355 of the Constitution enjoins the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and 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 extends manpower and financial support, guidance and expertise to the State Governments for maintenance of security, peace and harmony without trampling upon the constitutional rights of the States.

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

- (a) Department of Internal Security, dealing with Police, Law and Order and Rehabilitation;
- (b) Department of States, dealing with Centre-State Relations, Inter-State

Relations, Union territories and Freedom Fighters’ Pension;

- (c) Department of Official Language, dealing with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to Official Language and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963;
- (d) Department of Home, dealing with the notification of assumption of office by the President and Vice-President, notification of appointment of the Prime Minister and other Ministers, etc.;
- (e) Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs, dealing with the constitutional provisions with respect to the State of Jammu & Kashmir and all other matters relating to the State excluding those with which the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned ; and
- (f) Department of Border Management dealing with management of borders including coastal borders.

2.3 The Department of Official Language has a separate Secretary and functions independently. The Annual Report of the Ministry

of Home Affairs does not, therefore, cover the activities of that Department. The Department of Internal Security, Department of States, Department of Home, Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs and Department of Border Management do not function in water-tight compartments. They all function under the Home Secretary and are inter-linked.

2.4 Apart from the major task of preserving the internal security of the country in its countless dimensions, the responsibilities of the Ministry of Home Affairs cover a wide arch of subjects covering Central Police Forces (CPFs), Centre-State relations, police modernisation, border management, disaster management, human rights, national integration, communal harmony, freedom fighters' pension and other welfare measures for them, rehabilitation of displaced persons, administration of Union territories, etc.

2.5 The list of existing Divisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs, indicating major areas of their responsibility, is given below –

CS Division

This Division deals with Central -State relations, including working of the Constitutional provisions governing such relations, appointment of Governors, creation of new States, nominations to Rajya Sabha/ Lok Sabha, Inter-State boundary disputes, over-seeing the crime situation in States, etc.

Internal Security Division

This Division deals with matters relating to internal security, including anti-national and subversive activities of various groups/extremist organizations.

Police Division

This Division functions as the cadre controlling authority for IPS officers and also deals with all matters relating to Central Police Forces including their deployment.

UT Division

This Division deals with all legislative and Constitutional matters relating to Union territories including Delhi; it also functions as the cadre controlling authority for AGMU cadre of IPS/IAS as also DANICS/DANIPS. It is also responsible for over-seeing the crime situation in UTs.

NE Division

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

J&K Division

This Division deals with the Constitutional matters including article 370 of the Constitution of India and general policy matters in respect of J&K and terrorism/ militancy in that State; it is also responsible for implementation of the PM's Package for J&K.

Foreigners Division

This Division deals with all matters relating to Foreigners Act and Passport (Entry into India) Act, Registration of Foreigners Act, the Citizenship Act and the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act. It also controls Bureau of Immigration.

Freedom Fighters & Rehabilitation Division

This Division frames and implements the

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

Human Rights Division

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

Disaster Management Division

This newly created Division is responsible for coordination of relief measures in the event of natural calamities and man-made disasters (except draught and epidemics).

Border Management Division

This Division, set up recently, deals with all matters relating to management of borders.

Police Modernisation Division

This Division handles all items of work relating to modernisation of State Police Forces, provisioning/ procurement of various items for modernisation of Central Police Forces, police reforms, police training and VIP/ vital installation Security.

Policy Planning Division

This Division deals with matters relating to policy formulation in respect of counter-terrorism, international covenants, bilateral assistance treaties and related items of work.

Finance Division

This Division is responsible for formulating, operating and controlling the budget of the Ministry under the Integrated Finance Scheme.

Security Division

This Division deals with arms and explosives, narcotics, coastal security, National Security Act, etc.

Judicial Division

This Division deals with all matters relating to the legislative aspects of the IPC/CrPC and the Commission of Inquiry Act; it also handles matters relating to the State legislations to the extent these legislations require the assent of the President under the Constitution.

Administration Division

This Division is responsible for handling all administrative matters of the Ministry of Home Affairs and also deals with matters relating to Table of Precedence, Padma Awards, National Flag, National Anthem, State Emblem of India and Secretariat Security Organisation.

2.6 Information relating to Ministers, Secretary, Special Secretary, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries holding positions in the Ministry of Home Affairs (excluding the Department of Official Language) as on February 28, 2005 is given in Annexure-I .

* * * * *

INTERNAL SECURITY

CHAPTER III

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

SECURITY SCENARIO

3.1 Jammu and Kashmir became an integral part of the Indian Union when the then ruler of the State, Raja Hari Singh, on October 26, 1947, unconditionally signed the instrument of accession in accordance with the legal framework provided for all the Princely States of British India to accede either to India or to Pakistan. The prescribed legal framework did not envisage ratification of accession by the people of a Princely state.

3.2 Pakistan's refusal to accept the State's accession to India led it to launch an armed aggression in 1947 resulting in forcible occupation of a part of the State that still remains under its illegal control. Pakistan's non-acceptance of the reality and its ambition to wrest Jammu and Kashmir from India by force led to wars in 1965 and 1971 between the two countries and Pakistan had to face ignominious defeat each time.

3.3 The UN Resolutions calling for the will of the people to be ascertained are no longer tenable because Pakistan has not fulfilled the precondition of withdrawal from the territory occupied by it through aggression. In fact the UN Resolution had called for a ceasefire, withdrawal of all Pakistani

regulars and irregulars from the territory of the erstwhile Princely State of J&K to be followed (once UNCIP had certified full Pakistani withdrawal) by a reduction of Indian force to a level sufficient to maintain public order. Only if and when the above had been fully complied with was a reference to the wishes of the people to be considered. However, not only does Pakistan still continues to occupy the territory illegally captured (and has even ceded a part of it to China), it has also attempted to alter the status quo by the force of wars in 1965 and 1971. Further, by a subsequent (Shimla) agreement of 1972, India and Pakistan agreed that the issue of J&K, alongwith other issues, would be addressed bilaterally. Kashmir is not an Islamic issue and the two-nation theory propagated by Pakistan before and after 1947 has been shown to be irrelevant.

3.4 Like all other States, the people of Jammu & Kashmir enjoy free and equal participation in governance and the political life of a vibrant and secular democracy. Nothing demonstrates this better than their enthusiastic participation in the Parliamentary elections in 1996 and 1998, elections to State Assembly in 1996 and 2002 and Panchayat election in 2000 despite terrorist threats and call for boycott of the elections. Very recently, in January/February 2005, the people of the State have participated enthusiastically in the elections to the urban civic bodies.

Disturbed areas in Jammu & Kashmir

3.5 Earlier, vide notification dated July 7, 1990, the State Government [Governor] had declared only the 20 km belt along the line of control in the districts of Rajouri & Poonch of Jammu division and 6 districts, namely Srinagar, Budgam, Anantnag, Pulwama, Baramulla and Kupwara, of the valley as ‘disturbed’ under section 3 of the Armed Forces [J&K] Special Powers Act 1990. After reviewing the matter in its totality, the State Government [Governor] vide its notification dated August 10, 2001 has declared whole of Jammu division as disturbed, in addition to the six districts of Kashmir division. Accordingly, the following areas now are notified as ‘disturbed’ under section 3 of the Armed Forces (Jammu & Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990:

“Districts of Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Poonch, Rajouri & Doda and Srinagar, Budgam, Anantnag, Pulwama, Baramulla & Kupwara”

Banning of outfits

3.6 As on date, nine outfits operating in Jammu & Kashmir, namely, Jaish-e-Mohammad [JeM], Lashkar-e-Toiba [LeT], Hizbul-Mujahideen [HM], Harkat-ul-Mujahideen [HuM], Al-Umar-Mujahideen [AuM], Jammu & Kashmir Islamic Front [JKIF], Al-Badr, Jamiat-ul-Mjahideen [JuM] and Dukhtaran-e-Millat [DeM] stand declared as ‘terrorist organizations’ under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 [No.15 of 2002] (The Act now stands repealed). The outfits remain banned under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 2004.

Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure [SRE]

3.7 The Central Government has been reimbursing, since 1989, security related expenditure incurred by the State Government to combat the menace of terrorism. A sum of Rs. 3101.86 crore has been released to J&K Government during 1989-1990 to 2003-04, as per following details :-

(Rs. in crore)

(i)	Assistance to Kashmiri Migrants	=	653.850
(ii)	Welfare Activities	=	513.165
(iii)	Security Works & related activities	=	287.100
(iv)	Election related additional SRE	=	258.195
(v)	Additional Expenditure on Police	=	1139.008
(vi)	Action Plan related SRE	=	250.542
	Total	=	3101.860

3.8 The revised budget provision under the head SRE is Rs. 172.00 crore and Rs.146.89 crore under the head Relief and Rehabilitation for 2004-05.

3.9 A sum of Rs.15.216 crore had been released to the Government of Himachal Pradesh during the period 1999-2000 to 2003-04 for meeting the security related expenditure in its efforts to control/contain spill over of terrorism related

activities from J&K to HP. The Budget provision for the current financial year 2004-05 is Rs. 3.00 crore.

Devolution of powers to the State

3.10 On June 26, 2000, the Legislative Assembly passed a “Resolution” accepting the recommendations made by the State Autonomy Committee in its report and demanded that the Union Government and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir take positive steps for implementation of the same.

3.11 The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on July 4, 2000 did not accept the said resolution as its acceptance would have set the clock back and reversed the natural process of harmonizing the aspirations of the people of J&K with rest of the nation and would have also reversed certain constitutional safeguards and provisions extended to J&K. It was, however, conveyed to the Chief Minister, J&K that wherever the State Government felt that there should be greater powers vested in it and if with these greater powers it would be able to serve the people better, the Government of India would be willing to consider its proposal in that regard.

Autonomy available to J&K

3.12 In the case of other States, which acceded to India, the Constitution of India was made wholly applicable. However, in the case of J&K, the original intention to have a separate Constituent Assembly of J&K was not amended. At the time of commencement of the Indian Constitution, the Constituent Assembly of J&K was not constituted.

Pending its convening, a provision was made in the Constitution of India defining the manner in which the legislative competence of the Parliament was to apply to J&K. Hence, article 370 was incorporated in the Constitution of India. An Order was made by the President under article 370 titled “the Constitution (Application to Jammu & Kashmir) Order 1950”. Subsequently, with the concurrence of the State Government, as provided in article 370, a comprehensive Order was made in 1954 titled “the Constitution (Application to Jammu & Kashmir) Order, 1954”, which added more powers to the Parliament. Amendments have later been made to the 1954 Order, with the concurrence of the State Government, from time to time. This Order, as amended from time to time, is incorporated in the Constitution of India as Appendix-I.

3.13 Over the years a number of provisions of the Indian Constitution have been applied to J&K, with certain exceptions and with/without modification, through the medium of article 370. Of the three Lists in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, the State List (List-II) does not apply to J&K. The Union List (List-I) and the Concurrent List (List-III) have been applied with certain exceptions and modifications. The most important exception in the Union List is the Residuary Powers, which has been applied with the modification that Parliament would have powers to legislate only in respect of matter connected with terrorist/secessionist activities and in respect of all other residuary items the power would vest in the State Legislature.

3.14 All the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India are available to the permanent residents of J&K in

terms of Constitution of J&K. Further, power of the State Legislature to make laws in future or the existing law in force, including the pre-Constitution laws relating to permanent residents and their rights have been given protection under article 35(A) of the Constitution of India, as applicable to J&K. Such protection is not available to other States.

3.15 The general effect of application of provisions of Constitution of India to J&K is that certain institutional safeguards or benefits available to those in the rest of the country such as the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and Election Commission of India, functions of Comptroller & Auditor General of India, All India Services, labour welfare measure, etc. apply to the State also. Union Departments like Customs, Central Excise, Income Tax, Posts & Telegraph, Civil Aviation, etc. have their operations extended to the State. Elections to the State Legislature is, however, held under the provisions of the Constitution of J&K. The position regarding appointment, removal from office, salary and allowances and conditions of service of the Judges of the High Court of J&K has been brought on par with that of the Judges of the other High Courts in India, although the power exercised by the president to appoint Judges of J&K High Court is derived from the provisions of the Constitution of J&K.

3.16 Autonomy, in literal terms, can be defined as freedom to work/legislate independently. If this definition is applied in constitutional term, then autonomy means independent powers to make legislation on various subjects. The State of J&K already enjoys the said autonomy, as may be seen from the above.

Parliamentary Elections 2004

3.17 The polling for the 14th Lok Sabha J&K was held in four phases in the months of April-May, 2004. Despite the boycott call and campaign launched by secessionist groups and threats given by terrorist outfits, the aggregate polling percentage was 35.21, which could be considered as fairly good when compared to poll percentages in different States in these elections. J&K National Conference won two seats (Srinagar and Baramulla), Congress won two seats (Jammu & Udhampur), J&K Peoples Democratic Party won one seat (Anantnag) and Independent won one seat (Ladakh) in the election.

Civic Elections

3.18 Elections to 63 of the 67 urban civic bodies in J&K were held between January 29 and February 17, 2005. All the major mainstream political parties contested the elections. Pakistan based United Jihad Council had given a call to boycott the civic polls. Hizbul Mujahideen (HM) and Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT) had pasted posters warning political leaders and the public of retribution in case of non-compliance with their boycott call. Despite the threats from the terrorists and the boycott call from secessionists, there was a very good response from the people and long queues were seen outside the polling stations in most places. Some of the towns had seen a very low turnout in the last Assembly and Lok Sabha polls. However, during the civic polls, except for Srinagar, the voting percentage was very high in all towns with some registering a turnout of more than 80%. Polls were more or less peaceful and no major terrorist related incident was reported in the polls, though there were

attacks on candidates and political workers. There was no complaint of any coercion or intimidation made against the police or security forces. The people participated eagerly, being convinced that these elections would pave the way for improved civic amenities. Reservation of 33% seats for women in the civic bodies was another positive feature. Women participated in large numbers in the polls. It is expected that grass root democracy would ultimately prove to be the ideal foil to militancy.

Peace process

3.19 The Common Minimum Programme of the Government is committed to carry forward the dialogue with all groups and different shades of opinion in J&K on a sustained basis, in consultation with the democratically elected State Government. Accordingly, the Government has stated its willingness to hold further talks with any group including the Hurriyat which eschews the path of violence. However, there has been no response so far from the Hurriyat leaders on account of their internal dissensions, as well as threats from terrorist outfits.

3.20 Pursuant to the Government's commitment to carry forward the peace process, the Union Home Minister visited Jammu & Kashmir on November 6-8, 2004 and met different civil society groups. Most groups said they wanted to be a part of India though some of them desired a greater degree of autonomy. The Prime Minister also visited Jammu & Kashmir in November 2004 when a Reconstruction Package of over Rs. 24,000 crore was announced for the State to give a boost to the economic development of the State.

3.21 During their visits to Jammu and Kashmir, both the Prime Minister and Home Minister reiterated the Government's commitment to carry forward the dialogue with all those who eschewed the path of violence.

3.22 In the meanwhile, the Government has initiated the process of consultation with various political groups and others about the ways and means to be adopted to bring about the all-round development of Jammu and Kashmir and resolve the existing problems faced by the people. Discussions have been held with leaders of various political parties and those representing various communities and regions and the process is continuing.

3.23 On two earlier occasions, the Government of India has held talks with the Hurriyat led by Maulana Abbas Ansari on January 22, 2004 and March 27, 2004. This was regarded as a significant step in the dialogue process initiated by the Government of India. Both sides expressed the hope that a step-by-step approach would lead to the resolution of all outstanding issues relating to Jammu & Kashmir.

GOVERNMENT POLICY ON JAMMU & KASHMIR

3.24 The Central Government, conjointly with the State Government of J&K, is pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to bring peace and normalcy in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The four major prongs of the strategy are:

- (a) proactive tackling of cross border terrorism by security forces,

- (b) accelerating economic development and redressal of public grievances within the State,
- (c) being open to initiating the dialogue process with all groups in J&K and especially those who eschew the path of violence and express a desire for such talks, and
- (d) deepening of political processes through elections at all levels and encouraging political debate within J&K.

3.25 The above four prongs are supported by other efforts in the diplomatic and media spheres.

3.26 India has always maintained and reiterated that the resolution of all problems lies in peaceful means only and, accordingly, the Government has kept its door open and has, from time to time, extended the offer of dialogue to different organizations/sections of people.

Strategies of Security Forces to counter terrorism in the State

3.27 The strategies being adopted by the security forces and intelligence agencies cover the following thrust areas:

To tackle violence in the State:

- Protection of minorities, remote and scattered populations.
- Protection of vital installations.

- Countering over-ground support base of terrorists by initiating legal actions as per law.
- Strengthening of counter-terrorism grid through greater functional integration of the efforts through an institutional framework of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups at all levels.
- Improved technology, gadgetry and equipment for J&K Police, Central Police Forces and modernization/strengthening of J&K Police in general to prepare the organization to take over the lead role in the direct anti-terrorism operations.
- Providing specific intelligence to ensure operations with focused target.
- Involving people through volunteer Village Defence Committees, etc.
- Ensuring that while no quarter is provided to the terrorists, the Security Forces (SFs) take steps to avoid collateral damage (as far as possible) and also to show a humane face to the innocent civilians and thus develop better relations with the local population.
- Dynamic force deployment and flexibility of tactics to counter the changing strategies of terrorists.

To tackle cross-border terrorism

- Curbing infiltration/ex-filtration.
- Fencing of International Border (IB) and creating obstacles along the Line of Control (LoC) and in depth areas along terrorist routes (supported by multi-tier deployment). So far, 159 kms of fencing and 87 kms of flood lighting works have been completed out of 180 km and 195.80 kms sanctioned, respectively. Fencing on the LoC portion in Jammu & Kashmir has been completed.
- Enhancing intelligence capabilities.

Assessment of the Situation in J&K: 2004-2005 (upto Jan 31)

3.28 The levels of violence and tension in the state of J&K have been perceptibly lower during 2004 and the trend continued in January and February 2005. This has been evident in the exceptionally high flow of more than 3.5 lakh tourists to the Valley and nearly 4 lakh pilgrims who performed the Amarnath Yatra, as compared to 1.5 lakh during 2003. The revival of tourism, along with the successful Amarnath Yatra, has given a boost to the economy of the State. A yearning for peace and normalcy among the people is also discernible.

3.29 A significant drop of 73% in processions and demonstrations and 57% decline in hartals called by separatists/terrorists are indicative of people's overwhelming desire for peace. Another indicator of return to normalcy is the hectic political activity witnessed in the year 2004, when 3059 public

meetings and 1268 workers' meetings were held in the State. Terrorists targeted and killed 62 political activists in 2004, as against 52 in the year 2003.

3.30 In the year 2004, 2565 incidents took place as compared to 3401 incidents in the year 2003. The daily average of terrorist incidents was 7.01 during the year 2004 as against 9.31 in 2003.

3.31 707 civilians were killed in the year 2004 as compared to 795 during last year. The number of security force personnel killed in the year 2004 was 281 compared to the corresponding figure of 314 last year. 976 terrorists were killed in 2004 as compared to 1494 during last year.

3.32 During the first month of the year 2005, 144 incidents had taken place as compared to 213 incidents in the corresponding period in the last year (reduction of 32.32%). On the average, 4.65 terrorist related incidents have taken place in January, 2005. Terrorism-related statistics in J&K is given in **Annexure- II**.

3.33 Some important trends of the ongoing terrorism in J&K are as follows:

- Grass root political workers, volunteer civilian members of Village Defence Committees and Special Police Officers continue to be targeted by terrorists;
- The activities of OGWs include recruiting local youth for joining terrorist ranks, collecting funds for sustaining terrorist activities, forced recruitment of local boys, extending logistical support to them, highlighting

alleged human rights violations , as well as instigating people to demonstrate on trivial grounds in order to demoralize and discredit the security forces.

- Increase in the targeted killing of surrendered militants, which is a disturbing trend.

3.34 Security Forces operations in the last few months have achieved notable successes, among others, by neutralizing many senior Commanders from all major terrorist outfits.

Major incidents in 2004-2005 (upto January 31, 2005)

3.35 The major incidents of attacks on security forces, VIPs, VDCs and Civilians during 2004-05 were as under :-

Attacks on Security Forces

- Two armed terrorists forced their entry into the building housing Passport Office/Saifuddin Club of Sports Council, adjacent to Bakshi Indoor Stadium, Srinagar on January 15, 2005. Both the terrorists and two CRPF personnel were killed. Al-Mansoorian claimed responsibility for the attack.
- Terrorists entered the Ranbir Bhavan housing Income-tax Office in Srinagar on January 7, 2005. Three SF personnel were killed and two SF personnel were injured.
- In an IED blast on December 4, 2004 at Sangam Bridge (Pulwama Distt.), 11 persons were killed which included a Major and 8 Rashtriya Rifles personnel.
- On December 3, 2004, 2 armed Kashmiri terrorists attacked Coy Hqrs. of 16 Bn. of CRPF at Sopore, Distt. Baramulla, J&K. Both the terrorists were killed. In the ensuing gun battle, 5 CRPF personnel were also killed.
- Fidayeen attack on the battalion HQ of 94 Bn. CRPF in Srinagar on September 11/12 in which 2 Deputy Commandants were killed and the Commandant along with 4 other personnel were injured.
- Two suicide terrorists attacked the CRPF camp at Feroz Manzil building in Rajbagh, Srinagar on August 4, 2004. In the exchange of fire, 9 CRPF personnel, including an Assistant Commandant, and one terrorist were killed and 7 CRPF personnel injured
- Two terrorists entered the premises of Leeward Hotel housing a CRPF company at Dal Lake, Srinagar on July 27, 2004 and in the exchange of fire, five CRPF personnel and two terrorists were killed.
- Attack on BSF convoy - in the incident of IED blast on Srinagar-Jammu Highway near Qazigund, Anantnag on May 23, 2004, a total of 31 people were killed, including 14 BSF personnel.

Seventeen of their family members and three persons were injured.

- Seven army personnel were killed and twenty-six others injured in an IED blast during search operations in Sangri forest, Kupwara on April 7/8, 2004

Attacks on VIPs

- Omar Abdullah and other National Conference (NC) leaders escaped unhurt when an IED exploded about 20 metres from them at the Sarnal Graveyard (Anatnag, October 24, 2004).
- Five persons were killed and thirty-nine others injured when terrorists hurled a grenade targeting Shri Mangat Ram Sharma, Dy. Chief Minister, J&K, who was to participate in a public meeting at Kapran, Anantnag on July 19, 2004. The Dy. Chief Minister along with Minister of State for Tourism escaped unhurt.
- Nine persons, including one JKP constable, were killed in a grenade blast when PDP leaders along with PDP activists were moving towards the venue of the PDP rally at Uri, Baramulla on April 8, 2004. Sixty-seven persons, including Minister of Tourism and State Finance Minister, were injured in the blast and subsequent stampede. Later, two injured persons succumbed to their injuries.

Attacks on VDCs and Civilians

- Terrorists shot dead five members of a family at Gurdanwala, Rajouri on July 19/20, 2004.
- Attack on members of VDCs in Surankot – On the intervening night of June 25/26, 2004, twelve civilians were killed and nine others were injured when terrorists opened indiscriminate fire at village Marah (Poonch).

System of UHQs, Ops & Int. Groups

3.36 In order to synergise the security operations of various Govt. agencies involved in combating militancy in J&K, Unified Headquarters (UHQs) were set up by the State Government in Srinagar and Jammu in 1996. These UHQs have been working under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of J&K. The UHQs are basically state level coordination committees, and comprise, besides the CM, Chief Secretary, J&K, Security Advisers to State Government who are Corps Commanders of the Army, DGP J&K, Principal Secretary (Home) J&K and seniormost officials of State Government and of the Central Police Forces and intelligence agencies deployed in J&K. All deployment of Security Forces on the counter terrorism grid in J&K are done with the consent of the Chairman UHQ.

3.37 There is also an Ops. Group or Core Group of each UHQ chaired by the Corps Commander (Security Advisor to State government) concerned to take coordinated decisions on operational matters within the framework laid down by the UHQs. Each UHQ also has an Int. Group.

3.38 There are similar Ops. Groups and Int. Groups at lower levels in the State. There is also an Operations Group under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary (IS) in the Ministry to take periodical reviews of the security situation in J&K, deployment of CPMFs in J&K and coordination of internal security related operations. This Group consists of the officers of the Government of J&K, Central Police Forces, Army, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence and intelligence agencies, etc. Similarly, there is an Intelligence Group under Special Secretary (IS) in the Ministry with membership similar to that of the Operations Group. These Groups were constituted in 1998.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Central Assistance to J&K

3.39 The Central Government has been continuously striving to supplement the efforts of the State Government in bringing about the all-round economic development and providing avenues for gainful employment to the people. The focus is also on planned and balanced regional development for building up physical, economic and social infrastructure, thereby improving the productive potential of J&K State.

3.40 The Centre has been providing continuous financial support to the State Government over and above the normal Central Plan Assistance. As a special dispensation, Central Assistance has been provided to J&K not only to fund the State Plan but also to cover its non-Plan gap. The State's Annual Plan for 2004-05 has been increased by about Rs.508.03 crore over the previous year to Rs.3008.03 crore.

Monitoring of development schemes in J&K

3.41 In order to effectively coordinate and accelerate the efficient implementation of various development packages in J&K, a Standing Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary/Home Secretary on development programmes on J&K was constituted with representation from the concerned Central Ministries, the Planning Commission and the State Government. A Working Group under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary, Department of J&K Affairs was also constituted to assist the Standing Committee. Initially, four Sub-groups of the Working Group under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary, Department of J&K Affairs had been constituted to monitor the progress of implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Centrally Financed Projects being implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments including those of Railways and Roads in the State of J&K and to analyze and resolve coordinational problems in their implementation. These have now been reorganized into six Sub-groups to permit more focused discussion and in-depth examination of coordinational issues. Each Sub-group comprises representatives from the concerned Central Ministries and State Government Departments, as well as Planning Commission and Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs, MHA. The main purpose of constituting Sub-groups is to provide focused attention to the implementation of various projects in J&K. While the responsibility of implementing the particular Central/Centrally Sponsored Scheme/Project continues to be that of the concerned Central Ministry/State Government, the Department of J&K Affairs, MHA endeavours

to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of development schemes and projects in the State of J&K.

Infrastructure

3.42 Some of the important schemes being implemented by the Central Govt. in the infrastructure sector are given below:-

RAILWAYS

(i) Jammu-Udhampur Rail link

Construction of 53.6 kms. rail line from Jammu to Udhampur has been taken up at an estimated cost of about Rs. 480.00 crore. The expenditure upto March 31, 2004 was Rs. 482.80 crore and allocation during the current year i.e. 2004-05 is Rs. 30.00 crore. This Rail link is completed and freight traffic has commenced.

(ii) Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail link

Construction of 287 kms. rail line from Udhampur to Baramulla has been taken up as a national project costing about Rs. 3600 crore. The expenditure upto March 31, 2004 was Rs. 1286.43 crore and allocation during the current year is Rs.300 crore. This rail line has been included in the PM's package for J&K announced on May 23, 2002 with a view to speeding up its implementation.

POWER

(i) Sewa-II HE Project (120 MW)

The project is under active stage of construction. An expenditure of Rs. 140.79 crore has been incurred till July 2004.

(ii) Baglihar HE Project (3X150 MW)

Located in Doda District of Jammu and Kashmir, it is a run-of-the-river scheme envisaging generation of 450 MW and is to be completed at an estimated completion cost of Rs.4000 crore which includes equity of Rs.1600 crore and debt component of Rs. 2400 crore. The financial closure of this project is completed.

(iii) NHPC Projects

There are six NHPC Projects in the State, namely, (1) Kishangang (330 MW), (2) Uri-II (280 MW), (3) Bursar (1020 MW), (4) Pakal Dul (1000 MW), (5) Nimmo Bazgo (15X3 MW) and (6) Chutak (3X10 MW) transferred to NHPC by the State Government. These projects are at various stages of implementation.

ROADS

(i) National Highway-1A – Pathankot-Jammu-Srinagar-Baramulla-Uri (505 kms)

The National Highway from Pathankot to Srinagar has been declared a part of North South Corridor under National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) and has been entrusted to National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). Presently, from km. 80/0 to km. 97/20 costing Rs. 88.38 crore is being executed by Border Roads Organization and an MoU has been signed on April 29, 2002. The remaining section of NH-1A is proposed for 4 laning in subsequent years and targeted to be completed by 2007.

(ii) Alternate route to NH-1A

The road from Batote-Kishtwar-Sinthan Pass-Anantnag has been declared as NH-1B and entrusted to BRO for development. The last sector from

Anantnag to Khanabal 5 kms. in length is to be developed by State PWD. The total length of N H-1B is 270 kms. The following milestones have been fixed by BRO for improvement of this National Highway:-

- a) Sector Batote-Kishtwar-Sinthan Pass (193 kms.): To complete all works to permit a smooth two way traffic by the year 2006-07
- b) Sector Sinthan Pass –Vailoo (42 kms.): To complete all works to develop the sector to NHs double lane specification by 2013.

iii) Construction of an all weather route to Leh via Manali including construction of Rohtang tunnel

There is a long standing demand of the people of Leh District that the Leh-Manali route which is open to traffic only for 3 months in a year be converted into an all weather alternative route. This new road along with tunnel across Rohtang pass, when constructed, would serve as an all weather route both for Leh and Kargil.

PM's reconstruction plan for J&K announced on November 17/18, 2004

3.43 The Prime Minister during his visit to J&K on November 17-18, 2004 announced a Reconstruction Plan for J&K involving an outlay of approximately Rs.24,000 crore, which broadly includes the following Projects/Schemes aimed at expanding the economic infrastructure and the provision of basic services, imparting a thrust to

employment and income generation and providing relief and rehabilitation for the dislocated and the families of the victims of militancy.

Expanding economic infrastructure

- (a) POWER: (projects estimated at approx. Rs. 15,052 crore, besides amount required for rural electrification)

Completing ongoing NHPC power projects, strengthening of transmission and distribution network, electrification of all villages by 2007 and all households desiring a connection by 2009, setting up 1000 micro hydel projects.

- (b) ROADS (projects estimated at approx. Rs. 998 crore)

Upgradation and construction of roads in all 3 regions including construction of Mughal road and Nemo-Padam-Darcha Road.

- (c) Assistance for External Borrowings for Infrastructure (outlay: 30% of Rs. 1,970 crore=591 crore)

Counterpart funding of State share for ADB infrastructure loan.

Expanding provision of basic services

- (d) EDUCATION (outlay: approx. Rs. 142 crore)

Extending the total literacy campaign in 3 remaining districts of Kargil, Poonch

and Doda, full salary support for over 8,000 teachers till the end of Tenth Plan period, training to enhance skills of youth for IT and BPO sectors, starting 14 new degree colleges and setting up 9 ITIs for women.

- (e) HEALTH (outlay Rs. 120 crore, besides funds for anganwadis & external assistance for health centre buildings)

Setting up Anganwadis in every habitation, covering J&K under a new Central Programme for better health care, construction of health center buildings and upgradation of health facilities at Jammu Medical College to the level of AIIMS.

- (f) PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR CIVIC AMENITIES (requirement: approx. Rs. 4,884 crore)

Development of one model village in each block, sewerage and drainage for Greater Jammu and Greater Srinagar, augmenting and improving water supply in Greater Jammu, united grant-in-aid for LAHDC at Leh and Kargil and increasing frequency of flights between Kargil and Srinagar.

Thrust to employment and income generation

- (g) TOURISM (outlay of approx. Rs. 517 crore, besides amount as required for conservation of 3 lakes)

Setting up of 50 tourist villages,

financial support for 12 Tourism Development Authorities, establishing a new tourist circuit, conservation of Dal Lake, Wular Lake, Tsomoriri Lake and Manser Lake under the National Wetlands Conservation Plan, assistance to travel agents in marketing, skill development of youth for employment.

- (h) AGRICULTURE & FOOD PROCESSING (outlay of approx. Rs. 101 crore)

Rehabilitation of horticulture industry, assistance to agriculture sciences graduates for self-employment, construction of cold storages at Leh and Kargil, 50% subsidy support for solar driers.

- (i) OTHER INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION RELATED MEASURES (Outlay: Rs. 78 crore, besides compensation to industries)

Compensation to industries whose units have been used by security forces, creation of modern passenger handling and infrastructure facilities at Srinagar airport, an expert group to be set up to go into issues relating to shahtoosh.

- (j) OTHER EMPLOYMENT MEASURES (Outlay: approx. Rs. 163 crore)

Removal of Government of India's restrictions on recruitment by State

Government, providing self-employment opportunities under programmes of Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, raising of 5 more India Reserve Bns.

Relief and Rehabilitation for families of victims of militancy

- (k) ASSISTANCE TO THE DISLOCATED AND THE FAMILIES OF THE VICTIMS OF MILITANCY (Rs. 75 crore, besides amount required for better civic amenities for Kashmiri migrants and for rehabilitation of persons resettled in the State)

Construction of temporary shelters, rebuilding of village infrastructure, repair of houses on IB/LoC, better civic amenities for Kashmiri Migrants, measures to facilitate rehabilitation of persons coming from Pakistan and Pakistan occupied Kashmir who resettled in the State in 1947, enhanced outlay for Rehabilitation Council.

3.44 The Reconstruction Plan caters to the need to strengthen the economic and social infrastructure and provide for balanced development of the 3 regions of J&K. The Prime Minister also announced that a High-Powered Advisory Council on Economic Development of J&K will be constituted to help evolve an integrated and holistic view of the State's long-term economic and social development.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION MEASURES FOR PEOPLE AFFECTED BY TERRORISM

Ex-gratia relief/compensation to the victims of militancy/cross-border firing

3.45 Terrorism in J&K, aided and abetted by Pakistan, as well as the cross-border firing/shelling by Pak troops have left many casualties of both civilians and Security Forces. Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been providing ex-gratia relief to the next-of-kins (NoKs) of victims of militancy for death, injury, etc as per the existing rules. As per State Government's orders, Rs.1 lakh is paid to the next-of-kin in case of death, Rs.75,000/-, Rs.5,000/- and Rs.1,000/- for permanent disability, grievous injury and minor injury, respectively, caused in a terrorist incident.

3.46 As per State Government's policy, 50% of the loss of immovable property subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh is paid as compensation to the property damaged in militancy.

3.47 The State Government provides Rs.2 lakh to NoKs of J&K Police personnel and also to the NoKs of Security Forces personnel and volunteer Special Police Officers killed in action against terrorists.

3.48 This expenditure of the State Government is being reimbursed by the Central Government under the Head 'Security Related Expenditure' (SRE). Till February 2005, a sum of Rs.408.14 crore had been reimbursed under SRE

on account of payment of ex-gratia relief/compensation.

3.49 Central Government makes payment of Rs.3.00 lakh to the NoKs of each J&K Police personnel killed in terrorism related incidents, over and above the amount of Rs.2.00 lakh paid by the State Government and reimbursed under SRE.

Relief to Kashmiri Migrants and their rehabilitation

3.50 Targeted attacks by the militants against civilians in the initial phases of the terrorist violence in J&K forced a vast majority of Kashmiri Pandits and a sizeable number of Sikhs and other Hindus and few Muslims to migrate from the Valley in 1990 and thereafter. There are 56487 migrant families of which 35154 families are in Jammu, 19338 families in Delhi and 1995 families in other States/UTs. Of these, 22714 families are of Government employees/pensioners. In Jammu, 16402 and in Delhi, 4100 needy families are drawing relief. 230 migrant families are living in 14 camps in Delhi and 5830 families in 12 camps in Jammu.

3.51 The policy of the Government in respect of these Kashmiri migrants is based on the premise that they would return to the Valley as soon as conditions reasonably conducive for their return are created. Accordingly, the permanent rehabilitation of the migrants outside the State is not envisaged. In such a situation, the thrust of the policy has been to ensure that difficulties and hardships of the migrants are minimized and the needy families provided a reasonable amount of sustenance and support. Various State Governments/UT

Administrations where Kashmiri Migrants are staying have been providing relief to Migrants in accordance with the rules in vogue in their States. Government of J&K is giving cash relief of Rs.750/- per head per month subject to a maximum of Rs.3000/- per family per month, which is reimbursed by the Central Government. Government of NCT of Delhi is giving cash relief of Rs.800/- per head per month subject to a maximum of Rs.3200/- per family per month for non-camp migrants and Rs.600/- per head per month subject to a maximum of Rs.2400/- per family per month plus basic dry ration for those living in camps. Other State Governments/UT Administrations, where Kashmiri Migrants have been staying, are providing relief to Migrants in accordance with the rules in vogue in their States. While the relief provided by J&K Government is reimbursed by the Central Government from SRE, all other State Governments/ Union territories pay such relief from their own funds.

3.52 In Jammu, where a sizeable number of migrants are staying in relief camps, the migrant families have been provided with one-room tenement accommodation. Necessary physical facilities like water, electricity, sanitation, etc. have been provided free of cost. There are 12 dispensaries within Jammu to provide medical facilities. The living conditions of the migrants in these camps are closely monitored by MHA to make improvements. In Delhi also, accommodation, water electricity, sanitation, etc. have been made available.

3.53 In order to provide further relief to the migrants, the State Government has enacted the J&K Migrants Immovable Property (Preservation, Protection and Restraint of Distress Sales) Act,

1997 aimed at preventing distress sale of immovable property by the migrants. The State Government has also enacted the J&K Migrants (Stay of Proceedings) Act, 1997 to stop undue harassment of migrants due to litigation in absentia.

3.54 Under the Jammu & Kashmir Migrants' Immovable Property (Preservation, Protection and Restraint on Distress Sales) Act, 1997, the migrants' houses, which have been unauthorisedly occupied by the civilians, necessary notices have been issued to them by the Deputy Commissioners concerned in the capacity of Custodian of migrant property. As far as the houses occupied by the security forces are concerned, rent is reimbursed under SRE.

Prime Minister's Relief Package

3.55 In 1996, the then Prime Minister announced a special package of Rs.6.60 crore for improvement of facilities in Jammu camps. The amount was utilized on the construction of one-room tenements, Sulabh type toilet complexes, drainage scheme and school buildings. A further sum of Rs.6.20 crore has been released by the Government of India for improvement of the living conditions in Jammu camps.

3.56 During his visit to J&K in August 2003, the Prime Minister announced sanction of a further amount of Rs.5.00 crore for the improvement of the facilities in camps. Out of this, the State Government has been authorized to incur an expenditure of Rs.2.30 crore for the purpose. The money released has been utilized for construction of approach roads, construction of water tanks,

improvement of drainage system, sanitation and other facilities. The balance amount would be released to the State Government as per requirement.

3.57 In addition, the Prime Minister has also announced sanction of Rs.10.00 crore for construction of 500 new one room tenements (ORTS) at Purkhoo Phase-IV to accommodate Migrants presently staying in various Government/semi-Government buildings and construction of 504 ORTs at Muthi Phase-II in replacement of the existing leaking dome type ORTs.

Action Plan for return of Migrants

3.58 In order to enable safe and honourable return of migrants to their native places in the Valley, the State Government constituted an Apex-level Committee under the chairmanship of Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister to look into all aspect of this problem and suggest solutions. A Sub-Committee headed by Financial Commissioner (Planning & Development) was asked to prepare a plan for the return of the migrants.

3.59 The Sub-Committee finalized an Action Plan for the return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants involving a total amount of Rs.2589.73 crore to enable Kashmiri migrants comprising about 1.25 lakh persons at present residing in Jammu, Delhi and other States/Union territories to return to the Valley. The Action Plan envisages rehabilitation grant per family @ Rs.1.50 lakh; grant for repair of houses @ Rs.1 lakh for houses intact and Rs.3 lakh for houses damaged; grant for household goods @ Rs.0.50 lakh and furniture @ Rs.0.50 lakh; interest free loan @ Rs.1-

2 lakh per person; compensation for loss of income from agriculture upto Rs.1.50 lakh per family; interest free loan of Rs.1.50 lakh per family for investment in agricultural operations and sustenance of Rs.2,000 per month for one year.

3.60 National Conference Government had in October 1999 approved the above Action Plan. To begin with, the State Government identified 166 houses forming 15 clusters in Srinagar and Badgam Districts, which were considered safe for the return of the owners of these houses. The list of these clusters was published in the newspapers and steps were taken to identify the families and find their willingness to return to their homes. About 50 families who were registered with the Relief Organisation, Jammu were contacted personally to give their consent for return to the Valley on the basis of the package announced by the Government. Interaction meetings with some of these families were also held, but none of the families agreed to return to the Valley.

3.61 The present State Government has indicated that it has identified the shrines in Mattan and Kheer Bhavani where Kashmiri Migrants displaced from these places could be settled temporarily by developing two model clusters (containing temporary shelters), until such time they can repair their existing residential houses. The Ministry of Finance has provided a grant of Rs.10 crore to the State Government for the reconstruction/renovation of houses and shrines at Kheer Bhavani and Mattan. Government of J&K has also proposed construction of flats at Budgam and Anantnag for the rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants. The Central Government has approved construction of 200 flats at Budgam on an

experimental basis and released a sum of Rs.4.00 crore as advance in March 2004.

Relief and rehabilitation of Border Migrants of J&K

3.62 The militants' attack on Indian Parliament on December 13, 2001 and the resultant military built up along Line of Control/International Border and step-up in cross-border firing, resulted in the displacement of large number of families from the border areas. About 30771 families comprising 153131 persons had been forced to migrate from the border areas/LoC of the Districts Rajouri, Poonch, Jammu and Kathua. The figure includes 6040 families (22000 persons) who had migrated from Akhnoor tehsil in the wake of Kargil conflict in 1999. The State Government formulated a relief package to these Border Migrants, which was enhanced after PM's announcement on May 23, 2002 as follows –

- free ration @ 11 kgs per person per month;
- free kerosene oil @ 10 litres per family per month;
- cash assistance @ Rs.400/- per person per month limited to Rs.1600/- per family per month;
- free medical aid to all the displaced persons;
- cash assistance for fodder @ Rs.300/- per animal rearing family per month in those areas, which have been mined as

identified by respective Deputy Commissioners; and

- free ration at sanctioned scale at the place of residence in case any of the Migrants wish to return.

The revised relief package has been given effect from June 1, 2002.

3.63 A sum of Rs.20.00 crore was released to the State Government from National Defence Fund for purchase of tents and for providing civic amenities in the camps set-up for border migrants at various places. The Central Government also offered to reimburse the expenditure for providing relief to the migrants. A sum of Rs.10 crore was released as advance from SRE for providing relief which included cash relief, free ration, kerosene oil, free medical aid, etc. Till March 31, 2004, a sum of Rs.105.94 crore has been reimbursed under SRE for providing relief to Border Migrants.

3.64 After commencement of the de-induction of the troops from Jammu Border, the Migrants have started going back to their villages. As intimated by Government of J&K all the Migrant families except the following returned to their homes –

Jammu	-	6019 families
Rajouri	-	1834 families
Poonch	-	541 families

3.65 As per the recommendations of the State Government, relief to Border Migrants has been extended upto September 30, 2004 and the State Government is taking action for their return to their

respective villages. The Ministry of Finance has provided a grant of Rs.11.00 crore to the State Government for repairing the houses in the border areas of Jammu District to enable the migrants to return to their houses. Another sum of Rs.7.00 crore has been approved for release/reimbursement under SRE for restoration of infrastructure in the villages.

Rehabilitation Council for Widows and Orphans

3.66 Terrorism in J&K has also left its scars in the social fabric. Many women have been rendered widows and children orphaned. With the objective of providing assistance for psychological and economic rehabilitation of the victims of militancy, the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir had set up a Council in 1995 for rehabilitation of widows, orphans, handicapped and old-aged persons adversely affected by militancy. It also aims at better coverage of beneficiaries under various on-going welfare and development schemes of the Government. As a registered body under the Societies Registration Act, it functions as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). The Council is to have a corpus fund of Rs.20.00 crore against which at present, a sum of Rs.18.67 crore is available.

Some of the welfare schemes taken up by the Council are as follows –

- Widows/Girl students - Financial assistance for marriage, skill upgradation and vocational training and loans through bank tie up for taking up self-employment venture, setting up of hostels for girl students, etc.

- b. Orphans - Sponsorship in residential schools both in the State as well as outside, in foster homes run by NGOs, special coaching classes for admission to professional courses, provision of scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fees, etc.
- c. Handicapped persons - Organization of rehabilitation/medical camps, traveling expenses for specialized treatment, vocational training through NGOs etc.

The Reconstruction plan for J&K announced by the Prime Minister during his visit to the State in November, 2004 includes ,inter-alia, enhanced outlay to the tune of Rs. 3.00 crore for the financial year 2004-2005.

Special concessions/facilities to Central Government Employees posted in Kashmir Valley

3.67 Special concessions have been provided to the Central Government employees working in Kashmir Valley as well as to Kashmiri migrant employees of the Central Government and public sector undertakings. These concessions, which came into force in March 1990, are being extended from time-to-time. The concessions/facilities include the option to move the family to a place of choice, payment of HRA for class A city irrespective of the status of the city chosen, arrangement for stay, security and transport, per diem allowance of Rs.10/- for each day of attendance, messing allowance at a uniform rate of Rs.15/- per day/departmental messing

arrangements, temporary adjustment of migrants employees against available vacancies in the respective Ministries/Departments in and around Delhi, payment of pension outside the Valley, etc. The concessions presently stand extended upto June 30, 2005 or until the law and order and security situation in the State shows visible improvement, whichever is earlier.

New Policy for Surrender of Militants and Rehabilitation of Surrenderees

3.68 The Government of J&K issued Order regarding approval and adoption of the new Policy for the Surrender of Militants on January 31, 2004. The salient features of the new Policy are as under-

- (a) The monthly stipend to the surrenderees increased from Rs.1800/- per month from the date of surrender to the date of resettlement or for a period of 12 months whichever is earlier to Rs.2000/- per month for a period of three years after surrender.
- (b) Immediate grant of Rs.1.50 lakh to be kept in the shape of FDR in a bank in the name of the surrenderer for a period of three years which can be drawn by him on completion of three year period, subject to good behaviour.
- (c) Incentives for surrendered weapons are given as per prescribed rates.
- (d) Vocational training for self-employment to those who desire to undergo such training.

A total number of 3616 militants have surrendered upto January 31, 2005 out of which 133 militants surrendered after announcement of the new Policy on January 31, 2004.

Tourism in Jammu & Kashmir

3.69 Tourism holds great potential for economic growth and employment in J&K. Tourism had become one of the worst hit sectors during the turmoil in Jammu & Kashmir in early 1990s and a large part of tourism related infrastructure got damaged. The number of tourists had touched an all time low in 1995. With the installation of popular Government in the State in October 1996 and, again, after the election in September and October 2002, decline in terrorism related violence in 2003 and 2004 and the overwhelming desire for peace demonstrated by people of J&K, the State has witnessed a jump in the number of tourists visiting J&K.

3.70 In an endeavour to lend a helping hand to the efforts by the people of J&K, a tourism revival plan is being implemented by the Government of India, comprising soft loans and capital grant for

Sikarawalas, Ponywalas, Houseboat owners and Hotels in J&K. The years 2003 and 2004 have seen a manifold increase in the number of tourists to J&K touching about 1.91 lakh in year 2003 and 3.5 lakh up to December 2004. As a result of the relentless efforts to create a positive atmosphere and the optimism on the part of the people of J&K, the Government of J&K and the Security Forces, Amarnath Yatra went incident free during 2003 and 2004 and a record number of pilgrims viz. 1.5 lakh and 4.0 lakh, respectively, had darshan at Sri Amarnathji Shrine.

NORTH EAST

SECURITY SCENARIO

3.71 The region, North East India, comprises States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. The region accounts for 8.06 % of the total land surface of India and has a population of 316 lakh, which is 3.73 % of the total population of the country (1991 census). Some basic statistics are given below:

States	State Capital	Area (sq km)	Population (1991 Census)	Population (provisional 2001)
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	83743	864558	1,091,117
Assam	Guwahati	78438	22414322	26,638,407
Manipur	Imphal	22327	1837149	2,388,634
Meghalaya	Shillong	22429	1774778	2,306,069
Mizoram	Aizwal	21081	689756	891,058
Nagaland	Kohima	16579	1209546	1,988,636
Tripura	Agartala	10486	2757205	3,191,168
Sikkim	Gangtok	7096	406457	5,39,000

The strength of State Police forces in North Eastern States is as follows:

State	Police Stations	Civil Police	Armed Police	Total	India Reserve Battalions (IR)
Arunachal Pradesh	66	2987	2913	5900	2
Assam	240	22977	30946	53923	6
Manipur	57	4743	9241	13984	6
Meghalaya	26	5955	2626	8581	3
Mizoram	31	2948	3852	6800	2
Nagaland	45	7367	9020	16387	3
Tripura	44	7786	4596	12382	6
Sikkim	26	2500	1500	4000	1
Total	535	57263	64694	121957	29*

* Out of 29 IR Battalions, 15 IR Battalions have already been raised and remaining 14 IR Battalions under raising.

Major insurgent groups in the North East

3.72 State wise details of the major insurgent groups in the North Eastern States are as under:

(i) Assam

- a. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
- b. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)

(ii) Manipur

- a. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
- b. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
- c. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
- d. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
- f. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
- g. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)

- h. Revolutionary People's Front (RPF)

(iii) Tripura

- a. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
- b. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)

(iv) Meghalaya

- a. Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC)
- b. Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC)

3.73 All the above groups have been declared 'Unlawful Associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967). In addition, numerous other militant groups like the People's Liberation Front of Meghalaya (PLFM), Dima Halan Daogah (DHD), Kuki National Army (KNA) Bru National Liberation Front (BNLF), Zomi Revolutionary Army (ZRA), etc. are operating in the North East.

Current status of militancy in the North East

3.74 The status of security situation in North East can be gauged from the details of incidents of extremist related violence in the North Eastern States is at **Annexure – III**.

3.75 An analysis of the data indicates that the law & order situation in Assam remains vitiated due to violent activities of ULFA, NDFB and United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) (anti- talks faction). The insurgent groups of Assam indulged in indiscriminate but coordinated violence during Independence Day celebrations killing 13 children and injuring 21 persons. Due to similar violence being unleashed by the insurgent groups in the month of October, 2004 in Assam and Nagaland, 41 died and 191 innocent civilians were injured. In Meghalaya, the law & order situation in Garo hills continued to be under strain. The security scenario in Tripura also remains a matter of concern. However, NLFT (Nyanbasi Group) has signed a ceasefire agreement. In Nagaland, violence between the NSCN (I/M) and NSCN (K) has remained the prominent feature of the current violence profile.

3.76 The security scenario in Manipur remains a cause of concern. Apunba Lup, an umbrella organisation of the Meiteis, with the tacit support of Meitei Extremist Organisations, is demanding withdrawal of the disturbed area status of Manipur under Armed Forces (Special) Powers Act, 1958. The State Government of Manipur has modified the Notification under Armed Forces (Special) Powers Act, 1958 and excluded Imphal Municipal Area from ‘disturbed

area’ status. A four member committee headed by Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy, former judge of Supreme Court of India has been set up on November 11, 2004 to review the Armed forces(Special Powers) Act 1958. In Arunachal Pradesh, Tirap and Changlang districts continue to remain affected by insurgency.

Steps taken by the Central Government to curb militancy in North East

Strategy

3.77 The strategy adopted by the Government to improve the situation in the North East includes accelerated infrastructural development, stress on employment and good governance and de-centralisation, building friendly relations with neighbouring countries, willingness to meet and discuss legitimate grievances of the people as also a resolve not to tolerate violence.

3.78 Apart from the peace dialogue with various outfits, the Central Government has taken a number of measures to counter militancy in the NE States. These include deployment of Central Police Forces, raising of India Reserve Battalions, reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure, Modernization of State Police Forces, declaration of Major Groups as ‘Unlawful Associations’ under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, declaration of certain Areas in the North East Region as ‘Disturbed Areas’ under the Armed Forces (Special) Powers Act, 1958 and implementation of Surrender cum Rehabilitation Policy.

Declaration of Disturbed Areas

3.79 The whole of Manipur except Imphal Municipal area, Nagaland and Assam, Tirap and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh and a 20 km belt in the States having common border with Assam have been declared 'disturbed areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 as amended in 1972. The Governor of Tripura has also declared the areas under 28 Police Stations in full and part of areas under 6 Police Stations as 'disturbed areas'.

Deployment of Central Police Forces

3.80 Units of the Central Police Forces (CPFs) and Army have been deployed in aid of civilian authorities in the militant affected States. While deployment charges for CPF units in Assam are levied @ 10% of the normal charges, the other North Eastern States are totally exempt from such charges in view of their poor resource position.

India Reserve Battalions

3.81 Despite heavy deployment of CPFs it has not been possible to meet the demands of the States for additional forces. The concept of India Reserve Battalions was mooted by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the background of increasing problems of law and order and emerging internal security scenario in the country which put considerable pressure on the Central Police Forces. Under the scheme of India Reserve Battalions, the State Governments are allowed by the Central Government to raise the Armed Police Battalions. The responsibility for raising and maintaining these Battalions rests with the State Governments. The initial cost of raising IR

Battalions is met by the Central Government (excluding the cost of land and buildings).

Cease Fire/Peace Talks

3.82 The Government of India has appealed to all the militant groups operating in the North East to give up violence and come forward for talks without conditions. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak/Muivah) [NSCN (I/M)], National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Kaplant) [NSCN (K)], UPDS, DHD, NLFT (NB), ANVC have entered into ceasefire agreements.

Talks with NSCN(I/M)

3.83 The Government of India entered into a formal ceasefire with the Isak Muivah group of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland w.e.f. August 1, 1997. The ceasefire between the Government of India and the NSCN (I/M) has been extended upto July 31, 2005. The Central Government has not extended the ban on NSCN and its factions under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and the ban was allowed to expire on November 26, 2002 to facilitate holding of peace talks in India. Peace dialogue is in progress with NSCN(IM). 30 rounds of talks have been held between GOI representative for Naga peace talks and NSCN(I/M) leaders. NSCN(I/M) leaders are in India now to continue the dialogue on sustained basis. A Group of Ministers has been constituted to hold dialogue with the NSCN(I/M).

Ceasefire with NSCN (K)

3.84 The Government of India has also entered into a formal ceasefire with NSCN (K) w.e.f.

April 28, 2001. This was done with the hope that this would enlarge the area of peace in Nagaland and would also meet the long-standing demand of the people of Nagaland for entering into ceasefire with this group. It has been extended upto April 28, 2005.

Ceasefire with ANVC

3.85 The Government of India has also entered into a formal ceasefire with ANVC w.e.f. July 23, 2004 upto July 22, 2005.

Peace Talks with UPDS

3.86 One faction of the United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS), active in Karbi Anglong District of Assam, led by Shri Horensing Bey, General Secretary has come forward and expressed its willingness to give up violence and to seek solution of its problems peacefully within the framework of the Indian Constitution. The ceasefire with this group is effective from August 1, 2003. and will be effective upto July 31, 2005. Another faction of UPDS (anti -peace talks) is yet to come forward for peace negotiations.

Peace Talks with DHD

3.87 Dima Halam Daogah (DHD), a militant outfit in N.C.Hills District of Assam, has come forward and expressed its willingness to give up violence and seek solutions of its problems peacefully within the framework of Indian Constitution. The Cessation of hostilities between the Security Forces and DHD is effective from January 1, 2003. The ceasefire with this Group is upto December 31, 05.

Memorandum of Settlement with NLFT(NB Group) in Tripura

3.88 A Memorandum of Settlement has been signed on December 17, 2004 between the Government of India, the Government of Tripura and the National Liberation Front of Tripura(Nayan Bashi Group). The agreement provides that NLFT(NB) will abjure violence, surrender their weapons and join the mainstream by December 25, 2004. Government has agreed to provide special funds for development of tribal areas and special rehabilitation package for all NLFT(NB) returnees.

Ceasefire with NLFT(NB Group) in Tripura

3.89 A faction of the National Liberation Front of Tripura (Nayanbasi Group) came forward and expressed its willingness to give up violence and seek solution of their problems through peaceful means within the framework of the Indian Constitution. Accordingly, it was agreed to observe mutual suspension of hostilities. The ceasefire is valid upto December 31, 2004.

Memorandum of Settlement with NLFT(KMK Group) in Tripura

3.90 Another faction of the National Liberation Front of Tripura (Kamani- Mantu Kolo Group) had also offered to lay down arms and surrender and to seek resolution of their demands through democratic means. A Memorandum of Settlement(MOS) was signed between the Governments of India, Tripura and the outfit on April 15, 2004. 72 cadres of the outfit have surrendered on May 6, 2004.

3.91 Other insurgent groups in North Eastern Region have, however, not yet responded to the peace overtures of the Central Government within the parameters indicated.

Bodo Territorial Council

3.92 Bodo Territorial Council (BTC) has been formed in furtherance of a Memorandum of Settlement signed on February 10, 2003 between the Government of India, Government of Assam and the then Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT). An amount of Rs.20 crore has been released in 2003-04 for development of infrastructural facilities in the BTC area. In the year 2004-2005, an amount of Rs. 17.20 crore has been released for development of infrastructural facilities in the BTC area.

Reimbursement of security related expenditure (SRE)

3.93 The Central Government is implementing a scheme for reimbursement of security related expenditure for the States

seriously affected by insurgency. Under the scheme, expenditure incurred on capital works in jails and detention centers attached to police stations, special training provided to State Police and Prison Administration personnel for counter insurgency purposes, raising India Reserve Battalions, making necessary provisions for Central Police Forces, Army deployment, ex-gratia and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence and transportation of arrested militants to jails outside the State or those arrested from outside the State and brought to the State by special flights etc., is reimbursable. The list of items of expenditure incurred by Police, eligible for reimbursement, has been expanded to include 50 % of petrol, oil and lubricants (POL) costs, Village Guards, Village Defence Committees and Home Guards. The SRE reimbursement facility has also been extended to Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh in addition to the States of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura. The amount released to the North Eastern States during 1997-98 to 2004-05 (upto January 31, 2005) was Rs.955.41 crore.

Amount released (State-wise) under SRE :

(Rs. in crore)

State	97-98	98-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003	2004-05 (upto Jan, 31,05)	Grand Total
Assam	131.91	78.86	52.17	63.97	92.86	68.01	50.80	25.02	563.60
Nagaland	—	35.61	17.88	7.50	12.71	22.42	19.17	7.59	122.88
Manipur	—	19.43	3.44	14.18	7.75	7.64	4.00	5.08	61.52
Tripura	—	28.55	17.53	15.00	27.70	29.85	34.33	31.14	184.10
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	1.00	1.90	0.95	2.47	1.35	7.67
Meghalaya	—	—	—	3.21	0.60	8.35	1.92	1.56	15.64
Total	131.91	162.45	91.02	104.86	143.52	137.22	112.69	71.74	955.41

Surrender and rehabilitation policy

3.94 The Central Government has formulated a 100% Centrally funded Surrender and Rehabilitation Scheme, effective from April 1, 1998 to wean away the misguided youths who have strayed into the fold of militancy and now find themselves trapped there. The Scheme also seeks to ensure that the militants who have surrendered do not find it attractive to join militancy again. Under the Scheme, applicable to militants who surrender with weapons, the surrendered militants are to be initially (for a period upto one year) lodged in a Rehabilitation Camp, run preferably by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) with support from Security Forces, where they are imparted training in a trade/vocation of their liking, befitting their aptitude. They are paid a monthly stipend, not exceeding Rs. 2000 per month, for a period of 12 months and all attempts are made to settle the surrenderees during this period. Minor crime cases against successfully rehabilitated surrenderees are withdrawn. Monetary incentives have also been built into the Scheme for the surrendered weapons/ammunitions. 350, 3299 and 1284 and 72 militants have surrendered during the years 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (upto January 31, 2005), respectively. Modification to existing Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy is under active consideration of Government of India.

Helicopter services in the North Eastern States

3.95 In December 1992, the Cabinet Committee on Security had approved introduction of Helicopter Services in the North East, to be operated by M/s Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd., with

the Government of India's support in the form of subsidy to the extent of 75% of the total operational cost. The subsidy was to be provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs from its budget. Helicopter Services were introduced in Arunachal Pradesh with effect from December 1995, in Sikkim from October 1998 and in Meghalaya from January 1999. Helicopter services are currently subsidized in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura.

Diplomatic Initiatives with Neighbouring Countries

Bangladesh

3.96 India has from time to time, expressed concern at the activities of the Indian terrorist groups operating from the territory of Bangladesh through diplomatic channels, as also in the bilateral meetings between India and Bangladesh. It has been urged upon the Bangladesh side to take firm and demonstrable action against the insurgents operating from the camps in Bangladesh. However, Bangladesh side had taken a stand denying the presence of Indian insurgent groups in Bangladesh and stated that they do not allow any undesirable elements to use their territory for any prejudicial activity against any country including India. Notwithstanding such denials, all available avenues have been used to express India's concern to Bangladesh on this sensitive issue.

3.97 The Ministry of Home Affairs has a wide-ranging mechanism for interaction with the Government of Bangladesh. At the national level, Home Secretaries of both countries are to meet once a year and the Joint Working Group (JWG) at the

level of Joint Secretary are supposed to meet once in six months. Besides the DG, BSF and DG, BDR meet once in six months. The last National Level Talks were held between Home Secretaries of Bangladesh and India at Dhaka from September 15 to 17, 2004. The talks, inter-alia, covered security issues, implementation of 1974 land boundary agreement, cooperation in combating the problems of drugs and narcotics, border patrolling by security forces, cross border movements, visa regime and extradition treaty and agreement on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. Both sides addressed the issues with mutual understanding and appreciation of each others position.

Myanmar

3.98 An agreement for the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the border areas was signed with the Government of Myanmar on January 29, 1994 at New Delhi. Under this agreement Home Secretaries of both countries are to meet once in a year and Sectoral meetings at the level of Joint Secretary are supposed to be held once in 6 months. The 12th Sectoral Level Talks between India and Myanmar were held at Kalemmyo in Myanmar from March 17 to 18, 2004. The 10th National Level Meeting between India and Myanmar was held from October 3 to 7, 2004 at New Delhi. At these meetings issues relating to security and border trade between the two countries, drug trafficking, maintenances of boundary pillars, cooperation between two countries on proposed infrastructure projects in Myanmar etc. were discussed.

Bhutan

3.99 India's security concerns are raised with Royal Government of Bhutan/ King of Bhutan from

time to time. Bhutan has been sensitive to our security concerns as evidenced by recent Royal Bhutanese Army (RBA) operations against Indian insurgents groups camps in Bhutan on December 15, 2003. As result of these operations, about 650 cadres of ULFA, NDFB and KLO have been neutralized. Besides large number of Arms and ammunition have also been seized. The RBA has destroyed the reported 22 camps of the Indian insurgent groups. The 2nd Indo-Bhutan meeting on security and border management was held at Thimpu from 13 to 16 September, 2004. At this meeting security related issues between the two countries and border management issues was discussed.

NAXAL VIOLENCE

Violence Profile

3.100 The naxal violence during 2004 continued to be a cause of serious concern. Despite serious efforts at the Central and State levels to contain naxal violence and initiation of peace process between the Communist Party Marxist Leninist – Peoples War Group (CPML-PW) and the government in Andhra Pradesh, the overall quantum of naxal remained more or less at the same level as during the preceding year. The problem, however, has affected a larger area, in varying degrees.

3.101 The CPML-PW and the Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCCI) continued to spearhead the naxal violence in the country, accounting for about 91% of the country-wide violence and 89% of the resultant deaths. Naxal violence is currently characterized by Jan Adalats, targeted attacks on police, police informers, ruling political class and soft targets like the railways, buttressed by steadfast militarisation including

upgradation in military capabilities and change in tactics. While engaging in peace talks with the government in Andhra Pradesh since June, 2004, the CPML-PW has sought peace negotiations with the governments of Orissa and Karnataka on its terms. The predominant CPML-PW and the Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCCI) retained their operational unity and called for poll boycott of Assembly /Parliamentary polls in their strongholds. A new dimension was added to the naxal scenario when the CPML-PW leaders announced (October 14, 2004) merger of the CPML-PW and the MCCI and creation of a single outfit called the Communist Party of India (Maoist).

Extent of naxal violence

3.102 In *Andhra Pradesh*, the overall quantum of naxal violence declined significantly by 46% while resultant deaths fell by 47% during 2004 in comparison to 2003. This was mainly due to the peace talks between the State Government and naxal outfits.

3.103 In *Bihar* the naxal violence as well as deaths increased significantly by over 29% and about 34% respectively mainly on account of increasing belligerence of the CPML-PW that clashed extensively, alongside the MCCI, with the CPML-Liberation.

3.104 In *Jharkhand*, though the quantum of naxal violence increased by 11% only, the resultant deaths shot up considerably by 44% during 2004 as compared to 2003. The rise in casualties was primarily on account of concerted attacks on the police by the naxalites particularly the MCCI leading to loss of 41 policemen.

3.105 In *Chhattisgarh*, naxal violence led by the CPML-PW sharply increased during 2004. The increase was primarily on account of coordinated naxal attacks on police as a part of the CPML - PW/MCCI-led poll boycott campaign.

3.106 In *Maharashtra*, while the level of naxal violence increased by 15% during 2004 as compared to 2003, the CPML-PW continued to dominate the forest and mountainous tracts of Gadchiroli and Gondia districts and made efforts to extend its influence to the districts of Chandrapur and Yavatmal.

3.107 In *Orissa*, though the quantum of violence declined during the period, the CPML-PW consolidated its hold in the districts of Malkangiri, Koraput, Gajapati and Rayagada while making inroads into the adjoining districts of Kandhamal, Nowrangpur and Ganjam in south Orissa. The CPML-PW looted 528 service weapons in a coordinated offensive at 13 locations in District Koraput on February 6, 2004

3.108 In *Uttar Pradesh*, the level of naxal violence marginally increased in 2004 as compared to 2003. The MCC-I followed by the CMPL-PW were assiduously trying to establish bases in the districts of Sonebhadra, Chandauli and Mirzapur. In one incident CPI (Maoist) killed 15 police personnel in a landmine blast in District Chandauli in November, 2004.

3.109 In *West Bengal*, the quantum of naxal violence increased slightly in 2004 as compared to 2003. However, both the MCC-I and the CPML-PW consolidated their influence in West Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia districts and were

engaged in determined efforts to spread their 'revolution' to newer areas of north and south Bengal.

3.110 Among the other marginally affected States by Naxal violence, Kerala witnessed naxal violence attributed to the CPML Naxalbari. In Karnataka, the CPML-PW continued to mobilize support on the issue of eviction of tribals from Kudremukh National Park in the Malenadu region comprising the districts of Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan and Kodagu, primarily through its front bodies like the Karnataka Vimochana Ranga and Kudremukh National Park Virodhi Okkuta. In retaliation to the killing of 2 naxal cadres by the State Police, the CPI (Maoist) blasted a police camp at a school building in Tumkur Distt. on February 10, 2005 killing 6 police men. State-wise incidents of violence are given below:

offensive on February 6, 2004, Andhra-Orissa Border Special Zonal Committee (AOBSZC) of the CPML-PW coordinated multi-pronged attacks at 13 locations such as District Police HQs, District Armoury, District Treasury, District Jail, State Armed Police Battalions HQs, Police Stations, etc. in Koraput district, Orissa bordering the districts of Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Dantewada (Chhattisgarh), resulting in the death of one policeman, injuries to 6 others and loss of 528 service weapons.

- (ii) In a major attack, suspected CPML-People's War (PW) cadres ambushed a 4-vehicle police convoy in a landmine

Name of State	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005 (as on January 31, 2005)	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	461	180	346	96	577	140	310	74	68	19
Bihar	169	111	239	117	250	128	323	171	14	13
Chhattisgarh	105	37	304	55	256	74	352	83	77	6
Jharkhand	355	200	353	157	342	117	379	169	29	9
Madhya Pradesh	21	2	17	3	13	1	13	4	-	-
Maharashtra	34	7	83	29	75	31	84	15	5	1
Orissa	30	11	68	11	49	15	35	8	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	22	12	20	6	13	8	15	26	1	-
West Bengal	9	4	17	7	6	1	11	15	-	-
Other States	2	-	18	1	16	-	11	1	1	-
Total	1208	564	1465	482	1597	515	1533	566	195	48

3.111 Major naxal incidents in the year, 2004 were as follows:-

- (i) In a meticulously planned major

blast in the Galabedia forest area near Beludaha (PS Belpahari, district West Midnapore, West Bengal, on February 25, 2004 killing 7 policemen and

injuring 4 others in the subsequent exchange of fire.

- (iii) In all, 28 police personnel and one MCC (I) activist were killed and eleven police personnel, including SP, West Singhbhum, Jharkhand, were injured in the landmine blast caused by MCC-I extremists near Baliba, PS Gua (West Singhbhum - April 7, 2004.
- (iv) CPML-PW and MCC-I extremists blasted nine landmines targeting a police party between Jokhapat and Bharatpur, PS Shankargarh (Surguja, Chhatisgarh - April 20, 2004) followed by firing. In the ensuing encounter one Platoon Commander and two police personnel were killed and four policemen injured.
- (v) Four policemen were killed and two injured when extremists exploded bombs and fired on a police van at Khakhi jungle, PS Dumri, Giridih, Jharkhand on September 3, 2004. The arms and ammunition were also looted by the extremists.
- (vi) MCCI activists (30/35) raided village Dumri, PS Satgawan in district Koderma, Jharkhand on September 25, 2004 and killed four persons (three of a family and a villager) due to land dispute.
- (vii) MCCI activists (200) exploded ten bombs and blasted a police station

building under construction at Guraru (Gaya), Bihar on October 18, 2004.

- (viii) An encounter took place between MCCI activists and Police in Bhitia Pahar area (Bokaro), Jharkhand on October 27, 2004 and the police claimed to have seen MCCI activists carrying away three dead bodies of their cadres.
- (ix) On November 20, 2004 near village Narkati, district Chandauli, UP, some extremists triggered a landmine blast and opened indiscriminate fire targeting a 3-vehicle convoy of a police combine party. 10 PAC jawans and 5 members of civilian police party were killed in the incident while two other policemen were injured.
- (x) In a landmine explosion, the CPI (Maoist) killed two policemen and two activists of the Nagrik Suraksha Samitis (NSS) at PS Gurabanda, district East Singhbhum, Jharkhand on December 7, 2004.

Major Naxalite incidents in 2005 (upto February, 2005)

- i) The naxalites in a stunning blow to the police on January 5, 2005 killed Shri K.C. Surendra Babu, SP, Munger, Bihar and five other Policemen in a landmine blast when they were returning after conducting anti-naxalite raids.
- ii) Suspected CPI-Maoist cadres killed Shri Mahendra Singh sitting MLA (CPI-ML

- (Lib) on January 16, 2005 in Giridih district (Jharkhand).
- iii) In Chhattisgarh, one constable was killed and another injured when CPI-Maoist naxalites blasted a landmine in between Gerughat and Aamgaon (Rajnandgaon) on January 19, 2005.
- iv) Six policemen were killed and five others injured when suspected naxalites (25) blasted a school building at Venkatammanahalli (Tumkur-Karnataka) on the night of February 10, 2005. The policemen were camping in the school for the last four months.
- v) PW cadres triggered six landmines targeting the police near Bodigedda village (Orissa State). The police party retaliated and two PW cadres, including one female, were killed near Elkanur village (Malkangiri). During the combing operation, police personnel stumbled upon an abandoned camp of CPI (Maoist) near Kurub under PS Kalimela and recovered one SLR, two rifles, one DBBL gun, one revolver, 3 claymore mines, 5 detonators and some literature.
- vi) On February 22, 2005, naxal activists laid a landmine and blasted a private vehicle in which Police Long Range patrolling party was moving at PS Bhamragarh in Gadchiroli District, Maharashtra. 7 police personnel were killed and 11 injured in this incident.
- vii) On February 23, 2005, a landmine exploded in Jhumra Parah area, District Bokaro, Jharkhand and resulted in killing of 1 STF constable and injury to 3 STF personnel.

Current Trends

Compact Revolutionary Zone (CRZ)

3.112 Carving out a Compact Revolutionary Zone (CRZ) spreading from Nepal through Bihar and the Dandakaranya region to Andhra Pradesh remains the prime motive behind the expansionist designs of CPML-PW and MCC-I together with the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist). These outfits are spreading into new areas. Despite strenuous efforts by the security forces, there has been no let-up in the effectuation of CRZ with the gaps in North Bihar and North Chhattisgarh being steadily plugged by the naxalite outfits to link up their strongholds in AP/Dandakaranya with those in Bihar/Jharkhand. Coupled with the steadily increasing naxalite influence in North Orissa/South East Jharkhand, it is apparent that the naxalite groups remain steadfast in their efforts to realize the CRZ. Therefore, the focus of anti-naxalite operations has been that the naxal group do not succeed in their sinister design of creating the CRZ.

Spread of Naxalism into new areas

3.113 At present, 76 districts in 9 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are affected by naxalite violence in varying degrees. The CPML-PW and the MCCI have been trying to increase their

influence and operations in some parts of the other three States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala, and also in some new areas in some of the already affected States.

Militarisation of Naxal Outfits

3.114 Naxalites have an assessed strength of around 9300 hard-core underground cadres and a holding of around 6500 regular weapons besides a large number of unlicensed country made arms. The CPML-PW and MCC (I) have built up expertise in fabricating Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)/ Landmines that they use with telling effect. Besides, naxal outfits continue to stress on upgradation of military capabilities.

Jan Adalats

3.115 Naxalite cadres are reported to hold Jan Adalats essentially to dispense quick and crude justice and redress local grievances. This way, naxalites try to supplant the State machinery and assert their hegemony over rural tracks. During the year 2004, 155 Jan Adalats were held (15 executions) as against 153 Jan Adalats (21 executions) in the year 2003.

Linkages of naxal outfits with CPN(Maoists)

3.116 The symbiotic relations between the Indian naxal outfits and the CPN (Maoist) continue to grow with the MCCI and the CPML-PW extending their military training camp facilities to CPN (Maoist) cadres and availing arms training by senior cadres of the latter.

3.117 Exchange of men and material between the MCC (I) and CPN (Maoist) continued unabated and contingents from Nepal were reported to have visited MCC (I) extremists in Jharkhand, particularly in Giridih, Bokaro and Hazaribagh districts.

3.118 While CPN (Maoist) leaders/cadres continued to take shelter in Indian cities including Siliguri and Patna, joint meetings of CPML-PW, MCC (I) and CPN (Maoist) were also reported, particularly in West Champaran district besides adjoining Bara in Nepal.

Merger of CPML - PW and MCCI

3.119 The CPML-PW and the MCCI who were negotiating merger for quite some time, have finally merged to form a new party called the Communist Party of India (CPI-Maoist) to function under the overall command of Muppala Laxmana Rao @ Ganapathy (till now General Secretary, CPML-PW). The merger, effected on September 21, 2004, aims at strengthening the movement to meet the aspirations of the masses. The initial analysis suggests that the merger is likely to amplify the naxal menace particularly in the states of West Bengal, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh where both the erstwhile CPML-PW and MCCI enjoyed organizational as well as military influence, combining the mass activities of the MCCI with the military prowess of the CPML-PW to their advantage. However, there are indications that there is a lot of confusion at the ground level among the cadres of these two naxal outfits.

Talks between the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Naxal groups.

3.120 The CPML-PW initiated peace dialogue with the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The two sides initially declared a 3-month de-facto ceasefire from June 16, 2004. The first round of direct talks between naxal groups and the Government of Andhra Pradesh concluded on October 18, 2004. The CPI-Maoist and the Jana Shakti leaders have, however, unilaterally announced on January 17, 2005 withdrawal from talks alleging killings of their cadres. The State Government has expressed its commitment to continue with talks while taking necessary steps to uphold the law of the land.

Strategy of the Government to Tackle Naxal Violence

3.121 Since the problem of naxalism is not merely a law and order problem, it is being tackled on political, social, economic and security fronts by way of a multi-pronged strategy which essentially includes:-

- (i) having a peace dialogue by the affected States with naxal groups if they are willing to shun violence and local conditions are conducive for talks;
- (ii) Strengthening of administrative machinery to make it more responsive, transparent and sensitive to enable effective redressal of public grievances and improved delivery mechanisms aimed at accelerated integrated development including enhanced

employment opportunities of naxal affected districts, and

- (iii) Building up of local capabilities by the affected States in terms of improved intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms and specially trained and well equipped police forces to facilitate effective police action in a coordinated and sustained manner.

Measures taken to tackle Naxalism

Review of naxal violence by the Coordination Centre

3.122 Keeping in view the overall dimensions of naxalism in nine States, a high level coordination Centre headed by the Union Home Secretary with Chief Secretaries and DsGP of naxalite affected States as its members meets regularly and reviews and coordinates steps taken by the States to check naxal activities. So far, 16 meetings of the Coordination Centre have taken place.

3.123 The important decisions taken so far by the Coordination Centre include, inter alia, strengthening of intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms by the affected States, long-term deployment of Central Police Forces, inclusion of more districts and items under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, modernization and upgradation of State Police forces and fortification of Police Stations for anti naxalite operations, mounting of focused, coordinated and sustained intelligence based anti-naxalite operations, effective implementation of various developmental schemes in the affected areas and creation of Local Resistance Groups.

3.124 The 16th meeting of the Coordination Centre, held in New Delhi on December 4, 2004, reviewed the naxal situation in the country and dealt with security and socio-economic problems in naxal affected areas. The naxal affected States were advised to give topmost priority in evolving an effective strategy to counter this menace. Simultaneously, it was once again emphasized that the naxal problem has to be addressed on both security and development fronts.

Intelligence Sharing

3.125 Pinpointed actionable intelligence is the key to contain and control naxal violence. The prime responsibility to collect this intelligence lies with the local police Stations. The States have been asked to strengthen intelligence set up in this regard. On their part, actionable intelligence is being shared by the Central agencies with the States. In order to optimize intelligence flows and coordination between multifarious agencies in the field of counter terrorism, a Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been created in Intelligence Bureau at Delhi, supported by Subsidiary Multi Agency Centres at various places in the country. The Joint Task Force on Intelligence (JTFI) in the IB has been created for coordinating and synergizing the efforts of the Intelligence Wings of the Central Police Organisations and the special branches of the State Police Forces. The JTFI is supported by Inter State Intelligence Support Teams (ISISTs) meant for dealing with internal security threats concerning more than one State. IB has been asked to give first priority to setting up of ISISTs in naxal affected States.

Deployment of Central Police Forces (CPFs)

3.126 The Central Government deploys Central Police Forces on need basis to help the naxal affected States in combating naxal violence. These Bns of CPFs have now been deployed on a long term basis for undertaking anti-naxalite operations in naxal affected States. The Central Government has decided to exempt the naxal affected States from the payment of cost of deployment of these CPFs for 3 years with effect from July 1, 2004

Training of Police Forces

3.127 The affected States have earmarked/ raised Special Police Forces for anti-naxalite operations. These Police personnel need to be well trained. IB, in consultation with BPR&D, has drawn up a programme for training of the State Police Forces in the Greyhounds Training School at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and the CPFs' run centers of excellence. During the 2004, a number of State Police personnel were trained in counter insurgency/bomb disposal/ anti-terrorist and VIP protection/ training on identification and handling of explosives etc. at various CPFs run centers of excellence.

Phasing out of NG based explosives

3.128 Keeping in view that the naxalite outfits have been using NG based explosives (gelatin) in landmine explosions/other IEDs, the Ministry of Industry & Commerce has banned the possession, sale and use of nitro-glycerin(NG)-based explosives throughout the country from the 1st day of April, 2004.

Raising of India Reserve (IR) Battalions

3.129 Nineteen IR Bns. have so far been sanctioned to the States affected by naxalism (Andhra Pradesh-5, Bihar-2, Orissa-2, Chhattisgarh-2, Maharashtra – 2, West Bengal – 2, Jharkhand-2 and Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh-1 each). The State Governments concerned are being regularly advised to expedite raising of IR BNs.

Increased vigil along Indo-Nepal Border

3.130 Keeping in view the recent developments in Nepal and also that the Maoist violence there may have repercussions on the internal security environment in certain parts of the country, all the State Governments bordering Nepal have been asked to intensify vigil in, and intensive patrolling of, the areas bordering Nepal to prevent the ingress of Maoists elements, check undesirable activities on the Indian side of the border and ensure that there is no spillover of violence.

3.131 The Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has also been deployed along the Indo-Nepal Border to keep a strict vigil over the movement of undesirable elements along the border areas.

3.132 Both India and Nepal have resolved not to permit their respective territories for activities inimical to the interests of the two countries. Moreover, district officials (Police / Administrative) of bordering districts of both countries meet from time to time to discuss various issues and take measures to prevent violence on either side of the border.

Task Force of Naxalism

3.133 A Task Force has been constituted on October 7, 2004 under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary (IS), MHA, to deliberate upon the entire gamut of steps needed to deal with the menace of naxalism more effectively and in a coordinated manner. As advised by the Central Government, the affected states have designated senior officers as the nodal officers to coordinate naxal related issues and problems. The members of the Task Force comprise nodal officers of the major naxal affected States and representatives of IB and CRPF. The Task Force aims to focus its attention on the ground level anti naxalite operations to be undertaken by the naxal affected States. So far, 3 meetings of the Task Force have taken place, the last being in New Delhi on February 19, 2005.

Financial Assistance by the Central Government

3.134 To enable the States to undertake more effective anti-naxalite action, the Ministry of Home Affairs has a non-plan scheme since April 1, 1996 namely, Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme. Under the SRE scheme, presently 76 districts in nine states are covered and the Ministry reimburses 75-100% of the expenditure incurred on security related items such as, ex-gratia grant paid to families of the victims of naxal violence, providing logistic and camp facilities to the CPFs, amount spent on special training given to State Police personnel, provision of insurance for State Police personnel involved in anti-naxalite operations, a lumpsum grant to Village Defence Committees (VDCs)/Nagrik Surakasha Samitis (NSSs) for security related expenditure, honorarium

to the Special Police Officers (SPOs), lumpsum amount per naxalite surrenderee, expenditure incurred on publicity material, advance releases under the SRE scheme and hiring of vehicles including helicopters, weapons or communications equipment etc. upto February 2005, a sum of Rs. 125.56 crore under the SRE scheme has been reimbursed to the affected State Governments as per the details given below:-

Rs. 296 crore as Central funds were released during 2003-04 to the nine naxal affected States under the Scheme. This scheme is under revision to make it more beneficial to the States.

Integrated development of naxal affected States

3.136 The widespread socio-economic,

(Rs. in lakh)

State	Upto 31.3.1999	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003.	2003-2004	2004-2005
Andhra Pradesh	3046.00	674.00	473.82	217.35	221	282.00
Bihar	2880.00	-	1005.10	180.00	43.68	60.41
Madhya Pradesh	500.00	141.90	69.16	82.37	139.82	23.52
Maharashtra	196.00	50.00	16.66		81.42	125.55
Orissa	358.00	190.83	18.46	168.00	86.85	65.77
Chhattisgarh	-	-	32.25	36.83 (00-01) 186.66(01-02)	160.87	200.00
Jharkhand	-	-	18.80	54	98.07	341.27
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	29.17	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6980.00	1056.73	1634.25	954.38	831.71	1098.52

(Grand Total – Rs.125.56 crore).

Modernization of the State Police Forces

3.135 The States are required to develop local capabilities especially well equipped State Police Force to effectively undertake anti-naxal operations. Therefore, in a major step forward, the Ministry decided in 2003-04 to fund 100 % expenditure in naxal-affected districts under the scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces within the overall Central Share. For the current year 2004-05, naxal affected States were asked to mainly focus on fortification/upgradation of Police stations in terms of infrastructure, weaponry, communication equipment and mobility in naxalite affected districts.

political and regional inequities prevalent in the country, coupled with poverty, unemployment and lack of proper infrastructure remain the basic causes for continuance and spatial expansion of naxalism. In order to tackle naxalism from developmental angle, the Central Government has asked the States to accord a higher priority in the annual plans to ensure faster integrated development of the naxal affected districts.

3.137 The Ministry of Home Affairs took special initiative in getting the badly naxal affected districts (55) included under the Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) component of the Rashtriya Sam

Vikas Yojana (RSVY) scheme of the Planning Commission which provides an additionality of Rs.15 crore per year per district for a period of 3 years to fill in the critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure in these districts. This works out to a huge amount of Rs.2475 crore which, if utilized properly, will help accelerate the pace of development in the naxal affected districts in 9 States. While 35 districts were covered in 2003-04, remaining 20 are being taken up in the current fiscal year.

3.138 Besides, for construction of roads in naxal-affected areas, the Ministry of Rural Development has given a special allocation of Rs.37.50 crore per annum for naxal-affected States under the PMGSY over and above the funds being provided to the States under the scheme.

3.139 The States have been advised to ensure effective utilization and close monitoring of the funds made available to them by the Central Government under the above schemes.

ISI ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

3.140 Pakistan has not yet dismantled the terrorist infrastructure in the territory under their control. This infrastructure continued to be sponsored and used by Pak ISI to recruit, train, finance, arm and infiltrate terrorists into India. Known anti-India elements and those declared as fugitives from the law in India have been provided sanctuary in Pakistan.

3.141 The main features of the Pak ISI strategy are - (i) intensification of proxy war operations in a wide area extending from J&K to

the North-East (ii) in-depth and comprehensive use of India's immediate neighbourhood for executing its plans, (iii) subversion, indoctrination and training of vulnerable sections of society, (iv) espionage, (v) destabilizing the economy of the country by circulating fake currency notes and by promoting drug trafficking/narco terrorism, (vi) direct and indirect support to the underworld elements operating in and outside the country, and (vii) raising the pitch of a high-voltage disinformation campaign to discredit India's security forces for alleged violation of human rights.

3.142 The Government has adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach to tackle the activities of Pak ISI by strengthening the border management to check illegal cross border activities, gearing up of the intelligence machinery, close interaction between different agencies of the Central and the State Governments, neutralizing plans of militants and anti-national elements by coordinated action, modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system etc.

3.143 As a result of the coordinated action between the Central Intelligence Agencies and the State Police Forces, 112 Pak-backed terrorist modules have been busted in various parts of the country leading to arrest of 351 persons and killing of 45 terrorists in the last 4 years. During this period i.e. 2001-2004, 81 espionage modules have been neutralized leading to arrest of 171 persons.

3.144 The Central Government has been sensitizing the State Governments about the threat perception and activities of ISI in the country. Periodic coordination meetings are also held with

the State Governments for sharing the inputs as well as for devising strategies to counter such activities.

SITUATION IN PUNJAB

3.145 The general law and order situation in Punjab during 2004 remained under control. However, security forces arrested 24 extremists during this period as compared to 16 extremists arrested during 2003.

3.146 Available inputs, however, suggest that efforts continue to be made to revive militancy in Punjab but with little success. Top leaders of Sikh militant groups, including Wadhawa Singh (Chief, BKI), Paramjit Singh Panjwar (Chief, KCF/P), Lakhbir Singh Rode (Chief, ISYF/Rode), Ranjit Singh @ Neeta (Chief, KZF) and Gajinder Singh (Chief, DKI) continue to take shelter in Pakistan. Radio Pakistan, in its daily programme titled 'Punjabi Darbar' continued its focus on trying to subvert Sikhs and thus create a wedge between the Hindus and the Sikhs.

3.147 Three BKI terrorists accused of the assassination of Beant Singh, Ex-CM, Punjab escaped from Burail jail in Chandigarh on the night intervening January 21/22, 2004 by digging a tunnel. Subsequent investigations indicated connivance of jail staff in the escape. Look-out notices were issued to all the immigration posts to prevent their escape abroad. The Superintendent Jail, Deputy Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent are among the seven jail officials arrested by the police for their suspected involvement in the escape.

3.148 The Central Government continues to be in close touch with the State Government and

keeps a close watch on the situation and remains committed to ensure that militancy in Punjab is not revived by anti-national elements. The Government is also pursuing its efforts to secure the apprehension and deportation of Pak based Pro-Khalistan militants to India.

Elections to the Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC)

3.149 The elections of the SGPC were held on September 23, 2004. The SGPC elections were last held in 1996.

LIBERATION TIGERS OF TAMIL EELAM

3.150 The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (The LTTE) which was first declared as "an unlawful association" under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 on May 14, 1992 was further notified as an unlawful association on 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002 after complying with the procedure laid down under the Act. The ban has been further extended for a period of two years w.e.f. May 14, 2004.

3.151 The LTTE continues to be an extremely potent, most lethal and well-organized terrorist force in Sri Lanka and has strong connections in Tamil Nadu and certain pockets of southern India. The organization assiduously cultivates the Tamil Chauvinist elements who are inspired by the Tamil Eelam concept of a separate Tamil Nadu i.e. secession from India. The LTTE by carrying out several successful suicide-killing missions in Sri Lanka and one in India has emerged as one of the deadliest terrorist organizations in the world, which

has sympathizers, supporters and agents on the Indian soil.

3.152 Notwithstanding the current peace process, the LTTE is yet to give up violence as a means to achieve its goal of establishing a separate homeland for Tamils. Further, it is well known that the LTTE Intelligence Wing maintains exhaustive data on personalities who are opposed to the outfit's ideology for engineering their assassination, if considered necessary. The LTTE continues to use the State of Tamil Nadu as a base for carrying out smuggling of essential items like petrol, diesel besides drugs to Sri Lanka. The LTTE's insistence on recognition of Sea Tigers as a separate unit by the Sri Lankan Government poses yet another threat to Indian security.

SECURITY OF VIPs/VITAL INSTALLATIONS

3.153 The inherent threat to the VIPs on account of their public status in social and public life generates serious concern for the likely impact an adverse instance can have on the national governance. Due to the rapid spread of terrorism globally, it has become imperative to have special protection procedures to suitably counter the threat to VIPs everywhere. As the threat to security of VIPs is an ever increasing phenomena, the review of all VIP security is made by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time which is assessed in a High Level Committee. The weapons to be used in VIP security has been recently upgraded and standardized and States/UTs have been advised to procure these weapons from their own resources as well as through State Police Modernization Scheme of Ministry of

Home Affairs. MHA has also emphasized on State Police as well as Central Security agencies using latest technology in VIP security like bullet proof vehicles and mine proof vehicles, jammers, mine detectors, bullet resistant vests and bullet proof jackets. Besides, efforts are made to minimize the visibility of security arrangements as far as possible and make them less obtrusive. Further, the latest technical gadgetry is also adopted to provide adequate security which is effective and unobtrusive at the same time.

3.154 Similarly, there exists grave threat to vital installations of the country which needs to be met by provision of adequate security to them. Therefore, the threat perception for vital installations like airports, foreign missions, atomic power plants, etc., in the country is also assessed periodically and is continuously updated with the assistance of Central security agencies which provide important inputs for their safety.

3.155 The State Governments are also constantly sensitized by this Ministry about security issues concerning VIP security, their movements and security of vital installations located in the States. In this regard, advisories are communicated to them periodically, as required by sharing of intelligence inputs with them and guiding them wherever necessary. The Crisis Management Plans for meeting any eventuality arising out of VIP security issues and security of vital installations are also prepared to suitably handle any crisis or contingency, which may arise in this regard.

3.156 Even though security of vital installations in the country is basically the concern of the concerned Ministry/Department/State

Government, MHA has been advising them on their security needs. It has been decided that all “A” category vital installations should be provided with CISF security cover. All Ministries/ Departments have been requested to not only review the existing security arrangements, but also the security categorization of the installations under them. CISF has so far been deployed in “A” category vital installations. Besides, CISF has been deployed in 47 Airports (out of 64 operational airports) and deployment of CISF at other operational airports in the country in phases is underway.

3.157 A Special Security Scheme for ensuring the security of Taj Mahal has been prepared in consultation with Central Security agencies and Government of Uttar Pradesh, as per the directions of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in this regard, and is being implemented by the concerned agencies.

CRIME SCENARIO IN THE COUNTRY

3.158 Under the Constitution of India, ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects. Therefore, the primary responsibility of detection, registration, investigation, prosecution and prevention of crimes is that of the State Governments. The Union Government, however, keeps a close watch on the crime scenario in the country and issues advisories to the State Governments whenever necessary to improve the system of Criminal Justice System and take effective measures for controlling crimes particularly crimes against the vulnerable sections of the society. The Union Government has also

been providing financial assistance to the State Governments under the Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces with a view to equipping them with modern weaponry, state-of-the-art communication systems, vehicles, intelligence gathering equipment, protective gear, etc. to enable the State Police to meet the present day challenges.

3.159 The National Crime Records Bureau collects data on crimes from State Governments and Union territory Administration and brings out report titled “Crime in India” every year. The report ‘Crime in India, 2003’ has been published recently. A total of 17,16,120 cognizable crimes under Indian Penal Code were reported in the country during 2003 compared with 17,80,330 reported during 2002, thereby showing a decline of 3.6%. The crime rate also came down from 169.5 in 2002 to 160.7 in 2003.

3.160 Among the most serious crimes, the incidence of murder (32716) declined by 7.3% as compared to the previous year 2002 (35290). The incidence of attempt to murder (25942) declined by 14.6% during 2003 over previous year (30380). The cases of kidnapping and abduction during 2003 declined to 19992 as compared with 21850 during 2002, showing a decline of 8.9%. The number of rape cases showed an increase of 3.2% during 2003 over the previous year.

BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL INITIATIVES

3.161 Policy Planning Division of MHA has been entrusted with matters relating to bilateral, multilateral cooperation which include finalization

of memoranda of understanding/agreements on international terrorism, organized crimes and agreements on mutual legal assistance treaty in criminal matters. These agreements assumed importance in combating transnational organized crimes, trans-border terrorism, crimes and other serious offences, such as, drug trafficking, money laundering, counterfeit currency, smuggling of arms and explosives, etc.

3.162 The Group of Ministers constituted on Reforming the National Security System had, inter alia, recommended taking steps to secure international cooperation in countering the challenges posed by organized crimes. Accordingly, the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken special initiatives in recent years in securing bilateral cooperation in the form of (i) Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters; and (ii) Joint Working Groups on Combating International Terrorism. The progress so far made is enumerated below:

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters

3.163 Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for concluding Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters which facilitates the widest measures of mutual assistance in investigation, prosecution and control of crimes, service of summons, execution of warrants and other judicial documents and commissions and tracing, restraint, forfeiture or confiscation of proceeds and instruments of crimes.

3.164 Upto January, 2005, India had signed Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) in

Criminal Matters with 19 countries, viz. Switzerland, United Kingdom, Canada, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, United Arab Emirates, Russia, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Turkey, France, Kyrgyzstan, United States of America, Tajikistan, South Africa, Bahrain, Kuwait, South Korea and Thailand. During the same period, the process of ratification was completed with twelve countries, namely, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Canada, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, United Arab Emirates, Russia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Thailand and Ukraine. Besides, Agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters have been negotiated and finalized with Spain, Belarus, Hong Kong, SAR in People's Republic of China, Nepal and Singapore at official level. These agreements are also likely to be signed after completion of requisite formalities. Bilateral agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters are at various stages of negotiation with Iran, Norway, Mauritius, Bulgaria, Egypt, Turkmenistan and Malaysia.

Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism

3.165 India has established Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism/International Terrorism with several key countries to exchange information and strengthen international cooperation to combat international terrorism and transnational organized crimes. The exchange of information in such fora helps in reviewing threat perceptions, early warnings, cooperation on administrative and judicial matters, prevention and suppression of the commission of terrorist acts and serious organized crimes. It also facilitates action against perpetrators of such acts through coordinated efforts. Upto March, 2004, India has signed Agreements/MOUs

for setting up Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism/International Terrorism with eighteen countries viz USA, UK, Germany, France, Canada, Israel, European Union, China, Kazakhstan, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Russia, Croatia, Turkey, Singapore, Australia, Egypt and Tajikistan. India has also signed Agreements/MOUs for setting up Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism with Mauritius, Indonesia, Poland and BIMSTEC (Bay

of Bengal initiative for Multi-sector Technical and Economic co operation) covering Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Myanmar during the year 2004-2005. Forty-nine meetings of the Joint Working Groups have so far been held with countries, out of which 5 meetings with Canada, France, USA, Israel, Russia, Croatia, Thailand, BIMSTEC and Turkey were held upto January, 2005.

* * * * *

CHAPTER IV

EMERGING CONCERNS AND NEW INITIATIVES

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

4.1 Even though the basic responsibility for undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of a disaster is that of the concerned State Government, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial and logistic support in case of major calamities.

Planning and Preparedness

Approach to Disaster Management

4.2 The major calamities during the last decade underscored the need to adopt a multi-dimensional, multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral approach involving diverse scientific, engineering, social and financial processes. With the emergence of terrorism as a major threat to internal security during the last two decades, the need of being prepared for dealing with manmade disasters as well in an effective and professional manner has been felt acutely.

4.3 There has been, therefore, a shift in focus from post disaster response and relief to encompass the entire cycle of disaster management including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and relief. The new approach proceeds

from the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built into the development process. Mitigation has to be multi-disciplinary spanning across all sectors of development. Disaster Management occupies an important place in the country's policy framework as it is the poor and the under-privileged who are worst affected on this account.

Institutional and Policy Framework

4.4 While it may be difficult to prevent the hazards altogether, mitigation and preparedness measures will ensure that hazards may be prevented from turning into disasters. In line with the change in orientation, a National Framework/Roadmap has been drawn up and shared with the State Governments/UT Administrations to enable them to prepare their respective State Roadmaps taking the National Roadmap as a broad guideline. New institutional and policy mechanisms are being put in place to address this change in orientation.

4.5 It is proposed to enact a law on disaster management which will, inter alia, provide for the requisite institutional and coordination mechanism and powers for undertaking mitigation measures as also mechanism for ensuring preparedness and capacity building to handle disasters. The Disaster Management Bill, 2005 is proposed to be introduced

in the Budget Session of the Parliament, 2005. Pending enactment of the Bill, it is proposed to set up a National Disaster Management Authority under the chairmanship of Prime Minister with such other members as may be nominated by the Prime Minister to facilitate a multi-disciplinary and coordinated approach. The States have also been advised to set up Disaster Management Authority under the Chief Minister/Chief Secretary with Ministers/Secretaries of all concerned Departments as members to oversee various mitigation and preparedness measures as well as to coordinate response in case of a calamity. Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh Administration, Delhi, Gujarat, Kerala, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttaranchal have constituted Disaster Management Authorities. Several other States are in the process of setting up these authorities. The objective of setting up the Authority both at the National and State level is to ensure that mitigation, preparedness and response is seen as the joint responsibility of all the Departments concerned and disaster management concerns are mainstreamed into their programmes. This holistic approach is the key to effective mitigation, prevention, preparedness and response.

4.6 The State Governments have also been advised to convert the Department of Relief and Rehabilitation into Department of Disaster Management with enhanced area of responsibility to include mitigation and preparedness, apart from their present responsibility of relief and rehabilitation. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab,

Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, Tripura and Uttaranchal have already carried out this change. Several other State/UT Governments are in the process of doing so.

4.7 A National Policy on Disaster Management is in the process of being finalized. The main objective of the proposed policy is to adopt a holistic and pro-active approach to address prevention, mitigation and preparedness; incorporation of mitigation measures in the development process; community involvement and awareness generation particularly that of vulnerable segments of population.

4.8 The State Governments have been advised to convert the relief codes into disaster management codes for institutionalizing the planning process. A model disaster management code has been prepared and shared with the State Governments. The State Governments have also been advised to put in place disaster management policies. Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have already enunciated such policies and several other States/UT Governments are in the process of doing so.

Early Warning Systems

4.9 The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and Central Water Commission (CWC) have initiated action to carry out review of the early warning systems and take up projects for upgradation/modernization of the systems as necessary. The monitoring process will be further refined by introduction of remote sensing techniques. The Ministry of Home Affairs is working in close coordination with the Department of Space and its agencies in this connection. Satellite

based observations are being extensively utilized for tropical cyclone intensity analysis. Satellite image interpretation techniques are being made use of to facilitate forecasting of storm surges. A four-stage warning system, in place of the earlier two-stage warning system, has been introduced by IMD to meet the requirements of public administrators and crisis managers. The CWC has expanded the flood forecasting network which now covers all the major flood prone river basins in the country. A computerized monitoring system has been developed which assists in the forecasts issued by field units in four stages i.e. low flood stage, medium flood stage, high flood stage and unprecedented flood stage. A project has been undertaken with the assistance of USAID for strengthening of climate forecast system. This will include tropical cyclone forecast and warning, severe storms (including flash floods) and extreme temperature studies, flood forecast and forecast communications.

Tsunami Early Warning System

4.10 The Tsunami of December 26, 2004 was experienced for the first time in the country. It also affected other countries in the Indian Ocean, namely, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Maldives. The country did not have any Early Warning System for Tsunami although Early Warning System for monitoring and tracking of the cyclones is in place. The arrangements are also in place to regularly monitor the seismic activity in the country/region. In view of this, the Government has decided to set up a Tsunami Early Warning System in the Indian Ocean. This will cover both East coast in the Bay of Bengal and the West coast in the Arabian Sea. The Department of Ocean Development has been identified as the nodal agency to set up Early

Warning System and trigger the early warning. They have already initiated work in this regard and will be collaborating with the Department of Science and Technology, Department of Space and India Meteorological Department. The Project is likely to be completed in about 2 years. The Tsunami Early Warning will be conveyed by the Department of Ocean Development to all the concerned States/UT Governments, the Radio and TV channels and to the Ministry of Home Affairs simultaneously as is done in case of cyclones. The Ministry of Home Affairs, being the nodal Ministry, will be coordinating the response and relief at National level in the event of a Tsunami.

Disaster Prevention & Mitigation

4.11 The Government of India has adopted mitigation and prevention as essential components of development strategy. State Governments have been advised to formulate plan schemes for disaster mitigation. In accordance with the approach outlined in the 10th Five Year Plan, the object is to institutionalize mitigation mechanism by integrating it with the developmental planning. Guidelines have been issued to the State Governments that where there is a shelf of projects, projects addressing mitigation should be given priority. It has also been mandated that each project in a hazard prone area will have disaster prevention/mitigation as a term of reference.

4.12 A comprehensive programme has been taken up for earthquake mitigation. A National Core Group for earthquake risk mitigation has been set up with eminent experts in earthquake engineering and administrators as Members. The Core Group has been assigned the responsibility of drawing up a strategy

and plan of action for mitigating the impact of earthquakes; providing advice and guidance to the States on various aspects of mitigation; working out systems for assisting the States in the seismic zones III, IV and V adopt/integrate appropriate Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Codes in their building bye laws and evolve systems of training of municipal engineers as also practicing architects and engineers in the salient features of BIS codes and amended building bye laws.

4.13 An Expert Committee appointed by the Core Group on Earthquake Risk Mitigation has submitted its Report covering appropriate amendments to the existing Town and Country Planning Acts, Land Use Zoning Regulations, Development Control Regulations and Building Byelaws which could be used by the State Governments and the local bodies to upgrade the existing legal instruments. These have been shared with the State Governments and a series of workshops is proposed to be organized throughout the country to familiarize the regulatory authorities with the additional features including multi-hazard safety provisions to be incorporated and implemented.

4.14 It had been observed that even where building bye laws have been amended to incorporate the BIS Codes, these are not being implemented. The reason is that the engineers/architects practicing in government/private sector are not trained in the relevant codes. Therefore, two national programmes for capacity building in earthquake risk mitigation for engineers and architects, respectively, have been approved and are being undertaken to assist the State Governments in building up capacities for earthquake risk mitigation. Under these two

programmes, 10,000 engineers and 10,000 architects in the States will be imparted training in seismically safe building designs and related techno-legal requirements. In the first stage, faculty members of the State Resource Institutes are being trained at the National Resource Institutes. In the second stage State Resource Institutes will undertake training of engineers/architects and also assist the State Governments in the adoption of a techno legal regime. The two programmes are expected to be completed within three years.

4.15 At present earthquake engineering is not a part of the under-graduate engineering and architects curricula. The curricula for incorporation in the under-graduate engineering and architecture courses have been finalized by an Expert Committee and shared with AICTE for engineers and Council of Architecture for architects as well as State Governments. Efforts are being made to include it at the under graduate level in engineering colleges/institutes of planning and architecture from the next academic year.

4.16 At present Emergency Health Management for dealing with disaster situations is not covered comprehensively in the course curricula of medical colleges at under-graduate level. The course curricula are now being developed in consultation with the Ministry of Health and the Medical Council of India.

4.17 An earthquake mitigation project is proposed to be undertaken for reducing vulnerability to earthquakes which includes detailed evaluation and retro-fitting of lifeline buildings such as hospitals, schools, water and power supply units, telecommunication buildings, airports/airport

control towers, railway stations, bus stands and important administrative buildings. Pending resource mobilization for this project, an accelerated urban earthquake vulnerability reduction programme has been taken up in 38 cities in seismic zones III, IV & V with a population of over 5 lakhs. A large number of orientation programmes have been organized for senior officers and representatives of the local planning and development bodies to sensitize them about the earthquake risk management and mitigation measures. The training programmes have been organized for engineers and architects on seismic safe construction and implementation of BIS codes in these cities. Educational programmes are being organized in schools, colleges and other educational institutions. Awareness generation programmes for the community are also being undertaken in these cities. The cities are being assisted to review and monitor their building bye laws to incorporate multi-hazard safety provisions and develop disaster management plans.

4.18 A National Core Group on Cyclone Monitoring and Mitigation has been constituted with experts from Indian Meteorological Department, National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, Central Water Commission, National Remote Sensing Agency and Indian Space Research Organisation, besides administrators from relevant Ministries/Departments and State Governments. The Group has been assigned the responsibility of looking at warning protocols for cyclones, technology upgradation, coordination mechanism between Central and State Ministries/Departments/Organisations, mechanism for dissemination of warning to local people and cyclone mitigation measures required to be taken for the coastal States.

4.19 A project for cyclone mitigation has been formulated in consultation with cyclone prone States. The project envisages construction of cyclone shelters, coastal shelter belt plantation in areas prone to storm surges, strengthening of warning systems, training and education. The World Bank has agreed to provide financial support for the project. Project preparation activities have been initiated.

4.20 A National Core Group on Landslide Hazard Mitigation has been constituted with representatives from the Department of Science & Technology, Road Transport and National Highways, Geological Survey of India and National Remote Sensing Agency as members. The Core Group has been assigned the responsibility of drawing up a strategy and plan of action for mitigating the impact of landslides, provide advice and guidance to the State Governments on various aspects of landslide mitigation and landslide hazard zonation to evolve early warning systems and protocols for landslide risk reduction. The Geological Survey of India has been designated as the Nodal Agency.

4.21 A Disaster Risk Management Programme has been taken up in 169 districts in 17 multi-hazard prone States with assistance from UNDP, USAID, European Union and few other International agencies. The project, which commenced in September, 2002, is expected to be completed by December, 2007. The programme aims at putting in place sustainable initiatives with the involvement of local self-Government Institutions and Communities. The programme States are being assisted to draw up State, District and Block level disaster management plans. Village level disaster management plans are being developed

in conjunction with Panchayati Raj Institutions and Disaster Management Teams (DMTs) consisting of village volunteers are being trained in preparedness and response functions such as search and rescue, first aid, relief coordination, shelter management plans etc. The State and District level multi-hazard resistant Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) are also being set up under this programme including provision of equipments for EOCs. Orientation training of engineers, architects and masons in disaster resistant technologies has been initiated. Disaster Management plans have been prepared for 13,315 villages, 2235 Gram Panchayats, 247 blocks and 72 Districts. elected representatives of about 40,000 Panchayati Raj Institutions and 1.55 lakh village level members of Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) have been trained in disaster mitigation and preparedness, besides a large number of Government functionaries at different levels. The thrust of the programme is to build up capabilities of the community since the community is invariably the first responder. Mock drills are carried out from time to time under the close supervision of DMCs. The DMCs and DMTs have been set up by issue of notifications by the concerned State Governments to ensure that the entire system is institutionalized. Detailed information, education and communication (IEC) materials have been compiled and disseminated to the State Governments with the request to cull out the material relevant to different areas in the States based on their respective vulnerability profile, have it translated into local languages and disseminate it down to the village level.

4.22 The National Centre for Disaster Management which was in existence since 1995, has been upgraded and designated as the National

Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). It is proposed to develop NIDM as a regional centre of excellence in Asia. NIDM is in the process of developing training modules for Government functionaries at different levels, undertaking training of trainers and organizing training programmes for planners, administrators and command functionaries. The Institute has also been entrusted with the responsibility of development of national level information base on disaster management policies, prevention mechanism, mitigation measures and providing advice and guidance to State level training institutes in strengthening their disaster management faculties and capacities; undertaking training programmes and developing training capsules for functionaries at different levels for hazard mitigation and disaster response. The Institute is also in the process of developing a comprehensive human resource development plan for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and relief.

4.23 Disaster Management Faculties have been created in 29 State level training institutes located in 28 States. These faculties are being financially supported by the Ministry of Home Affairs directly. The State Training Institutes take up focused training programme for different target groups within the State. Training capsules have been drawn up and integrated in the syllabi of All India Services (IAS, IPS and Indian Forest Services). Training modules are being developed for other services at National and State levels by the National Institute of Disaster Management.

4.24 A National Programme for Awareness Generation as a part of overall disaster risk management strategy has been undertaken during

the current financial year. A Steering Committee for this purpose has been constituted at the National level with representatives from diverse streams of communication including Doordarshan, All India Radio, DAVP etc. In the first instance, the campaign through bus back panels, wall paintings at village, block and district levels and spots to be broadcast/telecast by AIR and Doordarshan is being launched.

4.25 Disaster Management as a subject in social sciences has been introduced in the school curricula for Class VIII & IX through Central Board of Secondary Education from the academic years 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively. The curriculum for Class X is under preparation and will be introduced by CBSE from the academic year 2005-06. Training of teachers for teaching the curricula has been undertaken by CBSE with financial assistance from the Ministry. Over 6400 teachers and 200 principals have already been trained. The State Governments have also been advised to take similar steps through their school boards. Several State Governments have already taken action in this regard. The Ministry is working with the Council of Board of School Education to facilitate inclusion of disaster management in public education in all the school boards in the country.

4.26 A special focus is being given to North Eastern States. The North Eastern Council has been made the Nodal Agency for this purpose. An action plan has been drawn up by the North Eastern Council which was discussed in the meeting of the North Eastern States at Shillong. The Shillong declaration on disaster risk reduction is being adopted for implementation by all North Eastern States. Orientation meeting of Parliamentarians of 8 North Eastern States has been organized. 210 master

trainers in NE region have been trained in disaster management.

Preparedness

4.27 Eight battalions of Central Police Forces, two each from CISF, ITBP, BSF and CRPF have been earmarked for development of fully trained and equipped specialist response teams. Four of these eight battalions will also be trained and equipped for responding to nuclear, biological and chemical related emergencies. There will be a total of 144 Specialist Response Teams consisting of 45 personnel each. Training of trainers of CISF and ITBP has been completed. 18 Specialist Response Teams have already been trained to respond to natural calamities by CISF and ITBP. Training of trainers of BSF and CRPF has also been completed except in radiological emergencies. 4 training institutes, one each of CISF, ITBP, BSF and CRPF are being developed as Nodal Institutes for training of trainers as well as the teams. Sanction for purchase of equipments for one battalion each for natural and NBC related disasters has been given. It is also proposed to train one team in each battalion in deep diving for the purpose of search and rescue in floods and cyclones.

4.28 The States have also been advised to set up their own specialist response teams for responding to disasters. The Central Government will provide assistance for training of trainers. Since resources are an important constraint for the States, the State Governments have been advised that they may utilize 10% of the annual inflow into the Calamity Relief Fund for the procurement of search and rescue equipment and communication equipment.

4.29 14 Regional Response Centres (RRCs) have been identified and are being developed for storing a cache of essential search and rescue equipments to facilitate movement of such equipments quickly to the site of a disaster. Authorization for purchase of equipments/materials has been given to Central Police Forces for the Regional Response Centres. One more RRC is being set up at A & N Islands.

4.30 In order to professionalize emergency response management, an Incident Command System is being introduced in the country. The system provides for specialist incident command teams with an Incident Commander and officers trained in different aspects of incident management – logistics, operations, planning, safety, media management etc. The Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie has been designated as the nodal training institution for the purpose of training of trainers in different modules of incident command system. 144 officers – trainers have already been trained in different modules of incident command system. 6 Regional Training Institutes have been identified for training of master trainers of States/UTs in the Incident Command System. Trainers for Regional Training Institutes and State Administrative Training Institutes are also being trained at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie.

4.31 It has been observed that relevant Departments start constituting teams/mobilizing resources only after a disaster has struck which leads to delays. The relevant Departments/Agencies have been advised to draw up Emergency Support Function (ESF) plans and constitute response teams and designate resources in advance for rapid

response. Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have drawn up their ESF plans. States have also been advised to take similar steps. States have already been requested to finalize pre-contracts/agreements for all disaster relief items so as to avoid delays in procuring relief items in disaster situations.

4.32 A web-enabled centralized data base has been operationalized. The India Disaster Resource Network is a nationwide electronic inventory of essential and specialist resources for disaster response including specialist equipments and manpower resources. The IDRN lists out the equipments and resources by type and by the functions it performs and it gives contact address and telephone numbers of the controlling officers of the said resources. The list of resources is being updated from time to time. At present over 80,000 records in 565 districts have been uploaded since September 1, 2003 when the IDRN was launched. It has already been gainfully made use of during the flood situations last year and this year.

4.33 The Control Room located in the Ministry of Home Affairs has been upgraded as National Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) to coordinate the disaster/emergency operations effectively. It is equipped with satellite phones, GPS/computers/emergency lights, geographical information system etc. in 5 onsite emergency coordination kits in ready-to-use mode. 4 of these kits were gainfully made use of during the floods in Bihar during the year. Staff have been trained in the operation of these equipments. The States are also being assisted to set up control rooms/emergency operations centres at the State and District level. Assistance is being provided for this purpose under the Modernization of police scheme, Calamity Relief

Fund and the Disaster Risk Management Programme. These will be composite control rooms which will look after law and order issues as well as disaster management. Hazard zone-wise standard layout/structural and construction designs have been developed for State and District EOCs and shared with all the States.

4.34 Communication is a critical bottleneck in case of any major disaster particularly when the traditional network systems already in force break down. It has generally been observed that, in a calamity, communication is normally the first casualty. It has, therefore, been decided to put in place multi-mode, multi-channel communication systems with enough redundancy. It has been decided that POLNET will also be used for disaster management and this facility will be extended to District Magistrates/Sub-Divisional Magistrates as well as Emergency Operation Centres. The Department of Space (Indian Space Research Organization) has agreed to make available alternate satellite communication links for connectivity with State EOCs and mobile communication units which can be transported to the site of a disaster. A National Emergency Communication Plan has been drawn up and Phase I of the plan is currently under implementation. It will provide satellite based mobile voice/data/video communication between National EOC and State EOCs and is expected to be completed by June, 2005.

4.35 The Geographical Information System (GIS) data base is an effective tool for emergency responders in terms of crucial parameters. The crucial parameters include location of public facilities, communication links and transportation network at National/State and District levels. The

GIS data base currently available with different agencies of the Government is being upgraded. The data base will provide multi-layered maps on district-wise basis. This will help to carry out hazard zonation and vulnerability assessment as well as coordinate response after a disaster. It is proposed to establish a GIS data base in the Ministry which will assist in hazard zonation, risk management, preparedness and emergency response management.

4.36 In order to further strengthen the capacity for response, the fire services are proposed to be developed into multi-hazard response units. A project has been drawn up for this purpose and necessary approvals are in the process of being obtained.

4.37 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been interacting with Ministry of Environment & Forests and new guidelines have been sent by that Ministry to States for industries handling hazardous materials. It has been prescribed that on-site and off-site disaster response plans in the industries dealing with hazardous materials be updated and rehearsed once every year. It has also been prescribed that these industries would carry out awareness campaign for the population in the vicinity regarding do's and don'ts in case of any accident involving hazardous materials.

Response and Relief

Monsoon Behaviour in 2004

4.38 The Monsoon this year ended with the area-weighted rainfall for the country as a whole at 87% of the Long Period Average (LPA) against the forecast of 100% of the LPA. May 18th marked the

onset of the South West Monsoon 2004 over Kerala constituting two weeks earlier than the normal date of 1st June. The onset process this year started very early in the initial stages, which halted twice for fairly long durations of about 17 days from June 18 to July 4 and for 13 days from July 5 to 18. The revival of monsoon on both these occasions was not strong enough to sustain rainfall activity in the North.

4.39 During this Season, four deep depressions and one land depression formed. These systems resulted in persistent rainfall activity over different parts of the country till September 23. In addition, nine low pressure areas formed over the Bay of Bengal (4 each in July and August and one in September). Most of these systems were weak and could not sustain the rainfall activity over different parts of the country.

4.40 The off-shore trough along west coast persisted over east Arabian Sea on days when the monsoon was active. About 15 (3 each in June and September, 4 in July and 5 in August) western disturbances as upper air systems moved across extreme northern parts of the country.

4.41 The pattern of rainfall during the 2004 monsoon season was characterized by its equitable distribution in both space and time. It was described as a normal monsoon. For the country as a whole and for the entire four-month period of June to September, the rainfall was expected to be near normal and quantitatively 100% of the Long Period Average (LPA) with a model error of $\pm 4\%$. The session ended with the area weighted rainfall for the country as a whole at 87% of the LPA. At the end of the monsoon season, 23 out of the 36

meteorological sub-divisions registered normal rainfall, and the remaining 13 sub-divisions (J & K, HP, Punjab, Haryana, West Rajasthan, West UP, East UP, East MP, Vidarbha, Telegana, Coastal Karnataka, Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands) received deficient rainfall. On district wise count 57 (11%) out of 524 meteorological districts received excess rainfall, 233 (45%) normal, 210 (41%) deficient and 16 (3%) scanty.

4.42 This year the withdrawal of monsoon was delayed due to the prevalence of circulation patterns causing rainfall over northwest India till end of September.

Flood situation and Response

4.43 17 States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, UP, Uttaranchal and West Bengal and 3 Union Territories viz; Daman & Diu, Dadra. & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep reported damage in varying degrees due to heavy rains, floods, landslides, cyclonic storms and clout bursts. As per the reports received from these States 367.11 lakh population was affected in 128 districts, 1,747 persons were reported to have lost their lives, 9560 cattle heads were also reported lost, 30.42 lakh cropped area was affected and about 15.79 lakh houses were damaged.

4.44 During this year, flood situation in the States of Assam and Bihar were very severe affecting large parts of the States and disrupting road communication, rail links and tele-communications, causing heavy loss of human lives and extensive damage to crops and houses. North Eastern States

including Sikkim also experienced flood of severe nature during this year.

4.45 State-wise information on damage due to heavy rains and floods etc. during South West Monsoon, 2004 as reported by the States, is at **Annexure- IV**.

4.46 The concerned State Governments had taken necessary rescue and relief operations in the affected areas which include operation of relief camps, cattle camps and providing essential commodities viz. readymade food, wheat, rice, kerosene oil, matchboxes, candles, house building material. The State Governments also took necessary steps to prevent outbreak of any epidemic during post flood period.

4.47 The Ministry of Home Affairs was in constant touch with the affected States and coordinated the efforts to assist these States for effective response. Armed Forces and Central Police Forces assisted some of the State Governments in rescue and relief operations. Ministries of Communications, Road Transport and Highways, Railways, National Highway Authority of India and Border Road Organisation have taken all necessary steps to restore communication systems on priority basis. The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Home Minister and Minister of State for Home visited flood affected areas in the State of Assam and Bihar.

Tsunami disaster

4.48 An earthquake of 8.6 magnitude occurred at 0629 hours IST on December 26, 2004 off the coast of Sumatra Island in Indonesia. The aftershocks are still continuing and over 200

aftershocks of varying degrees have been reported so far. This earthquake generated Tsunami waves which hit the coastal States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and Union territories of Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands causing extensive loss of lives and property. Tsunami disaster has been experienced for the first time in the country.

4.49 About 27.92 lakh people in 1089 villages in these States and UTs have been affected. 10273 people are reported to have lost their lives. Besides, 5832 people are missing who are feared dead and 501 children rendered orphans. The Districts of Nagapattinam, Kanyakumari and Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu, Kollam in Kerala, Karaikal in Pondicherry and Nicobar Group of Islands were severely affected.

4.50 Immediately after receiving the first information about the Tsunami waves hitting the Indian coast, the entire machinery of the State Governments/UT Administrations and the Central Government was activated for immediate response. The Ministry of Home Affairs, being the nodal Ministry, has been coordinating the relief, response and rehabilitation measures with the affected States/UTs, the Central Ministries/Departments providing emergency support including the Ministry of Defence/Armed Forces and the other States and NGOs. Immediate recce of the affected areas was undertaken for impact assessment. Central Teams were deputed for carrying out on-the-spot damage assessment and requirement of funds for relief and rehabilitation measures. An Integrated Relief Command, comprising representatives from Military and Civil authorities was set up for Andaman & Nicobar Islands under Lt. Governor.

Search and rescue operations were launched with the help of Armed Forces and Central Police Forces. Two medical first responder teams of Ministry of Home Affairs were sent to the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4.51 A Group of Ministers under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister was set up on December 27, 2004 to review the relief and rehabilitation efforts on continued basis. The National Crisis Management Committee under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary also met frequently to take stock of the situation and extend needed assistance to the affected areas. The Control Room in the Ministry of Home Affairs was reinforced to monitor the situation round the clock and mobilize necessary resources for search and rescue and subsequently relief and restoration operations. Integrated Defence Staff (IDS) Ops Room of the Ministry of Defence also functioned round the clock for logistic support by Armed Forces.

4.52 As on March 1, 2005, about 19,670 tonnes of relief material/resources were mobilized and transported to the Tsunami affected States/UTs of which over 17,500 tonnes of materials/resources were provided to A & N Islands. These materials included food items, water, emergency medicine/disinfectant, tentage, clothing, lighting, generators & pumps, household items, equipments & machinery, intermediate shelter material etc.

4.53 By way of immediate relief, Rs.1 lakh ex-gratia to the next of the kin of the deceased was announced from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. This is in addition to Rs.50,000/- admissible under Calamity Relief Schemes. An

amount of Rs.450 crore was immediately released from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) to Tamil Nadu (Rs.250 crore), Andhra Pradesh (Rs.100 crore), Kerala (Rs.100 crore) as immediate assistance. An amount of Rs.50 crore to Pondicherry and Rs.200 crore to Andaman & Nicobar Islands was also released for carrying out immediate rescue and relief operations.

4.54 A large number of persons are still missing in Andaman & Nicobar Islands who are feared dead. As per the existing guidelines of relief schemes, no assistance is admissible in these cases. The Government has considered this issue and it has been decided to provide Rs.1 lakh to the next of the kin of the missing persons after proper verification and following the guidelines.

4.55 About 2260 kms coastal length on the mainland besides the Andaman & Nicobar Islands was affected. Due to logistic constraints posed by the way the Islands are located, search and rescue operation had to be carried out on an unprecedented scale. The Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guards, Central Police Forces, State Police, Civil Defence



Destruction caused by Tsunami in Nancowry

volunteers, Home Guards and the local Panchayats have carried out an operation in mainland and Islands which has, perhaps, no parallel in the human history in rescuing the lives of the people affected by natural disaster. Out of 15 affected Islands in Andaman & Nicobar, 6 Islands were fully evacuated.

4.56 On the whole, over 6.4 lakh people were evacuated and shifted to safer places both on the mainland and Islands. About 7 lakh people were provided shelter in relief camps immediately after the disaster. Presently, there are about 69,000 people left in 181 relief camps. Over 28,000 people were rescued in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The relief supply hubs were designated in different parts of the country. A mechanism was established for constant linkage between Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Defence to plan and assess movement of supplies. Over 1000 medical personnel were deployed in the mainland and about 200 doctors/Para-medicos in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4.57 A special survey of the tribal population in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands was carried out to ensure their safety. There are 6 tribes, namely, Andamanese, Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Shompens and Nicobaris in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. All of them are reported to be safe except Nicobaris. 1151 Nicobaris are reported to have lost their lives and about 5500 are missing.

4.58 The Government of India has approved a relief package of Rs.2822.17 crore for mainland. This includes Rs.1184.84 crore for fisheries sector, Rs.23.21 crore for fishing harbour and landing places, Rs.752.30 crore for construction of permanent houses and Rs.861.82 crore for

immediate relief and response. In addition, a relief package of Rs.821.88 crore has also been approved for Tsunami affected areas in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. This package includes revival of economic activities of fishermen and farmers, rehabilitation of orphans, widows, disabled, unmarried girls, immediate restoration of damaged infrastructure and assistance for immediate rescue and relief operations.

4.59 The Government is concerned about the welfare of orphans, widows and disabled. The concerned State Governments/UT Administrations are making special efforts to rehabilitate these persons, particularly orphans, and to prevent any trafficking.

4.60 With regard to long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction programme, a Core Group has been constituted by the Planning Commission to plan and make provision for infrastructure reconstruction. The Group is expected to submit its report shortly.

4.61 There was overwhelming response to the calamity within the country. States, which were not affected, came forward to help. Assistance also came from corporate sector, NGOs, voluntary agencies and individuals. The media's response was also encouraging and positive. There was overwhelming response to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

4.62 The Government have shared the relief and rehabilitation operations in the Tsunami affected areas with all political parties in an all-Party meeting and the Consultative Committee meeting of Ministry of Home Affairs.

Snowfall and Avalanches in Jammu & Kashmir

4.63 The Northern parts of the country were affected by the western disturbances from February 16 to 20, 2005 resulting in widespread snowfall over Jammu & Kashmir. The State have subsequently experienced light to moderate snowfall. This is the highest snowfall recorded in the last 30 years in Jammu & Kashmir resulting in snow accumulation upto 12 meters at several places. The districts of Anantnag, Doda, Pulwama and Poonch were worst affected. 278 persons have lost their lives and 262 persons are reported to be missing. 445 persons have been rescued so far. Over 4500 persons have been evacuated to safer places. 12,000 houses have been damaged. The Rabi crop and the plantations have suffered extensive damage.

4.64 Over 90 kilometers of road on the National Highway in Jammu & Kashmir was blocked due to heavy snowfall and avalanches. Over 1700 persons and many vehicles were stranded on the road. Due to the blockage of the National Highway, there was shortage of some of the essential commodities in the valley. The power and telecommunication network were also adversely affected.

4.65 The Central Government and the Government of Jammu & Kashmir launched massive rescue and relief operation with the assistance of Armed Forces and Para-Military Forces. The Ministry of Home Affairs is coordinating and monitoring the response and relief measures. Besides relevant Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government, Armed

Forces, ITBP, BRO and CRPF have been engaged in rescue and relief operations. The Central Government has released Rs. 50 crore to the State Government as immediate assistance for meeting the expenditure on the calamity. The Dy. Commissioners of the affected districts have been provided with 50 lakh each for undertaking immediate rescue and relief operations. The supply of the essential commodities including medicines and petroleum products, maintaining power supply and telecommunication system are being given priority. The Prime Minister has announced ex-gratia of Rs.50,000/- to the next of kin of the deceased from the Prime Minister's Relief fund in addition to Rs.50,000/- to be paid from the Calamity Relief Fund. The State Government is disbursing assistance which includes ex-gratia of Rs.50,000/- to the next of kin of the deceased, Rs.25000/- to severely injured and Rs.5000/- who have minor injuries. Relief has also been provided at the rate of Rs.10,000/- for fully damaged houses and Rs.6000/- for partially damaged houses.

4.66 The telecommunication services in Srinagar and other districts were restored on February 24 itself with the help of gensets. 5 Satellite phones were provided by Ministry of Home Affairs for rescue and relief operations. Supply of medicines, kerosene oil, petrol and LPG cylinders was reviewed constantly and requirement-level was maintained by mobilising and airlifting these items. Adequate stock of food grains and sugar was maintained by airlifting these items, wherever required. The National Highway was opened for traffic on March 1, 2005 by Border Road Organization. 4 Companies of ITBP were deployed for snow clearance on the roads in the interior.

Financial Assistance to States

4.67 The present scheme of financing the relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission, which will be in operation upto the year 2004-05. A Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been created in each State for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclones, droughts, earthquakes, fire, floods and hailstorms. The Central Government contributes 75% of the CRF corpus, with the State contributing 25%. The total size of CRF for the five-year period is Rs. 11,007.59 crore. Over and above the corpus of the CRF, there is a provision for extending additional financial assistance to States from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in the wake of a natural calamity of sever nature, to supplement the expenditure on providing immediate relief to the affected people. The NCCF was created with an initial corpus of Rs. 500 crore financed from budgetary sources. This corpus is to be replenished through levy of a surcharge on certain central Taxes. A High Level Committee consisting of the Agriculture Minister, Home Minister, Finance Minister and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission approves/ sanctions assistance from NCCF.

4.68 A total amount of Rs. 1748.66 crore was released as Centre's share of CRF for various States during 2004-05. In addition, financial assistance of Rs. 1623.26 crore has been provided to various States from NCCF during 2004-05. State-wise details of the released funds under CRF and NCCF are at **Annexure-V** and **VI**.

Revision of norms for CRF/ NCCF

4.69 The list of approved items and norms of expenditure required to be followed by the States for incurring expenditure from CRF and NCCF was further amended in February and July 2004 to cover additional items. The modification was carried out based on the report of the Central Teams, representations from the State Governments and for providing adequate relief to the farmers, agricultural labourers and other vulnerable sections of society. The notable modifications/ additions relate to gratuitous relief for families in dire need of immediate sustenance after calamity, relief employment, cattle care, installation of public utility 4 digit code telephone etc. In order to strengthen emergency response, it has been provided in the CRF norms that State can procure essential search, rescue and evacuation equipment including communication equipment upto 10% of the annual CRF allocation. Expenditure on training of specialized multi disciplinary groups/ teams of the State personnel drawn from different cadres/ services, has now also been provided in the CRF norms. The revised list of items/ norms is at **Annexure – VII**.

4.70 For streamlining the coordination mechanism and to avoid delay for emergency response, all the concerned Central agencies have been requested to formulate their Emergency Support Function Plan in their respective areas of responsibility. This Plan will also provide information in terms of man power, materials, services, equipment and their location needed during emergency response. The State Governments have also been requested to prepare such plans on the same lines and review as well as update them periodically.

4.71 As a part of the Government's policy on transparency, the State Governments have been advised to make relief assistance as transparent as possible. This includes preparing list of beneficiaries alongwith the quantity and quality of relief and display them at public places. Such transparency will ensure fair and just distribution of relief and will avoid complaints in the matter.

Role of Central Police Forces in responding to disasters

4.72 The Central Police Forces performed a commendable role during the recent tsunami disaster and the snowfall and avalanches in Jammu & Kashmir.

Border Security Force

4.73 BSF airlifted 34 personnel on December 29, 2004 to Port Blair who then moved on to Katchal and commenced rescue operations. BSF simultaneously carried out cremation of dead bodies to prevent outbreak of any epidemic. Subsequently, additional 343 personnel including medical and communication teams were airlifted for rescue and relief in Katchal, Nancowry and Port Blair Islands. The BSF performed the following major functions:-

4.74 In addition, BSF also provided 20 nos. of rubberized inflatable boats, 8 vehicles and 400 tents for accelerating rescue and relief work in A&N Islands. After the completion of rescue and relief phase, 100 BSF personnel were deployed on February 7, 2005 to the Islands for undertaking rehabilitation work.

4.75 During Avalanche disaster in J&K, BSF troops deployed at Anantnag immediately rushed to the affected area and evacuated stranded people and provided medical aid to the injured. Six rescue teams of one company strength each along with 4 medical teams and essential equipment was sent by BSF frontier Headquarters, Srinagar to the affected villages for relief and rehabilitation work. The BSF personnel provided medical assistance to 4465 victims; cleared 131.9 kms of blocked roads; cleared/repared 74 houses and distributed food packets, food grains and kerosene oil to the affected people.

Central Reserve Police Force

4.76 400 CRPF personnel were immediately deployed for rescue and relief work as Waserpet, Jam Bazar and Mayla Puri (Chennai) on December 26, 2004 after the tsunami disaster. 337 CRPF personnel were also deployed for rescue and relief

S.No.	Islands	Deployment	Work done
i.	Katchal	103 persons	(a) 300 dead bodies cremated
ii.	Nancowry	79 persons	(b) Medical cover provided to 1111 victims.
iii.	Port Blair	195 persons	(c) Rescued 3703 persons.
	TOTAL	377	

work at Shastri Nagar, Tirumamayur, Adouaur, Pattinam Pakkam (Chennai) on December 27, 2004. 447 personnel were thereafter deployed for rescue and relief work in Rayapuram and Maylapur area on December 30, 2004.

4.77 Two coys. were deployed at Nagapattinam, Kota and Manakudi (Chennai) on 29th December, 2004. In addition, 10 coys were deployed in A&N Islands from December 31, 2004/ January 1, 2005 for rescue and relief work. The CRPF personnel were engaged in evacuation, recovery of dead bodies and burial, besides assisting civil administration in the relief, rescue and rehabilitation work. Relief materials (food grains, blankets, tents) were also provided by CRPF to the A&N Authorities.



99 RAF personnel repairing Culvert Road near sea, South Point, Port Blair (A & N), India

4.78 In the snowfall/avalanche disaster in Jammu & Kashmir, CRPF personnel undertook relief and rescue operations by providing following assistance:-

- (i) Extensive use of police transport and manpower to reach out to the entrapped people.

- (ii) Assistance in snow clearing operations.
- (iii) Assistance in restoration of essential services.
- (iv) Protection to employees working in restoration work.
- (v) Distribution of drinking water through water tankers.
- (vi) Establishment of relief camps and assistance booths.
- (vii) Assistance in distribution of essential commodities.
- (viii) Setting up medical camps and mobile medical units.
- (ix) Providing tentage, accommodation and rations to displaced persons.
- (x) Use of communication network for dissemination of information.

4.79 Medical camps were established at Ekingaon in Kukarnag, Doru areas, Ashajipora, Lethpora, Batpora, Mangalpora, Meerguand, Khan Sahib area. Medical treatment and medicines were provided to 10638 persons. Besides, CRPF also provided transport for stranded people and relief material, drinking water, charcoal etc. to villagers. They were also engaged in repair of huts, clearing Wanihama-Khymer road and snow in by-lanes of valley. 350 civilians who were stranded on highway in private vehicles were also evacuated.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police

4.80 Three coys. of Disaster Management battalion of ITBP reached Car Nicobar on December 29, 2004. Rescue teams consisting of 237 personnel reached Port Blair on January 2, 2005. The rescue and relief operations undertaken by ITBP included clearance of roads, making thereby 22 kms of road motorable to connect headquarters and Port, restoration of connectivity to six villages, clearance of roads in remote villages, recovery of dead bodies, recovery of valuables which were restored to the respective owners, provision of food items and relief materials, transport of relief materials, generator sets, tents and clearance of debris in the affected areas.

4.81 A road length of 2.5 kms was cleared through forests/shrubs in Nancowry Islands. Medical assistance was provided to 210 villagers.

4.82 In the avalanche in Kashmir valley, the ITBP Disaster Management Teams swung into action. One coy each was deployed at Aishmagam, Khaiyar and Waltingu. Medical assistance was provided to 85 persons and 2 kms of road were cleared. The teams deployed by ITBP were the specialist response teams of Disaster Management battalion.

Central Industrial Security Force

4.83 A contingent of 244 personnel was deployed to A&N Islands and Airport at Car Nicobar on December 28, 2004. The contingent immediately swung into action and discharged search, rescue and

relief operations including extricating large number of dead bodies and cremating them; loading and unloading large quantity of relief materials at Car Nicobar Airport is also from the damaged jetty at Hut Bay Island; distributing relief materials among the victims; conducting survey of affected persons in relief camps in Hut Bay Islands for organized distribution of relief materials, recovery of huge quantity of valuables from the debris and working with ITBP to make alternative motorable route at Car Nicobar.

4.84 The senior officers of CISF and airports/seaports at Kolkata and Chennai were made the nodal officers for coordinating receipt and transportation of all relief materials coming from the State Governments, NGOs, private agencies etc. round the clock. CISF personnel also managed with patience and compassion 5000 panic-stricken passengers who had assembled at Port Blair Airport.

BORDER MANAGEMENT

4.85 In order to pay focused attention to the issues pertaining to border management, a separate Department of Border Management in the Ministry of Home Affairs has been created.

Vigilance along the International Borders

Indo-Pak border

4.86 The fencing and flood lighting works in the entire Punjab and Rajasthan sectors, except some unfeasible stretches, have already been completed.



Foot patrolling along Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan

4.87 In order to check anti-national activities from across Gujarat border, the Government has approved a comprehensive proposal for the construction of fencing, flood lighting on a raised embankment, construction of link roads, Border Out Posts and border roads in 310 kms of Gujarat sector. So far, 68 kms of fencing and 64 kms of floodlighting has been completed. National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) has been allocated fencing works in 124 kms stretch to expedite the work.

4.88 The Government has also undertaken erection of fencing and flood lighting in 180 kms and 195.8 kms, respectively, of the International Border in Jammu sector. The fencing work commenced during the end of year 2000 and was initially targeted to be completed by March, 2003. However, due to constant and unprovoked firing by Pakistan, the work got delayed. With the cease-fire now in progress, the pace of work has increased and fencing is likely to be completed by the year 2005 and flood lighting by the year 2006. So far, 160 kms of fencing and 87 kms of flood lighting has been completed.

4.89 The status of progress of fencing and flood lighting on the Indo-Pak border is at **Annexure – VIII**.

Indo-Bangladesh border (IBB)

4.90 The Indo-Bangladesh border is marked by a high degree of porosity and checking illegal cross border activities has been a challenging proposition. The main problem is of illegal migration from Bangladesh into India. In order to prevent illegal infiltration and other anti-national activities from across the border, the

Government of India has sanctioned the erection of fencing in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border to be fenced is 3286.87 kms out of which 1712.224 kms of fencing has so far been completed. The phase wise progress is at **Annexure – IX**. A pilot project of flood lighting along 126 kms of Indo-Bangladesh border has been taken up during the current financial year.

4.91 To expedite the works, additional agencies viz Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPIL) and National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC) have been engaged in addition to existing agencies, namely CPWD, BRO, NBCC, Tripura PWD and Assam PWD. The entire project is expected to be completed by 2006.

Management of Indo-Nepal border

4.92 India and Nepal have long standing and close social, cultural and economic ties. A large number of Nepalese citizens seek employment in India, staying in India for long periods. India is also Nepal's biggest trade partner. Being a land

locked country, third country goods destined for Nepal also transit through India. People residing in the border areas cross over for day-to-day activities like petty employment, education and trade. All this translates into a heavy flow of people and goods across the border everyday. Indian and Nepalese nationals do not require documents to cross this border. The openness of this border is susceptible to activities of anti-national elements and criminal groups.

4.93 In order to check the anti-national activities on the Indo-Nepal border and to improve the security along this border, the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been deployed as a Border Guarding Force on this border. A project to develop Integrated Check-Posts (ICPs) with modern facilities at the four major crossing points between India and Nepal is under consideration. These check-posts would provide customs, immigration, parking, warehousing, banks, hotels etc. in one complex.

Management of Indo-Bhutan border

4.94 Indo-Bhutan border which is characterized by a free movement regime for Indian and Bhutanese Nationals abuts the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal and Sikkim. The openness of this border has been exploited by Indian insurgent groups particularly United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) and Kamatipur Liberation Organization (KLO) for indulging in anti-national activities.

4.95 In order to counter challenges from these and similar groups and to improve the security environment along this border, the Sashastra Seema

Bal (SSB) has been deployed as a Border Guarding Force (BGF) on this border.

Management of Indo-Myanmar border

4.96 Free movement across the Indo-Myanmar border has been the practice for quite long time due to ethnic and cultural similarities in the areas adjoining the border. There is no bilateral agreement between India and Myanmar on regulation of movement of tribals. It is proposed to regulate the free movement regime for Tribals on the Indo-Myanmar border and restrict it to 16 kms vis-à-vis current practice of 40 kms. A draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) covering this and other aspects of free movement regime is under negotiation with the Government of Myanmar to sort out the differences on certain aspects of free movement between the two Governments

4.97 In pursuance of the recommendations of Group of Ministers regarding the need for fencing in Moreh area in Manipur State on Indo-Myanmar border, Government have decided to fence an area of approximately 10 kms in Moreh. The fencing will start after sorting out the issue of disputed border pillars and no construction zone with the Myanmar Government.

Deployment of hi-tech electronic surveillance equipments on the International Borders

4.98 The Government proposes to deploy a suitable mix and class of various types of hi-tech electronic surveillance equipment on the International Borders of the country which would

act as a force multiplier for effective border management. The Border Guarding Forces have since identified the hi-tech electronic surveillance system like Night Vision Devices, Hand Held Thermal Imagers, Battle Field Surveillance Radars etc. which would greatly enhance the border monitoring system. Phase-wise deployment of these equipment is expected to commence from 2005-06.

COASTAL SECURITY

4.99 India has a coastline of 7516.6 kms touching 9 States and 4 Union territories. India also has 1197 Islands. Focused attention has been given to strengthen coastal security in view of the vulnerability of the country's coast to exploitation by criminals and anti-national elements.

4.100 A coastal security scheme has been formulated to give assistance to the coastal States for establishing coastal police stations supported by check posts and outposts for strengthening infrastructure including vessels for policing and patrolling the coastal areas including the sea close to coast.

4.101 Since 1993, a system of joint coastal patrolling has been in operation off Gujarat and Maharashtra coast line considering the vulnerability of the area. Under the system, in addition to Navy and Coast Guard, the waters close to the coast are being patrolled by hired trawlers. A scheme has been formulated to create additional infrastructure for Coast Guard to enable it to replace the patrolling by trawlers.

MULTIPURPOSE NATIONAL IDENTITY CARDS SCHEME

4.102 The Government is contemplating preparation of National Register of Indian citizens and issue of Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) based on this register to all citizens of the country. The main purpose of MNICs is to provide a credible individual identification system and simultaneous use of MNIC for several multifarious socio-economic benefits and transactions within and outside Government. The system not only envisages preparation of a National Register of Indian citizens (NRIC) and providing a unique National Identity Number to each citizen of the country but also envisages continuous updating of this register by linking it to the system of registration of births and deaths under the Registration of Birth & Deaths Act, 1969 and also account for fresh registration of Indian citizens under other provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955. The Citizenship Act, 1955 has been amended in December, 2003 to provide for compulsory registration of all citizens and issuance of national identity card. The system also envisages complete computerization and linking of the Registers at the sub-district, district and the national level.

Launching of the Pilot Project

4.103 Given the complexities of the Multipurpose National Identity Card project, it was considered essential to go through a full drill of simulation exercise of preparation of National Population Register, its updation, issue Identity Cards etc. through a Pilot Project. It was, therefore, decided by the Government to implement a Pilot Project for issue of Multipurpose National Identity

Cards in few selected sub-districts in various districts of thirteen States namely Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Uttranchal, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Delhi covering a total population of approximately 31 lakh.

4.104 The field work of the Pilot Project was initiated in November, 2003 and is expected to be completed in a few months. The Project is experimental in nature and will consider trying out various processes and technological options as may be considered necessary as the implementation progresses. The main scheme will be implemented after taking into account the experiences/lessons drawn from the Pilot Project.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

4.105 Border Area Development Programme was started during the Seventh Plan with the twin objectives of balanced development of sensitive border areas in the Western region through adequate provision of infrastructural facilities and promotion of a sense of security amongst the local population. The Programme was revamped in the Eighth Plan (1993-94) and extended to States which have an International Border with Bangladesh. The nature of the Programme was changed from a schematic programme with emphasis on education to a State level Programme with emphasis on balanced development of border areas. During the Ninth Plan, the Programme was further extended to States which border Myanmar, China, Bhutan and Nepal and the Programme at present covers 17 border States sharing international land border. The main objective of

the Programme is to meet the special needs of the people living in remote, inaccessible areas situated near the border.

Funding

4.106 The Border Area Development Programme is a 100% Centrally-sponsored Programme under which funds are provided to the States as Special Central Assistance for execution of approved schemes on a 100% grant basis and allocated amongst the beneficiary states on the basis of following criteria :

- a) Length of the International Border
- b) Area of the border block
- c) Population of the border block

4.107 Each of these criteria is given equal weightage. The Border block is treated as a spatial unit for the programme and all schemes have to be implemented within the border block only.

4.108 Security related schemes can be taken up under BADP but the expenditure on such schemes should not exceed 7.5% of the total allocation in a particular year. The funds under BADP are to be used for schemes in the identified border blocks only. These funds are additive to normal Central assistance and are allocated for addressing the special problems faced by the people of the border areas. Allocation and release made to beneficiary States during the financial year of 2003-04 and 2004-05 are given in **Annexure – X**.

HUMAN RIGHTS

4.109 The growing concern for human rights all over the world has been reflected in the

adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 by the UN General Assembly. Human Rights has emerged as an important source of hope in million of common people who perceive it as a tool to highlight the injustice meted out to them. Human Rights is now considered as a measure of good governance. Government's commitment to human rights values is clear and unequivocal. There is a strong legal framework in the country for protection of human rights. The right to freedom and liberty is enshrined as a fundamental right in the Constitution of India. Many of the elements contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights have been incorporated in the Constitution of India, both in the form of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. These rights have also found expression in various laws in the country. The Government of India had enacted the Protection of Human Rights Act in 1993, whereby the National Human Rights Commission was established primarily in order to enquire into complaints of human rights violations and suggest appropriate measures for promotion and protection of Human Rights in this country. The Commission has over the years gained the confidence of the people, which can be seen by the large number of complaints which are registered with it. The Commission has also issued important guideline on key human rights issues, such as custodial deaths, deaths in encounters and arrest procedures etc.

Human Rights Education

4.110 A National Action Plan for Human Rights Education, which has been adopted by the Government of India, envisages promotion and

awareness of human rights to all sections of the society. The Plan has been grouped mainly under two categories, viz (i) strategies for raising mass awareness; and (ii) strategies for promoting social empowerment through attitudinal changes and sensitizing the specific target groups on human rights values through education and training. Specific target groups have been identified as schools, colleges and universities, including Government officials, army and other armed forces, specifically Police, paramilitary and prison officials, Parliamentarians, law officers and the judiciary.

4.111 The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken various initiatives, including the following, for the spread of human rights education:

- (i) Three Seminars at Chennai, Kolkata and Delhi have been organized as part of this programme. A Seminar was held at Mumbai on the 2nd of November 2004. The objective of these Seminars is to serve as a forum for an inter-face between the concerned Governments/Police authorities and NGOs for deliberating on important human rights issues, vis-à-vis policing, to create awareness and influence attitudinal changes relating to human rights issues. These Seminars were attended by a large number of NGOs working in the field of human rights, Police officers and civil servants, where important issues such as "Police-Public Interface", Best Practices in Policing" and "Community Policing" were discussed.

- (ii) Human Rights courses have been incorporated as part of the training in both induction as well as specialized courses for the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Force. Human Rights courses have also been introduced as part of the training for civil servants in the training programmes as well as at the National Police Academy and Police Training College. Human Rights syllabus and contents in the training programmes of the Central Paramilitary Forces have also been reviewed and strengthened in order to make it up-to-date.

Transparency and Commitment to Human Rights

4.112 In order to improve the status of human rights in the country, the Government has been transparent in its policy on human rights matters and has always welcomed suggestions from all quarters in this regard. Government has also encouraged visits of all citizens, including foreign nationals to Jammu and Kashmir. Many diplomats and journalists were allowed free access to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Government has cooperated fully with various human rights agencies functioning under United Nations and has been responding in an appropriate manner to specific complaints of alleged human rights violations received from various forums under UN. The Government has also, in its obligation under International Convention, been sending information and replies to specific issues and questions received from various Rapporteurs of the UN High Commission for Human Rights. The

prompt replies sent to allegations of alleged human rights violations, has strengthened the position of the Government in countering biased propaganda launched by various vested interests.

MoU with International Committee of the Red Cross

4.113 In consonance with its policy of transparency, the Government of India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in June 1995, which provides the Delegates of the ICRC to have an access to detention centres where individuals arrested or detained in connection with the prevailing situation in Jammu and Kashmir are lodged. This has been done purely on humanitarian grounds. Since the beginning of its operation under the MoU, the delegates of the ICRC had visited 57 detention centres and registered over 8803 detenus till January 2005.

National Human Rights Commission

4.114 The National Human Rights Commission was established under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The Commission seeks out issues in human rights which are of significance, whether suo-moto or when brought to its notice by the civil society, the media, concerned citizen, or expert advisers. Its focus is to strengthen the extension of human rights to all sections of the society, in particular the vulnerable groups, such as minorities, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, women and children. The Commission has also been seeking to sensitize the State Governments on a number of issues relating

to human rights, such as atrocities on minorities and scheduled castes and tribes, human rights situation in jails, custodial deaths and rape, abolition of manual scavenging and problems of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes. The Commission has taken a key interest in eradication of child labour and bonded labour and other human rights issues such as trafficking in women, rights of mentally ill, etc.

Complaints received by the Commission

4.115 The National Human Rights Commission has been receiving a large number of complaints from the general public on human rights violation. During the year 2004-2005 (period from April 1, 2004 to January 31, 2005), 62,070 cases were registered with the Commission. As on April 1, 2004, the Commission had 62253 cases pending of previous years. The Commission was able to dispose of 69336 cases during the period from April 1, 2004 to January 31, 2005 which include some of the pending cases of the previous years.

Research Projects

4.116 Some of the important research projects and activities undertaken by the National Human Rights Commission and the salient features during the year are as follows:-

(i) Action Research on Trafficking in Women and Children in India

The Action Research Project on Trafficking in Women and Children undertaken by the NHRC in collaboration with the UNIFEM has been

completed. The Executive Summary of the Report is available on the Commission's website.

(ii) Trafficking of Women and Children: Effective Rescue and Post-Rescue Strategy

The Commission in collaboration with PRAYAS (a Project of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences), Mumbai organized a two-day National Workshop to review the implementation of laws and Policies related to Trafficking. The participants to the workshop were Judicial Officers, Police Officers, Government officials and representatives of important non-governmental organizations working in the field from a number of States, where the problem of trafficking is rampant.

(iii) Sensitization Workshops on Bonded Labour

The Commission has been monitoring the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 (9BLSA). The Commission organized four workshops in 2003-04 at Bangalore, Allahabad, Patna and Chandigarh in collaboration with the Labour Departments of the respective States. The workshops were attended by the District Magistrates, Deputy Commissioners and Deputy Development Commissioners and other Senior Officers of the States. These workshops helped in sensitizing the officers on the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976.

(iv) Age Care Awareness for Police Personnel

A project entitled "Age Care Awareness for Police Personnel" submitted by Helpage India was

considered and accepted by the NHRC. The proposal included introducing basic course on age care awareness for Indian Police Service and other in-service officer's training as well as workshop on the rights of senior citizens.

(v) Public Health and Human Rights

The Commission took up the issue of illegal trade in human organ and referred it to its Core Group on Health. Based on the recommendations of the Core Group, the Chairperson of the Commission has addressed letters to the Prime Minister, as well as to Chief Ministers of States/UTs urging them to take specific steps to prevent illegal trade in human organs.

The Commission has also made detailed recommendations to all concerned authorities on HIV/AIDS. The recommendations covers areas such as of consent and testing, confidentiality, discrimination in health care, discrimination in employment, women in vulnerable environment, children and young people, people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS and marginalized population. The Commission is also taking steps to spread awareness about the human rights and AIDS.

The Commission has also expressed its concern, on the prevailing unsatisfactory system of emergent medical care which results in loss of many lives. On the basis of the report submitted by the Group of Experts constituted by the NHRC, to deliberate on various aspects of emergency medical care, the Commission has asked the Central Government and the State Governments to take appropriate follow up action to restructure the emergency medical care.

(vi) Disability

The Commission has been taking steps to protect the rights of the disabled persons by individual complaints, spreading awareness etc. The Commission has also contributed to the process in the development of the new International Convention on Disability.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

4.117 Ministry of Home Affairs is dealing with legislative aspects of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 provides the machinery for detection of crime, apprehension of suspected criminals, collection of evidence, determination of the guilt or innocence of the suspected person, and the imposition of suitable punishment on the guilty person. The Indian Penal Code, 1860 defines the offences and prescribes punishment for the same. The legislative initiatives taken by the Government to amend these laws are briefly narrated in the succeeding paragraphs.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

4.118 The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994 containing 49 clauses was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on May 9, 1994. The Parliamentary standing Committee on Home Affairs considered the Bill and submitted its report in February 1996. The recommendations of the Standing Committee were examined by Ministry of Home Affairs and the recommendations were approved by the Cabinet

with certain modifications. However, the Bill could not be taken up by the successive Governments in the Parliament for consideration and passing. Due to the change of Government in centre in 2004, approval of new Government has been obtained to the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee again with some more modifications. The official amendments will be moved in the Budget Session of the Parliament, 2005. The thrust areas of the Bill are: -

- (i) toning up the investigative machinery and process;
- (ii) strengthening the prosecution and related machinery;
- (iii) streamlining and improving procedures, especially from the point of view of expediting trial court procedures;
- (iv) tackling the problem of undertrials and matters connected with the grant of bail; and
- (v) effecting miscellaneous improvements.

4.119 Important proposals contained in the Bill include the following :-

- (i) prohibition on arrest of a woman after sun set and before sun rise except in exceptional circumstances;
- (ii) mandatory information required to be given by police about the arrest of a person as well as the place where he is

being held to any one who may be nominated by him for sending such information;

- (iii) mandatory judicial inquiry in case of death or disappearance of a person or rape of a woman while in the custody of the police;
- (iv) in case of death, examination of the dead body to be conducted within 24 hours of death;
- (v) mandatory provision that if the arrested person is accused of a bailable offence and he is indigent and cannot furnish surety, the court shall release him on his execution of a bond without surety;
- (vi) an under trial prisoner, other than the one accused of an offence for which death has been prescribed as one of the punishments, to be released on his personal bond with or without sureties when he has been under detention for period extending to one half of the maximum period of imprisonment provided for the alleged offence;
- (vii) in no case, an undertrial to be detained beyond the maximum period of imprisonment provided for the alleged offence;
- (viii) bail and anticipatory bail provisions to be made stringent for hardened criminals;

- (ix) bail jumping to be made a specific offence in the Indian Penal Code; and
- (x) State Governments to be empowered to establish a Directorate of Prosecution under the administrative control of the Home Department of the State.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2003

4.120 The Government introduced the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2003 in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd August, 2003. The Bill was referred by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for its examination and report. The Report of the Committee has been received in March 2005. The

main proposals contained in the Bill are proposed to :-

- (a) providing measures to prevent witness turning hostile;
- (b) introducing the concept of plea-bargaining;
- (c) making section 498-A of Indian Penal Code, 1860 compoundable;
- (d) providing for more scientific experts to give evidence in cases relating to fake currency notes; and
- (e) amending the Indian Penal Code, 1860 to provide punishment for threatening or inducing any person to give false evidence.

* * * * *

CHAPTER V

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

INTER-STATE COUNCIL

5.1 The Inter-State Council was established under article 263 of the Constitution of India through a Presidential Order dated the May 28, 1990. In terms of para 4 of the Presidential Order, the Council is a recommendatory body and in that capacity its duties are: -

- (a) 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, as may be brought up before it;
- (b) making recommendations upon any such subject and in particular recommendations for the better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject; and
- (c) deliberating upon such other matters of general interest to the States as may be referred by the Chairman to the Council.

5.2 The Council comprises the Prime Minister as Chairperson and Chief Ministers of all States, Chief Ministers of Union territories having Legislative Assemblies, Administrators of Union territories not having Legislative Assemblies,

Governors of States under President's rule, six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers nominated by the Prime Minister and four Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers nominated by the Prime Minister as permanent invitees.

5.3 The Inter-State Council under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister and the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council under the Chairmanship of Home Minister have been re-constituted on June 21, 2004 and on October 12, 2004, respectively. The Standing Committee was set up initially on December 5, 1996 to have continuous consultation and process matters for consideration of the Council. Further, it can also consider any matter referred to it by Chairman/Council.

5.4 The Council, since its inception, has held eight meetings so far, the first on October 10, 1990 and the eighth on August 27-28, 2003. The eighth meeting was held in Srinagar and it is for the first time that a meeting of the Council was held outside Delhi. The Council, in its eight meetings held so far, has completed considerations of all the 247 recommendations on center-state relations. Of these 247 recommendations, 62 have not been accepted by the Council/Administrative Ministries. 179 recommendations have been implemented and 6 are at various stages of

implementation in the concerned Administrative Ministries.

5.5 The Group of Ministers (GoM), constituted in the year 2000, to look into the 'Reforming the National Security System', recommended that a detailed action plan on "Good Governance" should be prepared by the Inter-State Council and taken up for discussion in the meeting of Council for adoption and implementation. In pursuance of the above decision, an agenda item namely "**Good Governance – An Action Plan**" was placed before the Council in its meeting held in Srinagar on August 27-28, 2003 for consideration and adoption. The Council decided to set up a Subcommittee of the Council to further deliberate on the subject and come out with a Blue Print on National Action Plan on Good Governance to be discussed in the next meeting of the Council. A draft paper on "Good Governance: Conceptual Framework and Action Plan" has been prepared and circulated for discussion as an agenda item on 'Blue Print of Action Plan on Good Governance' for the next meeting of the Standing Committee scheduled to be held on March 29, 2005.

5.6 In the 8th meeting of Inter-State Council, Sarkaria Commission Recommendation No. 13.7.06 [dialogue and discussion between Union Govt. and Govt. of Nagaland on Sub- clause (a)(iv) of article 371(A)(1)] came up for discussion and it was decided that meeting between officials of the State Government and the Union Ministry of Coal & Mines would be facilitated through the forum of the Inter-State Council to sort out the issues relating to land and resources of Nagaland. In pursuance of the decision of the Council, a Group of Officials of Union Government and Government of Nagaland

to examine/resolve issues related to land and resources in respect of Nagaland was set up on December 15, 2003 under the Convenorship of Adviser, Inter-State Council Secretariat. The Subcommittee has finalized a report with its recommendations. The report has been circulated to all concerned.

5.7 The National Common Minimum Programme, inter alia, states that the Inter-State Council will be activated. Various actions have been initiated to activate the Council.

ZONAL COUNCILS

5.8 The Zonal Councils, five in number, have been set up under the States Re-organisation Act, 1956. These are high level advisory bodies having Union Home Minister as their Chairman and Chief Ministers of the respective States as their members. These Councils play a key role in the resolution of inter-State and Centre-State problems and fostering balanced socio-economic development in the respective zones.

5.9 Since their inception, the Councils have held 99 meetings. The deliberations have resulted in progress in diverse sectors like rural development, infrastructure, tourism, health, mining, power and so on.

5.10 The Standing Committees of these Zonal Councils also meet from time to time to identify important issues for consideration in the meetings of the respective Zonal Councils. Several issues are settled at their level also. At the meeting of the Standing Committee of Central Zonal Council held on January 5, 2005, important issues pertaining

to promotion of exports, intra-zonal sharing of State Armed Police and inter-State issues relating to irrigation/power projects were discussed.

NEW COMMISSION ON CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

5.11 In keeping with its commitment enunciated in the Common Minimum Programme, Government has decided to set up a new Commission to look at the issues relating to Centre-State relations afresh in view of the significant changes that have taken place in the federal polity and economy of India over the last two decades. A group of Ministers (GoM) was constituted, under the Chairmanship of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Defence, to finalise the terms of reference of the Commission. The GoM has finalized the terms of reference of the Commission. The Commission is likely to be set up very soon and will be given two years' time to submit its recommendations.

CREATION OF NEW STATES

5.12 The three new States of Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand created in the year 2000 have been functioning smoothly for the past four years. The Central Government issues orders/directions for final apportionment of assets and liabilities between the Successor States in case of any dispute between them and on a reference made by either of the Successor States. The Central Government has issued orders/directions, wherever necessary, for final apportionment of assets, liabilities and employees of the Companies/Corporations etc. of the erstwhile State of Bihar between the Successor States of Bihar and Jharkhand

in terms of the provisions of the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000. Substantial progress has been made in the apportionment of assets and liabilities of the Companies/Corporations etc., of the erstwhile State of Madhya Pradesh between the Successor States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in terms of the provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000. The process of apportionment of assets and liabilities of the Companies/Corporations etc. of erstwhile State of Uttar Pradesh between the successor States of Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal is in progress.

5.13 The Constitution (One hundred and second Amendment) Bill, 2003 and the State of Delhi Bill, 2003 seeking to grant Statehood to Delhi, which were introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18.8.2003 and referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, lapsed with the dissolution of the thirteenth Lok Sabha. An Inter-Ministerial Committee headed by an Additional Secretary in the Ministry has been entrusted to examine the earlier Bills in the light of observations made by the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee and suggestions made by the Chief Minister, Delhi with a view to exploring the possibility of introducing fresh Bills.

5.14 Under the Common Minimum Programme, the Government is committed to consider the demand for the formation of a Telangana State at an appropriate time after due consultations and consensus.

PRISONS

5.15 "Prisons" is a state subject. As such prison's management is primarily the responsibility

of the State Governments. However, the Central Government has been providing financial assistance to State Governments through the Finance Commissions' award as well as through the 8th Five Year Plan. In addition to this, a non-plan scheme for construction of additional prisons to reduce overcrowding, repair, and renovation of existing prisons, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of living accommodation of prison staff is to be implemented over a period of 5 years from 2002-03 to 2006-07. The scheme involves an outlay of Rs.1800 crore on cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 i.e. share of Central Government being 75% and that of State Governments being 25%. Separately, an amount of Rs.10 crore has been allotted to Arunachal Pradesh to construct a new jail under the award of Eleventh Finance Commission. This scheme would help in reducing overcrowding in prisons and improve the conditions of jails for providing a healthy environment.

5.16 In 2002-03, the initial year of the scheme, the Central share of Rs.270 crore was released to all the 27 States. During the second year an amount of Rs.197 crore was disbursed amongst State Governments except a few States which did not submit Annual Action Plan for the year 2003-04. During the year under report i.e. 2004-05, a budget provision of Rs.140 crore towards Central share has been made and an amount of Rs.134 crore (approximate) has been released to the State Governments upto 31.12.2004. The progress of the scheme is being monitored closely with a view to ensure that funds released to the States are utilized properly and for the purpose for which they are released.

5.17 To improve the quality of prison administration continuous efforts are made through

imparting training to the prison personnel. For that purpose, the Institute of Correctional Administration was established at Chandigarh and entire expenditure on its establishment is being borne by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In addition to this a Regional Institute for Correctional Administration (RICA) is functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu which is, however, being funded by State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Home Affairs, however, provides from time to time grants-in-aid from for developmental activities and improving the infrastructure facilities of the Institution. Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) under the Ministry of Home Affairs also plays a significant role through research work and training in the field of prison administration.

SCHEME FOR MODERNIZATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES

5.18 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Scheme for modernization of the State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) since 1969-70 to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their Police forces on 50:50 cost sharing basis. The Scheme provided assistance to the State Governments on 50% loan and 50% grant-in-aid basis till 2002-03.

5.19 In view of the fast changing security scenario of the country caused by ISI sponsored cross border terrorism with their advanced policy of bleeding India through thousands cuts, insurgency in North and naxal militancy in many Indian States, it was felt necessary to modernize the State Police Forces expeditiously and, accordingly, the Government decided, on 23-1-2001, to enhance the

annual allocation under the Scheme to Rs. 1000 crore with effect from 2000-01 for a period of ten years i.e. till 2009-2010. The major objective of the Scheme was also to lessen the dependence on Armed forces and Central Police Forces to tackle the emerging challenges as well as to strengthen the State's investigation and prosecution machinery through Scientific Forensic aids etc. to investigate crimes and strengthen the Criminal Justice administration.

5.20 The Scheme was further revised in 2003-04 and the annual central allocation was enhanced to Rs 1400 crore per annum. . As per the revised Scheme, the States were divided into three categories viz. Category A, Category B1 and Category B2 depending on the level of insurgency/terrorism, cross-border terrorism, etc. being faced by various States. Various Schemes of assistance to the States for modernization of Police forces being operated by different divisions of MHA were also merged in this scheme. 'A' category States were provided 100% Central assistance, 'B1' – 75% and 'B2' -60% Central assistance. Modernization of Home Guards was also included under this Scheme.

5.21 The details of the amounts released to State Governments and the utilization of the funds during the last four years is as under:

Sl. No	Financial year	Amount released (Rs in crore)	Utilization
I.	2000-01	1000.00	88.83%
II.	2001-02	1000.00	79.92%
III.	2002-03	695.00	81.65%
IV.	2003-04	705.27	37.80%

5.22 Central Government is implementing a Satellite based tele-communication network, namely, POLNET project for the police department, which is also being funded under the MPF Scheme.

5.23 A project called Common Integrated Police Application Software (CIPA) under which the Cr.P.C. based functions of Police Stations in the States shall be computerized through a common software is being implemented from 2004-05. . During 2004-05, 10% of the Police Stations are proposed to be covered by supply of both hardware and software. National Informatics Centre (NIC), New Delhi has been chosen as the implementing agency for the same.

Impact of the Scheme

5.24 The Scheme has made perceptible impact in all the States and has provided the much needed assistance and impetus to Police modernization. For instance, proper buildings of Police Stations/outposts with required facilities has provided safe, secure and comfortable environment, construction of houses for Police personnel and provision of modern weapons have boosted their morale particularly in extremist affected areas. Enhanced mobility has brought down response times.

5.25 Modern Insas Rifles, AK Series of rifles, Bullet Proof vehicles, Mine Proof vehicles, BP jackets have been made available to States, In all Police Stations, operational vehicles and equipment have been provided in Karnataka and Haryana. 70% of Police Stations in Madhya Pradesh are provided operational vehicles (it was 17% in the beginning of 2000). Also housing satisfaction increased from

36% to 44%. Andhra Pradesh State Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) could get ISO 9002 Certificate. They could strengthen 334 Police Stations by bringing up defence structures. Gujarat FSL would add Brain mapping and narco-analysis in their FSL. Tamil Nadu and Karnataka could take up construction of 7000 and 6000 quarters, respectively, for Policemen. An ambitious computerization project 'e-cops' could be launched by Andhra Pradesh. Gujarat, Haryana and West Bengal could establish Wide Area Network. Training infrastructure in Assam and Haryana also got upgraded.

5.26 During 2004-05, the Central allocation approved by the Ministry of Finance is only Rs.860.00 crore for the Scheme due to large unspent balances available of earlier years in some States. Ministry of Finance has been requested to provide additional funds under the Scheme, since MHA is now supplying the crucial items needed by the police forces directly in kind. All the annual modernization plans of the 28 States have been considered by the competent authority and order for release of Rs. 486.06 crore were also issued up to January 31, 2005 and action to release the balance funds has been taken. During this year, the States affected by extremism/naxalite violence and those situated in the Indo-Nepal and Indo- Bhutan border were specifically advised to strengthen the police infrastructure in the affected areas by allocating more funds under the Scheme. As brought out earlier, to expedite utilization of funds, MHA is now supplying most of the crucial items in kind to the States.

5.27 In terms of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee for Home Affairs and other relevant issues, a proposal to revise

the Scheme further is also under consideration under which States are proposed to be divided into two categories A and B with 100% and 75% Central funding. The requirement of funds has also been projected as Rs.1645.00 crore annually.

REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS

5.28 There was no legal provision earlier in the Code of Criminal Procedure or any other law under which foreigners convicted in India could be transferred to the country of their origin to serve their sentence there nor was there any provision for the transfer of the persons of Indian origin, convicted by a foreign court, to serve their sentence in India. In the absence of such a legislative provision, it was not possible to execute treaties/agreements with foreign governments for repatriation of convicted prisoners. The sentences awarded by the foreign courts could not be acted upon under the existing laws.

5.29 Long detention of foreign prisoners in Indian Jails has been causing considerable concern to the Government. It was, therefore, felt that if convicted foreign nationals were transferred to their home countries to serve remainder of their jail terms, it could take care of the human aspect in as much as the said convicts would be near their families and have better chances of social rehabilitation. Further, it would also take care of the problems that Indian jail authorities face in keeping these prisoners.

5.30 In view of the above, the Parliament passed the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 to facilitate the Repatriation of Prisoners during Monsoon Session (2003) of Parliament, which received the assent of President on 28.9.2003. The

said Act was notified to come into force w.e.f. January 1, 2004. The Repatriation of Prisoners Rules, 2004 were also been published in the Gazette on August 9, 2004 and laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament. For operationalising the Act, agreements are required to be concluded with various countries. A model agreement has been drafted and provided to the Ministry of External Affairs for approaching the interested countries. An agreement for transfer of Sentenced Persons with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was signed on February 16, 2005.

5.31 A Standard agreement to be signed between India and other willing countries, in accordance with the provisions of the Act has been drafted and provided to the Ministry of External Affairs for negotiating the same with various countries.

STATE LEGISLATIONS

5.32 Ministry of Home Affairs has been entrusted with the work of processing the legislative proposals (under concurrent list of the Constitution) from the State Governments received for either approval of the Government or for obtaining the assent of the President. Bills under article 201 of the Constitution, Bills for previous sanction under proviso to article 304(b) of the Constitution, Ordinances under proviso to clause 1 of article 213 of the Constitution and Regulations for Scheduled Areas (Fifth Schedule to the Constitution) fall in this category.

5.33 In addition, the Bills which are required to be reserved for consideration of the President are

sometimes sent by the State Governments for approval of the Central Government, before their introduction in the State Legislatures. Though it is not a Constitutional requirement, this administrative step helps in prior scrutiny before President's assent is obtained.

5.34 The legislative proposals are examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The Union Government favours expeditious approval of these legislative proposals and accordingly, time limits have been prescribed for their examination by the concerned Ministries/Departments.

5.35 The position is reviewed periodically through meetings with Union Ministries and concerned State Governments to facilitate early clearance of Bills by resolving issues across the table.

Proposals received and finalised

5.36 During April 1, 2004 to February 28, 2005 the Government of India received 63 proposals for approval/assent of the Government of India/President of India. The number of proposals finalised during the period from 01.04.2004 to 28.02.2005 is as below:-

Sl.No.	Particulars	Numbers
1.	Bills for President's assent	27
2.	Bills returned with a Message from President	2
3.	Bill for assent withdrawn by State Government	2
4.	Ordinances for President's instructions	6
5.	Bills for administrative approval	20
	Total :	57*

* This also includes Legislative proposals received earlier.

UNION TERRITORIES

5.37 There are seven Union territories, namely:

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

5.38 The Union territories are administered in accordance with the provisions of Articles 239 to 241 of the Constitution of India. Of the seven Union territories, the National Capital Territory of Delhi and Pondicherry have legislatures, Council of Ministers and Consolidated Funds. The rest of the Union territories are without legislature.

5.39 The total area covered by the seven Union territories is 10,973 sq km and their population as per 2001 census is 1,64,53,631. The area and population of each of the Union territory are given in **Annexure-XI**.

5.40 The Union territories have a total plan outlay of Rs. 29,375.49 crore under the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007); Rs.5865.03 crore in Annual Plan 2002-03; Rs.6227.77 crore in Annual Plan 2003-04 and Rs.6241.87 crore in Annual Plan 2004-05. The plan outlays of individual Union territory for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and Annual Plans for 2002-03 to 2004-2005 are given in **Annexure-XII**. The Union territories are also given Additional Central Assistance for special/specific programmes like Pradhan Mantri

Gramoday Yojana (PMGY), “Slum Development”, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) including Annapurna; National Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), Roads & Bridges, Tribal Sub-Plan and Assistance under Urban Reforms Incentive Fund, etc. The UT-wise details of these components in Annual Plan 2004-05 are given in **Annexure – XIII**.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

5.41 The Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands consists of nearly 307 islands and 265 rocks and islets with a total area of 8249 sq. kms. Out of the total area of 8249 sq. kms. approximately 87% or 7,171 sq. kms. is under forest cover. 38 of the islands are inhabited with a total population of 3,56,152 as per 2001 census.

5.42 The Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a Union territory without legislature. The territory is administratively divided into two districts, viz, the Andaman District and the Nicobar District. There are four sub-divisions, five community blocks and seven tehsils. Port Blair, the only urban area in the territory, has a Municipal Council. The UT has one Zilla Parishad, seven Panchayat Samities, and sixty seven Gram Panchayats.

Devastation due to Tsunami

5.43 On December 26, 2004, a massive earthquake in Sumatra generated tsunami waves and caused extensive damage in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Massive rescue and relief operations were launched by Government of India. Both the civil and military wings of Government of

India as well as the Central Police Forces have been engaged in the relief operations.

5.44 As on January 26, 2005, about 1927 persons are reported to have lost their lives and a large number of persons are reported missing. Over 40,000 persons are staying in relief camps. Damage to infrastructure is being assessed. Rehabilitation plan is being worked out

Agriculture

5.45 The total land available for agriculture in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is limited to 50,000 hectares, i.e., 6% of the total geographical area of the islands. Total area under paddy cultivation is 11561 hectare of which 7879 hectare is under high yielding variety and 3682 hectare is under traditional variety.

5.46 In pursuance of the decision taken in the Tenth Island Development Authority meeting, the Ministry of Agriculture has announced Rs.50.60 crore as assistance to these islands for High Value Agriculture in the Tenth Plan period. The thrust areas identified are promotion of organic cultivation; encouragement of private entrepreneurs for organic manure making; integrated development of agriculture including the activities of horticulture, animal husbandry & fisheries; increasing coconut productivity; integrating coconut based farming with other crops; encouragement of value added products and early yielding fruits and food security for tribal farmers.

Fisheries

5.47 The marine and inland fish production

was 13,115 tonnes upto September, 2004. 7.56 lakh seeds of Indian major carps were produced and supplied to the pisciculturists. An amount of Rs.3000 per pond was released to 105 pisciculturists to renovate their ponds for fish culture. Four ice plants and 3 cold storages have been set up.

Forestry and Wild Life

5.48 The Union territory Administration is following the policy of promoting/extension of tree cover beyond conventional forest area and educating the masses about the need for promoting/raising plantation of fuel wood, fodder and fruit bearing trees by farmers on their own land as well as community land. Nine National Parks and 96 Wild Life Sanctuaries have been set up for conserving bio-diversity. Effective steps are taken for protection of coral reefs around the islands.

5.49 Under the programme "Regeneration of Tropical Forest" an area of 500 hect. was covered under natural regeneration and 120 hect. under enrichment plantations. Work on raising of medicinal/herbal gardens at different places is being undertaken. Raising of cane plantation, bamboo plantation, road-side plantation, coastal plantation and community land plantation are under progress. For promoting eco-tourism, a circuit from Port Blair to Baratang has been started recently. A full-fledged Environment Laboratory has been set up by Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works for protecting the fragile ecology of these islands.

Education

5.50 11.89% of the Plan outlay has been earmarked for Education in the current Annual

Plan. Literacy rate as per 2001 census is 81.18%. The educational requirements of the Union territory upto Secondary level are met through 385 educational institutes out of which 321 are being run by the Union territory Administration. For Higher Education, there are 3 colleges and 2 polytechnics. Major thrust has been given to primary education by opening schools within 1.5 kms. of every habitation with a minimum population of 150 or above and opening of non-formal education centers wherever norms do not justify opening of formal schools.

Health and Family Welfare

5.51 Health coverage is provided through a network of health infrastructure consisting of 147 health institutions, which includes one Referral Hospital, two District Hospitals, four Community Health Centres, 20 Primary Health Centres, five Urban Health Centres, 106 Sub-centres, eight Homoeopathy dispensaries and one Ayurvedic dispensary. A new 10 bedded PHC at Wimberligunj (South Andaman) and 1 PHC at Ferrargunj (South Andaman) were opened.

Power

5.52 There are 36 Diesel Power stations with a total installed capacity of 64.04 MW and 23 solar power plants with 156 KW scattered throughout the islands. During the year under report, 33 KV transmission lines of 3.25 kms and 11 KV transmission lines of 3.89 kms and 30.77 kms of LT lines were installed. Six power transformers and 13 distribution transformers were added. 2138 new service connections were provided.

Shipping

5.53 The Directorate of Shipping Services is operating a fleet of 83 ships for transportation of cargo and passengers on mainland- island sector and also on inter-island sector. There has been steady increase in the movement of passengers and cargo in all sectors. A provision of 21.46% of the Plan outlay of the Union territory has been earmarked for shipping service in the current year's plan.

Tribal Welfare

5.54 There are six primitive tribes, namely, Andamanese, Onge, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Nicobarese and Shompen in the Union territory. The total population of tribals is 29,469. Various schemes are implemented by the Department of Tribal Welfare and Education under Tribal Sub-Plan. An autonomous body called 'Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS) looks after the welfare of the primitive tribes.

5.55 A Special scheme of scholarship for the tribal Nicobarese students pursuing Medical, Dental & Engineering courses has been started during the year under report. The expenditure on account of boarding & lodging charge of hostel and other miscellaneous expenses upto Rs.24,000 plus tuition fee will be paid to the deserving tribal students on the recommendation of respective Tribal Council. An amount of Rs.1 lakh has been released as grant-in-aid to the Tribal Council, Car Nicobar.

Tourism

5.56 Tourism has been identified as a thrust area by the Island Development Authority. The

Islands provide tremendous potential for development of tourism. To promote and popularize Andaman as a destination for eco-tourism, the Union territory Administration has participated in various exhibitions/fairs in mainland. In the 24th International Trade Fair held recently at New Delhi, the Andaman & Nicobar Islands pavilion was awarded gold trophy among the Union territories.

5.57 The tourist arrival during the current year upto September, 2004 was 41,279 of which 851 were foreign tourists.

Chandigarh

5.58 The Union Territory of Chandigarh has a total area of 114 sq. kms. comprising 79.34 sq. kms. of urban and 34.66 sq. kms. of rural areas. The population of Chandigarh is 9,00,914 as per 2001 Census. The literacy rate of the territory is 81.9 %.

Education

5.59 Chandigarh has emerged as a centre for excellent educational facilities, both for elementary and higher education. There are 102 Government Schools, 7 Private (Aided) and 46 recognized Schools. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan has been started in November, 2003 in the territory and 10757 students have been enrolled. Mid-day Meal programme is being implemented. Besides, 19 Night Schools are functioning in the territory. There are six Government Colleges in the Union territory.

5.60 21 vocational courses are being run in 17 Government Senior Secondary Schools of the Union territory. The U.T. Administration is running 400 education centres under Adult Education

programme in which 41,277 persons have been enrolled. Each centre is well equipped with library books, sports material and other infrastructure.

Health and Family Welfare

5.61 The UT Administration caters to the health needs of the people of Chandigarh through one 500-bedded multi-speciality general hospital, one 50-bedded Primary Health Centre, one 18-bedded Hospital for Chest diseases, one 30-bedded Maternity Wing, 25 Poly Clinics and 38 Allopathic, Homeopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries. The UT Administration is implementing a number of national health programmes such as National Leprosy Eradication Programme, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Programme, National Family Welfare Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Aids Control Programme, National Anti Malaria Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme and National Tuberculosis Control Programme.

Industries

5.62 The Union territory has witnessed a steady industrial growth over the years resulting in establishment of 12 units in the large/medium sector and about 3,217 small-scale industrial units offering employment to about 30,500 persons and giving an annual output worth Rs. 600 crore approximately. There are about 20 major exporting units in Chandigarh which export goods to the tune of Rs. 66.97 crore approximately annually. The Department of Industries has set up a Quality Marketing Centre for electronic appliances to monitor quality of electrical products. A Common

Facility Centre for handicrafts has also been set up to provide technical guidance to weavers and potters.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

5.63 Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a Union territory without legislature. It comprises one District and one Taluka with 72 villages and two towns, namely, Silvassa and Amli. The total area of the territory is 491 sq. kms. with a population of 2,20,490 as per 2001 census. The villages have been divided into 11 patelads. Each patelad has a Group Gram Panchayat consisting of elected members. There is a District Panchayat comprising representatives from all Village Panchayats. One seat of Lok Sabha has been allotted to the Union territory which is reserved for the Scheduled Tribe.

Industry

5.64 The Union Territory has maintained its pace of industrial growth in the current year also. There are 1714 Small Scale; 424 Medium Scale and 6 Large Scale Industrial Units functioning in the Union territory providing employment to 43,000 persons.

Education

5.65 There are 226 Primary, 21 Secondary and 10 Higher Secondary Schools in the Union territory. Besides, there is one Central School (Navodaya Vidyalaya). The literacy rate which was 40.71% during 1991 Census has increased to 60.03 % in 2001. In order to further improve education coverage among tribals, and to restrict the drop-outs, UT Administration is providing free board and lodging, mid-day meals, free supply of

uniforms, text books and other educational material to the students belonging to SC/ST and low income group. The enrolment of students has increased from 50,689 in 2003-04 to 53,055 in 2004-05. The UT Administration has added three new school buildings during the year under report. Construction of one Secondary School, one laboratory and extension of two Secondary Schools are in progress.

5.66 Technical training is being imparted through a Government Polytechnic College in three curricula, viz., Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. There is one Industrial Training Institute (ITI) to provide technical training to the local youths in various trades to cope with the demand of industries for skilled persons.

Health and Family Welfare

5.67 The Union territory has a 75-bedded civil hospital, a community health centre, six primary health centres, three dispensaries, one mobile dispensary and 38 sub-centres to cater to the medical needs of the people. One Voluntary Blood Testing Centre at Civil Hospital has been started for HIV testing. The Dental Unit has been expanded. The Community Health Centre at Khanvel has been modernized with an Ultra Model X-Ray machine and a new Dental Unit for providing better medical and health services in the interior parts of the territory.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

5.68 A two tier system of Panchayati Raj Institutions consisting of 11 Village Panchayats and one District Panchayat is functioning in the Union territory. Necessary funds and infrastructure have

been transferred/provided to Village Panchayats and District Panchayat. Subjects like Elementary Education, Rural Development, Rural roads, Water supply & sanitation and Minor irrigation have been transferred to District Panchayat.

Power

5.69 There is no power generation in the Union territory. The power is being purchased from National Thermal Power Corporation, Nuclear Power Corporation, etc., and drawn through power grids and transmitted through Gujarat Electricity Board's network. The present power consumption in the U.T. is 255 MVA and the same is likely to increase upto 278 MVA by end of the current financial year. To meet the increasing power demand, the Administration has taken up augmentation of 66/11 KV sub-station at Rakholi; establishment of 66/11 KV, 2x15 MVA and augmentation of 220/66 KV sub-station, Kharadpada from 2x100 MVA to 3x100 MVA. The UT Administration had distributed 1546.52 million units of electricity to various category of consumers.

Social Welfare

5.70 The Social Welfare Department has continued to provide financial assistance to visually impaired, old infirm, physically handicapped and widows/divorced and destitute women. The Department provides vocational training to widows/divorced/deserted women in tailoring and home management. The UT Administration also runs tailoring classes and provide stipend to SC/ST trainees. The UT Administration has constructed a Working Women's hostel at Silvassa with basic facilities for lodging.

Tourism

5.71 Tourism has emerged as an important sector of growth. On an average, about 4 lakh tourists from various parts of the country visit these places every year.

Daman and Diu

5.72 Daman and Diu is a Union territory without legislature. It comprises two land blocks of Daman and Diu, each forming a separate district, taluka, as well as a community development block. Daman District is located on the southern border of Gujarat State. It is about 193 kms. from Mumbai having a coastline of about 12 kms. on the Arabian Sea. The total area of Daman District is 72 sq. kms. Diu District is an island off the coast of Junagarh and is about 763 kms. from Daman. This island is surrounded on three sides by the Arabian Sea and Chais river in the north. It has a coastline of 21 kms. with an area of 38.8 sq. kms. There are two towns, ten gram panchayats and 23 revenue villages as per the 2001 Census (21 villages in Daman and 2 in Diu). Both the districts of the Union territory have Municipal Councils. The territory has a population of 1,58,059 as per 2001 census.

Education

5.73 The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is being implemented to universalize elementary Education by community ownership and people's partnership system. It is a response to the demand for quality basic education all over the country. The SSA programme is also an attempt to provide an opportunity for improving human capabilities of all

children through provision of community owned quality education in a mission mode.

5.74 The Industrial Training Institutes continued to provide skilled manpower to meet the demand of the industries. It also promoted self employment opportunities through short term training courses. 210 trainees have been admitted and are undergoing training during the year 2004-05.

Health & Family Welfare

5.75 The Department of Health & Family Welfare caters to the medical and health needs of the people through two Government hospitals, one Community Health Centre, 21 sub-centres, 2 Rural Medical Dispensaries at dispensaries at village level. All health programmes are being implemented in the Union territory. 23 Mahila Swastha Sangh are conducting meeting every month and the members have been sensitized on safe motherhood and gender issues including HIV/AIDS.

Fisheries

5.76 The Fisheries Department has provided financial assistance to 162 fishermen under various schemes during the current year. A training-cum-awareness center at Fort Area, Moti Daman is functioning to educate and create awareness amongst the fishermen.

Industry

5.77 The UT Administration has made tremendous growth in promoting industrialization in the Union Territory. There are in all 2,707

registered units in the territory providing employment to about 55,205 persons. 81 additional units were registered last year providing employment to 1674 persons.

Power

5.78 The Electricity Department completed the work for strengthening of 220/66 KV Magarwada sub-station of 150 MVA by erecting additional 1 x 100 MVA power transformer; augmentation of 66/11 KV Kachigam sub-station capacity by replacing 2x10 MVA by 2x15 MVA power transformer; installation of new 66 KV Sub-station at Ringanwada, Nani Daman with installed capacity of 20 MVA.

Social Welfare

5.79 Tribal Sub Plan is being implemented in Daman District w.e.f. October 2, 1976 for welfare of tribals. During the current year 800 tribal farmers were provided seeds and fertilizers. 3886 tribal students of standard I to X were provided free text books, stationary and uniforms.

Tourism

5.80 The Tourism Department gave wide publicity for promoting tourism in the Union territory by printing of brochures, maps, leaflets and picture postcards. The Department of Tourism bagged the best award of the New Promising Destination and award for Excellence for the year 2004. Information kiosks about the Union territory were installed at various public places. Various historical monuments / temples etc. were illuminated for attraction of tourists.

Lakshadweep

5.81 The Union territory of Lakshadweep comprises 36 islands scattered in the Arabian Sea between 71° and 74° east longitude and 8° and 12°-30' north latitude and at a distance ranging from 200 to 400 kms from mainland. Only ten islands are inhabited. The total land area of the territory is 32 sq. kms. and it is surrounded by 4200 sq. kms. of lagoons. The Exclusive Economic Zone available for exploitation extends over an area of 4 lakh sq. km. The population of the territory is 60,695 as per 2001 census, of which about 94% is categorized as Scheduled Tribe. The entire Union territory consists of a single district divided into four tehsils and nine sub-divisions.

Agriculture

5.82 Almost entire cultivable area of the territory is covered by coconut plantation. Total area under coconut plantation is 2669 hectares out of total geographical area being 3200 hectares. The UT Administration is implementing a number of programmes for development of horticulture and agronomic practices, operational farming, agriculture extension and technology transfer, research and development, processing and marketing of agricultural produce, agricultural engineering, soil and water conservation, etc. for better productivity. The inter spaces of coconut plantations are utilized for cultivation of vegetables, fruits, tuber crops, banana, sapota, guava, breadfruit and papaya.

Education

5.83 The literacy rate of the territory has increased from 15.23% in 1951 to 87.52% in 2001.

Presently there are four senior secondary schools, nine high schools, four senior basic schools, twenty junior basic schools, nine nursery schools, one Navodaya Vidyalaya at Minicoy and one Kendriya Vidyalaya at Kavaratti. There is one Industrial Training Institute functioning in the Union Territory. Financial support is also provided to students studying in professional courses on the mainland. Hostel facilities are available at Andrott and Kadmat both for boys and girls. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan” has been implemented in the Union territory to bring all children to school. The thrust is for improvement in quality of education, universalisation of education, introduction of degree college, strengthening of vocational and computer education etc.

Fisheries

5.84 The UT Administration is helping fishermen to shift to modern methods of fishing by training them in tuna fishing by pole and line technique. Three cooperative societies of fishermen have been promoted. Efforts are being made to acquire a mother vessel for enhancing deep-sea fishing. There is a Marine Aquarium and Museum at Kavaratti which is a major center of attraction for tourists, researchers and students. The fish catch at present is estimated at one lac metric tonne (10,000 MT inshore and 90,000 MT offshore). The Fisheries Department has deployed Fish Aggregation Devices at Agatti and Kavaratti. These devices are proposed to be deployed to other islands also. This device will help the fishermen to catch more fish which aggregate near these devices.

Health and Family Welfare

5.85 There are two hospitals, three community health centers, four primary health centers, 14 sub-centres, one first aid centre, two Aurvedic dispensaries, one Homeopathic dispensary and one dental unit for catering to the health needs of the islanders. Specialists are invited from reputed hospitals of the mainland for giving advice/specialized treatment in specially organized camps. A telemedicine centre has been started in the hospital at Kavaratti to get specialist opinion from the mainland. An ambulance helicopter is operated by the UT Administration to help evacuation of patients in cases of emergency. The thrust under this sector is for strengthening of primary health care facilities, expansion and modernization of hospitals/community health centers; strengthening of public health activities and providing financial assistance to patients living below poverty line.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

5.86 A two-tier Panchayati Raj system has been introduced in the territory which consists of one District Panchayat and 10 Village (Dweep) Panchayats. The Administration has transferred 25 major schemes with 76 sub-schemes along with 800 employees to the District Panchayat and 24 major schemes with 100 sub-schemes along with 259 employees to the Village (Dweep) Panchayats. The UT Administration provides grant-in-aid to Panchayats for taking up developmental plans within the jurisdiction of these bodies. The Panchayats have also started generating their own resources by way of taxation, fees and other schemes.

Power

5.87 The total installed capacity of power in the Union territory is 10.9 MW. The cost of generation of one unit of electricity (using DG sets) is Rs.8.86 whereas the recovery is on an average of at the rate of Rs.4.27 per unit. 33 old DG sets are proposed to be replaced with 19 state-of-art Diesel Generating sets which will enable to reduce the cost of generation of electricity prevailing now in the islands.

5.88 Installation of oil storage facility at Minicoy and Kavaratti are progressing as planned. Two transformers and 1.5 km. high tension lines, 4 km low tension lines, 570 Nos. domestic and commercial connection, 30 industrial connection and 100 street lights will be provided during the current financial year. 1600 electro mechanical energy meters will be replaced with electronic energy meters. 100 kwp grid interactive SPV power plant has since been added at Kalpeni raising the capacity to 775 kwp. Two more 100 kwp grid interactive SPV Plan one each at Chetlat and Amini are under installation. A new hy-brid SPV diesel plant of 195 kw capacity is under installation at Bangaram. Existing 25 kwp SPV power plant at Bitra is under augmentation to 50 kwp.

Social Welfare

5.89 Anganwadis and crèches are being run under the Special Nutrition Programme for assisting lactating mothers and children. 6907 children through anganwadis, 400 children through crèches and 325 children through balwadis benefited from the Child Welfare Programme. Financial assistance is being provided to elderly people/physically

handicapped persons, disabled/abandoned women/widows and destitutes. Mid-day meals Scheme is being implemented in the territory. A working women's hostel is being run at Kavaratti by the Directorate of Welfare.

Tourism

5.90 While developing tourism in the Islands, efforts are being made to preserve the local culture and the fragile eco-system. In order to preserve the unique characteristics of these islands and to reduce pressure on its infrastructure the Administration has promoted the concept of day tourism. Water Sports like scuba diving, wind surfing, para-sailing, kayaking, snorkelling, yatching, etc. are the major attractions for tourists. Society for Promotion of Recreational Tourism (SPORTS), an autonomous society is offering hospitality and organized tours. SPORTS also organizes cruises from the mainland. 180 bed accommodation is currently available in different islands in the form of resorts, family huts and private huts.

Pondicherry

5.91 The Union territory has a Legislative Assembly and a Consolidated Fund of its own. The Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister aids and advises the Lt. Governor in the exercise of his functions in relation to matters with respect to which the Legislative Assembly has power to make laws except in so far as he is by or under any law required to act in his discretion.

5.92 The Union territory consists of four regions, namely, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from each

other. Pondicherry is situated at about 162 kms south of Chennai on the east coast. Karaikal region is about 160 kms south of Pondicherry and it is surrounded by Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu. Yanam region is located about 840 kms northeast of Pondicherry near Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. Mahe region lies almost parallel to Pondicherry, 653 kms. away on the west coast near Tellicherry in Kerala.

5.93 The Union territory constitutes a single district consisting of 264 census villages, 129 revenue villages, two taluks and four sub-taluks. There are 5 municipalities and 10 Commune Panchayats. The Union territory of Pondicherry is 480 Sq. kms. in area and has a population of 9,74,345 as per the 2001 census.

Devastation due to Tsunami

5.94 On December 26, 2004 a massive earthquake in Sumatra generated tsunami waves and caused extensive damage in Pondicherry. Massive rescue and relief operations were launched by Government of Pondicherry and Government of India.

5.95 591 persons are reported to have lost their lives. Nearly 70,000 persons were evacuated to safer places. Damage to infrastructure is being assessed. Rehabilitation operations are being finalized.

Agriculture

5.96 Majority of the rural population in the Union territory of Pondicherry depends upon agriculture for its livelihood. Paddy, millets, pulses,

sugarcane, groundnut and cotton are the major principal crops besides vegetables and flowers. The farmers in Karaikal and Yanam regions were disbursed drought relief due to monsoon failure. The farmers were trained in direct sowing of paddy and an area of 2800 hectares was covered under the programme of Direct Sowing of Paddy. At present ten Farmer Help Centres are functioning in Pondicherry and six in Karaikal for providing information to farmers on all matters relating to agriculture. An amount of Rs.57.75 lakh was distributed as subsidy to 1050 horticulture farmers besides distribution of fruit saplings, hybrid vegetable seeds, sprayers etc. An area of 68 acres has been brought under medicinal and aromatic plants in Pondicherry.

Education

5.97 The Directorate of School Education has upgraded four primary schools, four middle schools and two high schools. Free supply of uniforms, text books and stationery articles were distributed to students of primary classes. Free distribution of uniforms was also extended to poor students in higher classes. Construction of a new building for Government Arts College at Madhagadipet was completed and construction of building for B.Ed. College in Karaikal was in progress.

Health and Family Welfare

5.98 The Department of Health & Family Welfare is delivering preventive and curative health care services in the Union territory through 8 hospitals, 4 community health centres, 39 Primary Health Centres, 75 sub-centres and 12 specific disease clinic like TB, STD, Malaria and

Filaria. The Union territory has achieved 100% target of complete treatment for all leprosy cases. The UT has launched a scheme for medical assistance to poor patients requiring treatment/operations. Under this scheme financial assistance of Rs.98 lakh was granted to 137 poor patients requiring treatment against life threatening diseases.

Industry

5.99 There has been rapid industrialisation in the Union territory due to follow-up of pro-active investment policies and industry friendly administration. During the year under report, 10 large scale industries, 10 medium scale industries and 250 small scale industries with an investment of Rs.230.90 crore were set up creating employment opportunity to 3051 persons. An Industrial Guidance Bureau has been established as a single point contact system to guide the industrialists in obtaining industrial clearance expeditiously. An amount of Rs.201.47 crore was released to Pondicherry Textile Corporation as share capital towards its comprehensive modernization programme, working capital etc. The District Industries Centre arranged for training in the field of engineering, electrical, technology, handicrafts and coir and various other crafts to 1200 unemployed youths for developing their skill.

Power

5.100 The power requirements of Union territory of Pondicherry is met by availing its share of power from the central generating stations and purchasing power from the neighbouring State Electricity Boards viz. Tamilnadu Electricity Board,

Kerala State Electricity Board and also the Pondicherry Power Corporation Limited.

5.101 In order to maintain reliable and stable power supply in Karaikal region, the capacity of the existing Sorakudy 110/11 KV sub-station was augmented by erecting an additional 16 MVA Power Transformer. In addition a newly erected 110/11 KV sub-station at Pilaitheruvasal, Karaikal was completed and commissioned. Erection of 110/22 KV sub-station at Kordadu village is under progress. Land has been acquired for establishment of a 110/22 KV sub-station at Thondamanatham village. Shunt Capacitor Banks have been erected in the 110/22 – 11 KV sub-stations. 79 distribution transformers of various capacities, 28 km HT lines and 105 km LT lines were energized besides 57 distribution transformers. 6 km HT lines and 34 km LT lines were strengthened to connect 9128 domestic services, 1456 commercial services, 67 agriculture services and 1733 street lights.

National Capital Territory of Delhi

5.102 The NCT of Delhi is a Union territory with a Legislative Assembly and a Consolidated Fund of its own. The Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister aids and advises the Lt. Governor in the exercise of his functions in relation to matters in respect of which the Legislative Assembly has power to make laws except in so far as he is by or under any law required to act in his discretion.

5.103 The NCT of Delhi is spread over an area of 1483 sq kms and, its population has reached 1,37,82,976 as per 2001 census. There has been a steep rise in the population mainly due to migration

from various parts of the country. Rapid urbanization and migration have put an unprecedented pressure on its infrastructure, civic amenities and the law and order situation.

Education

5.104 The endeavour of the Department of Education has been to focus on the broad objectives laid down in the National Policy on general education. The Department is running about 4537 schools in Delhi comprising 2178 Primary Schools, 681 Middle Schools, 466 Secondary Schools and 1212 Senior Secondary Schools. About 30.12 lakh students are enrolled in these schools. The literacy rate in Delhi, as per 2001 census is 81.82% (78.75% in rural areas and 82.04% in urban areas).

5.105 The Directorate of Education opened 11 Pratibha Vikas Vidyalayas, one for each educational district. In addition three more Pratibha Vikas Vidyalayas have been opened in Gandhi Nagar, Nand Nagari and Lajpat Nagar from the academic session 2004-2005.

5.106 A new subject “Computer Science” has been introduced in 436 schools at Senior Secondary level as an elective subject and it is expected to be covered by all Government and Aided schools in the current year. The Directorate is providing stipend @ Rs.200/-; Rs.400/-; Rs.600/- to primary, middle and secondary classes respectively to girl students of rural areas, JJ clusters/colonies. It is expected that about 2.15 lakh girl students will be benefited under this scheme in the current year. Free transport facility is provided to girl students of rural areas. A subsidy of Rs.1000/- is also provided to those girl

students who reside in rural areas where schooling facility is not available. Uniform subsidy @ Rs.300/- per student is provided to all students of primary classes and those students of classes VI to XII whose parents have income below Rs.4000/-. It is expected that about 2.38 lakh students will be benefited by this scheme in the current year.

Environment and Forests

5.107 Yamuna Action Plan Phase II has been formulated by Ministry of Environment & Forests to achieve desired water quality standards of Yamuna river for the designated use of the river and to improve the sanitary and hygienic conditions of the low-income population.

5.108 The Department conducted various campaigns against fire crackers and plastic bags etc. Involvement of school children in Environmental Awareness Programmes was ensured by establishing Eco-clubs in Schools & Colleges of Delhi. About 1500 Eco-clubs have been set up in various schools and colleges. Environmental awareness campaigns on tree plantation, segregation of waste, recycling/reuse of waste and use of eco-friendly disposal technique etc. were conducted through these eco-clubs. About 36,898 saplings of plants were distributed to 148 Resident Welfare Associations for plantation in their localities.

Health and Family Welfare

5.109 The emphasis of the Government has been on strengthening primary health care, while at the same time, providing secondary and tertiary health care close to people. About 1061 beds are

likely to be added in the current financial year in various hospitals like Rajiv Gandhi Super Specialty Hospital, Tahirpur; Hospital at Shastri Park; Chacha Nehru Children Hospital, Geeta Colony; Trauma Centre at Deen Dayal Upadhaya Hospital, Hari Nagar; etc. Presently 18 projects of up-gradation of existing hospitals and 20 projects for construction of new hospitals are under different stages of construction/planning. Construction of 500 bedded Multi-speciality hospital at Dwarka is likely to start in the current financial year. Construction of Super Specialty hospital at Janakpuri and Institute of Liver & Billiary Sciences at Vasant Kunj are going on. 11 Allopathic dispensaries; 15 Ayurvedic dispensaries; 5 Unani and 4 Homeopathic dispensaries are proposed for opening during the current financial year.

Police

5.110 Delhi Police has placed great emphasis on transparency and quick redressal of public grievances. Free and fair registration of crime is also being encouraged. Special attention is being given to crime against women and measures are being taken to ensure more safety and security of women. Rape Crises Intervention Centres have been set up to deal with rape and other crimes against women. All cases of rape are being investigated by women police officers. Three special courts with female judges as presiding officers have been constituted for trial of rape cases and female prosecutors have been deputed in these courts. Delhi Police has set up a 'Senior Citizen Security Cell' at the Police Headquarters for monitoring the progress of investigation by senior officers on day-to-day basis.

Prison

5.111 The Prison Department has introduced the Biometric Finger Identification System on experimental basis by which newly admitted prisoner are photographed and their finger prints taken for correct identification. Video linkage facility between Tihar Jail and the three court complexes of Tis Hazari, Patiala House and Karkardooma has been started as a result of which prisoners need not be periodically transported to the courts for extension of their remand. Two jails in the existing prison complex and one new district jail at Rohini has been constructed and established to decongest the existing jails. These jails are likely to become operational by the end of the current financial year.

Power

5.112 During the first half of the current year, GENCO (generation company) has achieved a PLF of 68.89% as against 53.88% during the corresponding period of last year and performance for the current year is expected to increase by about 15% over the last year. Since its generation is not adequate to cater to the load requirement, Delhi, meets its power demand from Badarpur Thermal Power Station, National Thermal Power Station (Dadri) and from the Delhi share of Centrally owned generating stations. Shortfall, if any, is met through power purchase agreement between the private generating stations as well as through assistance from Northern Regional Grid. The Delhi Transco Limited is a State Transmission Utility and is responsible for transmission of power at 220 KV and above voltage levels, besides up-gradation,

operation and maintenance of EHV network and arranging bulk supply power to distribution licensee. Transmission of power on 66KV, 33KV and 11 KV systems is maintained by the private companies.

5.113 In order to draw power from Northern Regional Grid, a 400 KV ring has been established around Delhi. This enables Delhi Transco Ltd. to draw its share of power from Centrally owned thermal power stations. Besides, there are twenty-two 220 KV Grid Sub-stations under the jurisdiction of Delhi Transco Ltd. which receives power from 400 KV Sub-stations as well as from generating stations directly. In addition to this, 220 KV Sub-station at Pappankala No.2 and Gita Colony are likely to be commissioned in the current year. Additional 100 MVA transformers are likely to be provided at Rohini, Shalimar Bagh, Naraina, Gopalpur, Pappankala I, Vasant Kunj and Lodhi Road Sub-stations.

Public Works

5.114 The Public Works Department, Delhi has constructed flyovers for smooth flow of traffic at various places in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The major flyovers include AIIMS Crossing on Ring Road; Mayapuri intersection on ring road; Punjabi Bagh flyover; National Highway – 24 at Noida More Junction; NH-24 bypass at Ring Road; Sarai Kale Khan Junction; Wazirabad – Road No.66 intersection; underpass near AIIMS etc. Pedestrian-cum-scooterists sub-ways at Naraina; South Extension at Ring Road and two sub-ways at Azadpur Subzi Mandi were constructed by Public Works Department, Delhi.

Transport Department

5.115 The Transport Department of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has been taking effective steps for the improvement of Public Transport System in the Metropolitan City of Delhi. The Tri Nagar – Rithala Section of Metro Rail having a total length of 10.5 kms. has been commissioned on 31st March, 04. The second line from Vishwa Vidhalaya to Kashmere Gate will be commissioned in the current financial year. A decision in principle has been taken by the Council of Ministers to have six corridors of 58.78 kms. for inclusion in MRTS Phase II project.

5.116 On the basis of a report submitted by M/s Tata Consultancy Services, a Committee constituted by the Government has given its recommendations to the Government of Delhi for implementation of the proposal for restructuring of Delhi Transport Corporation.

Urban Development

5.117 The Urban Development Department of the Government of NCT of Delhi is concerned with the planning of various infrastructure facilities and essential services such as Water Supply, Sewage Disposal and Sanitation and various Municipal services, apart from unauthorized colonies, slum

improvement, relocation and upgradation of Jhuggi Jhopri clusters, low-cost housing and schemes under the MLAs Fund. The Department also aims at improving the conditions of urban poor through implementation of various urban poverty alleviation programmes.

5.118 During the current year an amount of Rs.74.50 crore have been approved for Trans Yamuna Area Development Board.

Water Supply

5.119 The water supply in the NCT of Delhi has been raised from 570 MGD in 1998 to 675 MGD in 2004. It is expected to add 140 MGD of water from Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant as the Plan is ready for commissioning. Lining of about 44 kms. of 102 kms. of Munak-Haiderpur open channel has been completed. On completion of entire length, it is expected to add 80 MGD of water from the savings on account of seepage in this channel. About 52 kms. of new pipe lines are proposed to be added during the current year. 284 deep bore hand pumps have been installed, 100 tube wells re-bored and 5 additional tube wells commissioned. 49 new schemes under Rain Water Harvesting Schemes are proposed to be extended from South and South West Delhi to entire Delhi.

* * * * *

POLICE FORCES

CHAPTER VI

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

6.1 Indian Police Service (IPS) is one of the three All India Services constituted under the provisions of article 312 of the Constitution of India. This Service is the successor of the Indian Police (IP) that existed during the pre-Independence era. The decision to have the All India Services is the outcome of the Premier's Conference held in October 1946 under the chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Indian Police Service officers provide senior level leadership to Police Forces both in the States and in Government of India. The all India character of the Service gives the members of the Service a unique advantage of handling special problems in the States within the overall perspective of national unity and integrity. The Ministry of Home Affairs is the cadre controlling authority for Indian Police Service. It is responsible for all policy decisions relating to this Service, including pay & allowances, recruitment, training, cadre structure, allocation of cadre, confirmation in service, posting on central deputation, disciplinary matters etc.

6.2 The Service is organized in 24 State cadres. There is no separate cadre for Union Government. The officers come on deputation to serve under Union Government. Each State Cadre comprises Senior Duty Posts, Central Deputation Reserve, State Deputation Reserve, Training Reserve, Junior Posts and Leave Reserve. The Cadre

Structure is finalized by the Government of India. Review of Cadre structure of a State is done after 5 years. With the concerted efforts of MHA, review of all IPS Cadres except AGMUT Cadre was updated during the years 2003 and 2004.

6.3 The total authorized strength of the Indian Police Service and the actual number of officers in position as on January 1, 2005 is given in the table below:

State	Sanctioned strength (as on 1.1.2005)	In position (as on 1.1.2005)
Andhra Pradesh	209	183
AGMUT	162	143
Assam-Meghalaya	153	136
Bihar	193	145
Chhattisgarh	81	58
Gujarat	161	132
Haryana	125	114
Himachal Pradesh	72	68
Jammu & Kashmir	135	115
Jharkhand	110	86
Karnataka	156	135
Kerala	139	116
Madhya Pradesh	231	211
Maharashtra	236	191
Manipur-Tripura	121	100
Nagaland	58	45
Orissa	159	111
Punjab	144	122
Rajasthan	184	147
Sikkim	32	30
Tamil Nadu	214	197
Uttaranchal	60	41
Uttar Pradesh	404	351
West Bengal	278	221
Total	3817	3198

6.4 Appointment to IPS is done in two ways, namely, direct recruitment through Combined Civil Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission every year and by promotion of State Police Service Officers. The quota for promotion of State Police Service Officers to IPS is 33^{1/3}% of Senior Duty Posts + Central Deputation Reserve + State Deputation Reserve + Training Reserve. The promotion of State Police Service Officers to IPS is done on the basis of recommendations made by a Selection Committee under the chairmanship of Chairman/Member, UPSC. The Government of India, in consultation with the State Government concerned, decides on the total number of vacancies for directly recruited and promoted officers in a particular year. Directly recruited IPS Officers, after recruitment, are allocated to the different State cadres. The promoted officers, however, serve in the same Cadre.

6.5 Directly recruited officers after their recruitment undergo 15 weeks foundational course training at the LBS National Academy of Administration, Mussorie. Thereafter, they undergo 44 weeks basic/professional training at SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad and 34 weeks practical training in States/Districts allotted to them. The State Police Service officers on their promotion to IPS also undergo induction training of six weeks at SVP National Police Academy. Selected IPS officers are also given specialized training in different fields related to policing in institutions in India and abroad.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

6.6 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National

Police Academy (Estd 1948), Hyderabad is a premier police training Institution in the country and now functions as a Centre of Excellence.

6.7 An Advisory Board, headed by the Union Home Secretary and comprising senior officers of MHA, senior police officers and eminent academicians as its members, periodically reviews the nature of courses, syllabi and training methodologies at the Academy taking into account the present day needs. It also advises the Academy on various measures for improving standards.

6.8 The Academy conducts both basic and in-service courses for Indian Police Service officers at various levels. Besides, it conducts induction training for State Police Service Officers on their promotion to IPS. The Academy runs special courses to train the trainers/instructors of police training institutions of the States as well as Central Police Forces laying a lot of emphasis on values of discipline, integrity, character, professional ethics and service. It has introduced new modules on subjects like computers, insurgency, anti-terrorism, disaster management, field craft and tactics, simulation exercise investigation, community policing, etc which are more relevant to present day situation. Certain courses conducted at the Academy are open for officers of IAS, IRS, IA&AS, Indian Forest Service and also the officers of the Judicial Probation and Prison departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Banks and Insurance Companies, etc. Short duration specialised thematic courses, seminars and workshops on professional subjects, especially related to policing, have proved to be quite useful.

6.9 The training programme scheduled and conducted during the year 2004-05 are shown at **Annexure – XIV**.

CENTRAL POLICE FORCES (CPFs)

6.10 There are seven Central Police Forces under the Union Government, namely Assam Rifles (AR), Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Sashashtra Seema Bal (SSB) and National Security Guard (NSG). CRPF is the main force to assist the States in matters related to law and order and internal security management. The Rapid Action Force (RAF), a specialized wing of CRPF, deals with riots, especially those with communal overtones and the like. The Assam Rifles performs dual roles of managing India-Myanmar border and counter-insurgency in North-Eastern region of India. The operational control of the Assam Rifles is with the Army. The BSF, ITBP and SSB are Border Guarding Forces (BGFs), assigned role of managing international border with Pakistan and Bangladesh, LAC with China and border with Nepal and Bhutan respectively. CISF provides security and protection to vital installations, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Airports, Industrial Buildings, museums and Government buildings. Its charter has been expanded to provide security cover to VIPs. NSG is a specialized force for counter-terrorism and anti-hijacking operations. It is also looking after security of high risk VIPs.

Assam Rifles (AR)

6.11 Known as ‘Friends of the Hill People’,



Bayonet fighting training is being imparted to Assam Rifles recruit in Assam Rifles Training Center and School, Dimapur (Nagaland)

Assam Rifles, raised initially as Cachar Levy in 1835, is the oldest Police Force in the country with headquarters at Shillong. It has 2 Inspectorate General, 9 Ranges, 44 Battalions, 1 Training Centre and School, 3 Maintenance Groups, 3 Workshops, 1 Signal Unit, 1 Construction and Maintenance Unit and a few other ancillary units. The Force has a dual role of maintaining internal security in the North Eastern region and guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border. The Force also participated in operations in Jammu & Kashmir and Srilanka in conjunction with the Army. During the period from April 1, 2004 to January 31, 2005, the Force captured large quantity of arms and ammunition, besides killing 54 and apprehending 483 militants. Nine brave jawans of the Force laid down their lives in operations.

6.12 In a bid to modernize and enhance its operational efficiency, sophisticated arms like 5.56 mm INSAS Light Machine Guns, Automatic Grenade Launchers (AGLs) and modern communication equipments are being provided to the Force.

Border Security Force (BSF)

6.13 BSF was raised in 1965 with a strength of 25 battalions and 3 coys and the multiplicity of State forces guarding the Indian borders with the neighbouring countries was done away with. Over the years, the Force has grown into size and presently it has 157 Battalions with 7 Coys each, 5 major and 4 minor Training Institutions, 9 Subsidiary Training Centers, 2 Basic Training Centers and 1 Recruit Training Centre. The Force headquarter is in Delhi. Its field formations include 2 Additional Directorates General, i.e. ADG (East) and ADG (West), 10 Frontiers and 39 Sector headquarters, Water Wing and Air Wing. Its operational responsibility is spread over 6385.36 kms. of international border along Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Bangladesh and a small portion of Indo-Myanmar borders. BSF is also deployed on LoC in J&K under operational control of the Army.

6.14 During the year from April, 2004 till January, 2005, the Force personnel killed 119 and apprehended 110 militants apart from effecting seizure of 305 arms, 46,849 rounds of assorted ammunition and a huge quantity of hand grenades, bombs, rocket launchers and radio sets etc. In its operation against trans-border crimes, the Force seized contraband goods worth of Rs. 96.19 crore, apprehended 10,227 intruders and killed 103 trans-border criminals. In this period, 46 Force personnel laid down their lives in operations.

6.15 For upgrading weaponry, surveillance, communication and night vision capabilities of the Force and for providing the Force with better training, a modernization plan has been undertaken from 2002-03. The total expenditure

envisaged over a period of five years is Rs. 2,330.85 crore out of which Rs. 707.24 crore has been expended so far.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

6.16 Initially raised as Crown Representative Police on July 27, 1939 at Neemuch (MP), the Force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then the Force has achieved remarkable growth in strength and capabilities. With 191 Bns. (173 executive Bns., 2 Mahila Bns., 10 RAF Bns., 5 Signal Bns., and 1 Special Duty Group), 35 Group Centres, 12 Training Institutions, 3 Base Hospitals, 1 Composite Hospital, 7 Arms Workshops and 2 Central Weapon Store, the Force is presently handling a wide range of duties covering law and order, counter insurgency, anti-militancy and anti-terrorism operations. The Force plays a key role in assisting States in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of militant groups. The Force has ladies' contingents organized in two Mahila Battalions. It also has 10 Bns. of Rapid Action Force (RAF), specialized in controlling communal riots or the like.

6.17 CRPF personnel are on continuous vigil in various sensitive areas. They are performing guarding duties at some of the vital installations/buildings including shrines and temples like Mata Vaishno Devi and Raghunath Temple in Jammu, Ram Janam Bhoomi/Babri Masjid in Ayodhya, Kashi Vishwanath Temple/Gyanvapi Mosque in Varanasi and Krishna Janam Bhoomi/Shahi Idgah Masjid in Mathura.



Alert CRPF men near Holy Cave of Amarnath

6.18 In its various operations from April, 2004 to January, 2005, the Force has been able to eliminate 134 and apprehend 1707 insurgents/militants besides recovering 644 arms and 11199 round of ammunitions; 55 Force personnel lost their lives and 188 were injured in the operations during this period.

6.19 A modernization plan of Rs. 542.75 crore has been sanctioned to induct sophisticated arms, ammunitions and other equipment in the Force over a period of five years.

Rapid Action Force (RAF)

6.20 In 1992, 10 Battalions of CRPF were reorganized and converted into 10 Bns. of 4 Coys. each of Rapid Action Force (RAF). The personnel

in RAF are trained and equipped to be an effective Strike Force in communal riots or similar situations. These Bns. are located at 10 communally sensitive locations across the country to facilitate quick response in case of such incidents.

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

6.21 Raised in the year 1969, CISF is presently providing security cover to 261 undertakings and fire protection cover to 75 establishments. Some of the important installations are space and atomic energy establishments, sea ports, airports, coal mines, steel plants, thermal and hydel power plants, oil and petrochemicals installations, heavy industries, defence establishments, security presses, museums and historical monuments. The protection of Taj Mahal is a prestigious assignment given to this Force.

6.22 The specialized task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines plane to Kandhar. The Force has so far taken over security of 47 airports, which



CISF personnel performing duty at ONGC, Nazira, Assam

include international airports of Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata. Besides, it has taken over security of 45 Govt. buildings which include North Block, South Block and CGO Complex. During the year the Force also took over security of Red Fort at Delhi from the Army. The charter of CISF has been expanded to provide security cover to VIPs as well as to provide technical consultancy services relating to security and fire protection to industries in public and private sectors.

6.23 The Force is being rapidly modernized both in terms of acquisition of modern arms, ammunitions and equipment as well as upgradation of skills through training and introduction of innovative techniques.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (ITBP)

6.24 Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force was raised with 4 Service Bns. in the wake of India China

conflict in 1962. It has now 25 Bns. (150 coys.) assisted by 4 Specialist Bns. It is deployed from the north-western extremity of the Indo-China Border upto the tri-junction of India, China & Nepal covering 2,142 kms of mountainous terrains. Its strength has now risen to 36,324. The Border deployment of ITBP involves 140 Border Out Posts, out of which only 40 are connected by roads. 22 of the BoPs are air-maintained.

6.25 ITBP plays an important role in organizing the annual Kailash Mansarovar Yatra besides providing assistance in disaster management in the central and western Himalayan regions.

6.26 A five-year modernization plan involving Rs. 187.78 crore is under implementation to equip the Force with latest weapons and equipment.

6.27 In various operations during the year till December, 2004, the Force personnel killed 6 and apprehended 2 militants. 2 Force personnel sacrificed their lives and 6 were injured in these operations.



Troops making water from snow during patrolling (Ladakh Sector)

National Security Guard (NSG)

6.28 National Security Guard was set up in 1984. It has been modelled on the pattern of SAS of the UK and GSG-9 of Germany. It is a task oriented Force and has two complementary elements in the form of the Special Action Group (SAG) comprising Army personnel and the Special Rangers Group (SRG) comprising personnels drawn from the Central Police/State Police Forces. NSG personnel are trained to take high risk



Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj V. Patil paying homage to NSG martyrs at NSG Memorial, Manesar

in counter hijacking and counter terrorist operations. NSG Commandos are also assigned the task of providing security to VVIPs.

6.29 Since inception, NSG has conducted a number of important operations including operation at Akshardham Temple. NSG teams are deployed on important occasions like Republic Day, Parliament session, etc. NSG personnel also rendered assistance in bomb disposal which saved many innocent lives. As per a Government decision, NSG personnel are also performing duties as Sky Marshals. 47 women/Mahila employees are inducted in the NSG as commandos/medical staff.

NSG has been presented Presidential Colour on October 16, 2004.

6.30 A five year modernization plan costing Rs. 82.49 crore for upgrading arms and ammunition, communication, night surveillance and bomb disposal equipment and training facilities has been undertaken by the Force.

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

6.31 Special Service Bureau (SSB) was set up in the early 1963 in the wake of India China conflict of 1962 to build peoples' morale and inculcate spirit of resistance in the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from across the border. However, the Force has now been rechristened Sashastra Seema Bal and its charter of duty has been amended. It has been given the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders. For its dedicated and distinguished service, SSB was awarded President's Colours in March, 2004.

6.32 SSB is now functioning in 5 border States covering a stretch of 1,751 kms of International border in 20 districts along Indo-Nepal border and about 100 kms along Indo-Bhutan border. SSB has 3 Frontier and 7 Sector Hqrs.

6.33 Since its deployment on Indo-Nepal border, contrabands worth Rs. 7.31 crore, narcotics worth Rs. 92.40 lakh, Indian fake currency amounting to Rs. 1,10,530/-, 47 small arms and live cartridges have been seized. 552 smugglers, 49 Maoists, 10 infiltrators/kidnappers and 73 other anti-national elements were apprehended upto January 31, 2005.

6.34 The organization is gearing up in its new role of the Border Guarding Force. A comprehensive modernization plan for induction of sophisticated weaponry and equipment costing to Rs.444.35 crore is under consideration.

Deployment of Central Police Forces

6.35 Central Police Forces are made available in aid of the State Government to maintain public order. These Forces have been playing a key role in the over all management of the internal security situation in the country. The emerging security scenario has resulted in

increased involvement of the Central Police Forces in countering threats of terrorism and militancy. The Forces have played a major role in helping the State of J&K, North Eastern States as well as the naxal militancy affected States in combating terrorism/militancy. Apart from the above, the Forces have assisted in smooth conduct of free, fair and peaceful Parliamentary and Assembly Elections.

Growth of Manpower in CPFs

6.36 The growth of manpower in the CPFs during the peiord 1988 to January 31, 2005 is shown in the following table:-

Year	NSG	ITBP	CRPF	BSF	AR	CISF	SSB	Total
1988	7563	23419	120979	135544	52067	66102	23244	428918
1989	7563	25482	121235	159568	52460	71818	27649	465775
1990	7563	29488	131260	171168	52460	74334	30785	497058
1991	7563	29504	156131	171363	52460	79620	31039	527680
1992	7512	29504	158747	171501	52482	84611	33094	537451
1993	7512	29504	158918	171735	52504	88965	33099	542237
1994	7360	30297	165250	171735	52504	90813	33099	551058
1995	7360	30293	165408	181269	52223	93050	33099	562702
1996	7360	30369	167346	181403	52223	96502	33099	568302
1997	7360	29275	167322	182675	52269	96892	33099	568892
1998	7360	30367	167331	182732	52223	94743	33099	567855
1999	7357	30367	167367	183790	51985	94665	33099	568630
2000	7357	30356	181136	181839	51056	95992	32141	579877
2001	7357	32992	184538	185590	59899	95366	31750	597492
2002	7357	34657	204531	204885	62399	94534	31625	639988
2003	7357	34788	229699	208103	63649	94347	31554	669497
1.1.2004 to 31.1.2005	7357	36324	248690	208496	61395	93935	31554	687751

Future requirements of CPFs: Additional Raisings

6.37 The Ministry has made futuristic assessment of the requirement of Central Police Forces and has initiated steps to augment their strength as well as equip the Forces with the state-of-art technology to improve their reach and punch. The BSF and CRPF battalions are being organized on 7 company pattern, whereas ITBP and Assam Rifles are being augmented on the basis of 6 company battalions. Additional 5 battalions of Assam Rifles would be raised by culling out men from existing battalions of Assam Rifles. By the year 2005, the strength of these Forces will increase as shown in the Table given apposite.

6.38 In keeping with increasingly important and high risk roles being performed by the CPFs in maintaining internal security and guarding of the

Force	Strength in 1999-2000 i.e. prior to new raising	New raising approved	Strength in 2004-05 after new raising / re- structuring
BSF	157 Bns (942 COYS)	26 Bns (157 Coys)	157 Bns (1099 Coys)
CRPF	121 Bns (726 Coys)	84 Bns & 121 Coys)	185 Bns (1295 Coys)
AR	31 Bns (186 Coys)	10 Bns	46 Bns*
ITBP	25 Bns (112 Coys) & 4 specialist bns	9 Bns (38 Coys)	25 Bns (150 Coys) & 4 specialist bns
IR	35 Bns	50 Bns	85 Bns
RR	36 Bns	30 Bns	66 Bns
Total		209 Bns	

* Addl 5 BNs are being raised by culling out manpower from existing 31 Bns, which had higher strength per Bn.

borders of the country, there has been corresponding increase in budget provisions and actual expenditure as may be seen from figures in the following table:

Actual Expenditure on CPFs

(Rupees in crore)

YEAR	BSF	CRPF	CISF	ITBP	AR	NSG	SSB	TOTAL
1988-1989	435.95	321.82	119.55	76.9	139.59	26.15	73.13	1193.09
1989-1990	506.56	334.07	142	91.66	165.01	37.19	92.22	1368.71
1990-1991	649.35	437.64	171.96	101.57	179.11	52.74	97.02	1689.39
1991-1992	717.81	594.94	206.84	127.07	197.86	45.82	111.34	2001.68
1992-1993	803.16	625.24	252.32	151.92	230.07	56.8	123.43	2242.94
1993-1994	729.72	724.75	300.07	166.68	266.42	52.58	142.35	2382.57
1994-1995	992.92	808.9	333.6	178.39	295.55	48.54	154.61	2812.51
1995-1996	1110.12	932.86	382.19	219.59	317.18	58.18	174.11	3194.23
1996-1997	1257.96	1056.9	444.6	258.47	340.15	67.76	199.81	3625.65
1997-1998	1542.17	1261.58	578.28	289.82	476.68	70.51	240.82	4459.86
1998-1999	1784.39	1383.29	664.28	327.51	531.84	79.05	281.43	5051.79
1999-2000	2021.72	1528.72	740.54	394.59	584.81	89.16	317.51	5677.05
2000-2001	2157.78	1653.25	802.3	416.06	635.32	90.23	322.28	6077.22
2001-2002	2399.02	1894.42	860.55	417.08	776.25	82.79	327.03	6757.14
2002-2003	2668.41	2032.37	936.65	470.25	711.20	95.90	325.77	7240.55
2003-2004	2970.24	2087.78	980.68	468.32	929.25	113.81	315.92	7866.00
2004-2005	2635.76	2240.00	932.26	463.71	773.15	104.58	325.06	7474.52

(Till 31-01-05)

Recruitment Scheme of constables in Central Police Forces

6.39 With a view to providing more job opportunities to the youth of border States and militancy affected areas, the recruitment scheme of constables in CPFs has been revised. Allocations of vacancies will now be made in the following manner: -

- (i) 60% of vacancies will be allotted amongst States/UTs on the basis of population ratio.
- (ii) 20% of vacancies in the Border Guarding forces (BGFs) (BSF, ITBP, SSB, Assam Rifles) will be allotted to border districts, which fall within the responsibility of the Force.
- (iii) 20% of vacancies in BGFs will be allotted to areas affected by militancy i.e. J & K, North Eastern States, and naxal affected areas. The districts/areas affected by militancy shall be notified by the Government from time to time.
- (iv) In forces other than Border Guarding forces, 40% vacancies will be allotted to militancy affected areas i.e. J&K, North Eastern States and Naxal affected areas. The district/areas affected by militancy shall be notified by the Government from time to time.

Modernization of CPFs

6.40 Continuous enhancement of the operational efficiency of CPFs is the major focus of the Government in the modernization programme of Forces. In order to meet the challenges of increased militancy and terrorist activities, a five year perspective plan for modernization of weaponry, machinery, transport, communication, surveillance, night vision and training equipment as Force multipliers has been formulated. The financial outlay over a period of five years is Rs. 3740.71 crore. The summary of the financial projections of the modernization plan with year wise phasing is given in the Table below:

Approved Modernization Plan for CPFs

(Rs. in crore)

Force	Year-1	Year-II	Year-III	Year-IV	Year -V	Total of five year
AR	76.36	82.92	115.17	104.53	105.77	484.75
BSF	353.25	438.38	514.31	514.89	510.01	2330.84
CISF	23.54	24.60	25.23	20.62	18.11	112.10
CRPF	103.49	119.31	104.56	110.18	105.21	542.75
ITBP	55.12	46.55	27.85	27.38	30.88	187.78
NSG	30.81	20.20	15.37	9.30	6.81	82.49
TOTAL	642.57	731.96	802.49	786.90	776.79	3740.71

Achievements under Modernization Plan

6.41 With a view to strengthening BSF's Air and Water wing, 6 MI-17 Helicopters have already been inducted. An Executive Jet is likely to be delivered by mid-2005. In its 1st Phase, 9 BOPs and 23 Speed Boats have already been procured. Remaining 13 BOPs will be supplied shortly. In

the 2nd phase, 5 BOPs and 20 Speed Boats will be procured.

6.42 For speedy procurement of various security related items required for emergent operational needs, a Fast Track Mechanism has been set up with the approval of CCS. A “Procurement Board for the MHA” has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Home Secretary to clear the urgent requirement of the CPMFs.

6.43 A contract for import of 64,000 Nos. AK-47 Rifles at a cost Rs. 53.83 crore has been finalized and supply order placed in October, 2003 to meet the demand of CPMFs and some of the State Police Forces. The supplier has supplied 27,000 in April, 2004 and the entire supply is likely to be completed by end of March, 2005.

6.44 Some of the important items under various components which have already been procured are 1.44 lakh of 5.56 mm INSAS Rifles, 12445 Nos. of AK 47 Rifles and 900 Nos. CGRL. 1520 BP Jackets and 232 Deep Search Metal Detectors have been procured. Under the component of Motor transport, 2215 new vehicles have been procured and 889 have been bullet proofed. 121 Nos. of POLNET Terminals have been set up, 2600 VHF/HF Radio Sets, 3000 VHF/HF Digital Sets and 30 Nos. Hand Held thermal imagers have been procured.

6.45 The third phase operative during the year 2004-05 envisages an outlay of Rs. 803 crore. An expenditure of Rs. 290.28 crore has been incurred till January 31, 2005.

Welfare of the Personnel of the CPFs

6.46 All the Central Police Forces have raised their own contributory welfare schemes to help the families of personnel who die on duty or get incapacitated. Under these Schemes, a number of Funds namely Welfare Fund, Relief Fund, Insurance Fund and Education Fund have been created to provide financial assistance to the Force personnel and their families. The Government sanctions substantial fund for the welfare of Force personnel.

Awards and Medals

6.47 During the year 2004-2005 (till January 31, 2005), following medals were awarded to the members of the Forces:

Sl. No.	Force	Service Medals		Gallantry Medals	
		PPM for DS	PM for MS	PPMG	PMG
(a)	AR	1	13	-	14
(b)	BSF	8	79	13	46
(c)	CRPF	11	76	19	18
(d)	CISF	5	38	-	-
(e)	ITBP	5	15	4	4
(f)	NSG	1	7	-	-
(g)	SSB	1	16	-	-

PPM : President's Police Medal

DS : Distinguished Service

MS : Meritorious Service

PPMG : President's Police Medal for Gallantry

PMG : Police Medal for Gallantry

6.48 A new Medal called Police Antrik Surksha Sewa Padak has been instituted. This Medal is in recognition of services rendered by CPF/Police personnel in anti-militancy or internal security

operations in certain specified areas in the country. The powers has been delegated to Heads of Police Organisations of States/CPOs/CPFs to award the medal to the force personnel as per laid down criteria.

Un Peace Keeping Missions

6.49 During 2004, 218 India CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States/ UTs/ CPOs/ CPFs were deployed at the UN Peace Keeping Mission in KOSOVO. In addition, one company of RAF is deployed in KOSOVO as part of the UN Peace Keeping Mission. Indian CIVPOL officers have also been posted with UN Missions in Cyprus and Sierra Leone.

BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT (BPR&D)

6.50 The Bureau of Police Research & Development was set up in 1970 to identify needs and problems of police in the country, undertake appropriate research project and studies and to suggest modalities to overcome the same. It was also mandated to keep abreast of latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad, with a view to promoting the use of appropriate technology in police work as a force multiplier. Over the years, this organization was also entrusted the responsibility of monitoring the training needs and quality in various State and Central Government police institutions, assisting States in modernization of police forces and looking after the work relating to correctional administration and its modernisation.

Research Division

6.51 The Research Division of BPR&D completed six research projects and undertook seven new research projects during the year 2004-05. In addition, six Fellowships were awarded for doctoral work in criminology and forensic science.

Development Division

6.52 The Development Division of BPR & D organised 20 presentations/demonstrations of security organisations of CPFs and State Police Forces during the year 2004-05.

Training Division

6.53 The Training Division of BPR & D organized 13 vertical interaction courses for police officers. It also organized symposium of heads of police training institutions in India to discuss various problems to augment police training. It also coordinates training programme of police officers belonging to friendly countries.

Correctional Administration Division

6.54 The Correctional Administration Division of BPR & D studies the problems affecting the prison administration and establishes a close coordination with the State Governments to modernize prisons and for bringing out prison reforms. This Division has completed 4 research studies, while two research studies are in hand. Five vertical interaction courses for prison officers were organized in addition to various training programmes on Human Rights in prison

management throughout the country under national action plan of the Government of India.

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (NCRB)

6.55 Set up in 1986, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was assigned the responsibility of crime mapping and analysis, preparing strategy for crime control and modernization of the State police forces with the mission to empower Indian Police with information technology and criminal intelligence. In its mission to uphold the law and protect people, NCRB endeavours to provide leadership and excellence in crime analysis particularly for serious and organized crime and is providing training to Centre/State Police Forces to achieve proficiency in the use of information technology.

ISO 9001:2000 standard in NCRB

6.56 To conform to ISO 9001:2000 awarded in March, 2004, for the Quality Management System and assess continual improvements in various processes of the branches, an Internal Quality Audit of all processes of the Bureau was conducted during April and May 2004. Action taken by the branches of NCRB was reviewed to ensure conformity to standards under ISO 9001:2000.

Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA)

6.57 CIPA is a Common Integrated Police Application software to be provided to police

organisations throughout the country. The technical committee comprising of representatives from NCRB and National Informatics Centre (NIC) submitted the proposal for developing and implementing CIPA in the selected 1300 Police Stations all over the country. It was decided that initially NIC should take up the pilot project in the six Police Stations of New Delhi district. Rs. 87.25 lakh has been sanctioned for development of the application software and procurement of hardware/software for the pilot. Tentative schedule to complete the project in New Delhi is May, 2005.

Crime Criminal Information System (CCIS)

6.58 A National Project, CCIS has been under implementation at 739 locations in the country. NCRB conducts regular training of police officials in the use of Integrated Investigation Forms (IIFs) and Crime Criminal Information System Project.

6.59 The CCIS application has been further upgraded to incorporate additional profiles of terrorists/militants/members of organized gangs.

6.60 A multilingual (Hindi and English) version of CCIS was implemented across the country. Regional language support for 5 regional languages viz. Gujarati, Marathi, Punjabi (Gurmukhi), Kannada and Tamil is being taken up to meet the demand of regional language support of the States/Union territories. Data warehousing, web-enabled enquiries and reports will be some of the additional features.

Organised Crime Intelligence System (OCIS)

6.61 The proposal to launch the pilots of the OCIS in the States of Haryana, J&K, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Delhi UT has been accepted by the Government. The nodal officers of the pilot States have started the preparatory work. Training of the staff of the Organised Crime Units (OCUs) in the States on the OCIS application has been taken up. It has been agreed that the nodal officers would identify and spare hardware and software from the existing resources and also two operators with the knowledge of Windows and RDBMS-SQL. Hardware and connectivity under pilot project will be provided to States by May, 2005.

Motor Vehicle Information Counters

6.62 The first ever Motor Vehicle Information Counter for providing information to the general public on stolen/recovered vehicles was opened at NCRB Headquarters, New Delhi on January 5, 2001. Till February 28, 2005, 102207 queries have been received at this counter. So far 33 such counters have been opened in various States/UTs and are getting good public response.

Portrait Building System

6.63 Window-based Portrait Building System has been made available to all the States/UTs up to the District Level. State Level training for operating the package is being imparted. NCRB has prepared 2924 portraits in 1770 cases till February 28, 2005. The portraits prepared at NCRB have helped in solving various landmark cases. The

system is being upgraded to be able to make colour portraits with added features.

CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU (CFPB)

6.64 The Central Finger Print Bureau came into existence in the year 1955 to trace Inter-State/International criminals and is doing a pioneering work in automation of fingerprints at national level by using Automated Finger Print Identification System (AFIS). The first Automated Finger Print Identification System (AFIS) was installed in 1992 and entire backlog of fingerprint slips was put on electronic media by 2003. With the completion of backlog conversion, the trace percentage of arrested persons has gone up during the current year to 14.4 as compared to 2.5 a couple of years ago.

6.65 In the year 2004-05, upto January 31, 2005, 34,788 inquiries from Investigating Officers (IOs) have been received and on the basis of personal identification, 5,017 suspects have been identified. 169 inquiries regarding international criminals for verification have been received from INTERPOL and out of these, one inquiry has been identified.

Training Division

6.66 Training in application of Information Technology for Police Organizations is one of the core activities of Bureau. Two new courses on “Network & e-Security Concepts” and “Web Designing” have been added in this year.

6.67 The number of courses conducted and number of officers trained during the period from

April 1, 2004 to February 28, 2005 are furnished below:-

	AT NCRB	AT PCTCs	Total
No. of Programmes conducted	20	27	47
Officers Attended	403	589	992

The total number of courses conducted and number of officers trained upto February 28, 2005 are furnished below:-

	AT NCRB	AT PCTCs	AT SCRBS/ CPOs	Total
No. of Programmes conducted	515	594	235	1344
Officers Attended	9173	12172	6872	28217

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE (DFS)

6.68 Directorate of Forensic Science, headed by the Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist under the Ministry of Home Affairs, came into existence on January 1, 2003 in terms of Government resolution dated December 31, 2002 . The three Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chandigarh and three laboratories of Government Examiners of Questioned Documents at Kolkata, Hyderabad and Shimla are functioning under the Directorate. The three Central Forensic Science Laboratories examined 2135 cases comprising of 12884 exhibits and the three Government Examiners of Questioned Documents under DFS examined 1934 cases comprising of 225515 exhibits during the period from April 1, 2004 to January 31, 2005.

Formulation of the R&D schemes of Xth five year plan.

6.69 The Plan allocation on R & D schemes for the X Five Year Plan is Rs.20 crore . For the year 2004-05, Rs. 3.60 crore for CFSLs and Rs. 40 lakh for GEsQD has been allocated for 19 R&D Projects. Some of the R&D Projects are in important areas such as nuclear and chemical warfare, cyber forensics, speaker identification, preventing xeroxing of secret papers, National Bomb Data Centre, data bank on fire arms, signatures, audio-video tape authentication, brain finger printing etc.

Launching Of Tatkal Forensic Services at GEQD, Hyderabad and GEQD, Shimla

6.70 For the first time in the country the GEQD, Hyderabad has taken the lead by launching TATKAL Forensic Services. Under this scheme, many important cases were reported on top priority by GEQD, Hyderabad, thus providing timely scientific clues for a speedier investigation. The Tatkal Services are also being introduced in GEQD, Shimla

Standardization of Laboratory Procedure manual for Counterfeit Currency Examination.

6.71 The Forensic Analytical Services of DFS are well equipped to handle cases relating to any sort of counterfeit currency. A number of such complicated cases have already been solved. DFS has been entrusted with the responsibility of standardizing the techniques of counterfeit currency examination.

A Laboratory Procedure Manual on counterfeit currency examination has been prepared by DFS which has been approved by the Reserve Bank of India and has been circulated to all concerned.

DIRECTORATE OF CO-ORDINATION, POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

6.72 The Directorate of Coordination, Police Wireless is the nodal coordinating agency for Police telecommunication both at State and National level with responsibility to provide inter-state communication, training of police radio personnel, providing cryptography cover in Police Communication Networks, coordinating radio frequency and modernization of Police communications. It also acts as a nodal agency to design and implement the National Police Communication Network .

6.73 A satellite-based integrated Police Telecommunication network, POLNET, is in the

process of implementation. The hub Station with 11 meter antenna and other in-house equipments have been installed and testing is in progress. Installation of V-SAT terminals at other locations is in progress. The POLNET project will provide communication network up to the Thana level throughout India and the project is expected to be commissioned by March 31, 2005 as per contract with M/S. BEL, the vendor. About Rupees 90 crore worth of equipments have been delivered at various locations throughout the country after conducting tests at Factory premises. Installation of HUB Station at New Delhi has been completed. Installation of 719 V-SAT Terminals of Hybrid and TDMA at State Headquarters and District Headquarters have also been completed.

6.74 The training wing of this Directorate, the Central Police Radio Training Institute, has trained 385 Police personnel on Police Telecommunication through 26 regular courses. In the Cipher Training Wing, 247 personnel were trained in Cryptography through 23 courses.



Minister of State (Home) Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal visiting the Hub Station of POLNET at Siri Fort Road, New Delhi on 29th June, 2004

LOK NAYAK JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

6.75 Set up in the year 1972, the National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science(MHA) which has been renamed as “Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science on

October 3, 2003 continues to function as the country's nodal institution for training of functionaries of Criminal Justice System in the twin fields of Criminology and Forensic Science, as well as for research relating to these fields. The Institute is headed by a Director of the rank of Inspector General of Police.

6.76 The main objectives and functions of the Institute include conducting Master of Arts and Master of Science courses in Criminology and Forensic Science, organising various in-service training programmes for officers from Police, Judiciary & Correctional Administration and also others engaged in the Criminal Justice System and its allied fields, conducting Diploma and Certificate Courses in professional subjects for forensic scientists, undertaking research work and studies on various subjects of Criminology and Forensic Science, and promoting international understanding and goodwill by providing facilities for training and research in Criminology and Forensic Science to Officers from neighbouring and other countries.

Teaching Programmes

6.77 Towards achieving its long-pending objective of teaching in the subjects of Criminology and Forensic Science, the Institute has now obtained affiliation with the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi for running M.A./M.Sc. programmes in Criminology and Forensic Science from the current academic session (2004-2005). These courses started at this Institute w.e.f. August 3, 2004. Presently there are 20 students of Criminology and 21 students of Forensic Science.

Training programmes/Courses

6.78 In the current calendar year, i.e. 2004, 50 courses/training programmes have been conducted, in which 1103 officers participated. The Institute also arranged various collaborative training programmes for forensic scientists/staff with scientific institutions of excellence in the country, such as Indian Institute of Chemical Laboratory, Hyderabad, Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow, Centre for DNA Fingerprinting & Diagnostics, Hyderabad, Defence Institute of Fire Research, New Delhi etc., in order to harness their expertise and knowledge-base for forensic application, which have become extremely popular among forensic scientists and are always over-subscribed. These courses have proved extremely useful to forensic scientists in upgrading their knowledge and skills for scientific examination of cases.

Training to Foreign Nationals

6.79 The Institute has imparted training to as many as 169 foreign trainees from 20 countries. During the last 5 years alone (i.e. in 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004), LNJN NICFS has given training to 69 foreign nationals, including 50 Senior Police Officers from Afghanistan, who participated in two Special Courses on Criminology and Forensic Science organised by this Institute at the behest of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Research

6.80 A research project on 'Shortage of Manpower in different FSLs in India: Causes &

Solution', sponsored by the BPR&D, was undertaken by the Criminology Faculty, which has since been completed and report submitted. Another research project on 'Victims of Torture' in the State of Delhi and Rajasthan also has been undertaken by the Faculty of Criminology. This project, which was sponsored by the British Council, has since been completed. Two Research Fellowships each in Criminology and Forensic Science has been awarded in the year 2004.

CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (CBI)

6.81 Central Forensic Science Laboratory, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, renders scientific forensic service and crime exhibits analysis in actual crime cases referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Vigilance Departments of Ministries & PSUs, State/Central Govt. Departments, Judiciary and State Forensic Science Laboratories. The laboratory provides independent scientific expert opinion in crime cases and scientific support

services to detect physical clues at the scene of crime. The laboratory also provides expert testimony in judicial courts and imparts forensic training to Investigating Officers and Scientists. The laboratory also undertakes research and development activities in forensic science.

6.82 During the year (upto December 31, 2004), CFSL, CBI, New Delhi carried out scientific examinations of 2,86,468 exhibits. The laboratory received 1881 (978) fresh cases during the year (up to December 31, 2004) for crime exhibits analysis and expert opinions. On date there are 97(12) cases pending. The Laboratory scientists gave testimony at 448 Courts in Delhi and outside and rendered technical guidance for scientific investigation of crime.

6.83 The CFSL has a Scientific Aids Unit located in CBI Branch in Chennai. CFSL, CBI, New Delhi today is one of the most comprehensive laboratories in the country with 10 fully equipped divisions namely Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Serology, Ballistics, Documents, Finger Prints, Lie-Detection, Photo & Scientific Aids unit and Computer Forensics (Cyber crime).

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB)

6.84 Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) was set up in 1986 under the administrative control of Department of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance to function as the nodal agency for taking necessary measures under the provisions of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 for the



Latest finger print detection on crime exhibit

purpose of preventing and combating abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and illicit traffic therein. It has been brought under the Ministry of Home Affairs by a notification dated February 18, 2003.

6.85 NCB is also responsible for implementation of the obligations under various International Conventions in respect of counter measures against illicit traffic, providing assistance to the concerned authorities of various countries and international organizations with a view to facilitating coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. These include control over precursor chemicals, which has been brought under the ambit of NDPS Act, 1985 by an amendment to the Act in 1989. It also acts as a national repository for drug related information.

6.86 At the operational level, India's drug law enforcement strategy is focused on combating

trafficking through appropriate intelligence, interdiction and investigation; destroying of illicit drug crops; preventing diversion from licit drug crops; implementing the regime of domestic and international trade control over select precursor chemicals and increasingly targeting assets derived from drug trafficking for confiscation and forfeiture. Seizures of various drugs/chemicals effected by NCB during the year 2003 and 2004 (upto September,2004) is as under

(in kgs.)

Name of the drug	2003	2004 (upto September, 2004)
Heroin	272	341
Hashish	625	274
Opium	18	12
Ganja	3442	822
Methuaqalone	535	0
Acetic anhydride	596 (Ltrs)	2370
Ephedrine	1024	1

* * * * *

CHAPTER VII

OTHER CONCERNS

CIVIL DEFENCE

7.1 “Civil Defence” includes any measure, 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 operating/mitigating the effect of any such attack; whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of such attack. Civil Defence is to be organized as an integral part of the defence of the country. Civil Defence aims at saving life, minimizing damage to the property, maintaining continuity of industrial production and keeping the public morale high in the event of a hostile attack.

7.2 The Civil Defence Policy of the Government of India until 1962 was confined to making the States/Union Territories conscious of the need of civil protection measures and to keep in readiness civil protection plans for major cities and towns under the Emergency Relief Organization (ERO) scheme. The Chinese aggression in 1962 and Indo-Pak conflict in 1965 led to a considerable re-thinking on the Policy and the overall scope of Civil Defence. As a result, the Civil Defence legislation was enacted in 1968.

7.3 Though the Civil Defence Act 1968

is applicable throughout the country, the organization is raised only in such areas and zones which are considered vulnerable to enemy attacks. The revision and renewal of categorized Civil Defence towns is being done at regular intervals, with the level of perceived threat remaining the fundamental criterion for categorization. At present, Civil Defence activities are restricted to 225 categorized towns, spread over 35 States/Union territories.

7.4 Civil Defence is primarily organised on a voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of permanent staff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. The present target of Civil Defence volunteers is 13.17 lakh, out of which 6.5 lakh volunteers have already been raised and 5.0 lakh have been trained. These volunteers are supervised and trained by 68 Deputy Controllers, 17 Medical Officers and 503 Civil Defence Instructors, who hold permanent posts.

7.5 In order to ensure an early warning system against enemy attacks, a reliable and flexible network (Internal and External Communication), using land lines and radio/wireless, has been established in most of the categorized Civil Defence towns. The Ministry

has already provisioned a full complement of 165 VHF sets. In addition, 285 state-of-the-art HF radio sets have been provisioned against a target of 288. Communication facilities, using both telephone lines and radio, have also been established in a majority of the Civil Defence towns for the purpose of command and control, co-ordination, liaison, as also for mutual aid and co-operation. In addition, a solid-state wireless command Air Raid Warning System (WARP) developed by ITI, Bangalore has been approved which will be operated with HF radio communication. This system will also have Simultaneous Broadcast Facilities (SBF) and Centre Control of Sirens (CCS) facility.

7.6 Apart from carrying out training and rehearsal/demonstration of Civil Defence measures during peace time, Civil Defence volunteers are also deployed, on a voluntary basis, in various constructive and nation building activities, including providing assistance to the administration in undertaking social and welfare services and in the prevention/mitigation of natural/man-made disasters as well as in post-disaster response and relief operations. Civil Defence training is conducted by the State Governments/Union territories in three tiers, i.e., at the Local/Town level, State level and National level. National Civil Defence College, Nagpur, a subordinate training establishment of the Ministry, conducts various courses in Civil Defence and Disaster Relief Management. During 2003, the College has conducted 24 courses on different aspects, including Nuclear/ Biological/ Chemical emergencies, Incident Command System, First Responder for Biological emergencies and Training

of Trainers (TOTs) on Radiological emergencies, etc. Since the inception of the College in 1957, the College has trained a total of 37,938 trainees.

7.7 Central financial assistance to the States for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising, training and equipping of Civil Defence volunteers is confined to categorized towns. During the financial year 2004-05, the allocated budget provision is Rs. 10 crore, which has been fully utilized.

Training the Civil Defence Force

7.8 During times of war and emergencies, the Civil Defence Organisation has the vital role of guarding the hinterland, supporting the Armed forces, mobilizing the citizens and helping civil administration for:

- i. Saving life and property
- ii. Minimizing damage
- iii. Maintaining continuity in production centers
- iv. Raising public morale

7.9 The concept of civil Defence over the years has shifted from management of damage against conventional weapons to also include threat perceptions against Nuclear weapons, Biological & Chemical warfare and Environmental disasters.

National Civil Defence College

7.10 The National Civil Defence College founded on April 29, 1957 at Nagpur as the Central

Emergency Relief Training Institute(CERTI) was tasked to function as the training wing of the Emergency Relief Organisation for the Government of India. This Central Institute concentrated on advanced and specialist training to the leaders of relief services which was essential for efficient conduct of relief operations during natural disasters.

7.11 The two war emergencies faced by the country in 1962 and 1965 compelled the Government of India to reorient its emergency training activities from natural disasters to those concerning protection of life and property against enemy actions. This college was renamed as National Civil Defence College with the passing of Civil Defence Act, 1968 by the Parliament.

7.12 This College is the only one of its kind in the South-East Asia and is catalogued in the UNHDA centers of Disaster Relief training. It has also been identified as a premier training establishment on Chemical Disasters by the Ministry of Environment & Forests. The NCDC has been selected as one of the advanced training centers in India on Search & Rescue by Office of the Federal Disaster Agency (OFDA) of USA and Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Bangkok.

7.13 The college has been recognized as a Nodal training institute for Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Emergencies training by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the year 2002. The

Institute has been regularly training Trainers from Central Police Forces such as ITBP, CRPF, BSF, CISF etc., in order to prepare their personnel for the organization of National Emergency Relief Force. Skills for dealing with terrorist threats that may comprise use of Weapons of Mass Destruction are also imparted by means of field exercises.



Mock drill of Civil Defence Operations during nuclear emergencies

7.14 Since the Government of India has instituted the Nuclear Command System, the college has upgraded its training programmes to develop skills of first responders in the event of a Nuclear attack or deployment of a Radiological Dispersal Device(Dirty Bomb). On the occasion of the Foundation Day of the College, mock drills depicting Civil defence operations after radiological incident have been carried out twice, involving more than 150 people. The College has introduced the Biological incident first responder training programme from the year 2005 to prepare the paramilitary forces in handling Biological terrorist incidents.

7.15 The College has resolved to pursue its mission for creating and nurturing a culture of responsive and preventive management of disasters with scientific training.

Home Guards

7.16 Home Guards constitute a voluntary force, first raised in India in December 1946, to assist the police in controlling civil disturbances and communal riots. Subsequently, the concept of a voluntary citizens' force was adopted by several States. In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Centre advised the States/Union territories to merge their existing voluntary organisations into a single uniform voluntary force called Home Guards. The role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary to the police in the maintenance of internal security, help the community in emergencies such as, air-raids, fires, cyclones, earthquakes, epidemics, etc; assist the administration in the maintenance of essential services, promotion of communal harmony and protection of the weaker sections of society; and participate in socio-economic & welfare activities for the community and perform Civil Defence duties. Home Guards are both rural and urban. In the Border States, Border Wing Home Guards Battalions (BWHGs) have been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the Border Security Force. The targetted strength of Home Guards in the country is 5,73,793, against which the present raised strength is 4,44,780. The organization is spread over all States/Union territories, excepting Kerala.

7.17 Eighteen BWHG Battalions have been raised in the border States, viz. Punjab (6 Bns),

Rajasthan (4 Bns), Gujarat (4 Bns), and one Bn. each for Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal to serve as an auxiliary to the Border Security Force for preventing infiltration on international borders/coastal areas, guarding of VA/VPs and lines of communication in vulnerable areas during external aggression.

7.18 Home Guards are raised under the State/UT Home Guards Acts and Rules. They are recruited from various cross-sections of people, such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, private sector organisations, college and university students, agricultural and industrial workers, etc. who devote their spare time for the organisation to help for the betterment of the community. All citizens of India, who are in the age group of 18-50 years, are eligible to become members of Home Guards. The normal tenure of membership in the organisation is 3 to 5 years. The amenities and facilities given to Home Guards include free uniform and washing allowance, free boarding and lodging during training, cash awards and medals for gallantry, distinguished and meritorious services. A Home Guard, whenever called out for duty/training, is paid duty/training allowance at prescribed rates to meet out-of-pocket expenses. The members of Home Guards with three years of service in the organisation are trained in police duties, including the maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, anti-dacoity measures, border patrolling, prohibition, flood relief, fire fighting, election duties and social welfare activities. In the event of a national emergency, some components of Civil Defence work are also entrusted to the Home Guards.

7.19 The Ministry of Home Affairs has formulated the policy regarding the role, target, raising, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters concerning the Organisation. The expenditure on the Home Guards establishment is generally shared between the Centre and State Governments as per the existing financial policy. During 2003-04, Rs. 72.5 crore had been reimbursed to States on the raising and training of Home Guards and their deployment for various purposes, including Lok Sabha/Vidhan Sabha elections. In 2004-05, a budget of Rs. 40.5 crore has been allocated and a sum of Rs. 36.6 crore has been reimbursed to States till January 2005. In the Budget Estimate for 2005-06, a sum of Rs. 65 crore has been projected.

Fire Service

7.20 Fire prevention and fire fighting services are organised by the States/UTs. Ministry of Home Affairs renders technical advice to States/UTs and Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention and Fire Legislation.

Financial Assistance

7.21 For the up-gradation of the Fire Service in the States, MHA arranges soft GIC loans through the Ministry of Finance, (Insurance Division) for the purchase of capital fire fighting equipments and also for the construction of buildings. Since 1980-81, a total sum of Rs. 404.97 crore as GIC loans has been arranged for disbursement by MHA for the development of the State Fire Services. The Tenth Finance Commission had allocated Rs.80 crore as grant-in-aid for the modernization of Fire Services

in the States/UTs during the plan period 1995-2000. The Eleventh Finance Commission have also allocated Rs. 201 crore for the development of Fire Services in States/UTs, especially in all District headquarter towns and also, for towns having a population of 50,000 and above, during the plan period 2000-2005.

Training

7.22 The National Fire Service College (NFSC) was established in Rampur in Uttar Pradesh in 1955 and shifted to Nagpur in very next year. NFSC is mandated to train personnel of different Fire services/brigades in all spheres of Fire engineering eg. Fire prevention, Fire protection and Fire fighting. Since 1978, it is running a three year degree course in fire Engineering which is unique in the world. The college has an annual capacity of 380 trainees and runs 26 training programmes. The training of junior fire professionals is conducted by the States/UTs in the State Fire Training Schools. Presently, 14 such State Fire Training Schools are operating in different States/UTs. National Fire Service College, Nagpur, since its inception, has trained 12,858 fire officers, including 71 foreign trainees from 12 countries.

AYODHYA MATTER

Ram Janam Bhoomi - Babri Masjid

7.23 In the wake of demolition of the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid disputed structure at Ayodhya on December 6,1992, the law and order situation in various parts of the country took an ugly turn. With a view to maintaining public order and

promoting communal harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst the people, the Government of India acquired a total area of 71.361 acres of land at Ayodhya under “Acquisition of Certain Areas at Ayodhya Act, 1993”. Out of this area, the disputed area is only 0.313 acre.

7.24 As per Supreme Court judgement dated October 24,1994 and March 31,2003, the Central Government being a Statutory receiver of the acquired land at Ayodhya, is duty bound to maintain status quo both in the disputed as well as in the acquired area at the RJB-BM Complex at Ayodhya.

7.25 The Govt. of India is of the view that the Ayodhya dispute can be resolved either through a verdict of the court or through mutual agreement among all the parties, which must in turn, receive legal sanction. So pending the verdict of the court, the Government will encourage negotiations between parties to the dispute for an amicable settlement.

7.26 At present four title suits relating to the RJB-BM dispute at Ayodhya are pending consideration in the Special Full Bench of Allahabad High Court at Lucknow.

Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of inquiry

7.27 The Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry (LACI) was set up on December, 16,1992, to enquire, inter-alia, into the sequence of events leading to the destruction of Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure at Ayodhya on December, 6,

1992. The work of the Commission is now at an advanced stage. The tenure of the Commission has been extended upto March 31, 2005.

COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY DURING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 2004

7.28 The overall communal situation in the country remained under control. During the year 2004, the country witnessed 640 communal incidents in which 129 persons were killed and 2022 persons sustained injuries while during the preceding year 711 incidents occurred which claimed 193 lives and caused injuries to 2,261 persons. The Central Government has been closely monitoring the situation and keeping a strict vigil on the activities of individuals and organizations to ensure that the situation remains under control and the communal disturbances, if it occurs at any place, does not spread to other areas and peace and communal harmony are maintained at all costs. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on maintenance of communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and action is taken wherever necessary.

7.29 An advisory has been issued to all the States/UTs. to ensure that the provisions of the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 are implemented in letter and spirit. The Government has also decided to enact a model comprehensive law to deal with communal violence and encourage each State to adopt that law to generate faith and

confidence among minority communities. Besides, in keeping with the commitment of the Government to the cause of national integration and maintenance of social harmony, the National Integration Council has been re-constituted.

7.30 The National Integration Council will serve as a forum for deliberating on key policy issues and to discuss effective strategies to combat the evils of communalism, casteism, regionalism and separatism.

The National Foundation for Communal Harmony

7.31 The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) was set up in 1992 as an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, under the administrative control of MHA. The Foundation is providing assistance for the physical and psychological rehabilitation of the child victims of communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence, with special reference to their care, education and training besides promoting communal harmony, fraternity and national integration. The Foundation also undertakes and encourages activities which promote belief in the principles of non-violence in resolving disputes between different religious and other groups in society. Since its inception, the Foundation has extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs.10.67 crore for the rehabilitation of as many as 6340 children up to February 28, 2005. The NFCH also gives grants to States/UTs for conducting certain programmes such as “Reach” which includes organising debates seminars, workshops, paintings, poster/slogan and essay

writing competitions, music and cultural programmes and mushairas etc. and “Milan” for organizing inter community “Milans” on important festivals for example Id, Deepawali and Christmas preferably through non-governmental organizations. Foundation also associates itself under the project ‘SAMANVAYA’ with important inter-community festivals like, “phool-walon-ki-sair” in Delhi and Nauchandi festival in Meerut, with a view to promoting better understanding, communal harmony and national integration. The Foundation provides assistance to non-government organizations under the project “Co-operation” to promote the objective of the Foundation and has introduced grant of fellowship for undertaking research in comparative religion and study of field situation in the communally sensitive districts.

Communal Harmony Awards

7.32 Communal Harmony Awards were instituted by the National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) during the year 1996 for promotion of communal harmony and national integration. The awards are presented separately to ‘individual’ and ‘organisation’ categories who make outstanding contribution in the field of communal harmony and national integration for at least 10 years and 5 years, respectively. The selection is made by a jury chaired by the Vice-President of India. The Award consists of a citation and an amount of Rs.2 lakh in the individual category and Rs.5 lakh in the organisation category. The Communal Harmony Award is announced on ‘Republic Day’. For the year 2003, the National Communal Harmony Award has been conferred on ‘The National Youth Project, New Delhi, in the

‘organisation’ category and the Award has been presented by the Vice-President of India during the year.

Kabir Puraskar

7.33 A national award designated as “Kabir Puraskar” was instituted in 1990 to promote communal harmony by recognising acts of physical/moral courage and humanity exhibited by an individual for saving the lives and properties of the members of another community during communal riots, caste conflicts or ethnic clashes. The Kabir Puraskar (Grade-II) for the year 2003 was conferred on Shri Tej Ram Prajapati and Shri Jamal Ahmed Ansari and the Puraskar has been presented to the recipients by the Vice-President of India. Shri Rama Shankar Singh of Azamgarh (UP) has been selected for Kabir Puraskar (Grade-III) for the year 2004. The Puraskar will be presented to the awardee at a later date.

DECLARING TAMIL AS A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE

7.34 A new category of “Classical Language” has been created and Tamil has been declared as “Classical Language”. Further action to implement the decision is being taken by the Ministry of Culture.

GRANTS-IN-AID

7.35 Voluntary organisations are encouraged to undertake activities in the cause of national integration and communal harmony such as inter-community celebration of national days and

festivals, cultural shows, essay and painting competitions, inter-regional camps, exchange of visits, public meetings, exhibitions, etc. The Ministry of Home Affairs has encouraged all the State Governments and Union territory Administrations for holding essay competitions on the topics relating to national integration and communal harmony for college/university students at State level and for school children at district level. During the current financial year 2004-05, Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs.4,75,374 have been released to 9 States/Union territories for conducting Essay Competitions.

FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

7.36 The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for immigration, visa, foreign contribution and citizenship related matters. Entry, exit and stay of foreigners in India is regulated through the Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and the State Governments.

7.37 The cases for contravention of the provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946 are cognizable, non-bailable and triable by the first class magistrate. The Act provides for punishment depending on the gravity of the offence committed, and maximum punishment upto 8 years imprisonment and fine upto Rupees 50,000. While serious offences will become triable by the Court of Sessions; the Court will be required to give the notice to the State Governments thereby affording it an opportunity to oppose the bail application under proviso in sub-section (1) of section 439 of the Code of Criminal procedure 1973.

7.38 During the year 2003, a total of 28,03,240 foreigners visited India as against

24,49,937 in 2002. As per records, 3,34,574 foreigners excluding Pak nationals were registered and are staying in India as on December 31, 2003 as against 3,06,605 in 2002.

7.39 In order to improve immigration services with a view to reducing immigration clearance time, comprehensive modernization programme of important immigration checkposts (ICPs) have been initiated. During the current year, 17 ICPs are being modernized and 21 ICPs and 5 FRROs are being networked with Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB). Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) are also being introduced in major airports for faster immigration clearance.

7.40 In the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD), 2005 the Prime Minister made a statement on the Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) scheme that it has been decided to extend this facility to all overseas Indians who migrated from India after January 26, 1950, as long as their home countries allow dual citizenship under their local laws. The PM also stated that the Government will simplify the application forms and the form of certificate of registration and spell out the benefits of OCI. Measures to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955 and frame new Rules to implement Prime Ministers' statement have been initiated.

7.41 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 regulates, inter alia, the acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution by certain persons or associations. For a better user friendly atmosphere and to bring in more transparency and efficiency in the functioning of FCRA-related activities, the website of MHA (www.mha.nic.in)

has been uploaded with the citizens charter highlighting different provisions of law, decision, advisories on important points to be taken care of by an applicant before and after registration, forms prescribed under rules, details of registered associations and status of pending applications for registration/prior permission. During the year 2004-05, till February 28, 2005, 1839 associations were registered, 333 were granted prior permission and 1360 cases for grant of foreign hospitality were processed. Further foreigner contribution amounting to Rs. 5046.51 crore was received during the year 2002-2003.

ILLEGAL MIGRATION FROM NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

7.42 India has long and porous borders with Bangladesh, Pakistan and Myanmar, with whom a reciprocal visa regime is in place for crossing the borders. Persons on either side of these borders are generally from the same ethnic background and with similarities in culture, languages etc. These factors, alongwith availability of better economic avenues in India, are mainly responsible for the large inflow of illegal migrants who enter without proper travel documents in the country. While cross-border illegal migrants are largely confined to the bordering States initially, they also move and get settled in other parts of the country later.

7.43 The problem of illegal migration is more acute in respect of Bangladeshi nationals. Such illegal migrants not only tax the civic and other services available to Indian citizens but also pose a security threat as foreign agencies inimical to the

interest of India may use such elements for anti-India activities.

7.44 To address the problem of illegal migration into the country, the porous borders are being fenced and border control surveillance mechanisms are being improved. For attending to the problem of those who have already entered the country, the powers under section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to detect and deport foreign nationals staying in India unauthorizedly have been delegated to the State Governments/ Union territory Administrations. They, in exercise of these powers, launch special drives to detect and deport illegal migrants.

7.45 During the year 2003, 20,768 foreigners were deported as compared to 6,394 in 2002. Of them, more than 90% (18,801) were Bangladeshi nationals.

CENSUS AND VITAL STATISTICS

7.46 The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (ORGI):

- (i) conducts the decennial population census under the Census Act 1948, and the Census (Amendment) Act, 1993;
- (ii) co-ordinates and unifies, at the national level, the work relating to registration of births and deaths under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 and vital statistics on births and deaths; and

- (iii) estimates the national and state level fertility and mortality measures through a well represented sample through the Sample Registration System (SRS).

Census 2001

Reports

7.47 A Seminar on Dissemination of Census Data was organized on July 10, 2004 to disseminate and discuss various aspects of the basic population data based on Census 2001. The Hon'ble Home Minister graced the occasion and released a publication titled: Primary Census Abstract Census 2001 India. The Primary Census Abstract contains data on the basic population totals and certain characteristics such as 0-6 population, literates, workers as their categories at India, State and District levels. The three other important items on which data was released during the year are:

- i. Disability;
- ii. Religion; and
- iii. Age

The First Report on Disability

7.48 The First Report on Disability 2001 which was released on August 9, 2004, reveals that about 21.9 million persons or 2.1 percent of the country's population are reported to be suffering from some kind of disability, partial or otherwise. Five types of disabilities recorded in the Census 2001 were 1.In Seeing, 2.In Speech, 3.In Hearing, 4.In Movement, and 5.Mental. The Statement below

gives the number of disabled population by type at the country level.

Disability by type: India 2001

Type of Disability	Number of disabled	Percentage to total disabled
In Seeing	10,634,881	48.5
In Speech	1,640,868	7.5
In Hearing	1,261,722	5.8
In Movement	6,105,477	27.9
Mental	2,263,821	10.3

The First Report on Religion

7.49 The First Report on Religion Census 2001 was released on September 6, 2004. This report, which gives cross classified information of religious communities on several characteristics such as sex ratio, literacy, work participation etc. has been brought out after a long gap. As per the Report, out of total of 1028 million population, Hindus are 828 million (80.5 percent) followed by Muslims 138 million (13.4 percent) and Christians 24 million (2.3 percent). The Statement below shows the number and population of persons by religious community at the country level for 2001 Census.

Number and percent share of religious communities, India-2001

Religious Communities	2001* Number	Percent share
Hindus	827578868	80.5
Muslims	138188240	13.4
Christians	24080016	2.3
Sikhs	19215730	1.9
Buddhists	7955207	0.8
Jains	4225053	0.4
Other religions and persuasions	6639626	0.6
Religion not stated	727588	0.1

*Excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Report on Age Data

7.50 The data on age-group wise population based on Census 2001 was released on October 1, 2004. The population and proportion of some of the important age groups are given in the statement below:

Age-group	Population 2001* (in million)	Percentage to total population	
		2001*	1991**
0-14 (Children)	363.61	35.35	37.25
5-14 (School going children)	253.16	24.61	25.04
15-49 (Females in reproductive age group)	251.43	50.65	49.26
15-59 (Working population)	585.64	56.93	55.43
15-34 (Young population)	347.68	33.80	33.53
18+ (Adults)	603.06	58.63	56.68
60+ (Old)	76.62	7.45	6.76

* Excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

** Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Population by broad age-groups

7.51 According to the 'Report and Tables on Age, Census of India 2001' the proportion of population in the younger age group 0-14 years has declined from 37.2 per cent in 1991 to 35.3 per cent in 2001. This, alongwith the fact that there is increase in the proportion of females in reproductive age group 15-49 years from 49.3 percent in 1991 to 50.6 per cent in 2001 points out to a decline in recent fertility. The proportion of elderly population aged 60 years and above, has registered an increase from 6.8 per cent to 7.4 per cent in 2001.

Civil Registration System : Implementation of Registration of Births & Deaths Act

7.52 Registration of births and deaths in the country is carried out by the functionaries appointed by the State Governments under the Registration of Births & Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. While the Registrar General, India coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country, the Chief Registrars of Births & Deaths are the overall executive authorities in the states.

7.53 The proportion of births and deaths getting registered has been increasing over the years. However, there is still a wide variation across the states in the level of registration. More than 90 per cent of the births are getting registered in the states of Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra while in the states of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh less than 40 per cent of the births are getting registered. The level of registration of deaths, however, is comparatively lower than that of births in most of the states. In the states of Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Goa more than 85 per cent of the deaths are getting registered while the corresponding percentage is below 25 per cent in Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. Lower level of death registration is partly due to non-registration of female and infant deaths in a large number of cases. With a view to improve registration and create awareness among the general public about their rights and duties under

the RBD Act, a National Campaign on Birth Certificates was launched in November, 2003 for distributing birth certificates to the children born in the last 10 years. About 3.04 crore birth-certificates were issued during one year of launch of the campaign.

7.54 Following the recommendation of the National Conference on Birth Registration held in March 2004 at Goa, state level workshops have been organized in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and steps for capacity building and awareness creation have been initiated across the country with the support of UNICEF.

Medical Certification of Causes of Death

7.55 The scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) under the System of Registration of Births and Deaths is designed to provide mortality statistics as an integral part of the Vital Statistics System. The age-sex cause-specific mortality rates are the key indicators for monitoring of the health trends in the population. The information available in the medical certificates relating to cause of death is a valuable tool to assess the effectiveness of the public health programmes and to decide the priorities for better health planning and management.

7.56 The Office of the Registrar General of India brings out an annual publication 'Medical Certification of Cause of Death'. According to the report for 1999 which includes data as reported

by 23 States/Union Territories, a total of 488,619 medically certified deaths (3,05,166 males and 1,83,453 females) constituting 15.4% of the total registered deaths in 1999 have been reported. Seven major cause groups that account for the 85% of the certified deaths are: (i) Diseases of the circulatory system (23.8%), (ii) Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (14.7%), (iii) Symptoms, sign and abnormal clinical & laboratory findings not elsewhere classified (14.6%), (iv) Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (13.0%), (v) Diseases of the respiratory system (7.7%), (vi) Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (7.5%), and (vii) Diseases of the digestive system (4.2%).

Sample Registration System (SRS)

7.57 The Sample Registration System (SRS) is a large scale demographic survey for providing reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate and other fertility and mortality indicators at the national and sub-national levels. Initiated by the Office of the Registrar General, India on a pilot basis in a few selected states in 1964-65, it became fully operational in 1969-70 covering about 3700 sample units. The sample unit in rural areas is a village or a segment of village if the village has a population of 2,000 or more. In urban areas the sampling unit is a census enumeration block with population ranging from 750 to 1000. The number of sample units covered under SRS have periodically increased. At present, the SRS has 7,597 sample units (4,433 rural

and 3,164 urban) covering all States and Union territories encompassing about 1.3 million households and nearly 7 million population. The field investigation consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths by a resident part time enumerator, generally a teacher and an independent survey every six months by a computer supervisor. The data obtained through these operations are matched. The unmatched and partially matched events are re-verified in the field and thereafter an unduplicated count of births and deaths is obtained.

Replacement of existing SRS sample

7.58 The replacement of SRS sampling frame is undertaken every ten years based on the results of recent census. While changing the sample, modifications in the sampling design, wider representation of population, overcoming limitations in the existing scheme and meeting the additional requirements have been taken into account. The Baseline Survey has been completed and the new sample is being operated with effect from January 1, 2004

Release of final vital rates for 2002

7.59 The latest data released from the Sample Registration System is for the year 2002. The following statement gives estimated Birth rate, Death rate, Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate for the year 2002 for all States/UTs separately for rural and urban areas.

Table 1: Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, 2002

India/States/ Union territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India*	25.0	26.6	20.0	8.1	8.7	6.1	16.9	17.9	13.9	63	69	40
Bigger States												
1. Andhra Pradesh	20.7	21.1	19.3	8.1	8.9	5.5	12.6	12.2	13.8	62	71	35
2. Assam	26.6	27.5	18.3	9.2	9.6	6.0	17.4	17.9	12.3	70	73	38
3. Bihar	30.9	31.8	23.5	7.9	8.2	6.1	23.0	23.6	17.4	61	62	50
4. Gujarat	24.7	26.6	20.6	7.7	8.3	6.4	17.0	18.3	14.2	60	68	37
5. Haryana	26.6	27.6	22.6	7.1	7.2	6.4	19.5	20.4	16.2	62	64	51
6. Karnataka	22.1	23.5	18.8	7.2	7.9	5.7	14.9	15.6	13.1	55	65	25
7. Kerala	16.9	17.0	16.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	10.5	10.6	10.2	10	11	8
8. Madhya Pradesh	30.4	32.3	22.7	9.8	10.5	7.2	20.6	21.8	15.5	85	89	56
9. Maharashtra	20.3	20.6	19.8	7.3	8.3	5.6	13.0	12.3	14.2	45	52	34
10. Orissa	23.2	23.7	19.6	9.8	10.3	6.4	13.4	13.4	13.2	87	90	56
11. Punjab	20.8	21.7	18.1	7.1	7.4	6.2	13.7	14.3	11.9	51	55	35
12. Rajasthan	30.6	31.9	24.2	7.7	8.0	6.4	22.9	23.9	17.8	78	81	55
13. Tamil Nadu	18.5	19.1	17.5	7.7	8.6	5.9	10.8	10.5	11.6	44	50	32
14. Uttar Pradesh	31.6	32.6	26.8	9.7	10.2	7.3	21.9	22.4	19.5	80	83	58
15. West Bengal	20.5	22.6	14.1	6.7	6.9	6.4	13.8	15.7	7.7	49	52	36
Smaller States												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	20.2	20.9	12.3	4.8	5.0	2.6	15.4	15.9	9.7	37	38	12
2. Chhatisgarh	25.0	26.5	22.6	8.7	9.7	7.2	16.3	16.8	15.4	73	80	59
3. Goa	14.0	14.4	13.5	8.3	9.0	7.2	5.7	5.4	6.3	17	19	14
4. Jharkhand	26.4	28.5	19.0	7.9	8.6	5.8	18.5	19.9	13.2	51	55	33
5. Himachal Pradesh	20.7	21.1	16.5	7.5	7.7	5.1	13.2	13.4	11.4	52	53	28
6. Jammu & Kashmir	19.2	19.9	16.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	13.5	14.2	10.3	45	47	34
7. Manipur	16.8	17.4	15.3	4.6	4.2	5.8	12.2	13.2	9.5	14	12	21
8. Meghalaya	25.8	27.8	14.6	7.7	8.4	3.9	18.1	19.4	10.7	61	62	49
9. Mizoram	16.9	20.8	12.0	4.8	5.7	3.7	12.1	15.1	8.3	14	14	14
10. Nagaland	N.A	N.A	11.9	N.A	N.A	2.5	N.A	N.A	9.4	N.A	N.A	15
11. Sikkim	21.9	22.2	13.4	4.9	5.0	4.1	17.0	17.2	9.3	34	34	25
12. Tripura	14.9	15.3	13.3	5.7	5.6	6.2	9.2	9.7	7.1	34	35	32
13. Uttaranchal	17.0	18.1	16.2	6.4	9.0	4.4	10.6	9.1	11.8	41	62	21
Union territories												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.8	17.6	14.6	5.5	6.1	3.8	11.3	11.5	10.8	15	17	10
2. Chandigarh	14.6	21.5	13.8	3.4	4.1	3.4	11.2	17.4	10.4	21	25	21
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.4	31.3	20.4	6.8	7.1	4.0	23.6	24.2	16.4	56	58	21
4. Daman & Diu	22.4	23.5	21.4	6.6	7.4	5.9	15.8	16.1	15.5	42	42	43
5. Delhi	17.2	18.2	17.1	5.1	5.7	5.1	12.1	12.5	12.0	30	31	30
6. Lakshadweep	19.3	20.2	18.3	5.2	5.3	5.1	14.1	14.9	13.2	25	31	18
7. Pondicherry	17.9	18.1	17.7	6.7	8.1	5.7	11.2	10.0	12.0	22	29	17

* excludes Nagaland (Rural) due to part-receipt of returns.

N. A. Not available due to part-receipt of returns.

Note: Infant mortality rates for Smaller States and Union territories are based on three-year period 2000-2002.

7.60 The birth rate for the year 2002 has been estimated as 25.0 (per 1000 population) at all India level; it has declined by 0.4 points from 25.4 in 2001. The birth rate for the rural areas is 26.6 against 20.0 for the urban areas. Among the bigger states, the lowest birth rate has been recorded in Kerala (16.9) and the highest in Uttar Pradesh (31.6). The death rate (per 1000 population) at all India level is 8.1. It varies from 8.7 in rural to 6.1 in urban areas. In 2002, the death rate declined by 0.3 points from 8.4 in 2001. Kerala recorded the lowest while Madhya Pradesh and Orissa depicted the highest death rates among the bigger states. The infant mortality rate (deaths below age one per 1000 live births) at all India level has been recorded as 63 for the year 2002; it has declined by 3 points from 66 in 2001. The rural-urban break of IMR is 69 and 40 respectively. The lowest IMR of 10 has been reported in Kerala and the highest 87 from Orissa.

Publications brought out/to be brought out during 2004-05

7.61 The following publications were brought out during 2004-05:

- i. SRS Bulletin, April 2004
- ii. Annual Report 'SRS Statistical Report 2001'.
- iii. SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, 1995-99 and 1996-2000

Training

7.62 To upgrade working skills of officers and staff of the organization, training workshops are organized regularly. During the reference year one 'Refreshers Training Workshop' was conducted on

July 14, 2004 for the benefit of the officials of the Office of the Registrar General, India.

Data Dissemination

7.63 The following data products on 2001 Census have been released for use by data users:

- a. Primary Census Abstracts – 2001 Census (India, State/Union territories, districts and cities) (Book)
- b. Primary Census Abstracts (12 volumes on CD)
- c. Primary Census Abstracts (Total population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) (on CD)
- d. Primary Census Abstracts – Urban Agglomeration and towns (on CD).
- e. The First Report on Disabled Population (Book)
- f. Data on disabled population (on CD)
- g. The First Report on Religion – 2001 Census (Book)
- h. Data on religion – 2001 Census (India State/UT and districts) (on CD)
- i. Age data – 2001 Census (on CD)

7.64 Besides publishing the 2001 Census results in printed format and on CDs State level information are also made available at the Census of India Website on Internet at <http://www.censusindia.net>. The Census GIS India website which allows preparing theme based maps using 2001 Census data has been updated by replacing the provisional population data with final population data.

7.65 In addition to the aforesaid data products the following two important Atlases have been brought out:

- i. Administrative Atlas of India, 1872-2001
- ii. Language Atlas, 1991

7.66 A massive data dissemination effort was undertaken throughout the country to sensitize the data users about the availability and use of 2001 Census results. Following the National Seminar in July 2004 workshops were organised at each of the States/Uts capital by the respective Directorate of Census Operations presenting 2001 Census results on various data sets released. Similar functions were also organized at district headquarters to sensitize the district administration as well as other data users about the 2001 Census results. This massive effort has resulted in creating awareness about the 2001 Census results and its application in developing various plans and programmes.

7.67 The Office of the Registrar General, India and a few Directorates of Census Operations participated in various Book Fairs held periodically where a large number of maps, books and CDs on Census data and Vital Statistics were kept on display and sale.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS PENSION

Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme

7.68 The Government of India introduced a Scheme known as 'Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme' in 1969 to honour freedom

fighters. To commemorate the 25th Anniversary of Independence, a regular Scheme for grant of freedom fighters' pension was introduced in 1972. Thereafter, with effect from August 1, 1980, a liberalized Scheme, renamed as the 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension (SSSP) Scheme', was introduced. So far 1,69,331 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have benefited under the Scheme. The State-wise break up of pensions sanctioned is as under:

S. No.	Name of State/UT Sanctioned	No.of Pensions
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,249
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4,437
4. & 5.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	24,869
6.	Goa	1,393
7.	Gujarat	3,591
8.	Haryana	1,684
9.	Himachal Pradesh	617
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,806
11.	Karnataka	10,081
12.	Kerala	3,147
13&	Madhya Pradesh	
14.	(including Chattisgarh)	3,463
15.	Maharashtra	17,354
16.	Manipur	62
17.	Meghalaya	86
18.	Mizoram	04
19.	Nagaland	03
20.	Orissa	4,188
21.	Punjab	7,005
22.	Rajasthan	807
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4,097
25.	Tripura	887
26.&	Uttar Pradesh	
27.	(including Uttranchal)	17,990
28.	West Bengal	22,478
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	03
30.	Chandigarh	89
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
32.	Daman & Diu	33
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	2,042
35.	Pondicherry	316
36.	Indian National Army (INA)	22,467
	Total	1,69,331

Eligibility

7.69 The Scheme specifies, inter alia, a minimum eligibility period of six months' jail/underground suffering which the claimant freedom fighter should have undergone for entitlement to pension. The Scheme, however, provides for a special dispensation for women freedom fighters and members of SC/ST, for whom a minimum suffering of only three months is required for entitlement to pension.

Dependents

7.70 Spouses (widows/widowers), unmarried & unemployed daughters and parents of deceased freedom fighters are eligible dependents for grant of family pension under the Scheme. Upto three such daughters can receive pension at a time.

Hyderabad Liberation Movement

7.71 The Ministry of Home Affairs had earlier finalized guidelines in December 2002 for processing the claims of over 13,000 persons who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement for the merger of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the Indian Union during 1947-48. These claims emerged out of the recommendations of the Second Hyderabad Special Screening Committee set up by the Government. Upto December 2004, 9105 reports received from the State Government have been processed. Of these, 3560 cases have been

approved for grant of pension. In addition to 98 border Camps have been recognized by the Government. Government has also enhanced the number of beneficiaries from about 11,000 estimated in 1985 to about 15,000.

Goa Liberation Movement (Phase-II)

7.72 In February 2003, the Government of India accorded its approval for granting pension to persons who participated in the Goa Liberation Movement Phase-II (1954-55) subject to certain conditions. It was envisaged that about 3,500 persons would be benefitted with this decision of the Government of India. Upto January 2005, 2422 applications received from the concerned State Governments have been processed. Of these, 2186 cases have been approved for grant of pension.

Amount of Pension

7.73 The amount of pension payable to freedom fighters was initially Rs.200/- per month. After subsequent periodic enhancements, the amount was fixed at Rs. 1,500/- per month w.e.f. October 2, 1994. On the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of Independence in August 1997, the amount of pension was doubled. Besides, it was also decided to grant dearness relief linked with price increase. Presently, the amount of pension and dearness relief payable to various categories of freedom fighters and their dependents is as under:

S. No.	Category	Monthly Pension (Rs.)	Dearness Relief @ 44% (i.e.39% +5%) of the monthly pension with effect from August 1, 2004 (Rs.)
i(a)	Ex-Andaman political prisoners	4,000/-	1760/-
i(b)	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	3,500/-	1540/-
ii.	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	3,000/-	1320/-
iii.	Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters	3,000/-	1320/-
iv.	Unmarried & unemployed daughters	1500/- each (to all three daughters)	660/- each
v.	Mother and father	1000/- each	440/- each

Facilities To Freedom Fighters

7.74 Apart from the pension, freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by the Central Government: -

- (i) Free railway pass (1st Class/AC 2 Tier Sleeper) for freedom fighter & widow/widower with an attendant for life.
- (ii) Free medical facilities in all Central Government Hospitals and in Hospitals run by PSUs under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. C.G.H.S. facilities have also been extended to freedom fighters and their dependents.
- (iii) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental.
- (iv) General Pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to freedom fighters

in Delhi. Widow/widower of the freedom fighter is also permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after the death of the freedom fighter.

- (v) Accommodation in the Freedom Fighter's Home set up at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi for freedom fighters who have none to look after them.
- (vi) 2% dealership/distributorship of Petroleum Products allotted through Dealer Selection Boards are reserved for freedom fighters.

7.75 In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman political prisoners and their widows are also entitled to the following facilities:-

- a) Free voyage facility to visit Port Blair once a year along with a companion.

- b) Free air travel facility to visit Port Blair once a year from Chennai/Kolkata along with a companion.
- c) Free travel in Shatabdi/Rajdhani Express trains along with a companion.

All major facilities provided to freedom fighters are also extended to their widows/widowers.

Expenditure on welfare of Freedom Fighters

7.76 During 2004-05, the expenditure incurred on Pensions and free Railway Passes has been Rs. 259.20 crore and Rs. 41.87 crore, respectively (upto the end of December 2004). An expenditure of Rs. 0.60 lakh has been incurred during 2004-05 (upto December 2004) from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant for giving relief to freedom fighters in financial difficulties.

Honouring Freedom Fighters

7.77 The President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, honoured selected freedom fighters at an AT HOME function held at Rashtrapati Bhawan on the August 9, 2004. Five freedom fighters from each State/Union Territory and twenty freedom fighters from Delhi were invited. Over 131 freedom fighters from various parts of the country attended this function and interacted with the President of India in an informal manner. The President also presented shawls and mementos to the freedom fighters who attended the function.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Sri Lankan Refugees

7.78 Due to ethnic violence and continued disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka, a large number of Sri Lankan refugees have entered India since July 1983 and their influx, though substantially subsided, still continues. The information below indicates the position of influx of refugees in phases:

Phase	Period	No. of Refugees
First	1983-89	1,34,053
Second	1989-91	1,22,078
Third	1996-2005	22,418*
* Upto January 2005		

7.79 Refugees are of the following categories:

- (i) Stateless persons who had not applied for Indian citizenship or those not yet conferred Sri Lanka citizenship; and
- (ii) Sri Lanka citizens.

7.80 For these categories the liability is basically of Sri Lanka; Government of India's approach is to discourage their movement but if any refugees belonging to these categories do come, they are granted relief in refugee camps and kept in camps on humanitarian grounds with the ultimate object of repatriation back to Sri Lanka, i.e., the process of rehabilitation does not start in their cases and relief is given pending such repatriation.

7.81 With a view to prevent fresh mass influx of Sri Lankan refugees, several measures, including intensified coastal patrolling, collection and collation of advance intelligence and strengthening of Naval detachments in Tamil Nadu have been undertaken. Largely because of these measures, the influx of refugees has come down substantially. The influx of refugees in the last 5 years is shown below:

Year	Influx of refugees
2000	1620
2001	505
2002	84
2003	13
2004	Nil

7.82 While 98,649 refugees have been repatriated to Sri Lanka upto March 1995, there has been no organized repatriation after March 1995 mainly due to lack of sufficient number of refugees willing to be repatriated and in view of continued disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka. However, some refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka or left for other countries on their own. At present, about 52,729 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in 102 refugee camps in Tamil Nadu and 1 camp in Orissa. Besides, 17,172 refugees are staying outside the camps of their own, after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

7.83 Upon fresh arrival, refugees are quarantined for about a month, and after complete verification of their antecedents, they are shifted to refugee camps. Pending repatriation, certain essential relief facilities are provided to them on humanitarian grounds. These facilities include

shelter in camps, cash doles, clothing, subsidized ration, utensils and medical care. Assistance of about Rs.922/- is provided per month to each Sri Lankan refugee family. This does not, however, include free accommodation, medical and educational assistance. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees incurred by the State Government is reimbursed by the Central Government. An amount of about Rs.341 crore has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July 1983 to January 2005. An amount of Rs.27 crore has been provided for continuing these facilities during the financial year 2004-05.

7.84 Recently, in July 2004, an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Committee has been constituted to consider various issues concerning repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees to Sri Lanka.

Repatriates from Sri Lanka

7.85 The Government of India agreed to grant Indian Citizenship to, and to accept repatriation of, 5.06 lakh persons of Indian origin, together with their natural increase, under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 1964, 1974 and 1986. Out of these 5.06 lakh persons, 3.35 lakh persons, along with their natural increase of 1.26 lakh, comprising of 1,66,124 families, were repatriated up to January 2005. The repatriate families have been provided with resettlement assistance. No organized repatriation has taken place from Sri Lanka after 1984 due to disturbed conditions there. However, repatriates arriving in India on their own are being rehabilitated under various schemes in Tamil Nadu.

7.86 Brief particulars of the number of repatriate families from Sri Lanka, given rehabilitation assistance upto January 2005 are as under:

I.	1. Plantation Schemes	2855
II.	2. Agricultural Schemes	3275
III.	3. Other Industrial Schemes	8860
IV.	4. Business Loan	77445
V.	5. Other Schemes	
	a. Self Employment Scheme	526
	b. Settled in other States	4639
VI.	6. Other Secondary Assistance	
	a. Employment	11063
	b. Housing Loan	57461
	Total	166124

Repatriates Co-operative Finance & Development Bank Ltd. (Repco), Chennai

7.87 Repco was set up in 1969 as a Society under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act 53 of 1961 [now the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002 (No. 39 of 2002)] to help promote the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Vietnam and other countries. The management of the Bank vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The paid-up capital of the Bank increased from Rs. 4.25 crore (as on March 31, 2003) to Rs. 5.10 crore (as on March 31, 2004). The Government of India has contributed towards the paid-up capital of the Bank for an amount of Rs. 1.96 crore, the four Southern States (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Kerala) have contributed Rs.0.90 crore and other share-holders have contributed Rs.2.24 crore. The Bank has been regularly paying an amount of Rs. 29.40 lakh as

dividend @ 15% every year to the Government of India.

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

7.88 RPL, an undertaking jointly owned by the Government of India and the Government of Kerala, was incorporated in 1976 under the Companies Act, 1956, for raising rubber plantations in Kerala with a view to resettle repatriates as workers and employees. The management of the Company vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The paid-up share capital of the Company (as on March 31, 2003) was Rs.. 339.27 lakh. The Government of Kerala holds Rs.205.85 lakh and the Government of India holds Rs.133.42 lakh of the equity in the Company. During the financial year 2003-04, the Company made a profit before tax of Rs. 657.56 lakh and of Rs. 149.97 lakh after tax. The Company has paid dividend @ 20% of paid-up share capital amounting to Rs. 26.68 lakh to the Government of India.

Tibetan Refugees

7.89 Tibetan refugees began pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in 1959 from Tibet. The Government of India decided to give them asylum as well as assistance towards temporary settlement. Care has been taken to retain their separate ethnic and cultural identity.

7.90 The current population of Tibetan refugees in India is about 1,08,414 (based on the demographic survey conducted by the 'Bureau of

His Holiness the Dalai Lama' in June 1998). Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in different States in the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (35,002), Himachal Pradesh (19,593), Arunachal Pradesh (6,858), Uttar Pradesh (6,300) and Jammu & Kashmir (6,242). The Ministry of Home Affairs has spent an amount of about Rs.18.17 crore up to October 2004 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees. This does not include the amount incurred by the Ministry of Human Resource Development on education of Tibetan children.

7.91 A large number of foreigners visit Tibetan settlements spread across the country in connection with educational, religious and cultural pursuits relating to Tibetan culture and Buddhism. In order to facilitate their visit to the Tibetan settlements, Protected Area Permits are issued to them by this Ministry. While 970 permits were issued to foreigners in the calendar year 2003, 1473 permits have been granted this year upto December 2004.

7.92 The rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees is almost complete and only two residuary housing schemes are at various stages of implementation in the States of Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh.

Ex-Gratia Payment, etc., to Displaced Persons from Pak-occupied-Kashmir, 1947 and non-Camp Displaced Persons from Chhamb Niabat Area, 1971.

7.93 Relief packages were announced by the

Government of India in April and August 2000 for granting ex-gratia relief and some other benefits to non-camp Displaced Persons from Chhamb Niabat Area and Displaced Persons from Pak-occupied-Kashmir, respectively. A Committee headed by Divisional Commissioner, Jammu, was also appointed to verify the genuine claims of eligible displaced persons. Brief description of the admissible benefits is as follows:

- (i) Payment of ex-gratia @ of Rs.25, 000/- per family to displaced persons from PoK (1947) and Chhamb Niabat Area (1971);
- (ii) Payment of cash compensation for land deficiency at a maximum rate of Rs.25, 000/- per family of displaced persons from PoK;
- (iii) Payment of Rs.2 crore to Government of J&K for the allotment of plots to those displaced persons who have already been settled in the State of J&K and who have not been allotted plots in the past;
- (iv) Payment of Rs.25 lakh to the Government of J&K for improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularized colonies in Jammu.

7.94 The Committee headed by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu, has been undertaking the job of identifying eligible beneficiaries. So far, out of a total of 4988 claimants identified for payment of cash compensation to Displaced Persons of PoK, 1947

in lieu of land deficiency, 3624 claims have been verified up to January 2005. An amount of Rs.6.17 crore has been released to the Govt. of J&K so far for disbursement to the verified and eligible families. Out of this, an amount of Rs.3.00 crore has been paid to 1570 claimants (out of the 3624 claims) in which claims were found to be complete and eligible for compensation upto January 2005.

7.95 As regards payment of ex-gratia @ Rs.25,000/- per family to displaced persons from PoK, 1947, all 1,015 cases have been verified and the eligible families have been paid ex-gratia.

7.96 Against an identified number of 1,965 applications, the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Divisional Commissioner, Jammu, has verified 1,338 cases of non-camp displaced persons of Chhamb Niabat Area, 1971, upto January 2005. An amount of Rs.83 lakh, released to the Govt. of J&K in March 2004, has been disbursed to 332 verified and eligible families.

BENEFITS TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

7.97 The Central Government has prescribed 3% reservation (one percent each for blindness or low vision, hearing impairment and locomotor disability or cerebral palsy) .

7.98 There are 15 visually handicapped, 8 hearing handicapped and 108 orthopaedically handicapped persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices.

7.99 On account of nature of work, all categories of posts of 'combatant personnel' of the Central Police Forces, namely Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and Assam Rifles (AR) are exempted from provisions of Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1955.

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Legislative initiative for prevention of offences against women

7.100 The Law Commission of India after detailed discussions with Sakshi, Interventions for Support, Healing and Awareness (IFSHA), All India Democratic Women's Association (AIDWA) and the National Commission for Women (NCW), in its 172nd Report, has recommended changes for widening scope of the offence in section 375 and to make it gender neutral. Various other changes have been recommended in sections 376 and 376A to 376D and insertion of a new section 376E dealing with unlawful sexual contact, deletion of section 377 IPC and enhancement of punishment in section 509 of IPC. They have also recommended changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

7.101 The Report had been referred to the State Governments on March 7, 2001 requesting them to send their views. Most of the State

Governments have endorsed the recommendations made by the Law Commission.

7.102 The Department of Women and Child Development and National Commission for Women have conveyed in the month of October 2004 that they are agreeable to the recommendations. The Government proposes to accept the recommendations. Accordingly, views and concurrence of Ministry of Law & Justice (Department of Legal Affairs and Legislative Department) have been sought. Thereafter, a Bill on the subject will be introduced in the Parliament.

Redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment at work place

7.103 The Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted a five member Complaint Committee for redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment at work place, if any, made by the aggrieved women employees of the Ministry. The Committee has four women members, including Chairperson, and a member from the YWCA, an NGO.

7.104 The Committee has not received any complaint regarding sexual harassment at work place during the year.

Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme

7.105 Eligibility criteria for grant of pension on grounds of jail/underground suffering specify a minimum period of six months which the freedom fighters should have undergone during the freedom movement. However, as a special dispensation for

women freedom fighters, the minimum period for them has been kept at three months.

7.106 Eligible dependents of freedom fighters for grant of family pension are spouses (widow/widower), unmarried & unemployed daughters (subject to a maximum of three such daughters at a time), mother and father. Hence, though sons have not been recognized as eligible dependents, unmarried & unemployed daughters have been extended this benefit.

Gender issues in Census 2001

7.107 The results from Census 2001 have revealed an unfavorable sex ratio of the girl child in certain areas of the country pointing to prevalence of sex selective foeticide in such areas. The Office of the Registrar General, India and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, have brought out Charts titled 'missing daughters' mapping the adverse child sex ratio in India and the states of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra where the decline in the child sex ratio has been alarming. These charts are prepared in English as well as in the regional languages to make the readers understand the worsening conditions of the girl child and show how the child sex ratio has deteriorated in these states over the last decade. The maps also bring out sub-district patterns of five districts having the lowest child sex ratio in each state.

Women in Police Services

7.108 There is no restriction on the recruitment of women officers in IPS. There are 142 (as on

January 1, 2005) women IPS officers. The women Police Officers have shown performance standards equivalent to their male colleagues. They have also been given important assignments.

7.109 CRPF has two Mahila Battalions and they perform all kinds of internal security duties. In case of BSF and Assam Rifles, women officers and staff are mostly in medical and ministerial category. Recently NSG has also been allowed to have women on some kind of duties like Sky Marshals etc.

Crime against Women

7.110 Crime against women includes only those crimes where they alone are victims or the offence is specially committed against them. The Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with collection, compilation and analysis of crime data and monitoring enforcement of criminal law pertaining to women and children, SCs/STs etc., whereas the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and the Department of Women & Child Development (in the Ministry of Human Resource Development) are the nodal authorities concerned with their welfare, socio-economic development, policy and legislation (except administration of criminal justice) to protect their rights and promotion of their socio-economic status.

7.111 Crime against women is broadly classified under two categories, viz. (a) the crime identified under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) such as, rape, kidnapping & abduction for different purposes, dowry deaths, torture, molestation,

sexual harassment and importation of girls, and (b) crime identified under the Special Laws such as, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, etc.

7.112 Crime against women revealed an increasing trend earlier. Against 1,21,265 cases reported during the year 1997, 1,43,795 cases were reported during the year 2001. However, during the year 2002, the number of reported cases (1,43,034) decreased by 0.53 per cent. During 2003, the number of incidents of crime reportedly committed against women in the country had further come down to 1,40,601 i.e. by 1.7 percent.

7.113 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such, detection, registration, investigation and prevention of crime are primarily the responsibilities of the State Governments. However, the Government of India has from time to time been advising and emphasising upon the State Governments to take effective measures under the existing laws for protecting women.

7.114 Suggestions have been made for providing of facilities of Rape Crisis Centres and Sexual Assault Treatment Units for rape victims. These were examined in this Ministry. All State Governments/UT Administrations were advised on September 28, 2004 to consider setting up of Rape Crisis Centres and Sexual Assault Treatment Units on the following lines:

- (a) The Health department of the State Government could set up Rape Crisis

Centres and specialized Sexual Assault Treatment Units at appropriate places.

- (b) Concerned departments of the State Government could handle rape victims at all stages from filing a complaint in a police station to undergoing forensic examination and in providing all possible assistance including counseling, legal assistance and rehabilitation. Preferably, these victims may be handled by women so as to provide a certain comfort to the rape victims.
- (c) The specialized Sexual Assault Treatment Units could be developed in Government hospitals having a large maternity section.
- (d) Rape Crisis Centres set up by Health departments could assist rape victims and provide appropriate level of co-ordination between the police and Health department facilities for medical examination to establish forensic evidence, Sexual Assault Treatment Unit and medical facilities to treat after effects of sexual assault. Hence, these Rape Crisis Centres could act as an interface between the victim and other agencies involved.

7.115 A National Meet of State Home Secretaries and Directors General of Police was organized jointly by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the National Commission for Women on

August 25, 2004 in New Delhi to discuss the problems related with crime against women. There were extensive deliberations on several issues pertaining to policing of crime against women. Some of the recommendations that came up during the Meet include (i) prompt registration of First Information Report (FIR) in cases of crime against women, (ii) setting up of Women Police Cells and exclusive Women Police Stations, (iii) appointment of Dowry Prohibition Officers wherever not done, (iv) special measures to eliminate trafficking in women and children, (v) wider recruitment of women police officers and (vi) identification of crime prone areas.

7.116 In pursuance of the recommendations of the aforesaid Meet, the Ministry constituted a Working Group on Cross Border Trafficking of Women and Children consisting the Directors General of Police of the States of Bihar, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh to identify the transit points/routes, methodology, transport, funding, nexus between individuals and organized gangs, to suggest preventive measures, etc. in cross border trafficking. The Group met on 09.12.2004 and 01.02.2005 and submitted its report to the Central Government. Appropriate actions on the recommendations of the Group has been initiated in this Ministry.

Crime against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

7.117 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution and the primary responsibility of detection, registration, investigation and prosecution as well as prevention

of crime vests with the State Governments. However, the Government of India is committed to the welfare and development of its people particularly the weaker sections of society which include the SCs/STs. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (PCR) and the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (POA) are two important Acts for safeguarding the interests of SCs & STs. These enactments have extended positive discrimination in favour of these weaker sections of society in the field of criminal law in as much as they prescribe penalties that are more stringent than corresponding offences under the Indian Penal code (IPC).

7.118 A total of 33507 and 26252 cases of crimes (under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws) against Scheduled Castes were reported during 2002 and 2003, respectively, whereas the cases of crimes against Scheduled Tribes during the same period were 6774 and 5889, respectively.

7.119 Ministry of Home Affairs has from time to time been advising the State Governments to give more focussed attention to improve the administration of the criminal justice system to ensure prevention of atrocities against SCs and STs and other vulnerable sections of society. Central Government has advised that following steps may be taken in a systematic and sustained manner by State Governments/UT Administrations to protect members of SCs/STs

- a) Implementation of the PCR and POA Acts for SCs and STs both in letter and spirit.
- b) Identification of atrocities – prone areas,

preparing actions plans and taking necessary preventive steps to protect the life and property of the members of the SCs and STs in these areas.

- c) Sensitisation of police personnel to have a more sympathetic approach while dealing with cases of atrocities against SCs and STs.
- d) Recruitment of sufficient number of persons belonging to SCs and STs in police force especially at cutting edge level.
- e) Setting up of special cells to deal with offences against SCs and STs and evaluating their working to ensure speedy disposal of pending cases with the Police.
- f) Setting up of special courts to reduce the pendency of such cases and to improve the rate of conviction by courts. Devising measures/strategies to improve the rate of conviction which could include adequate incentives to witnesses to appear in the courts.
- g) Developing programmes for creating awareness among the vulnerable sections of society and legal recourse open to them.
- h) Developing of programmes for imparting education and economic upliftment of members of SCs and STs community.

7.120 As per available information, 18 State Governments/UT Administrations have set up Special Cells to deal with offences against SCs & STs. For ensuring early prosecution of cases under POA Act, 137 Exclusive Special Courts have been set up by the States/UTs. Further all State Governments except Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram

and Nagaland, which are predominantly tribal area States, have notified the existing courts of Sessions as Special Courts for the trial of offences under the Act. 12 States have identified atrocity prone/sensitive areas for taking necessary preventive steps to protect the life and property of the members of the SCs & STs.

* * * * *

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

STATE EMBLEM

8.1 Presently, no law governing the use of State Emblem exists. The use of State Emblem is regulated through executive instructions that cannot be 'enforced' against private individuals who misuse the emblem for private gain. It is proposed to enact a law to regulate the use of the State Emblem for official purposes and prohibit misuse of the State Emblem by private individuals, making such misuse a punishable offence. A Bill for this purpose has been introduced in the Parliament.

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Bharat Ratna Award

8.2 Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award of the country. Instituted in the year 1954, the award is given for exceptional service towards advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order. 40 persons have been decorated with the award so far.

Padma Awards

8.3 Padma awards, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan & Padma Shri, are

given for excellence of a high order in different fields and activities *viz.*, art, science, literature, sports, medicine, social work, trade & industry, civil service, public life, etc. Any person without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex is eligible for the award. With the institution of the Pravasi Bhartiya Samman award from the year 2003, nominations in respect of Non-resident Indians/ Persons of Indian Origin are now not considered for Padma Awards.

8.4 Every year, State Governments, Union territory Administrations, Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, selected Institutes of Excellence and persons who have been decorated with the Bharat Ratna/ Padma Vibhushan award are requested to make suitable nominations. Recommendations received from them and others including recommendations made by Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, private individuals, organizations, and even self-recommendations, are placed before the Padma Awards Committee for its consideration. The Padma Awards Committee is constituted by the Prime Minister. 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 every year.



Investiture ceremony for conferment of Padma Awards

8.5 Padma Awards announced on Republic Day, 2004 were conferred by the President at an Investiture Ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on June 30, 2004. The awards were conferred on 96 persons (Padma Vibhushan-3, Padma Bhushan-19 and Padma Shri-74). Out of the 96 recipients, 21 were women. The names of the recipients are available on the Ministry's website.

Gallantry Awards

8.6 The Ashoka Chakra series of Gallantry awards are announced on Republic Day and Independence Day every year. Recommendations for these awards in respect of civilians are received from the State Governments/ Union territory Administrations and Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government. Recommendations approved by a Sub-Committee in the Ministry of Home Affairs are forwarded to the Central Honours and Awards Committee of the Ministry of Defence for its consideration.

8.7 7 civilians were conferred the Gallantry Awards (announced on Republic Day – 2004) by the President at an Investiture Ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi on June 5, 2004. Two of them were awarded Kirti Chakra and the remaining 5 were awarded Shaurya Chakra.

8.8 The President has approved the names of one civilian for Kirti Chakra and seven for the Shaurya Chakra award on Independence Day, 2004.

Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards

8.9 The Jeevan Raksha Padak series of awards, instituted in the year 1961, are given under three categories *viz* Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and Jeevan Raksha Padak. These awards are given for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life or bodily injury of the rescuer, displayed in an act or a series of acts of humane nature, in saving the life of a person from drowning, fire, rescue operation in mines, etc. Recommendations received from the State Governments, Union territory Administrations and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are considered by an Awards Committee. The recommendations of the Awards Committee are approved by the Prime Minister and the President.

8.10 For the year 2004, the President approved names of 5 persons for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and 23 persons for Jeevan Raksha Padak. No Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak award was approved.

8.11 The investiture ceremony for these awards is held in the respective State Capitals where the recipients are presented a medallion. The awardees are also entitled to a lump-sum monetary allowance at the rate of Rs.75,000 in case of Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, Rs,45,000 in the case of Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak award & Rs. 30,000 in the case of Jeevan Raksha Padak award.

VIGILANCE MACHINERY

8.12 With a view to maintaining integrity and discipline and implementing anti-corruption measures in the organisation, a Vigilance Cell has been set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs. This Cell functions under Joint Secretary (Administration & Public Grievances) who has also been designated as the Chief Vigilance Officer. He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary and an Under Secretary in the discharge of his functions. Vigilance Cell in the Ministry also coordinates vigilance activities in its attached and subordinate offices such as Central Police Forces, Central Police Organisations, Union territory Administrations, etc.

8.13 The measures taken within the Ministry to strengthen preventive vigilance are briefly outlined below:-

- a) All officers and members of staff working in sensitive Sections/Divisions are required to fill up a special security questionnaire periodically and positive vetting in their cases is done through the Intelligence Bureau. It serves as an effective tool in ensuring that only persons with integrity are posted to such sensitive Sections/Divisions.
- b) Liaison is maintained with the Heads of the Divisions which have been categorized as sensitive Divisions in order to ensure that a close watch is kept on the activities of the officials working in such Divisions.
- c) Some Divisions in the Ministry like Freedom Fighters & Rehabilitation, Foreigners and Police Modernisation, having substantial public dealings, are kept under close watch and periodic surprise inspections are conducted in these Divisions.
- d) The Chief Vigilance Officer maintains close liaison with all Attached/Subordinate Offices to ensure completion of various tasks relating to vigilance work.
- e) The Annual Action Plan issued by the Department of Personnel and Training, the nodal agency for administrative vigilance, is scrupulously implemented in the Ministry. Also, all Attached/Subordinate Offices in the Ministry are asked to implement the Plan effectively and report the progress every quarter to the Ministry. A review of the vigilance activities in the subordinate formations of the Ministry is undertaken regularly and reports sent to the Department of Personnel and Training at the end of every quarter.
- f) All periodical reports prescribed by the Central Vigilance Commission and the

Department of Personnel and Training are sent to the concerned authorities in time.

- g) Progress on disposal of complaints received from various sources and pendency of disciplinary/vigilance cases is regularly monitored by the CVO.
- h) List of officers whose integrity is doubtful is maintained and periodically updated.
- i) With a view to curbing the development of vested interests, staff in the Ministry is rotated amongst various divisions as per rotational transfer policy prepared keeping in view the instructions issued by the Central Vigilance Commission and the Department of Personnel and Training from time to time in this regard.
- j) Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 1st to 6th November 2004.



Secretary (BM) administering pledge to the employees on the occasion of Vigilance Awareness Week

8.14 With a view to expediting the pending vigilance cases, the Ministry keeps a close watch over all cases pending at different stages including the cases pending in its attached and subordinate offices. These organisations are reminded periodically to expedite disposal of the cases/inquiries.

8.15 Statistics in respect of vigilance and disciplinary cases dealt with in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices during the year 2004-2005 (upto 31.10.2004) are at **Annexure – XV**.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

8.16 An Official Language Cell is functioning under the Director (OL) in the Ministry of Home Affairs to implement the provisions of the Official Languages Act, Official Language Rules and the administrative instructions regarding use of Hindi in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices. He is assisted by one Deputy Director (OL) and five Assistant Directors (OL) and the necessary supporting staff. The Official Language Cell is also responsible for catering to the translation needs of the Ministry (Proper), the Deptt. of Justice and the Deptt. of Official Language.

Implementation of the Official Language Policy

- (i) ***Compliance of Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963***

8.17 Section 3 (3) of the Act is being complied with fully and all documents covered

under this section such as notifications, cabinet notes, Parliament Questions, material to be laid on the table of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha are invariably being issued bilingually. All letters received in Hindi are being replied to in Hindi and efforts to increase use of Hindi in official correspondence with offices located in Regions 'A' and 'B' are continued.

(ii) Knowledge of Hindi Language

8.18 Out of 659 officers and 1001 employees (excluding group 'D' employees) in the Ministry, 630 officers and 997 employees possess working knowledge of Hindi. During the year under report, 12 officers/employees were nominated for Hindi classes.

(iii) Hindi Stenography/Hindi Typing

8.19 Out of 195 stenographers and 173 typists, 130 stenographers and 99 typists are trained in Hindi stenography and Hindi typing, respectively. During the period under review 20 stenographers and 20 typists were imparted training in Hindi stenography and Hindi typing respectively.

(iv) Hindi Workshop

8.20 During the year 2004-05 (upto Oct. 2004) one workshop was organised with a view to encouraging more and more employees to do their work in Hindi. 21 employees attended this two-day workshop.

(v) Inspections by the Committee of Parliament on Official Language.

8.21 The Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected one office i.e. National

Crime Records Bureau, New Delhi, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, on October 11, 2004. In the related meeting, the Ministry were represented by Director (OL).

(vi) *Official Language inspections by the Officers of the Ministry*

8.22 With a view to ascertain the progress made in the use of Hindi in Official work, the officials of the Ministry inspected 5 offices out side Delhi.

(vii) *Incentive Scheme*

8.23 An incentive scheme for both officers and employees for doing their work in Hindi is in vogue in the Ministry. Under this scheme cash awards are give to ten persons for doing noting and drafting in Hindi. The awards for the year 2003-04 have been finalised and will be given shortly.

(viii) *Hindi Day/Hindi Fortnight*

8.24 Like in the previous years, Hindi Fortnight was celebrated in the month of September, 2004 (from September 14-28). Various competitions were organised in which 142 employees participated. Cash awards were announced to the winners and will be given away in a function to be held soon.

(ix) *Rajbhasha Shield Yojna*

8.25 With a view to encouraging healthy competition amongst the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry for doing more & more work in Hindi, a 'Rajbhasha Shield Yojna' is being run for the last so many years. The awards for the years 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 have been finalised

and will be given in a function to be organised shortly.

(x) *Hindi Salahkar Samiti*

8.26 The three-year term of the previous Hindi Salahkar Samiti ended on August 6, 2003. Action to reconstitute the Samiti is already in progress.

(xi) *Meetings of the Division Level Official Language Implementation Committees*

8.27 Keeping in view the size of the Ministry and the number of Divisions, Division Level Implementation Committees have been constituted separately (instead of a single committee for the Ministry as a whole), to give fillip to the implementation of Official Language Policy in MHA. At present, 18 Division Level Official Language Implementation Committees are functioning in the Ministry, each headed by the concerned Joint Secretary. During the year, nine meetings of these committees have been held till October 31, 2004.

REDRESSAL OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

8.28 Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery (IGRM) is functioning in this Ministry. Grievances received are attended to promptly and sent to concerned offices of the Ministry including its attached and subordinate offices for quick disposal. During the period from April 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004, 296 grievances were received and attended to.

8.29 The Joint Secretary (Administration & Public Grievances) has been nominated as Director of Grievances. The name, designation, room number, telephone number, etc. of Director Grievances have been displayed at the reception counter.

8.30 A Public Grievance Officer of the level of Deputy Secretary/ Director has been nominated in each division who monitor the progress of the redressal of Public Grievances relating to their Division.

8.31 Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (PGRAMS) has been introduced for on-line submission and monitoring of public grievances.

ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION UNDER MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

8.32 The Accounting Organisation of Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence consequent on the departmentalisation of accounts in 1976. As per this financial reforms of 1976, the Home Secretary has become the Chief Accounting Authority for the Ministry of Home Affairs and discharges his duties with the assistance of the Financial Advisor and Chief Controller of Accounts (Home). The office of the Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) looks after payment/treasury functions for all the Departments and Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) working under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

8.33 The main responsibilities of the Accounting Organisation include speedy payment functions, settlement of personal claims, authorisation of pensions and GPF final payment, maintenance of GPF accounts of CPMFs and staff of Ministry of Home Affairs, submission of monthly accounts of MHA, Appropriation Account for the Grants of MHA to the Parliament through Ministry of Finance. At the same time, the organization provides accounting information to the management in Ministry of Home Affairs for financial management and for Management Information System.

8.34 The Accounting Organisation of MHA has three basic units:-

- (i) Principal Accounts Office
- (ii) Pay & Accounts Office; and
- (iii) Internal Audit Wing

8.35 At present, there are 16 Pay & Accounts Offices (PAOs) under Chief Controller of Accounts, MHA. The Principal Accounts Office, MHA is responsible for submission of Appropriation Account, Monthly Account of the Ministry and Annual Accounts and Statement of Central Transactions (SCT). It also compiles the receipt budget, Finance Accounts and looks after the payment functions of the Loans and Grants to the State Governments. The PAOs have been organised Department/CPMF wise under MHA and they look after the payment function and compilation of monthly accounts. Through the effective network of these PAOs, processing of personal claims of the staff like GPF final payment, pension, Family pension, Gratuity, CGEGIS and Leave Encashment etc. are being settled expeditiously.

8.36 The CCA(H)'s organization is entrusted with the job of conducting internal audit. The Internal Audit Wing functions as a friend, philosopher and guide to various Departments and CPMFs under MHA so that the shortcomings and discrepancies etc. are taken care of and avoided and the Statutory Audit has only the minimum adverse comments to offer. The Internal Audit Wing (IAW) working under CCA(H) is headed by Controller of Accounts (CA) and comprises seven field parties – four at the Headquarters at New Delhi and one each at Kolkata, Chennai and Shillong. CCA(Home) is the chief co-ordinator with the Budget and Planning Division of MHA as well as Deptt. for Development of North Eastern Region (DONER). The Demand for Grant of MHA deals with the budgetary requirement of various CPMFs, Central Police Organisation (CPO), Union Territories (UTs) and Registrar General of India (RGI) and internal audit of these Units/DDOs is carried out by the IA Wing, MHA under CCA(Home).

8.37 During the year 2003-2004, the CCA(H)'s organization has performed the following work as per the duties elaborated above:-

S. No. Particulars of Work		
I.	Bills received for Pre-check	} 5,14,537
II.	Vouchers received from CDDO for post check	
III.	Pension cases received and settled	9,264
IV.	GPF final payment cases settled	12,077
V.	No. of GPF Accounts maintained	1,96,757
VI.	No. of Units audited	241
VII.	No. of Audit Paras	1,927
VIII.	No. of paras settled	1,108

8.38 The Inspection Reports (IR) indicate the audit observations unit/organization wise and then replies are sought from the units for vetting and settlement of the observations and Ad-hoc Committee have been constituted from time to time to settle these audit observation during the year 2003-2004.

8.39 The expenditure figures generated through computer are being utilised to keep a close watch on various schemes and programmes of the MHA. Computerisation of various payment and accounting functions through implementation of the COMPACT package in the PAOs of MHA is being taken up on a priority basis on the initiative of CCA(H) and utmost efforts are being made to train each and every member of staff by organising training workshops and nominating officers/officials for training in Institute of Government Accounts and Finance(INGAF). Owing to the huge number of CISF personnel, the taking up of computerisation of GPF payment and accounting is a daunting task. The computerisation of GPF payment system of CISF is presently under process.

8.40 In order to further facilitate the payment of salary system, a new concept of E-Salary has been introduced and PAO(Sectt) has started disbursing E-Salary for all its employees through Electronic Clearance Scheme(ECS) w.e.f. September 30, 2004. All the other local PAOs will be implementing the ECS w.e.f. November 30, 2004 in phases.

AUDIT OBJECTIONS/PARAS

8.41 The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs include budgetary requirements of various Central Police Forces, Central Police

Organisations, Union territories (with and without legislature), Registrar General of India, Deptt. of Official Language, etc. While the internal audit of CPMFs/CPOs and all other Units is carried out by an Internal Audit Organisation of MHA under Chief Controller of Accounts and Internal Audit Parties of the Forces under Internal Financial Adviser of the respective Forces, the statutory audit is carried out by the Comptroller & Audit General through the respective Accountants General.

8.42 After carrying out the audit of expenditure initially, the inspection reports indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Units/Organisations and efforts are made by these Units/Organisations to settle the observations. Ad-hoc Committees have also been constituted for settlement of such audit observations, through periodical meetings where representatives of the concerned Auditor General are also invited.

8.43 C&AG, through its Report submitted to Parliament, prepares audit paras against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by MHA. The number of pending audit paras as on March 31, 2004 was 20. During the period April, 2004 to December 31, 2004, Action Taken Notes for 19 paras were settled in consultation with the Office of the C&AG leaving only one para for being settled. During this period (April 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004) 11 new paras were received. Thus there were 12 outstanding paras as on December 31, 2004. Efforts are being made to settle these paras expeditiously through a system of quarterly monitoring.

8.44 The number of outstanding objections/paras in respect of all organizations under the control

of MHA as on March 31, 2004 was 3453, out of which 1145 objection/Paras have been settled upto December 31, 2004. Necessary efforts are being made to settle more objections/paras during remaining three months in the current financial year.

With fresh receipt of 1330 objections/paras during the period (April 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004) the total outstanding position of objections/paras as on December 31, 2004 works out to 3638. Detailed position is at **Annexure-XVI**.

* * * * *

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I**MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARY, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES & JOINT SECRETARIES HOLDING POSITION IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS****HOMEMINISTER**

Shri Shivraj V. Patil

MINISTERS OF STATE

Shri Manik Rao H. Gavit

Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal

Shri S. Regupathy

HOMESECRETARY

Shri Dharendra Singh

SECRETARY

Shri A.K.Rastogi

SPECIAL SECRETARY

Shri Anil Chowdhry

ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES

Shri Kanwar Pratap Singh

Shri N.A. Viswanathan

Shri P.V. Bhide

JOINT SECRETARIES

Shri Anoop Kumar Srivastava

Shri Arun Kumar Jain

Shri Dinesh Singh

Shri D.S.Mishra

Shri Harminder Raj Singh

Shri H.S. Brahma

Dr. K.S. Sugathan

Shri L.C. Goyal

Smt. Mitali Sen Gavai

Dr. P.K. Seth

Shri Rakesh

Shri Rajiv Agarwal

Shri R.K. Singh

Shri S.K. Chattopadhyay

Shri V.N. Gaur

Shri Yashwant Raj

(Reference : Chapter II, Para No. 2.6)

ANNEXURE-II**J&K - TERRORISM RELATED STATISTICS****(a) TERRORISTS ACTIVITIES IN J&K SINCE 1990**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005**	Since 1990 to 2005**
No. of Incidents	4158	3765	4817	5247	5829	5938	5014	3420	2932	3071	3074	4522	4038	3401	2565	144	61935
Civilians Killed	461	382	634	747	820	1031	1341	971	889	873	847	996	1008	795	707	40	12542*
SFs Killed	155	173	189	198	200	237	184	193	236	355	397	536	453	314	281	15	4116
Terrorists Killed	550	844	819	1310	1596	1332	1209	1075	999	1082	1520	2020	1707	1494	976	56	18589
Foreign Terrorists killed	14	12	14	90	122	85	139	197	319	305	436	625	508	470	289	11	3636**

*Includes Members of VDCs and SPOs

** Upto 31st January 2005**(b) TERRORIST ACTIVITIES IN J&K SINCE 1999**

Month	Incidents					Civilian Killed					SF Killed					Terrorist Killed				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005**
Jan	370	308	268	213	144	74	72	47	37	40	28	24	21	22	15	78	173	100	91	56
Feb	286	212	166	194		77	54	45	60		33	9	10	21		87	107	73	86	
Mar	299	335	243	231		66	80	100	53		53	37	19	19		98	157	93	86	
Apr	367	327	276	228		79	87	54	67		46	34	29	26		118	164	148	80	
May	411	377	315	255		88	103	84	75		36	37	28	33		159	156	132	65	
June	372	304	282	209		53	87	73	80		41	22	30	16		217	113	121	87	
July	401	327	328	257		83	105	75	94		51	39	34	27		233	110	126	125	
Aug	466	379	374	246		121	98	71	53		43	56	38	30		162	163	126	74	
Sept	496	483	355	223		75	107	93	64		63	60	40	27		223	157	204	88	
Oct	403	392	280	167		77	179	61	41		57	55	28	18		231	171	142	74	
Nov	361	291	277	192		60	79	53	44		57	51	27	21		253	110	129	66	
Dec	290	303	237	150		66	47	39	39		28	29	10	21		161	126	100	54	
Total	4522	4038	3401	2565		919	1008	795	707		536	453	314	281		2020	1707	1494	976	

**Upto January 31, 2005

(Reference : Chapter III, Para No. 3.32)

ANNEXURE-III

CURRENT STATUS OF MILITANCY IN THE NORTH EAST												
Head	ASSAM			TRIPURA			NAGALAND			MANIPUR		
	2003	2004	2005 (upto 31.1.05)	2003	2004	2005 (upto 31.1.05)	2003	2004	2005 (upto 31.1.05)	2003	2004	2005 (upto 31.1.05)
Incidents	358	267	21	394	212	14	199	186	7	243	320	35
Extremists Killed	207	104	2	50	51	1	70	55	4	128	112	14
Extremists arrested	215	161	5	336	192	14	90	68	3	232	370	40
Security Forces Killed	12	17	0	39	46	2	03	-	0	27	38	0
Arms looted	02	1	0	36	32	0	15	-	0	03	7	0
Arms recovered	186	121	3	76	53	2	64	31	1	29	66	12
Arms surrendered	609	188	47	122	86	0	15	-	0	03	-	0
Extremists Surrendered	2958	742	62	268	365	3	29	22	0	05	5	0
Civilians Killed	182	194	8	207	67	1	13	42	3	50	62	15
No. of persons kidnapped	89	27	0	221	85	12	163	42	0	81	43	4

Head	MEGHALAYA			ARUNACHAL PRADESH			MIZORAM		
	2003	2004	2005 (upto 31.1.05)	2003	2004	2005 (upto 31.1.05)	2003	2004	2005 (upto 31.1.05)
Incidents	85	47	3	50	41	0	03	3	0
Extremists Killed	37	22	40	31	35	0	-	3	0
Extremists arrested	103	33	0	32	16	2	-	6	5
Security Forces Killed	07	8	0	01	2	0	01	1	0
Arms looted	02	-	0	02	6	0	-	-	0
Arms recovered	53	23	0	34	12	10	-	10	0
Arms surrendered	4	19	0		4	0		4	0
Extremists Surrendered	20	95	7	18	23	0	01	32	0
Civilians Killed	35	17	0	07	6	0	-	-	0
No. of persons kidnapped	51	13	1	42	8	0	04	1	0

(Reference: Chapter III, Para No. 3.74)

ANNEXURE-IV

DAMAGE DUE TO HEAVY RAINS & FLOOD ETC. DURING SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 2004															
Provisional, As on 2-10-2004															
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Calamity	Total district (No.)	Affected				Damage				Lives Lost			
				District Nos.	Talukas/ Blocks/ Mpls.	Villages	Total Area (in lakh Ha.)	Population (in lakh)	Crops area (in lakh Ha.)	Estimated value of Crops (Rs. in crore)	Houses (No.)	Estimated value of houses (Rs. in crore)	Estimated value of Public properties (Rs. in crore)	Human (No.)	Cattles (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Arunachal Pradesh	HR/F/L	16	6	NR	130	NR	2.69	0.920	19.15	NR	1.19	59.09	11	NR
2	Assam	HR/F	27	27	NR	10560	28.51	133.54	12.58	NR	589064	NR	NR	448	2256
		C		1	NR	NR	NR	0.15	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	3	NR
3	Bihar	F/FF	38	20	204	9360	49.86	212.51	13.95	418.60	897427	739.49	0.01	731	2673
		CW		1	NR	NR	NR	0.97	NR	NR	18892	NR	NR	22	NR
4	Gujarat	HR	25	11	38	896	NR	7.45	NR	NR	30000	NR	NR	171	637
5	Haryana	HR	19	6	94	197	1.30	10.00	0.81	41.00	5000	NR	99.76	20	766
6	Himachal Pradesh	HR/FF	12	2	NR	3	Neg.	Neg.	0.58	0.58	92	0.37	0.02	3	2
7	Kerala	HR/L	14	8	NR	940	NR	0.85	NR	NR	15788	1.21	NR	139	NR
8	Maharashtra	HR	35	15	95	1028	NR	1.25	1.00	NR	4468	531.83	2.00	283	552
9	Meghalaya	F/HR	7	7	NR	183	NR	1.57	NR	NR	2604	NR	NR	13	4913
10	Mizoram	HR/L	8	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	2	NR	NR	6	NR
11	Orissa	HR	17	4	17	294	NR	2.56	0.40	NR	95	NR	NR	7	NR
12	Punjab	HR	17	3	NR	339	NR	NR	0.81	NR	12438	NR	NR	15	482
13	Sikkim	HR/L	4	4	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	300	NR	NR	4	NR
14	Tripura	HR/ L	4	4	115	199	NR	3.5	NR	NR	14043	15.10	27.3	3	NR
15	Uttar Pradesh	CW	70	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	25	NR
16	Uttaranchal	L/HR	13	6	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	38	NR	NR	43	16
17	West Bengal	HR/F/L	19	1	NR	90	NR	0.65	0.451	1.00	768	0.37	0.50	2	Nil
18	Daman & Diu	HR/F	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.09	NR	NR	2165	NR	NR	Nil	Nil
19	D & NH	HR/F	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	681	NR	NR	2	NR
20	Lakshadweep	C	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total			331	128	563	24219		377.78	31.50		1593865			1951	12297

Note: F - Flood, FF- Flash Flood, L - Landslide, HR - Heavy Rains, C - Cyclone, NR - Not Reported, Neg.- Negligible,
CW - Cyclonic wind, UA - Under assessment.

(Reference : Chapter IV, Para No. 4.45)

ANNEXURE-V

CALAMITY RELIEF FUND 2004-05										
(Rs. in lakh)										
(As per the final report of EFC)										
Sl. No.	State	Centre's Share	States' Share	Total	First six-monthly instalment of Centre's share	Centre's Share released in advance during 2003-04 for 2004-05	Balance Centre's share 2003-04 \$	Centre's share released during 2004-05	Amount due on 1st instalment 2004-05 (01.05.2004) \$	Second instalment due 2004-05 (01.11.2004)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Andhra Pradesh	18056	6019	24075	9028.00	0.00	0.00	18056.00	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1096	365	1461	548.00	0.00	0.00	1096.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	9252	3084	12336	4626.00	0.00	0.00	9252.00	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	6105	2035	8140	3052.50	0.00	0.00	9012.00*	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	2503	835	3338	1251.50	0.00	0.00	3695.50@	0.00	0.00
6	Goa	113	38	151	56.50	0.00	0.00	113.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	14714	4905	19619	7357.00	0.00	0.00	14714.00	0.00	0.00
8	Haryana	7412	2471	9883	3706.00	0.00	0.00	7412.00	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pr.	3964	1321	5285	1982.00	0.00	0.00	3964.00	0.00	0.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3182	1061	4243	1591.00	0.00	0.00	3182.00	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	5168	1723	6891	2584.00	0.00	0.00	2584.00	0.00	2584.00
12	Karnataka	6798	2266	9064	3399.00	0.00	0.00	6798.00	0.00	0.00
13	Kerala	6130	2043	8173	3065.00	3065.00	0.00	3065.00	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	5710	1903	7613	2855.00	0.00	0.00	5710.00	0.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	14331	4777	19108	7165.50	3582.75	0.00	10748.25	0.00	0.00
16	Manipur	262	87	349	131.00	0.00	367.50	0.00	131.00	131.00
17	Meghalaya	359	120	479	179.50	0.00	0.00	359.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	271	90	361	135.50	0.00	0.00	400.00**	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	179	60	239	89.50	0.00	0.00	179.00	0.00	0.00
20	Orissa	9979	3326	13305	4989.50	0.00	0.00	9979.00	0.00	0.00
21	Punjab	11187	3729	14916	5593.50	0.00	0.00	11187.00	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	18871	6290	25161	9435.50	0.00	0.00	18871.00	0.00	0.00
23	Sikkim	630	210	840	315.00	0.00	0.00	630.00	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	9357	3119	12476	4678.50	0.00	0.00	9357.00	0.00	0.00
25	Tripura	474	158	632	237.00	0.00	0.00	474.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	13336	4445	17781	6668.00	0.00	0.00	13336.00	0.00	0.00
27	Uttaranchal	2950	984	3934	1475.00	0.00	0.00	2950.00	0.00	0.00
28	West Bengal	9217	3072	12289	4608.50	0.00	0.00	9217.00	0.00	0.00
Total	181606	60536	242142	90803.00	6647.75	367.50	1763040.45	131	2715.00	

\$ Balance and 1st instalment of Centre's share of CRF for the years 2002-03/ 2003-04 has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilisation certificate and annual report.
 * Including Rs. 2907.00 lakh of 2nd instalment of CRF for the year 2003-04. @ Including Rs. 1192.50 lakh of balance of CRF for the year 03-04.
 ** Including Rs. 129.00 lakh 2nd instalment of CRF for the year 03-04.

(Reference: Chapter-IV, Para No. 4.68)

ANNEXURE-VI

RELEASE OF ASSISTANCE FROM NCCF										
As on 04.03.2005 (Rs. in crore)										
S/ No.	State	Calamity	Assistance approved by IMG/ HLC	Assistance Released						
				2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	Andhra Pradesh	Rain/floods	10.00	0.00	10.00					
		Rain/floods	20.44		20.44					
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	13.72			13.72				
		Drought (freight charges)	0.47			0.47				
		Drought	109.79			45.75	64.04			
		Drought	50.58				50.58			
		Drought (freight charges)	2.13				2.13			
		Drought	17.88						17.88	
		Tsunami- 26 Dec 2005	100.00							100.00
		Total:-		325.01	0.00	30.44	59.94	116.75	117.88	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Flash Floods	2.00	2.00						
		Floods	12.78			12.78				
		Floods	26.79				26.79			
		Floods/ Landslides	3.00				3.00			
		Floods	9.09					9.09		
		Total:-		53.66	2.00	0.00	12.78	29.79	9.09	
3	Assam	Floods	55.00					55.00		
		Floods	116.87					116.87		
		Floods Supplimentary+Oct)	39.68					39.68		
		Total:-	211.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	211.55		
4	Bihar	Rain/floods	29.67	29.67						
		floods	55.00					55.00		
		floods	181.77					181.77		
		Drought	162.15					162.15		
		Total:-	428.59	29.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	398.92		
5	Chhattisgarh	Drought	40.00	40.00						
		Drought	18.94		18.94					
		Floods	23.94		23.94					
		Drought	45.85			45.85				
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	35.67			35.67				
		Drought	45.99			19.16	26.83			
		Total:-	210.39	40.00	42.88	100.68	26.83	0.00		

S/ No.	State	Calamity	Assistance approved by IMG/ HLC	Assistance Released					
				2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
6	Gujarat	Drought	85.00	85.00					
		Drought	27.00		27.00				
		Earthquake	1467.37	500.00	967.37				
		Drought (freight charges) for Gaushalas/Cattle Camps	23.29			23.29			
		Drought (freight charges)	5.15					5.15	
		Drought (freight charges)	7.18					7.18	
		Floods	20.08					20.08	
		Floods	55.00						55.00
		Total:-	1690.07	585.00	994.37	23.29	32.41	55.00	
7	J & K	Drought	23.20		23.20				
		Avalanches	50.00					50.00	
		Total:-	73.20	0.00	23.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
8	Haryana	For Gaushalas	2.19				2.20		
		Total:-	2.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.20	0.00	
9	Himachal Pradesh	Flash Floods	8.29	8.29					
		Flash Floods	25.00		25.00				
		Rains/floods	17.50		17.50				
		Drought	18.98		18.98				
		Drought	9.80			9.80			
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	4.05			4.05			
		Drought	0.50			0.20	0.30		
		Total:-	84.12	8.29	61.48	14.05	0.30	0.00	
10	Karnataka	Drought	171.28			171.28			
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	17.90			17.90			
		Drought	18.47			7.70	10.77		
		Drought	115.86				115.86		
		Floods	7.54				7.54		
		Drought	50.00				50.00		
		Drought	71.85				71.85		
		Drought	60.45				60.45		
		Drought (FCI bills)	14.48				14.48		
		Drought	24.57				24.57		
		Total:-	552.40	0.00	0.00	196.88	316.47	39.05	
11	Kerala	Tsunami- 26 Dec 2005	100.00					100.00	
		Drought Revival	53.00					53.00	
		Total:-	153.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	153.00

S/ No.	State	Calamity	Assistance approved by IMG/ HLC	Assistance Released				
				2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Madhya Pradesh	Drought	35.00	35.00				
		Drought	22.72		22.72			
		Drought-2001-02	34.62			34.62		
		Drought	95.03			95.03		
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	36.90			36.90		
		Drought (freight charges)	0.23			0.23		
		Drought	39.73			16.56	23.17	
		for Gaushalas/Cattle Camps	0.10				0.10	
		For Gaushalas	0.61				0.61	
		Floods	12.84				12.84	
		Drought	1.70					1.70
		Total:-	279.48	35.00	22.72	183.34	36.72	1.70
13	Maharashtra	Drought	20.00			20.00		
		Drought	44.25				44.25	
		Drought	33.21				33.21	
		Drought	165.3325					165.3325
		Drought	7.90					7.90
		Total:-	270.69	0.00	0.00	20.00	77.46	173.23
14	Manipur	Floods	7.07			7.07		
		Total:-	7.07	0.00	0.00	7.07	0.00	0.00
15	Meghalaya	Cyclonic winds	1.00	1.00				
		Floods	6.16					6.16
		Total:-	7.16	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.16
16	Mizoram	Floods/ Cyclonic S/ hails	10.68					10.68
		Total:-	10.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.68
17	Nagaland	Floods	1.81					1.81
		Total:-	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.81
18	Orissa	Drought	35.00	35.00				
		Drought	14.62		14.62			
		Floods	100.00		100.00			
		Supply-assistance for floods of 2001	16.41			16.41		
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	5.29			5.29		
		Drought (freight charges)	0.14			0.14		
		Floods	50.00				50.00	
		Floods	54.43				54.43	
		Air bills - Super cyclone 99	53.44					53.44
		Total:-	329.33	35.00	114.62	21.84	104.43	53.44

S/ No.	State	Calamity	Assistance approved by IMG/ HLC	Assistance Released				
				2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	Rajasthan	Drought	85.00	85.00				
		Drought	28.97		28.97			
		Drought	50.00		50.00			
		For Goshalas	11.66			11.66		
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	155.68			155.68		
		Drought (freight charges)	7.40			7.40		
		Drought	622.44			259.34	363.10	
		for Gaushalas/Cattle Camps	14.48				14.48	
		Drought *	99.83				99.83	
		Drought (freight charges)	35.33				35.33	
		Drought	108.00					108.00
		Total:-	1218.79	85.00	78.97	434.08	512.74	108.00
20	Sikkim	Floods	9.90					9.90
		Total:	9.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.90
21	Tamil Nadu	Drought	109.70			109.70		
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	23.36			23.36		
		Drought	199.03			82.93	116.10	
		Drought	50.00				50.00	
		Drought	123.35				123.35	
		Drought	117.27					117.27
		Tsunami 26 Dec. 2004	250.00					250.00
		Tsunami 26 Dec. 2004	367.20					367.20
		Total:-	1239.91	0.00	0.00	215.99	289.45	734.47
22	Tripura	Floods						0.05
		Total:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
23	Uttar Pradesh	Drought	237.65			237.65		
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	72.41			72.41		
		For Gaushalas	0.98				0.98	
		Floods	40.89				40.89	
		Drought	192.10					192.10
		Total:-	544.03	0.00	0.00	310.06	41.87	192.10
24	West Bengal	Rain/floods	103.25	103.25				
		Total:-	103.25	103.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total			7806.28	924.21	1368.68	1600.00	1587.42	2326.03
<p>* (I) Gratuitous Relief Rs.50.00 crore. (ii) Supplementary Nutrition Rs.15.00 crore. (iii) Supplementary Nutrition for Cattle Rs.8.00 crore. (iv) Drinking Water for Cattle Rs.8.00 crore. (v) cash component for addl. employment generation of Rs.18.83 crore. (Reference : Chapter-IV, Para No. 4.68)</p>								

ANNEXURE-VII

**REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF EXPENDITURE FOR ASSISTANCE FROM
CALAMITY RELIEF FUND (CRF) AND NATIONAL CALAMITY CONTINGENCY FUND
(NCCF) FOR THE PERIOD 2000-2005
(MHA letter No. 32-22/2004 - NDM I dated 10th September, 2004 and 23rd November, 2004)**

SL. NO.	ITEMS	NORMS OF EXPENDITURE FOR ASSISTANCE FROM CRF AND NCCF
1.	Gratuitous Relief	
	(a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons	Rs.50,000/- per deceased.
	(b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eyes.	Rs.25,000/- per person. (The Gratuitous relief for loss of limb etc., should be extended only when the disability is more than 40% and certified by a Govt. doctor or doctors from panel approved by the Govt.)
	(c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization for more than a week .	Rs.5,000/- per person
	(d) Relief for the old, infirm and destitute, children.	Rs.20/- per adult, Rs.10/- per child, per day
	(e) Clothing and utensils for families whose house have been washed away/ fully destroyed due to a natural calamity.	Rs.500/- for clothing and Rs.500/- for utensils -per family
	(f) Gratuitous Relief for families in dire need of immediate sustenance after a calamity. GR should only be given to those who have no food reserves, or whose food reserves have been wiped out in a calamity, and who have no other immediate means of support.	Rs.20/- per adult and Rs.10/- per child per day, in kind only (for essential commodities like Atta, foodgrains, kerosene oil, vegetables, match-boxes, coconut oil etc.) maximum for a period of two weeks or as recommended by Central Team
2.	Supplementary Nutrition.	Rs.1.05 per day per head as per ICDS norms
3.	Assistance to small and marginal farmers for -	
	(a) Desilting etc.	25% and 33-1/3% to small farmers and marginal farmers respectively on the basis of NABARD pattern subject to ceiling of Rs.5,000/- per hectare.
	(b) Removal of debris in hill areas, and	
	(c) Desilting/Restoration/Repair of fish farms	
	(d) Agriculture input subsidy where crop loss was 50% and above.	
	(I) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rainfed areas Rs.1000/- per hectare —Rs.2500/- per hectare in areas with assured irrigation
	(I)-A. Input Subsidy to farmers other than Small & Marginal Farmers in case of severe natural calamity occurring for second consecutive year (or subsequent year)	@ Rs.1000 per hectare subject to a limit of 2 hectare per farmer.
	(II) Perennial crops	Rs. 4,000 per hectare
	(III) Assistance to sericulture farmers	Rs. 2000/- Per hectare for muga Rs. 1500/- Per hectare for Eri and Mulberry
	(e) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	Rs.10,000/- per hectare

SL. NO.	ITEMS	NORMS OF EXPENDITURE FOR ASSISTANCE FROM CRF AND NCCF
4.	Employment Generation (only to meet additional requirements after taking into account, funds available under Plan various Plan Schemes with elements of employment generation)	Daily wages to be at par with minimum wage for unskilled labourers prescribed by the State Government concerned. Contribution from Relief Funds to be restricted to foodgrains @ 5 Kg. per person per day (SGRY-Special Component) and Rs. 15 per person per day (CRF/NCCF) for 10 days a month (15 days a month in areas where other schemes/ projects with elements of employment generation are not in operation). The balance, if any, between the minimum wages and this support may be borne by the State Government concerned. Work to be provided to one person from every willing rural household in the affected areas subject to the assessment of actual demand on a case-to-case basis.
5.	Animal Husbandry Assistance to small and marginal farmers/agricultural labourers i) Replacement of draught/ milch Animals or animals used for haulage. ii) Provision of fodder in cattle camps iii) Water supply in Cattle Camps iv) Additional Cost of medicines and vaccine (calamity related requirements) v) Supply of fodder outside Cattle camps vi) Movement of useful cattle to Other areas.	As per the rates prescribed Under appropriate schemes of Ministry of Rural Development Large Animals- Rs. 18 per day Small Animals- Rs. 9.00 per day As per assessment on a case-to-case basis. As per assessment on a case-to-case basis. Additional expenditure on transport to neutralize calamity related Price rise to be determined on case-to-case basis. On expert assessment of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying on a scheme being submitted in this behalf by the State Government Concerned.
6.	Assistance to Fishermen (a) For repair/replacement of boats, nets and damaged or lost — Boat — Dugout-Canoe — Catamaran — Nets (b) Input subsidy for fish seed farm	Subsidy will be provided other equipment subject to ceilings on subsidy per family as per SGSY pattern. The cost of boats will also be determined with reference to approved cost under SGSY Rs.2,000/- per hectare
7.	Assistance to artisans in handicrafts sector by way of subsidy for repair/ replacement of damaged equipments. (a) Traditional Crafts (i) For damaged equipments (ii) For raw material (b) For Handloom Weavers (i) Repairs/ replacement of loom equipments and accessories (ii) Purchase of yarn and other materials	Rs.1,000/- per person Rs.1,000/- per person Rs.1,000/- per loom Rs.1,000/- per loom Rs.10,000/- per house

SL. NO.	ITEMS	NORMS OF EXPENDITURE FOR ASSISTANCE FROM CRF AND NCCF
8.	Assistance for repair/ restoration of damaged houses	
	(a) Fully damaged houses (Where the house is beyond repair and needs to be reconstructed)	Rs.6,000/- per house
	(i) Pucca house	Rs.2,000/- per house
	(ii) Kuchha House	
	(b) Severely damaged houses	Rs.1,200/- per house
	(i) Pucca House	
	(ii) Kuchha House	
	(c) Partially Damaged Houses (where the damage is minimum of 15 % .	Rs. 800/- per house
9.	Emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas	To be assessed by Central Team for NCCF /by state level Committee for CRF.
10.	Provision of medicines, disinfectants, insecticides for prevention of outbreak of epidemics	— do —
11.	Medical care for cattle and poultry against epidemics.	— do —
12.	Evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected	— do —
13.	Hiring of boats for carrying immediate relief & saving life	— do —
14.	Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care etc. of people affected/ evacuated	— do —
15.	Air dropping of essential supplies	— do —
16.	Repair/restoration of immediate nature of the damaged infrastructure relating to communication, power, public health, drinking water supply, primary education and community owned assets in the social sector.	— do —
17.	Replacement of damaged medical equipments and lost medicines of Govt. hospitals/health centres	— do —
18.	Operational cost (Of POL only) for Ambulance Service, Mobile Medical Teams and temporary dispensaries.	— do —
19.	Cost of clearance of debris	— do —
20.	Draining off flood water in affected areas	— do —
21.	Cost of search and rescue measures	— do —
22.	Disposal of dead bodies/carcasses	— do —
23.	Training to specialist multi disciplinary groups/teams of the State personnel drawn from different cadres/services	Expenditure to be met from CRF
24.	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments subject to a ceiling of 10% of the CRF allocation of the year	To be assessed by the State Level Committee for CRF
25.	Installation of public utility 4 digit code telephone (calls not metered):	Expenditure to be met form CRF
	CRF- Calamity Relief Fund	
	NCCF – National Calamity Contingency Fund	
	POL - Petrol, Oil and Lubricants	
(Reference : Chapter –IV, Para No. 4.69)		

ANNEXURE - VIII**STATUS OF FENCING AND FLOOD-LIGHTING ON INDO-PAK BORDER****FENCING**

Name of the State	Total length of border (in kms)	Total length of border sanctioned to be fenced (in kms)	Length of the border fenced so far (in kms)	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced (in kms)
Punjab	553	457	457	—
Rajasthan	1037	1056*	1048.27#	—
Jammu & Kashmir	210	180	160	20
Gujarat	404	310	68	242

* Length is more due to topographical factors/alignment of fencing

Feasible length

FLOODLIGHTING

Name of the State	Total length of border (in kms)	Total length of border to sanctioned be floodlit (in kms)	Length of the border floodlit so far (in kms)	Remaining length of the border proposed to be floodlit (in kms)
Punjab	553	460	460	—
Rajasthan	1037	1022.80	1022.80	—
Jammu & Kashmir	210	195.80	87	108.80
Gujarat	404	310	64	246

(Reference : Chapter IV, Para. No. 4.89)

ANNEXURE-IX**STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION OF FENCING ON INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER****(Border length in km)**

Name of State	Border Length	Fencing in Phase-I (completed)	Fencing in Phase-II (sanctioned)	Achievements (till January, 2005)
West Bengal	2216.7	507	1021	545.27
Assam	263	149.294	71.5	4.00
Meghalaya	443	198.06	201	37.36
Tripura	856	—	736	271.24
Mizoram	318	—	400	—
TOTAL	4096.7	854.354	2429.5	857.87

(Reference : Chapter IV, Para. No. 4.90)

ANNEXURE-X**ALLOCATION AND RELEASES MADE TO BENEFICIARY STATES DURING 2003-2004 AND 2004-2005**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl No.	Name of the BADP States	2003-2004		2004-2005
		Allocation	Release	Allocation
1.	Assam	7.48	7.48	7.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.51	9.00	13.51
3.	Bihar	7.28	7.28	7.28
4.	Gujarat	10.26	6.84	10.26
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4.16	4.16	4.16
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	100.00	100.00	100.00
7.	Manipur	4.16	2.77	4.16
8.	Meghalaya	4.70	4.70	4.70
9.	Mizoram	8.32	8.32	8.32
10.	Nagaland	4.16	4.16	4.16
11.	Punjab	10.08	10.08	10.08
12.	Rajasthan	30.32	30.32	30.32
13.	Sikkim	5.72	5.72	5.72
14.	Tripura	12.96	12.96	12.96
15.	Uttar Pradesh	8.32	8.32	8.32
16.	Uttanchal	4.16	4.16	4.16
17.	West Bengal	39.56	26.37	39.56
	Total	275.15	252.64	275.13

(Reference : Chapter IV, Para. No. 4.108)

ANNEXURE-XI**AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNION TERRITORIES****(Rs. in crore)**

Sl. Union Territory No.	Area (in sq. kms.)	Population (1991 census)	Population (2001 census - provisional)
A&N Islands	8,249	2,80,661	6,42,015
Chandigarh	114	1,38,477	1,01,586
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	51,707	94,20,644
Daman & Diu	112	8,07,785	3,56,152
Lakshadweep	32	9,00,914	2,20,490
NCT of Delhi	1,483	1,58,059	60,695
Pondicherry	492	1,37,82,976	9,74,345
Total	10,973	1,14,42,875	1,64,53,631

(Reference : Chapter V, Para. No. 5.39)

ANNEXURE-XII

**PLAN OUTLAY OF UNION TERRITORIES FOR TENTH FIVE
YEAR PLAN (2002-2007), ANNUAL PLAN (2002-03), ANNUAL
PLAN (2003-04) AND ANNUAL PLAN (2004-05)**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl No.	Name of Union Territory	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007	Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05
1.	A&N Islands	2483.00	402.06	410.00	410.00
2.	Chandigarh	1000.00	165.58	168.00	186.36
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	304.00	56.50	56.00	59.11
4.	Daman & Diu	245.00	44.92	46.00	53.40
5.	Lakshadweep	437.00	92.81	70.00	72.00
6.	NCT of Delhi	23000.00	4703.16	5025.00	5000.00
7.	Pondicherry	1906.49	400.00	452.77	461.00
	Total	29375.49	5865.03	6227.77	6241.87

(Reference : Chapter V, Para.No.5.40)

ANNEXURE-XIII

**PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR PRADHAN MANTRI
GRAMODAYA YOJANA (PMGY), SLUM DEVELOPMENT, ROADS & BRIDGES
AND OTHER SCHEMES FOR UNION TERRITORIES FOR THE YEAR 2004-05.**

(Border length in km)

Sl. No.	Name of Union Territory	PMGY	Slum Development	Roads & Bridges	NSAP including Annapurna	National Programme for Adolscent Girls	Tribal Sub-Plan	Urban Dev. Incentive Fund
1.	A&N Islands	10.02	1.00	1.69	0.20	0.45	2.00	0.20
2.	Chandigarh	4.42	1.00	2.04	0.16	0.73	-	1.40
3.	DNH	1.28	1.00	0.99	0.15	0.47	-	0.10
4.	Daman & Diu	1.11	1.00	0.70	0.05	0.29	0.99	0.10
5.	Lakshadweep	1.72	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.06	-	0.05
6.	NCT of Delhi	10.78	17.94	24.98 @	2.73	1.77	-	22.45
7.	Pondicherry	4.65	1.00	2.02 @	0.54	0.26	-	1.15
	Total	34.67	22.94	32.47	3.87	4.03	2.99	25.45

(Reference : Chapter V, Para. No. 5.40)

ANNEXURE - XIV**TRAINING PROGRAMME SCHEDULED AND CONDUCTED DURING 2004-2005**

Sl.	Name of course	Duration	Start date	Finish date	Participation
1.	IPS Probationers : 56RR- Phase I	44 weeks	22-Dec-03	31-Oct-04	Regular Recruits IPS Probationers
2.	IPS Probationers : 55 RR - Phase II	3 weeks	13-Aug-04	2-Sep-04	IPS Probationers after Phase-I
In-service Courses / Seminars / Workshops / Reunion Seminars.					
1.	50 years Reunion Seminar : 1949 & 1950 RRs	2 days	22-Apr-04	23-Apr-04	IPS 1949 and 1950 RRs
2.	50 years Reunion Seminar : 1951 & 1952 RRs	2 Days	6-May-04	7-May-04	IPS 1951 and 1952 RRs
3.	Reunion Seminar : 1974 RR	3 Days	17-May-04	19-May-04	IPS 1974 RR
4.	Workshop : Internal Security	1 week	24-May-04	29-May-04	SP/DIG/IG/A.D.G.
5.	Prevention, Detection and Investigation of wildlife crimes	5 days	31-May-04	04-Jun-04	IFS
6.	Seminar : Best Policing Practices	5 days	21-Jun-04	25-Jun-04	SP/DIG/IG
7.	Course : Cyber Crimes	5 days	28-Jun-4	02-Jul-04	SP/DIG
8.	Course on investigation of Anti-corruption cases	5 days	28-Jun-04	02-Jul-04	SP/DIG/PSU
9.	Workshop : Police-Media interface	5 days	05-Jul-04	09-Jul-04	SP/DIG
10.	Detection of Crime and Investigation, Including Forensics, Apprehension of the offenders and Mob Management	5 days	05-Jul-04	09-Jul-04	IFS Probationers
11.	VIC(Community Policing)	1 week	12-Jul-04	17-Jul-04	SP & above
12..	Seminar : National Security	5 days	12-Jul-04	16-Jul-04	IAS/IPS/Army Officers
13.	14th IPS induction course for SPS Officers	6 weeks	19-Jul-04	27-Aug-04	SP
14.	Reunion Seminar : 1969 RR	3 days	19-Jul-04	21-Jul-04	IPS 1969 RR
15.	2-Day Workshop on Traffic Management - Accident Investigation	2 Days	05-Aug-04	06-Aug-04	06-Aug-04
16.	Seminar : Recent Trends in Economic Crimes	5 Days	30-Aug-04	03-Sep-04	SP/DIG/IG/PSU
17.	SOC : Level-II, Management Development Programme	2 weeks	06-Sep-04	17-Sep-04	DIG
18.	Coordinated approach to criminal justice system	5 days	04-Oct-04	08-Oct-04	Police, Judicial & Prosecution Officers
19.	Knowledge Resource Management for mid career officers	4 days	21-Sep-04	24-Sep-04	IPS of 42nd RR
20.	Reunion Seminar : 1979 RR	3 days	27-Sep-04	29-Sep-04	IPS 1979 RR
21.	Course : Cyber Crimes	5 Days	04-Oct-04	08-Oct-04	SP/DIG
22.	Course on organized Crime	5 days	11-Oct-04	15-Oct-04	SP/DIG
23.	15th IPS Induction course for SPS Officers	6 week	08-Nov-04	17-Dec-04	SP
24.	Training Administrator's Course	2 weeks	08-Nov-04	19-Nov-04	SP/DIG
25.	SOC : Level III, Strategic Management Programme	1 week	22-Nov-04	27-Nov-04	IG
26.	Prevention, Detection and Investigation of wildlife crimes	5 days	06-Dec-04	10-Dec-04	IFS
27.	Faculty development Programme	5 days	06-Dec-04	10-Dec-04	NPA faculty
28.	VIC(Juvenile Justice)	1 week	13-Dec-04	18-Dec-04	SP & above
29.	50 years Reunion Seminar : 1954 RR	2 days	28-Dec-04	29-Dec-04	IPS 1954
30.	Training of Trainers Course	5 week	03-Jan-05	04-Feb-05	DySP/SP
31.	Economic and Computer Crimes Investigators	02 Days	17-Jan-05	18-Jan-05	
32.	Seminar : Science & Technology in Police Work	5 days	07-Feb-05	11-Feb-05	SP/ DIG
33.	Enforcement of Drug Laws	5 days	07-Feb-05	11-Feb-05	Police, Judicial & Prosecution Officers
34.	Seminar : Gender Issues	5 days	07-Mar-05	11-Mar-05	SP/DIG
35.	Management of Training Course	2 weeks	14-Mar-05	24-Mar-05	DIG and above

(Reference : Chapter VI, Para. No. 6.9)

ANNEXURE - XV

**DETAILS OF VIGILANCE/DISCIPLINARY CASES IN MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS AND ITS ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES**

Sl. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non- Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 1.1.2004.	127	131	1169	1238
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 1.1.2004 to 31.12.2004	.33	34	5158	5200
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of upto 31.12.2004	52	56	5233	5309
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 1.1.2005. (1+2-3)	108	109	1094	1129
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of(with reference to serial number-3): -				
	(a) Dismissal	1	1	310	325
	(b) Removal	1	1	298	307
	(c) Compulsory retirement	1	1	125	127
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	12	12	491	493
	(e) Withholding of increment	3	3	694	692
	(f) Withholding of promotion		1	282	287
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay			1496	1499
	(h) Censure	3	3	1080	1085
	(i) Warning	3	5	45	45
	(j) Displeasure	10	10	22	23
	(k) Exoneration	7	8	152	157
	(l) Transfer of cases	2	2	23	23
	(m) Proceedings dropped	6	6	36	36
	(n) Cut in pension	2	2	—	—
	(o) Resignation accepted			4	4
	(p) Confinement in Unit			41	51
	(q) Confinement in Q. Guard			104	125
	(r) Transferred Out			7	7
	(s) Kept in abeyance			15	15
	(t) Removal from Instt. area			7	7
	(u) proceedings dropped as per court orders	1	1	1	1
	Total(a to u)	52	56	5233	5309

(Reference : Chapter VIII, Para No. 8.15)

ANNEXURE-XVI**DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBJECTIONS**

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Objections outstanding as on 31.3.2004	Objections received during 1.4.2004 to 31.12.2004	Objections settled during 1.4.2004 to 31.12.2004	Objections outstanding as on 31.12.2004
1	Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper)	27	15	14	28
2	Department of Official Language	43	7	21	29
3	Registrar General of India	91	17	46	62
4	Border Security Force	342	399	118	623
5	Central Reserve Police Force	216	86	151	151
6	National Security Guard	77	45	69	53
7	Central Industrial Security Force	136	98	76	158
8	Intelligence Bureau	75	42	50	67
9	SVP, National Police Academy, Hyderabad	9	0	8	1
10	Assam Rifles	76	23	26	73
11	Indo Tibetan Border Police	57	57	64	50
12	Bureau of Police Research & Development	12	0	5	7
13	National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science	10	0	0	10
14	National Crime Record Bureau	28	13	18	23
15	Lakshadweep	109	121	38	192
16	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	719	178	164	733
17	Daman & Diu	50	49	29	70
18	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	161	59	107	113
19	Chandigarh	1215	121	141	1195
	Total	3453	1330	1145	3638

(Reference : Chapter VIII, Para. No. 8.44)