

Annual Report 2012-13



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

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Departments of Internal Security, States, Home
Jammu & Kashmir Affairs and Border Management



Contents

CHAPTER-I Mandate and Organisational Structure of Ministry of Home Affairs	1-4
CHAPTER-II Internal Security	5-27
CHAPTER-III Border Management	28-47
CHAPTER-IV Centre-State Relations	48-50
CHAPTER-V Crime Scenario in the Country	51-62
CHAPTER-VI Human Rights and National Integration	63-71
CHAPTER-VII Union Territories	72-96
CHAPTER-VIII Police Forces	97-120
CHAPTER-IX Other Police Organisations and Institutions	121-138
CHAPTER- X Disaster Management	139-155
CHAPTER-XI International Cooperation	156-166
CHAPTER-XII Major Initiatives and Schemes	167-175
CHAPTER-XIII Foreigners, Freedom Fighters' Pension and Rehabilitation	176-186
CHAPTER-XIV Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India	187-197
CHAPTER-XV Miscellaneous Issues	198-208
ANNEXURES	209-237



CHAPTER I

MANDATE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

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

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

- **Department of Internal Security**, dealing with the Indian Police Service, Central Armed Police Forces, internal security and law & order, insurgency, terrorism, Left Wing Extremism, activities of inimical foreign agencies, terrorist financing, rehabilitation, grant of visa and other immigration matters, security clearances, etc.;
- **Department of States**, dealing with Centre-State relations, Inter-State relations, administration of Union Territories,

Freedom Fighters’ pension, Human Rights, Prison Reforms, Police Reforms, etc. ;

- **Department of Home**, dealing with the notification of assumption of office by the President of India and the Vice-President of India, notification of appointment/resignation of the Prime Minister, Ministers, Governors, nomination to Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha, Census of population, registration of births and deaths, etc.;
- **Department of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) Affairs**, dealing with the constitutional provisions in respect of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and all other matters relating to the State, excluding those with which the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned;
- **Department of Border Management**, dealing with management of international borders, including coastal borders, strengthening of border guarding and creation of related infrastructure, border areas development, etc.; and
- **Department of Official Language**, dealing with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to official languages and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963.

1.3 The Department of Internal Security, the Department of States, the Department of Home, the Department of Jammu and Kashmir Affairs and the Department of Border Management do not function in watertight compartments. They all function under the Union Home Secretary and are inter-linked. There is a designated Secretary for the Department of Border Management also. The Department of Official Language has a separate Secretary and functions independently.

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs does not, therefore, cover the activities of the Department of Official Languages.

1.4 The information relating to Ministers, Home Secretary, Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries who held/are holding position in the Ministry of Home Affairs during the year (excluding the Department of Official Language) is at **Annexure -I**. The Organisational Chart has also been given at **Annexure-II**.

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

Administration Division

1.6 The Administration Division is responsible for handling all administrative and vigilance matters, allocation of work among various Divisions of the Ministry and matters relating to the warrant of Precedence, Padma Awards, Gallantry Awards, Jeevan Raksha Padak, National Flag, National Anthem, State Emblem of India and the Secretariat Security Organisation. The Division also handles matters relating to Right to Information Act, 2005.

Border Management Division

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

Coordination Division

1.8 The Division deals with intra-Ministry coordination work, Parliamentary matters, public grievances (PGs), publication of Annual Report of the Ministry, record retention schedule,

custody of classified and non-classified records of the Ministry, Internal Work Study, furnishing of various reports relating to employment of SCs/STs and Persons with Disabilities to Department of Personnel and Training, etc.

Centre-State Division

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

Disaster Management Division

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

Finance Division

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

Foreigners Division

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

Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division

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

Human Rights Division

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

Internal Security Divisions

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

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

Jammu & Kashmir Division

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

Judicial Division

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

Naxal Management Division

1.19 The Division was created on October

19, 2006 in the Ministry to effectively tackle the naxalite menace from both security and development angles. It monitors the naxal situation and counter-measures being taken by the affected States with the objective of improving ground-level policing and development response as per the location specific action plans formulated/to be formulated by the affected States. It also reviews proper implementation of various developmental schemes of Ministries/ Departments concerned in the naxal affected areas as also optimum utilisation of funds released under such schemes.

North East Division

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

Police Divisions

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

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

Police Modernisation Division

1.23 The Division handles work relating to modernisation of State Police Forces, provisioning/procurement of various items for modernisation of Central Armed Police Forces, police reforms, etc.

Policy Planning Division

1.24 The Division deals with meetings of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers, matters relating to policy formulation in respect of internal security issues, international cooperation

on counter-terrorism, international covenants, bilateral assistance treaties and related items of work and security of VIPs/vital installations.

Union Territories Division

1.25 The Division deals with all legislative and constitutional matters relating to Union Territories, including National Capital Territory of Delhi. It also functions as the cadre controlling

authority of the Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram and Union Territory (AGMUT) cadre of Indian Administrative Service (IAS)/Indian Police Service (IPS) as also Delhi-Andaman and Nicobar Island Civil Service (DANICS)/ Delhi-Andaman and Nicobar Island Police Service (DANIPS). It is responsible for over-seeing the crime and law & order situation in the Union Territories.



OVERVIEW

2.1.1 The Internal Security situation in the country during 2012 has shown signs of considerable improvement over the previous years. The level of infiltration from across the border and the resultant terrorist activities in the valley of Kashmir showed a significant decline. The incidents of terrorist violence declined from 499 in 2009, 488 in 2010 and 340 in 2011 to 192 in 2012. The number of Security Forces personnel killed declined from 79 in 2009, 69 in 2010 and 33 in 2011 to 15 in 2012. The number of civilians killed also declined from 71 in 2009, 47 in 2010 and 31 in 2011 to 15 in 2012. The number of terrorists killed, declined from 239 in 2009, 232 in 2010 and 100 in 2011 to 72 in 2012, showing the effects of better domination of the Line of Control and the resultant lower infiltration.

2.1.2 Terrorism in the hinterland remained largely under control, except for low intensity serial Bomb blasts in Pune on 01.08.2012 and an incident of Sticker Bomb blast in the car of Embassy of Israel in New Delhi on 13.02.2012. There was no casualty in either of these two incidents. One Person was injured in the incident in Pune and four were injured in New Delhi. A major Indian Mujahidin Terrorist Module was neutralized by Delhi Police in October, 2012.

2.1.3 The quantum of violence as well as the resultant killings perpetrated by the Left Wing Extremist (LWE) groups in 2012 declined significantly for the second successive year. During the year, 1,412 LWE incidents took place causing 414 deaths (300 civilians and 114 security personnel) compared to 1,760 LWE incidents causing 611 deaths (469 civilians and 142 security personnel) during the year 2011. In the year 2010, 2,213 LWE incidents had taken place resulting

in 1,005 deaths (720 civilians and 285 security personnel). The Security Forces succeeded in arresting / neutralizing important elements of the top leadership of CPI (Maoist). Significant swathes of territory were wrested by the security forces from the domination of Maoists in all the LWE affected States. However, this is a long drawn out battle and needs to be engaged on both the security and development fronts.

2.1.4 The communal situation in the country in the year 2012, has by and large remained under control. The North Eastern Region which comprises of eight States has a complex security scenario due to activities of various militant outfits with diverse demands. The communal violence which flared up on 19.07.2012 in Kokrajhar (Assam) later spread to Chirang and Dhubri Districts in which 99 lives were lost and more than 4.85 lakh people were displaced. They were accommodated in various relief camps. In November, 2012, fresh incidents of violence took place in Kokrajhar District in Assam resulting in deaths of 10 persons. The Ministry of Home Affairs, in close coordination with the State Government took all necessary steps to provide succour to the affected people by establishing relief camps and meeting their day to day needs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR**OVERVIEW**

2.2.1 The Internal Security situation showed distinct signs of improvement over the previous years. The level of infiltration from across the border and the resultant terrorist activities in the valley of Kashmir showed a significant decline. The incidents of terrorist violence declined from 499 in 2009 to 488 in 2010 and 340 in 2011 to 192 in 2012.

Security Situation

2.2.2 The State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) has been affected by terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for almost two decades. Since advent of militancy in J&K, 13,861 Civilians and 4,822 Security Force (SF) personnel have lost their lives (upto 31.12.2012). The statistical details from the year 2005 are shown in the table given below:

TRENDS OF TERRORIST VIOLENCE IN J&K				
Year	Incidents	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists killed
2005	1990	189	557	917
2006	1667	151	389	591
2007	1092	110	158	472
2008	708	75	91	339
2009	499	79	71	239
2010	488	69	47	232
2011	340	33	31	100
2012	220	15	15	72

2.2.3 This table would show that in 2012, there has been a perceptible decline in the number of terrorist incidents and casualties of civilians and security forces personnel compared to last year. The year 2012 witnessed a 35.29% decrease in the number of terrorist incidents and 54.54% and 51.61% decrease in civilians and Security Forces (SFs) fatalities respectively compared to the year 2011. 72 terrorists were also neutralised during the year. The valley was comparatively free of major law and order /Civil disturbances during the year.

2.2.4 The reported infiltration attempts in J&K since 2005 is indicated in the table below:

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Oct. 2012
Total	597	573	535	342	485	489	247	249

2.2.5 During calender year 2012, infiltration attempts have, however, shown increase to 264 as compared to 247 during 2011.

2.2.6 The Union Government in tandem with the State Government, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which inter-alia, includes strengthening of border management and multi-tiered and multi modal deployment along the International Border/ Line of Control and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technology, weapons and equipments for SFs, improved intelligence and operational coordination, and synergized intelligence flow to check infiltration and pre-emptive action against terrorists within the State.

2.2.7 The Government has adopted various counter terrorism strategies to neutralise the efforts and capabilities of militants to disturb peace in the State. It has also encouraged policies to mainstream the youth and discourage the local youth from joining militancy.

2.2.8 The security situation in J&K is monitored and reviewed by the Chief Minister of J&K in the unified Headquarters/Command with senior representatives of the State Government, Army, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and other security agencies. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) also closely and continuously monitors the security situation in tandem with the State Government and the Ministry of Defence.

2.2.9 The endeavour of the Government has been to:

- (i) Proactively take suitable measures by all the SFs to reduce infiltration of terrorists from across the border; and to identify, locate and apprehend the terrorists who may have crossed over as also their local associates;
- (ii) To ensure that the democratic process is sustained and the primacy of civil administration restored to effectively tackle the socio-economic problems being faced by the people on account of the militancy in the State; and

(iii) to ensure sustained peace and to provide adequate opportunities to all sections of the society in the State to effectively represent their view points and to redress their genuine grievances.

2.2.10 To support the State Government in its initiatives, the Central Government has been making available the Central Armed Police Forces as and when necessary, and also has been helping to strengthen the State Police. The Government of India also reimburses expenditure being incurred by the State Government on a variety of security related measures. These include expenditure on carriage of Constabulary, material supplies, rent of accommodation, honorarium to Special Police Officers, Civic Action programme, Air-lift charges, raising cost of India Reserve Battalions, transport, boarding and lodging, alternate accommodation for Security forces, etc. The total amount reimbursed (from 1989 till 28.02.2012) under Security Related Expenditure (Police) [SRE (P)] is ₹4,187.87 crore. During the current financial year a sum of ₹249.95 crore has been reimbursed to J&K Government under SRE (P) till February, 2013.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Central Assistance to Jammu & Kashmir

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

thereby improving the productive potential of the State besides improving the quality of life of the people.

Prime Minister Reconstruction Plan for J&K (PMRP) – 2004

2.2.12 The Prime Minister, during his visit to J&K on 17.11.2004 and 18.11.2004, had announced a Reconstruction Plan for J&K involving an outlay of approximately ₹24,000 crore, which broadly includes Projects/Schemes aimed at expanding economic infrastructure and provision of basic services, imparting a thrust to employment and income generation activities, and providing relief and rehabilitation to different groups affected by militancy in J&K. The current estimated cost of all the schemes included in the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan is ₹32,009 crore.

2.2.13 The Projects/Schemes envisaged in the Reconstruction Plan-2004 are being implemented by the respective Administrative Ministries in consultation with the State Government. The progress of implementation of 67 Projects/Schemes of PMRP involving 19 Ministries are being monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Planning Commission regularly. Out of the aforesaid 67 Projects/Schemes, 33 Projects/Schemes have been completed. Of the remaining 34 Projects/Schemes, 29 are at various stages of implementation, three are in the preparatory stages and two have been subsumed in the programme of concerned Ministries.

2.2.14 Some of the major projects and their present state of progress is in the table given below:

S.No.	Project	Status
POWER SECTOR		
1.	Chutak Hydro Electric Project(HEP)	Unit I, II & III have been synchronized and Unit IV is expected to be synchronized shortly.
2.	Uri II HEP	Due to current agitation and stoppage of work by local residents demanding employment in National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC), commissioning of the project will shift to March, 2013.

S.No.	Project	Status
3.	Electrification of all villages across the State	NHPC has electrified 2,710 villages and electricity connections to 48,769 below Poverty Line households have been provided.
4.	Power transmission and distribution network strengthening works in Jammu & Kashmir region	Out of 73 schemes under the project, 42 schemes (19 grid stations, 20 transmission lines and 3 bays) have been completed.
ROAD SECTOR		
1	Domel-Katra road	Completed
2	Narbal-Tangmarg road	Substantially completed.
3	Mughal road	Likely to be completed by March, 2013.
4	Batote - Kishtwar Road (NH 1B)	Work is under progress.
5	Double-laning of Srinagar - Leh Road via Kargil (NH-ID)	
6	Upgrading Srinagar-Uri-LOC Road	
OTHER SECTORS		
1	Two room tenements for Kashmiri migrants	Project completed. 5,242 two room tenements have been constructed.

Special Industry Initiative for J&K (SII J&K)

2.2.15 The Expert Group constituted by the Government of India under the chairpersonship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council to formulate a Job plan for the State of Jammu & Kashmir has recommended the Scheme Special Industry Initiative for J&K. The Scheme is to provide skills and enhance employability to 8,000 graduates and other educated youth from J&K per annum over a period of five years in key high growth sectors during the 12th Five Year Plan. The programme is targeted at providing well-paid jobs to the trained manpower. The Scheme is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and the corporate sector in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

2.2.16 Proposals of 27 companies to train 30,515 candidates have been approved. 1,169 candidates have already been under different stage of 'Udaan' scheme with 11 Corporates. About

8,810 students have got themselves registered on the 'Udaan' website of NSDC.

Special Task Forces for Jammu and Ladakh Regions

2.2.17 In order to meet the development needs of the Jammu and Ladakh regions, with particular reference to deficiencies in infrastructure and to make suitable recommendations, two Special Task Forces (STFs) for Jammu and Ladakh regions were constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission and Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission respectively. Short-term projects for immediate implementation within a timeframe of 24 months have been recommended at a total cost of ₹497 crore and ₹416 crore for Jammu and Ladakh regions respectively. An allocation of ₹150 crore for Jammu and ₹50 crore for Leh and ₹50 crore for Kargil priority projects and ₹50 crore for works of permanent restoration have been approved by Planning Commission in the State Plan for the year 2012-13 in its meeting held on 13.07.2012. Work on most of the projects has started.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants

2.2.18 Terrorist violence/militancy in J&K, particularly in its early phase, had led to large scale migration of Kashmiri Pandits from the Valley to Jammu, Delhi and other parts of the country. Various measures have been taken over the years by way of financial assistance/relief and other initiatives to provide succour and support to the affected families, within a broad policy framework based on the premise that those who have migrated would eventually return to the Valley.

2.2.19 There are 59,442 Kashmiri Migrant families who are spread over Jammu (38,119), Delhi (19,338) and other States/UTs (1,985). The State Government gives dry rations and cash relief of ₹1,650 per head subject to a maximum of ₹6,600 per family per month to 17,248 eligible families staying in the Jammu region. The Government of NCT of Delhi also gives cash relief of ₹1,650 per head subject to a maximum of ₹6,600 per family per month to 3,385 eligible families. Other State Governments/UT Administrations have also been providing relief to migrants in accordance with the scales fixed by them for the Kashmiri migrants staying in their States/UTs.

2.2.20 The Government has also taken up measures for providing pucca shelters to these migrant families. In accordance with PM's announcement and recommendations of an Inter Ministerial Team, 5,242 two-room tenements of at an expenditure of ₹385 crore have been constructed to accommodate all the migrant families presently living in the camps at Jammu.

2.2.21 To facilitate the return of Kashmiri Migrants, the Central Government has approved construction of 200 flats at Sheikhpura in Budgam District on an experimental basis at an expenditure of ₹22.90 crore. Construction of the flats has been completed. Another 18 flats have also been completed at Mattan Anantnag. These flats have been allotted on sharing basis to those migrants who have been appointed under employment component of PM's Package.

PM's Package for Kashmiri Migrants-2008

2.2.22 The Prime Minister during his visit to J&K on 25.04.2008 had announced, inter-alia, a package of ₹1,618.40 crore for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley. The Package includes provision of assistance towards housing, transit accommodation, continuation of cash relief, student scholarships, employment, assistance to agriculturists/horticulturists and waiver of interest on loans.

2.2.23 The State Government has constituted an Apex Advisory Committee in September, 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Revenue Minister, J&K to oversee the effective implementation of the Package. The State Government has created 3,000 supernumerary posts for Kashmiri migrant unemployed youths. Recruitment Rules have also been notified. So far 2,184 migrants have been issued appointment letters out of which 1,446 candidates have joined the posts in the Valley. The process, however, has been stalled due to directions from the High Court asking for maintenance of status quo in the matter.

2.2.24 Under the component of providing transit accommodation to Kashmiri Pandits, 505 units have been taken up for construction. Construction of 405 units has been completed. The remaining units are expected to be completed shortly. The completed units have been allotted to Kashmiri Migrants on sharing basis who have joined the Valley under employment component.

2.2.25 The Government of India has reimbursed ₹106.62 crore towards Relief and Rehabilitation expenditure during the financial year 2011-12.

2.2.26 With the objective of providing assistance for psychological and economic rehabilitation of the victims of militancy, the State Government of J&K had set up a Council in 1995 for rehabilitation of widows, orphans, handicapped and old-aged persons adversely affected by militancy. The Council has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act under the name of 'Council for Rehabilitation of Widows, Orphans, Handicapped

and Old Persons (Victims of Militancy) in J&K'. The Government of India has also been providing assistance to the J&K Rehabilitation Council in the form of corpus/grants from time to time.

2.2.27 As per the inputs received from State Government, 3,660 widows, 2,098 orphans, 2,400 old persons and 997 physically challenged persons have been covered under the Schemes of J&K Rehabilitation Council during 2012-13.

People to People Contact Across LoC (Confidence Building Measures)

2.2.28 The Government has initiated various measures to enhance and strengthen people to people contact across LoC which includes Cross LoC Travel and Cross LoC Trade. The salient features of these two initiatives are given below.

Cross LoC Travel

2.2.29 To promote people to people contact, fortnightly bus services on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad route was started from 07.04.2005 and thereafter on Poonch-Rawalakote route from 20.06.2006. Taking into account the good response to these Confidence Building Measure (CBMs), from both sides of LoC, the fortnightly bus service on Srinagar - Muzaffarabad and Poonch - Rawalakote routes were converted into weekly service with effect from 11.09.2008 and 08.09.2008 respectively. The number of passengers who made use of these services till 31.12.2012 on Srinagar - Muzaffarabad and Poonch - Rawalakote routes are 8,658 and 11,033 respectively.

2.2.30 During the meeting of Minister of External Affairs of India and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan held on 08.09.2012, a number of decisions have been taken to further broad base the travel across LoC. This includes expansion of Cross-LoC travel for tourism and pilgrimage purpose. The modalities are being worked out for implementation of agreed measures.

Cross LoC Trade

2.2.31 During the meeting of the Prime Minister with the President of Pakistan on the sidelines of 63rd UN General Assembly Session on 23.09.2008, it was agreed by both the leaders to commence cross - LoC trade from 21.10.2008. Accordingly, trade started on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch - Rawalakote routes on 21 approved items on zero duty basis with effect from 21.10.2008. Till December end, 21,765 trucks have crossed over to PoK and 16,130 trucks have crossed over to India through these two routes.

Youth Exchange Programme

2.2.32 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Department of J&K Affairs in coordination with various agencies including State Government has been conducting Youth Exchange programme with a view to providing exposure to the youth of J&K to the development and variety of cultures of people residing in other States of the country. This year, J&K State Rehabilitation Council identified mostly children of militancy hit victims and weaker sections of society in J&K as beneficiaries under the programme "Watan ko Jano". Under the programme, groups of educated youth in the age group of 15-20 years visited various parts of the country from 31.01.2012 to 08.02.2012 and were exposed to the diverse social and cultural heritage of the country. 158 children (31 girls and 127 boys) who participated in the programme were mostly from families affected by militancy in the State of J&K.

2.2.33 In the year 2012-13, financial support of ₹35.30 lakh was extended to J&K Sports Council for conducting Exhibition Football Matches in Jammu, Srinagar and Baramulla. 4 matches were held by the J&K Sports Council. Two between J&K XI and Mhd Sporting Club in June 2012 and other two between J&K XI and Mohan Bagan Club in September 2012.

Jammu & Kashmir Update

2.2.34 "Jammu and Kashmir Update", a monthly newsmagazine, started in October 2009, is an

initiative of the MHA to showcase the positive developments taking place in the State. The ambit of the magazine covers all the three regions of the State with a focus on the achievements of the people. The soft version of the magazine is available on the Website of Ministry of Home Affairs (<http://mha.gov.in>) and is also accessible through www.jammuandkashmirupdate.com

Amarnath Yatra

2.2.35 This year the Yatra commenced on 25.06.2012 and concluded on 02.08.2012. A total of 6.21 lakh pilgrims had darshan of Ice Lingum of Lord Shiva at Amarnath Cave. Adequate security arrangements at base camps and en-route were made to ensure a peaceful Yatra.

NORTH EAST

2.3.1. The North Eastern Region, which comprises eight States, viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim, presents an intricate cultural and ethnic mosaic with over 200 ethnic groups with distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identity. The security situation in some of the North Eastern States has remained complex for quite some time because of diverse demands advocated by various militant outfits. The profile of violence in North Eastern Region as a whole during the last five years is given below :-

Security Situation in North Eastern States During the Period 2007 to 2013 (upto 28.02.2013)

Head	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (Upto 28.02.2013)
Incidents	1489	1561	1297	773	627	1025	113
Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered	2875	4318	3842	3306	2746	3562	524
SFs killed	79	46	42	20	32	14	004
Civilians killed	498	466	264	94	70	97	007

2.3.2 The States of Assam and Manipur continue to account for the bulk of incidents of violence in the North Eastern Region. In Nagaland and Meghalaya, the violence level was higher than the previous year. Tripura, Mizoram and Sikkim remain peaceful. In Arunachal Pradesh, barring a few incidents, there is a general atmosphere of peace. State-wise details of the violence profile during the last eight years (from 2005 to 2012) in North Eastern Region are at **Annexure-III**.

2.3.3. The entire State of Arunachal Pradesh and parts of Sikkim are "Protected Areas" under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 issued under Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). Some areas of Sikkim have also been declared as 'Restricted Area' under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963. In terms of Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 and Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, no foreigner shall enter into

or remain in any protected area/restricted area except under and in accordance with the permit issued by the Central Government or any officer authorized by the Central Government in this behalf. For promoting tourism in North Eastern States, guidelines regarding relaxation of PAP/RAP regime have been issued from time to time by MHA. The entire area of the States of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland continues to be excluded from the Protected Area Regime notified under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 subject to certain conditions.

Assam

2.3.4 Barring the recent ethnic violence in Bodoland Territorial Autonomous District (BTAD) areas in Assam in July-August, 2012, the security situation in Assam has improved since early 2010, with minor variation from year to year. A total of 27 persons, including 05

SF personnel, were killed in 169 incidents of violence perpetrated by United Liberation Front of Asom [ULFA (anti-talk)], National Democratic Front of Bodoland [NDFB (anti-talk)], Kuki Peoples' Liberation Tigers (KPLT) and other UGs upto 31.12.2012, as compared to the killing of 18 persons, including 14 SF personnel, in 145 incidents during the corresponding period in the previous year.

2.3.5 In order to control ethnic violence, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) took prompt and immediate necessary steps to restore peace during the communal violence in Assam which flared up on 19.07.2012 in Kokrajhar, and later spread to Chirang and Dhubri Districts in which 99 lives were lost and more than 4.85 lakh people were displaced initially and were accommodated in relief camps. In November, 2012, fresh incidents of violence took place in Kokrajhar districts in Assam resulting in deaths of 10 persons. The Union Home Minister and senior officers visited Assam in July, 2012 to oversee the security situation and also the relief provided to the displaced persons staying in the relief camps set up by the State Government. The Union Home Minister held meetings with Chief Minister, Assam and also visited the violence affected areas. MHA monitored the situation in Assam on a daily basis. MHA also provided additional 68 companies of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in the violence affected areas in addition to 117 companies of CAPFs already deployed in the State of Assam. 127 police pickets have been set up in sensitive areas to instill a sense of security among the affected people. At present, security situation is under control and is being monitored regularly. As on 07.03.2013, more than 4.80 lakh persons had returned to their native place.

2.3.6 In Goalpara district of Assam an autonomous council has been set up under State Legislation for Rabha tribe comprising of 779 villages of Goalpara and BARPETA District in Assam. Delimitation of constituencies for holding elections to the council is yet to be completed by the State Government. At present, Panchayati Raj System is applicable to this area and State

Government conducted election to Panchayat in February, 2013. Rabha Tribe was opposing election to Panchayats in their area. As a result, on 12th February, 2013, 14 persons died in police action and 7 persons died in group clashes. Army and additional coys of CAPF were deployed in the area and situation brought under control within 24 hours. More than 19,000 persons took refuge in relief camps set up by the State Government. Relief materials are being provided to them. As on 02.03.2013, 8,741 persons were staying in the relief camps, while the rest had returned to their homes.

2.3.7 Suspension of Operation (SoO) Agreements have been entered into with various groups, which have shown willingness to give up violence and seek solutions for their problems peacefully within the Indian Constitution. The groups which have entered into SoO Agreement are National Democratic Front Bodoland (NDFB)/P, United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC), Kuki National Organisation (KNO) and United People's Front (UPF). Cease fire with all factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) continues.

2.3.8 The Government is ready to talk with any group/outfit which is willing to abjure violence, lay down arms and agree to abide by the Constitution of India. However, if there is a splinter group in future, then Government will not consider talking to them. Peace talks with NDFB/P and ULFA in Assam and ANVC in Meghalaya are going on. Talks with NDFB/PT is continuing. ULFA submitted its broad charter of demands to the Union Home Minister on 05.08.2011. The Government of India's Representative (Shri P.C.Haldar), who has been authorized to initiate talks with ULFA on their demands, has initiated talks with ULFA. Union Home Secretary on 29.06.2012 reviewed the status of talks with the Government of India Representative and ULFA Leaders.

2.3.9 Although NDFB/P and ULFA pro-talk have taken a positive approach towards the peace process, ULFA/AT led by Paresh Baruah remains recalcitrant. During the year, a Tripartite



Union Home Secretary Shri R.K. Singh hold talks with ULFA delegation, led by its Chairman Arabindo Rajkhowa, on charter of demands to carry forward the dialogue process on 29.06. 2012.

Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed on 08.10.2012 by the Central Government, Government of Assam and the factions of Dima Haram Daogah (DHD) and DHD (joel) group). The MoS provides for enhanced autonomy for the North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council in Assam and also a special package for speedier socio-economic and educational development of the area.

Manipur

2.3.10. Manipur continues to account for the bulk of incidents of violence in the North Eastern Region. The Meitei underground groups or the Valley Based Insurgent Groups (VBIGs) are mainly responsible for the violence, though incidents of inter-factional clashes (IFCs) between factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) and Zaliangrong United Front (ZUF) were also reported. The number of incidents of violence has increased to 518 during the current financial year (upto 31.12.2012) as compared to previous year (298). However, this was mainly on account of

increased activities of VBIGs during the general elections to the State Assembly. Sustained counter insurgency operations have led to arrest, killing and surrender of 1,701 insurgents in the year 2012. With the arrest of several top leaders of some VBIGs, these Groups are in a state of disarray and the likelihood of their shunning the path of violence has increased considerably.

Nagaland

2.3.11 The violence in Nagaland has been mainly in the form of inter-factional clashes between different groups. The number of incidents of inter-factional violence between major insurgent groups viz. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) (NSCN/IM) and National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) (NSCN/K) has marginally increased during the year 2012. In view of split in NSCN (Khaplang) and increase in factional clashes, the incidents of violence in the State have shown an upward trend during the year 2012.

2.3.12 The Eastern Naga Peoples Organization (ENPO), an apex body of six Naga tribes has raised the demand for creation of a separate State comprising the four eastern districts of Nagaland (Mon, Tuensang, Kiphire and Longleng) and two districts (Tirap and Changlang) of Arunachal Pradesh, with a special status within the Indian Union.

2.3.13 Shri R.S. Pandey, the Government of India Representative for Naga peace talks has been holding talks with NSCN(I/M).

2.3.14 The major militant /insurgent groups active in the North Eastern States are indicated at **Annexure-IV**.

Steps taken by Government to deal with the situation

2.3.15 Keeping in view the multiplicity of diverse ethnic groups, and the resultant complex situation in the region, Government has been open to talks with such groups which categorically abjure violence. As a result, Suspension of Operations Agreements have been entered into with a number of groups, who have shown willingness to give up violence and seek solutions for their problems peacefully within the framework of the Constitution of India.

2.3.16 An Agreement of Suspension of Operations (SoO) had been signed by Government of India, Government of Assam and NDFB on 24.05.2005 and is in operation since 01.06.2005. The SoO Agreement has been extended from time to time. Agreed Ground Rules of SoO Agreement signed with NDFB has been revised and is valid up to 31.12.2013.

2.3.17 Government has signed Suspension of Operations (SoO) Agreement with the Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) in Meghalaya w.e.f. 23.07.2004. The SoO Agreement with the group is valid up to 30.09.2013.

2.3.18 Shri P.C. Halder, who was appointed Government of India Representative to negotiate

with NDFB and ANVC, continues to hold peace talks with these groups.

2.3.19 SoO Agreement with Kuki groups in Manipur has been signed w.e.f. 23.08.2008 and is valid up to 21.08.2013.

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

2.3.21 The Central Government has deployed Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter-insurgency operations and for providing security to vulnerable institutions and installations; the Central Government also shares intelligence with the State Governments on continuous basis. Under the Police Modernization Scheme, it gives financial assistance to the States for strengthening of police machinery. Through the Scheme of Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE), financial assistance is being provided to the N.E. States to meet the expenditure arising out of insurgency including cost of maintenance of Central Forces/Army, compensation for victims, raising Indian Reserve(IR) Battalions, etc.

2.3.22 The following explains the outcome of Peace Process in Assam: (i) Settlement arrived at and the UPDS dissolved itself (ii) Settlement arrived at with DHD/J and it dissolved itself (iii) DHD (N) is in the process of dissolution.

2.3.23 In Meghalaya, Memorandum of Settlement with ANVC has been finalised.

2.3.24 In Manipur, as a result of a major initiative taken by the Government of India, three meitei insurgent groups have signed MoU with the GoI and the State Government on 13.02.2013 for surrender of its cadres and leaders. The United Revolutionary Front (URF), comprising various factions of Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) and its military wing Manipur Army (MA)

surrendered with 90 cadres and 50 weapons. The main constituents of URF are KCP (Lanheiba), KCP (Chingkheinganba) and KCP (Sunil Meitei). The second group that signed MoU was KCP (Lamphel) comprising three factions of KCP, namely KCP (Lamphel), KCP (City Meitei) and KCP (Taibanganba) and surrendered with 40 cadres and 27 weapons. The third group to sign the MoU is two factions of Kanglei Yawal Kanna Lup (KYKL) namely, Athouba faction and Achouba faction. This group surrendered with 67 cadres and 61 weapons.

Raising of India Reserve Battalions (IR Battalions)

2.3.25 The Government of India is assisting the State Governments for augmenting and upgrading their police forces to deal with insurgency/militancy. Towards this end, 51 India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns.) have been sanctioned for the NE States, including Sikkim. These include 09 for Assam, 09 for Tripura, 09 for Manipur, 07 for Nagaland, 05 each for Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, 04 for Meghalaya and 03 for Sikkim. Out of 51 sanctioned, 48 IR Bns. have been raised so far in NE States including Sikkim.

Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)

2.3.26 The Central Government is implementing a scheme for Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for the States affected by militancy/insurgency. The scheme is being implemented in all the States of the region except Mizoram and Sikkim. Under the scheme, expenditure incurred by the States on various items such as raising of India Reserve Battalions, logistics provided to the CAPFs/Army deployed in the State, ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence, 75% of the expenditure incurred on POL (petrol, oil and lubricants) in operations, honorarium paid to village guards/village defence committees/home guards deployed for security purposes and expenditure incurred on maintenance of

designated camps set up for groups with whom the Central Government/State Governments have entered into agreement for Suspension of Operations, are being reimbursed.

2.3.27 State-wise details of assistance released to NE States under the SRE scheme during the last ten years are at **Annexure-V**. A provision of ₹290 crore has been made in the Budget Estimate (BE) of current year (2012-13).

2.3.28 As mentioned above, under the scheme of Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE), expenditure incurred on the Village Defence Parties (VDPs)/Village Guards (VGs)/Special Police Officers (SPOs) upto 100% is being reimbursed to the State Governments concerned. The number of VDPs/VGs/SPOs eligible for reimbursement under SRE scheme in each State affected by insurgency has to be approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs before hand. VDPs/VGs/SPOs have been deployed in Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura. Duties of VDPs/VGs/SPOs include assistance to the State Police in providing security to projects as also for intelligence gathering. The State Governments have been paying remuneration to VDPs/VGs/SPOs at various rates. However, for the purpose of reimbursement under SRE Scheme, the remuneration per VDP/VG/SPO which was restricted to ₹500 per month has been increased to ₹1,500 per month with effect from 08.12.2010.

Changes in the Scheme for Surrender-cum Rehabilitation of Militants in North East

2.3.29 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is implementing a scheme for Surrender cum-Rehabilitation of militants in North East w.e.f. 01.04.1998. The scheme has since been revised in the years 2000, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. As per revised guidelines:

- a) An immediate grant of ₹1.5 lakh is to be given to each surrenderee which is to be kept in a bank in the name of the surrenderee as Fixed Deposit for a period of 3 years. This

money can be utilized as collateral security/ Margin Money against loan to be availed by the surrenderee from the bank for self-employment;

- b) Increase in stipend from ₹2,000 to ₹3,500 per month to each surrenderee w.e.f. 01.12.2009 for a period of one year. The State Governments may

consult this Ministry, in case support to beneficiaries is required beyond one year; and

- c) Provisions for vocational training to the surrenderee for self-employment.

2.3.30 The number of militants who have surrendered from the year 2005 to 2012 (upto 31.10.2012) is as under:

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto 31.10.2012)
No. of Militants	555	1430	524	1112	1109	846	1122	1195

MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCE (MPF)

2.3.31 The Ministry of Home Affairs is assisting the State Governments for modernization of State Police Forces. Under this scheme, assistance is being provided, inter-alia, for procurement of modern equipments for surveillance, communications, Forensic Science Laboratories, weaponry, vehicles, computerization, training infrastructure and for construction of Police infrastructure viz., Housing/ Police stations/out posts/barracks, etc. Under the scheme of MPF, all the North Eastern States are eligible to receive 100% Central assistance of their approved Annual Plan for Modernization of Police Force. The State-wise statement of funds released in cash/kind under the scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces since 2000-01 onwards is given at **Annexure-VI**.

Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

2.3.32 Due to attacks on minority Reang tribes by Mizo villagers, a number of Bru (Reang) families from Western Mizoram migrated to Northern Tripura from October 1997 onwards. The number of such Bru migrants who are sheltered in six relief camps set up in Kanchanpur District of Tripura is about 30,000 (5000 families).

2.3.33 The Ministry of Home Affairs have been extending grants-in-aid to the Government of Mizoram for rehabilitation/ resettlement of Brus and to Government of Tripura for maintenance of Brus lodged in various relief camps. Grants-in-aid of ₹9.96 crore and ₹7.86 crore was released in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively to the Government of Mizoram for rehabilitation of Bru families. Further, Grants-in-aid of ₹29.35 crore and ₹6 crore (up to 31.12.2012) was released in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively to Government of Tripura for maintenance of Brus lodged in various relief camps of Tripura.

2.3.34 As a result of regular follow-up by MHA with the Government of Mizoram and Tripura, the repatriation process of Bru (Reang) refugees started in November, 2010 and continued up to May/June, 2011 (in three batches). As a result, approx. 800 families (about 4,000 members) have since been repatriated to Mizoram upto June, 2011 which includes self-repatriation. This is in addition to repatriation of approx. 459 Bru families displaced from Mizoram and Tripura due to fresh incidence of violence in November, 2009. Thereafter, further repatriation was stalled due to protest by certain Mizo NGOs demanding rehabilitation of around 83 Mizo families reportedly displaced from Sakhan Hills of North

Tripura (where they were originally settled) by some Brus of Mizoram staying in Tripura. The displaced Mizos of Sakhan Hills of North Tripura were demanding adequate rehabilitation package in a similar manner as is being given to the displaced Mizoram Brus.

2.3.35 The matter of Sakhan Mizos has been amicably resolved by disbursing a rehabilitation package of ₹1.50 lakh, in July, 2012, to each of the 83 displaced Mizo families of Sakhan Hills of North Tripura.

2.3.36 The State Government of Mizoram prepared a movement plan for repatriation of 669 Bru (Reang) families in the 4th Batch in April-May, 2012. ₹7.87 crore was released in June, 2012 as an advance for commencing the 4th phase of Bru repatriation. But, the repatriation did not take place as envisaged, due to resistance and mis-information campaign by some Bru leaders. As a result, only 7 (seven) Bru families could be repatriated back to Mizoram.

2.3.37 To fix a timeframe for completion of the repatriation process, a tripartite meeting under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (NE), Ministry of Home Affairs was held in New Delhi on 05.11.2012 involving the State Governments of Mizoram and Tripura. The matter is being pursued.

2.3.38 In order to provide connectivity to remote areas as also for providing air connectivity to the North Eastern areas with rest of India, helicopter services are in operation in the six States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Mizoram under Non-Plan Scheme with subsidy from the Ministry of Home Affairs. The subsidy is limited to 75% of operational cost after adjusting recovery from passengers. For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours for each helicopter has been fixed.

2.3.39 The competent authority has given sanction for operation of helicopter services as per details given below:

Helicopter on wet lease by State Govts.	Type of Helicopter	No. of flying hours sanctioned per annum
Tripura	Dauphin Double Engine	480
Arunachal Pradesh	1 st MI-172	960
	2 nd MI-172	1200
	Bell-412 Double Engine	1300
Sikkim	Bell-406 Single Engine/ Double engine	1200
Meghalaya	Dauphin Double Engine	720
Nagaland	Dauphin/Bell Double Engine	480
Mizoram	Dauphin Double Engine	960

2.3.40 The State Governments are permitted to operate helicopter services in excess of the ceiling of flying hours. However, the subsidy is limited to flying hours ceiling fixed for each type of helicopter being operated in these States. After adjusting subsidy from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the balance cost of operating helicopter services is met by the concerned State Governments. For the year 2012-13, approx. ₹23.9 crore has been released till February, 2013.

LEFT WING EXTREMIST (LWE) INSURGENCY

Overview

2.4.1 Although vestiges of Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Insurgency have been prevalent in certain parts of India for a few decades now, the problem assumed serious proportions during the last decade or so. In terms of geographical spread, the worst affected States are Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Bihar. The LWE problem also exists in certain pockets in the States of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The Front Organizations of LWE are active in many States of India. The CPI (Maoist) continues to remain the most dominant

and violent LWE group, accounting for more than 80% of the violence and the killings. The

State-wise break-up of violence profile of LWE insurgency is given in the following table:-

State-wise Left Wing Extremist violence from 2009 to 2012								
State	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	66	18	100	24	54	09	67	13
Bihar	232	72	307	97	316	63	166	44
Chhattisgarh	529	290	625	343	465	204	370	109
Jharkhand	742	208	501	157	517	182	480	163
Madhya Pradesh	1	0	7	1	08	00	11	0
Maharashtra	154	93	94	45	109	54	134	41
Odisha	266	67	218	79	192	53	171	45
Uttar Pradesh	8	2	6	1	01	00	02	0
West Bengal	255	158	350	258	92	45	06	0
Others	5	0	5	0	06	01	08	0
TOTAL	2258	908	2213	1005	1760	611	1415	415

Ban on CPI (Maoist)

2.4.2 The CPI (Maoist), which is the major Left Wing Extremist organization responsible for most incidents of violence / killings, has been included in the Schedule of Terrorist Organizations, along with all its formations and front organizations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

Government's Approach

2.4.3 The Government's approach is to deal with the Left Wing Extremist (LWE) insurgency in a holistic manner by addressing the areas of security, development, ensuring entitlement of local communities and promoting good governance. To deal with this decades-old problem, it has been felt appropriate after various high level deliberations and interactions with the State Governments concerned that an integrated approach is necessary. Accordingly, the focus of the Government is to address security, development and governance deficits in the LWE affected areas. In view of this, the Government has identified 106 Districts in 9 States for special and focused attention in the areas of security and development.

2.4.4 The view and the policy of the Government is to effectively deal with the LWE insurgency by primarily facilitating capacity building of the State Governments concerned in the above two areas. Accordingly, the Government is implementing schemes related to improving the security environment viz., the Security Related Expenditure Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme, the Scheme of Construction of Fortified Police Stations, etc. Simultaneously, focused attention is also paid to development and governance issues particularly at the cutting edge level. In this context, the funds allocated to the States under various Central Schemes like the Backward Regions Grant Fund, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojna, National Rural Health Mission, Ashram Schools, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojna and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan etc. acquire special significance. The implementation of these schemes is closely monitored by the State Governments as well as the Central Government. In addition, the Government is implementing the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) to address development deficit

in public infrastructure and services in 82 selected Districts. The Government is also implementing an ambitious Road Development Plan in 34 worst LWE affected districts of India through the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, especially the provisions pertaining to allotment of title deeds to individuals and communities is also an area of priority.

Review and Monitoring Mechanism

2.4.5 The Government has instituted a number of review and monitoring mechanisms for different aspects of LWE problem and the measures needed to deal with it. These include:

- (i) A Standing Committee of Chief Ministers of States concerned, under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister, to work out a coordinated strategic policy and tactical measures to deal with the problem simultaneously on political, security and development fronts.
- (ii) A Review Group (earlier called Task Force) under the Cabinet Secretary to review efforts across a range of development and security measures.
- (iii) A Coordination Centre chaired by the Union Home Secretary to review and coordinate the efforts of the State Governments, where the State Governments are represented by the Chief Secretaries and the Director Generals of Police.
- (iv) A Task Force under the Special Secretary (Internal Security), Ministry of Home Affairs, with senior officers from Intelligence Agencies, Central Armed Police Forces and State Police Forces, to monitor and coordinate counter-LWE efforts.
- (v) An Empowered Group of Officers under the Chairpersonship of Member-Secretary, Planning Commission has been set up by the Government to over-ride or modify existing instructions on implementation of various development programmes and

flagship schemes, having regard to the local needs and conditions in Left Wing Extremist affected areas. The affected States have been asked to constitute an Empowered Group in the State also.

Specific measures taken by the Central Government

2.4.6 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and coordinates and supplements their efforts in several ways to deal with the LWE problem. These include providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and up gradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imburement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States; assistance for construction/strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected districts; assistance in training of State Police through the Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organizations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; in Community Policing and Civic Action and assistance in development work through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S INTERVENTIONS

A) Security Related Measures

(I) Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)

2.4.7 81 battalions of CAPFs are currently deployed for assisting the State Police in the States

of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This number is likely to increase further.

(II) CoBRA Battalions

2.4.8 Battalions of Special Force trained and equipped for counter-insurgency and jungle-warfare operations, named as Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) have been raised as a part of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). These Battalions have been deployed in the LWE affected States.

(III) Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme

2.4.9 Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, the Union Government reimburses the expenditure relating to ex-gratia payment, training and operational needs of security forces, as also for assistance to Left Wing Extremist cadres who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy of the State Government concerned, community policing, security related infrastructure for village defence committees and publicity material. An allocation of ₹ 207.54 crore has been made in BE 2012-13 under the Scheme, out of which ₹171.56 crore has been spent upto 28.02.2013.

(IV) Fortified Police Stations

2.4.10 The Central Government has been implementing a scheme to assist the State Governments in construction/strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations @ ₹2 crore each in Left Wing Extremist affected Districts on 80:20 basis. Under this Scheme, ₹220 crore was released to the States during 2010-11 and 2011-12. In the current year 2012-13 (Upto 28.02.2013), ₹136.50 crore has been released.

(V) Scheme for Special Infrastructure

2.4.11 The Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States was approved

in the 11th Five Year Plan, with an outlay of ₹500 crore, to cater to critical infrastructure gaps, which cannot be covered under the existing schemes. These relate to requirements of mobility for the Police/Security Forces by upgrading existing roads/tracks in inaccessible areas, providing secure camping grounds and helipads at strategic locations in remote and interior areas, measures to enhance security in respect of Police Stations/Outposts located in vulnerable areas, etc. So far, ₹445.82 crore has been released to the States under the Scheme (₹100 crore in 2008-09, ₹30 crore in 2009-10, ₹130 crore in 2010-11 and ₹185.82 crore in 2011-12). A proposal for continuation of the Scheme with certain modifications during the 12th Five Year Plan is under consideration.

(VI) India Reserve Battalions

2.4.12 The Left Wing Extremism affected States have been sanctioned India Reserve (IR) battalions to strengthen the security apparatus of the State. 37 IR battalions were sanctioned to 09 affected States, of which 33 have been raised. One IR Bn each in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Maharashtra has been converted into Specialised India Reserve Battalions (SIRBs). Besides, 09 new SIRBs have been sanctioned to the LWE affected States of Andhra Pradesh (1), Bihar (1) Chhattisgarh (2), Jharkhand (2), Odisha (2) and Maharashtra (1).

(VII) CIAT Schools

2.4.13 During the 11th Plan period, a scheme was approved to set up 20 Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist (CIAT) Schools, 04 Schools in Assam and 16 in LWE Affected States. The Ministry of Home Affairs is providing an amount of ₹1.5 crore to each school for development of infrastructure. The Ministry is also bearing recurring expenditure thereon and for equipment upgradation. The land for these schools is provided by the State Governments. They would also provide administrative support for running the Schools.

2.4.14 The present position of CIAT Schools sanctioned to the LWE affected States is given here under:

Name of the State	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Functional
Bihar	4	3	3
Chhattisgarh	4	4	4
Jharkhand	4	4	2
Odisha	4	3	2
West Bengal	-	1	1
Total	16	15	12

The existing Schools will continue to get funding from the Government of India during the 12th Plan (2012-17).

(VIII) Recruitment in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)

2.4.15 In order to wean away the potential youth from the path of militancy or Left Wing Extremism, recruitment guidelines have been revised to permit 40% recruitment in CAPFs from the border areas and areas affected by militancy or Left Wing Extremism.

B) Development Related Measures

2.4.16 (i) **Monitoring of Implementation of Flagship Programmes:** The Planning Commission has been monitoring the implementation of Flagship Programmes in 82 Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts and also reviewing the progress of implementation through Video Conferencing of the following schemes:-

- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);
- Ashram Schools;
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

- National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);
- Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS);
- Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);
- Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

(ii) The Planning Commission is implementing the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 82 selected Tribal and Backward Districts for accelerated development. The aim of this initiative is to provide public infrastructure and services in these affected/ contiguous Districts. Originally, a sum of ₹25 crore and ₹30 crore was released to 60 Districts during the financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. This Scheme has now been extended to 22 more LWE affected Districts, taking the total coverage to 82 Districts. A total amount of ₹5,440 crore has been released to the districts concerned under the Scheme up to 28.02.2013.

(iii) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is implementing the Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) with an outlay of ₹7,300 crore for LWE affected areas to build road stretches of 5,477 km. in 34 worst LWE affected districts. The stretches for Phase II of Road Requirement Plan have been finalized by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways based on the priority indicated by the State Governments. The Phase II of the proposed Road Requirement Plan involves a total of 5,624 km. of road stretches alongwith bridges at an estimated cost of ₹9,400 crore. This is currently under consideration.

(iv) Under the Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the norms for maximum

length of bridges has been increased from 50 mts to 75 mts and the population norm of 500 for habitations coverage under PMGSY has been relaxed to 250 for LWE affected areas. Also the minimum tender package amount under PMGSY has been reduced to ₹ 50 lakh.

- (v) Provision of funds on a 100% grant basis (against a 50:50 ratio has been approved for LWE affected Districts) for establishment of hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls and boys as well as Ashram Schools in Tribals sub-plan areas.
- (vi) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has given general approval under section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land in LWE affected areas from 1.00 ha to 5.00 ha for activities like schools, dispensaries/hospitals, electrical and telecommunication lines, drinking water, water/rain water harvesting structures, minor irrigation canal, non-conventional sources of energy, skill upgradation/vocational training center, power sub-stations, rural roads, communication posts; and police establishments like police stations/outposts/border outposts/watch towers in sensitive areas and laying of optical fiber cables, telephone lines and drinking water supply lines.
- (vii) The Ministry of Environment and Forests have also decided that no compensatory afforestation in lieu of the forest land diverted in accordance with the above said general approval shall be insisted upon for the original 60 IAP Districts.
- (viii) Under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the ceiling of per unit cost of IAY house has been increased from ₹45,000 to ₹48,500 for LWE affected districts.
- (ix) Effective Implementation of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) and

the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been emphasized time and again with the State Governments concerned. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have issued comprehensive guidelines to State Governments/UT Administrations on 12.07.2012 for expeditious recognition of forest rights under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and have also amended the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules 2008 on 06.09.2012 to strengthen the same.

- (x) The stipulation of 80% utilization of funds for further release of funds under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) has been revised to 60% utilization of funds. Changes have been made to ensure quick release of funds from State to the local bodies under BRGF. Also District Plans under BRGF and the High powered Committee (HPC) will act as oversight Committee and issue broad guidelines.

Civic Action Programme

2.4.17 Under this scheme financial grants are sanctioned to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to undertake Civic Action Programme in the LWE affected States. This is a successful scheme which aims to build bridges between the local population and security forces. During the financial year 2012-13 an amount of ₹20 crore has been provisioned for Civic Action Programme, out of which ₹13.27 crore has been released to CAPFs upto 28.02.2013.

Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy

2.4.18 At present the rehabilitation package, inter alia, includes a stipend of ₹2,000 for three years, vocational training, immediate grant of ₹1.5 lakh and incentives for surrender of weapons. Revised guidelines offering better financial package for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of Left Wing Extremists, inter alia, offering an immediate grant of ₹2.5 lakh for top LWE cadres and ₹1.5 lakh

for hardcore LWE cadres including a monthly stipend of ₹4,000 each for a maximum period of 36 months is likely to be implemented soon.

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

2.4.19 The broad aim of the Scheme is to assist families of victims of Terrorist, Communal and Naxal violence. An amount of ₹3 lakh is given for each death or permanent incapacitation to the affected family under the scheme. The amount of ₹3 lakh would be put in a fixed deposit account in a Nationalized Bank for a minimum lock-in-period of 3 years. The interest on the above sum would be credited directly by the bank to the beneficiary's saving account on a quarterly basis. At the end of the lock-in period, the principal amount of ₹3 lakh would be transferred directly to the saving account of the beneficiary. The financial assistance is released by the District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner/Collector on behalf of the State Government. This amount is subsequently reimbursed to the State Government by the Ministry of Home Affairs. During the year 2012-13, an amount of ₹4.71 crore has been released by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Conclusion

2.4.20 The current year has seen a decline in violence perpetrated by the CPI (Maoists). This is a continuation of the trend witnessed last year. The situation in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh has remained by and large peaceful. The States of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have witnessed complete turnaround. In the States of Bihar and Odisha, the security environment has also improved. However, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand remain the core areas of LWE insurgency. The Government of India in partnership with the States concerned has articulated a 'clear, hold and develop' approach through security and development related schemes. In many LWE affected areas, these steps are reaching criticality. However, the CPI (Maoist) continues to attack development infrastructure to keep the population

in their areas of influence marginalized and outside the purview of mainstream development process. But in significantly large swathes of area previously affected by the LWE problem, local communities are beginning to realize the hollowness of the Maoist ideology. There is a growing belief that the ideological paradigm offered by the CPI (Maoist) is completely out of sync with the aspirational matrix of present day Indian society and the world. In addition, the violence and brutality perpetrated by the CPI (Maoist) in States like Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand is resulting in widespread revulsion against them. Also, the propaganda machinery of the CPI (Maoist) led by their Front Organizations and cheerleaders stands discredited and exposed.

2.4.21 The Government of India believes that continuing with the present policy in the areas of security, development, governance and ensuring entitlements of tribals and other marginalized communities will significantly weaken the LWE insurgency and its support base.

MEASURES TAKEN TO STRENGTHEN THE INTERNAL SECURITY APPARATUS

2.5.1 In the year 2012-13, the Ministry of Home Affairs continued to consolidate the initiatives taken, in the previous years, to strengthen and upgrade the national security apparatus, as well as, initiated new measures to meet the grave challenges posed by terrorism. These include further strengthening of National Investigation Agency (NIA), enhancing the connectivity of the Multi Agency Centre (MAC) – States Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) network and establishment of dedicated Combating Financing Terrorism (CFT) Cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with the matters relating to policy issues of Terrorism Financing and Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN). Upto December, 2012, 362 locations have been connected under the MAC-SMAC connectivity scheme. 49 Accounts have been frozen as being suspected Terrorist Financing Accounts.

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967

2.5.2 The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been enacted to provide for effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations and for matters connected therewith.

2.5.3 The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2012 was passed by the Parliament on 20.12.2012 and has come into force from 01.02.2013. The Bill enlarges the ambit of the “Terrorist Act” by incorporating threats/dangers to the economic security of the country and the monetary stability of India by way of production, smuggling or circulation of high quality counterfeit Indian paper currency. The law increases the period of declaration of an association as unlawful from two years to five years, criminalize high quality counterfeiting and include within its scope offences by companies, societies or trusts and provides for punishment to them.

Establishment of National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)

2.5.4 The Government has set up National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs with a mandate to link data bases for collecting actionable intelligence to combat terrorism and internal security threats. As such, NATGRID has been set up to create a facility that improves India’s capability to counter internal security threats. NATGRID is conceived to be a framework which will leverage information technology to access, collate, analyse, co-relate, predict and provide speedy dissemination. NATGRID is headed by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO). 39 posts at various levels have been created. The Government has approved the DPR ‘in principle’ on 06.06.2011. The Planning Commission has approved it as a Central Plan Scheme. In 2012, the EFC appraised the DPR on 23.01.2012 and CCS approved the DPR on 14.06.2012 for an amount of ₹1002.97 crore for implementation of Foundation, Horizon-I and

some elements of Horizon-II of the NATGRID Project. Work on the foundation and first horizon of NATGRID is in progress.

National Investigation Agency (NIA)

2.5.5 The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted under the NIA Act of 2008 as a Central Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency. In pursuance of its mandate, the NIA collects, collates and analyses counter terrorism investigation and also shares inputs with the sister intelligence agencies and law enforcement units both at Central and State Government level. The NIA was functioning with its headquarters at New Delhi and Branch Offices at Hyderabad and Guwahati. In 2012, the Mumbai, Lucknow and Kochi branches were operationalized. Presently, the sanctioned strength of NIA is 657. So far (i.e. upto December, 2012) 39 NIA Special Courts have been notified in 35 States/UTs. As on 31.12.2012, 52 cases stand assigned to NIA, of which 17 cases were assigned in 2012. The Crime Investigation Manual 2011 for NIA and NIA Administrative Manual 2012 have been finalized and published.

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

2.5.6 Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an inter-Government Organisation to develop policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing had made certain recommendations which were intended to be implemented at the National level through legislation and other legally binding measures. The legislative framework dealing with terrorist activities and money laundering for all countries is being continually reviewed by FATE. In order to fulfill the commitments of the FATF and recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) to account for implementation challenges, court interpretations, etc, it was decided to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and the Amendment Bill in this connection was passed by Parliament on 20.12.2012 and has come into force from 01.02.2013.

2.5.7 One special FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/information amongst the different Security Agencies of States/ Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake Currency within the country.

Home Secretary Level Talks Between India and Pakistan

2.5.8 Under the resumed bilateral dialogue, the second round of India-Pakistan Home/Interior Secretary level talks was held in Islamabad from 24.05.2012 to 25.05.2012. The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. After the meeting, a Joint Statement was issued by both the sides. Both sides were agreed that terrorism poses a threat to peace and security and both stood committed for full normalization of bilateral relations.

Visit of Judicial Commission from Pakistan

2.5.9 A Judicial Commission from Pakistan visited India (Mumbai) from 14.03.2012 to

21.03.2012 and recorded the statement/evidences of four Indian witnesses in connection with the trial of seven (07) accused/perpetrators of the Mumbai terror attack, who were arrested and are under trial in Pakistan.

Visit of the Interior Minister of Pakistan

2.5.10 The Interior Minister of Pakistan, Shri Rehman Malik visited New Delhi from 14.12.2012 to 16.12.2012, wherein besides the announcement of the operationalisation of the new Visa Agreement, it was agreed that an Indian delegation will visit Pakistan to finalize the revised Terms of Reference for the second visit of Judicial Commission from Pakistan. Accordingly, the Indian delegation visited Pakistan from 19.12.2012 to 26.12.2012.

Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security

2.5.11 A Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security was held on 16.04.2012 at New Delhi. The Union Home Minister welcomed the



Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security held on 16.04.2012 at New Delhi

participants to the Conference and the Prime Minister inaugurated the Conference. Action Taken Report on the key action points arising from the last Chief Ministers' Conference held on 01.02.2011 was reviewed. The Conference discussed the current challenges related to Internal Security, such as external threat from across the border, Left Wing Extremism, Police Reforms and Capacity Building, Modernization of Police Forces (MPF), operationalisation of National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), strengthening of Intelligence Wings, Economic Offences, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS), MAC, NATGRID, Coastal Security issue related to Border Management, aspects of the Criminal Justice System relating to pendency of cases in courts, Integrated Action Plan, etc.

Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA)

2.6.1 An Agreement has been signed between the Government of India, Government of West Bengal and Gorkha Janmukti Morcha (GJM) on 18.07.2011 for setting up of an autonomous body called Gorkha Territorial Administration (GTA) which will administer the region to accelerate the socio-economic, infrastructural, educational, cultural and linguistic development is expedited, thereby achieving all round development of the people of the region. With the formation of GTA on 03.08.2012, the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Act of 1988 has been repealed by the State Government.

2.6.2 In terms of clause 14 of the agreement, the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal will provide all possible assistance to the GTA for the overall development of the region. The Government of India will provide financial assistance of ₹200 crore per annum for 3 years for projects to develop the socio-economic infrastructure in GTA over and above the normal plan assistance to the State of West Bengal. In this connection, ₹65 crore has been sanctioned to GTA during the current financial year.

SECURITY

Security of Very Important Persons (VIPs)

2.7.1 The threat to VIPs on account of their public status in social and public life continues to exist. The threat from terrorist/ militant groups has continued to increase over time making it imperative to provide adequate security cover to VIPs and other high dignitaries. As the threat to security of VIPs is an ever-increasing phenomenon, a security review is made by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. The security arrangements are assessed by a High Level Committee to effectively neutralize the designs of terrorists and militants and thereby ensure maintenance of public order and peace in the country.

2.7.2 The State Governments are also constantly sensitized by the Ministry of Home Affairs about security issues concerning VIP security and their movements. In this regard, advisories are issued to them periodically, as required. Special training courses for Police Commandos are being conducted in training institutions of National Security Guard (NSG), Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) for VIP security duties.

2.7.3 The Group of Ministers (GoM), in May 2001, had recommended that a Special Security Group (SSG) should be created in the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) for VIP security. The CISF is accordingly training its personnel for the purposes of physical protection of the highly threatened dignitaries/ individuals, evacuation of the Protected Persons and for providing Static as well as mobile security to the Protected Persons and a Special Security Group (SSG) has been created in CISF for the purpose.

Airport Security/Metro Security

2.7.4 The security of aviation sector has been particularly emphasized in recent times after the September 11, 2001 attack in USA. Acquisition of modern security gadgets and enhanced deployment of security personnel of CISF at airports has been

given careful attention. Contingency plans have also been drawn up to deal with any emergent situation in consultation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, IB, CISF and others. In addition to these, advisories are also issued from time to time to further strengthen the security at all civil airports in the country as per the prevailing threat perception for them.

2.7.5 As regards security for Metro Railways in the country, the Railway Police Force provides security to Kolkata Metro, along with Kolkata Police. Security for Delhi Metro is provided by CISF and is reviewed from time to time.

Security of Vital Installations

2.7.6 The security of Vital Installations in the country is primarily a concern of the relevant

Ministry/Department/State Government. However the Ministry of Home Affairs advises them on security requirement of various Installations from time to time on the basis of periodic reviews of existing arrangements by the Central Security Agencies. Besides, threat inputs received from Central Security Agencies about the vital Installations are promptly shared with the concerned State Governments. /Union Territory Administrations/Ministries.

2.7.7 Based on the threat perception and sensitivity, the Central Intelligence Agencies categorize such plants/installations into A, B and C category for adequate security measures. Periodic security review of these installations is also carried out to further strengthen and update the security aspects.





BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

and implementation of Border Area Development Programme (BADP).

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

VIGIL ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL BORDERS

Fencing and Floodlighting of Borders

3.5 In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, the Government have undertaken the work of

construction of fencing, flood lighting and roads along these borders.

Indo-Bangladesh Border

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

3.7 The Indo-Bangladesh border is marked by a high degree of porosity and checking illegal cross border activities has been a major challenge. The main problem is of illegal migration from Bangladesh into India. In order to prevent illegal immigration and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India had sanctioned the construction of border roads and fencing in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border sanctioned to be fenced is 3,359.59 km.; out of this, 2,762.11 km. of fencing has been completed (up to 31.12.2012). There have been some problems in construction of fencing in



Fencing constructed along Indo-Bangladesh Border

certain stretches on this border due to riverine/ low lying areas, population residing within 150 yards of the border, pending land acquisition cases and protests by border population, which has led to delay in completion of the project.

3.8 In addition, 3,585.53 km. of border patrol roads have also been constructed out of a sanctioned length of 4,407.11 km. The phase-wise progress of fencing and roads is as under:

Fencing						
(Length in km.)						
Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	507	507	964.00	724.30	1471.00	1231.30
Assam	152.31	149.29	76.72	73.38	229.03	222.67
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	264.17	129.07	462.23	327.13
Tripura	-	-	848.00	760.22	848.00	760.22
Mizoram	-	-	349.33	220.79	349.33	220.79
Total	857.37	854.35	2502.22	1907.76	3359.59	2762.11

Border Roads						
(Length in km.)						
Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	1770	1616.57	0.00	0.00	1770.00	1616.57
Assam	186.33	176.50	102.42	81.2	288.75	257.7
Meghalaya	211.29	211.29	320.00	152.54	531.29	363.83
Tripura	545.37	480.51	637.00	482.76	1182.37	963.27
Mizoram	153.40	153.06	481.30	231.10	634.70	384.16
Total	2866.39	2637.93	1540.72	947.60	4407.11	3585.53

Floodlighting

3.9 277 km. of floodlighting has been completed in West Bengal as a pilot project. The Government has decided to undertake floodlighting in the States of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura in 2,840 km. along Indo-Bangladesh border at an estimated cost of ₹1,327 crore. The work has been assigned to Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Engineering Project India Limited (EPIL) and National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC).

3.10 The work of floodlighting in new border areas for a length of 1,058 km. (West Bengal – 435.50 km., Mizoram–04 km., Meghalaya – 17.50

km. and Tripura – 601 km.) has been completed and work in 588.20 km. is in progress.

Phase-III - Replacement of Fencing Constructed under Phase-I

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

3.12 The work has been assigned to CPWD, National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) and National Project Construction

Corporation (NPCC). So far, 790 km. of fencing has been replaced.

Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB)

3.13 India shares 3,323 km. [including Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) sector] of its land border with Pakistan. This border runs along the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and J&K. The Indo-Pakistan border has varied

terrain and distinct geographical features. This border is characterized by attempts of infiltration by terrorists and smuggling of arms, ammunition and contraband, the LoC being the most active and live portion of the border.

3.14 The status of progress of fencing and floodlighting on this border as on 31.12.2012 is indicated below :

Fencing				
(Length in km.)				
Name of the State	Total length of border	Sanctioned length of border to be fenced	Length of the border fenced so far	Remaining length of the border to be fenced
Punjab	553	461.00	462.45*	---
Rajasthan	1037	1056.63	1048.27*	---
Jammu International Border	210	186.00	186.00	---
Gujarat	508	340.00	261.78	79.22
TOTAL	2308	2043.63	1958.50	79.22

* Length is different due to topographical factors/alignment of fencing

Floodlighting				
(Length in km.)				
Name of the State	Total length of border	Sanctioned length of border to be floodlit	Length of the border floodlit so far	Remaining length of the border to be floodlit
Punjab	553	460.72	460.72	---
Rajasthan	1037	1022.80	1022.80	---
Jammu International Border	210	186	176.40	9.60
Gujarat	508	340	241.00	99.00
TOTAL	2308	2009.52	1900.92	108.60

Floodlighting along Indo-Pakistan Border

3.15 Border fencing and floodlighting works along the entire Indo-Pakistan border had been completed except for some works mainly in Gujarat sector of Indo-Pak border.

3.16 There has been time overrun in completing the project due to unforeseen circumstances and natural calamities including the devastating earthquake in 2001, unprecedented rains and consequential floods in 2003 and 2006. The cost of the project has also increased considerably due to price escalation,



Fencing Constructed along Indo-Pakistan Border

increase in the scope of work, upgradation of specifications for roads and electrical works etc. In addition, an expenditure of ₹224 crore is estimated for upgradation works as per Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) recommendations after the floods in 2006.

3.17 Government has approved the extension of time for completion of the fencing and floodlighting project and revised cost amounting to ₹1,201 crore against original sanction of ₹380 crore.

Additional Border Out Posts (BOPs) along the Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan Borders

3.18 There already exist 802 BOPs on Indo-Bangladesh border and 609 BOPs on Indo-Pakistan border for effective domination of these borders. In order to reduce the inter-BOP distance for effective border management, a proposal for construction of additional 509 BOPs (383 along Indo-Bangladesh border and 126 along Indo-

Pakistan border) at an estimated cost of ₹1,832.50 crore has been approved by the Government on 16.02.2009. Construction of these additional BOPs will provide all necessary infrastructures for the accommodation, logistic support and the combat functions of the BSF troops deployed on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders. The project is targetted to be completed by 2013-14.

3.19 The work of construction of all 509 BOPs has been awarded to three construction agencies viz. Engineering Project India Limited (66), National Project Construction Corporation (188) and Central Public Works Department (255). Construction activity in respect of 61 BOPs has been completed and in other 114 BOPs is in progress. Land acquisition for 230 BOPs is in progress and work will commence soon after the land acquisition is completed.

3.20 In addition, 70 BOPs were sanctioned under the composite scheme for Gujarat sector of Indo-Pak border. CPWD and NBCC have been



Floodlighting along Indo-Pakistan Border

entrusted with the task of constructing 46 and 24 BOPs respectively. 51 BOPs have already been constructed. Work is in progress in another 06 BOPs while 13 sites are inundated.

Construction of roads along India-China border

3.21 To redress the situation arising out of poor road connectivity which has hampered the operational capability of the border guarding forces deployed along the India-China border, the Government had decided to undertake phase-wise construction of 27 roads totaling 804 km in the border areas along the India-China border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of ₹1,937 crore to be constructed by Ministry of Home Affairs for operational use by Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP).

Preparation of Detailed Project Reports

3.22 The work of construction of 27 ITBP roads has been assigned to Border Roads Organization (15 roads), Central Public Works Department (8 roads), National Projects Construction Corporation (2 roads) and Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (2 roads). Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)/cost estimates in respect of all the 27 roads, submitted by the executing agencies, have been approved by the High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Status of Forest/Wildlife Clearance

3.23 Since large parts of the approved roads would pass through forest areas, it is mandatory to obtain the forest clearance under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 before commencement of the construction activities. In addition, statutory environment clearance under Wildlife Act for roads, whose alignment passes through Wildlife Sanctuaries/National Parks, is also required to be obtained from National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) as well as the Supreme Court before seeking forest clearance.

3.24 Until now, final forest and environmental clearance in respect of 26 roads has been obtained. In the case of the Chitkul-Dumtli road in Himachal Pradesh, Stage-I environment clearance has been obtained.

3.25 The construction work on 25 roads is in progress. The construction work of 1 road has not so far been started. Construction of 1 road has been completed. Stage-I of forest clearance has been received in respect of 1 road which has not yet started.

3.26 Upto 31.12.2012, 557.30 km. of formation and 175.36 km. of surfacing work has been completed.

MANAGEMENT OF INDO-NEPAL BORDER

3.27 In order to check anti-national activities and to improve the security on the India-Nepal border, which is an open and porous border, 25 battalions of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force (BGF). 450 Border Out Posts (BOPs) have been established on Indo-Nepal border.

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

3.29 In order to meet the operational requirements of the Border Guarding Force, the Government has approved a plan for construction of roads of 1,377 km. of strategic roads along Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand (173 km.), Uttar Pradesh (640 km.) and Bihar (564 km.) at an estimated cost of ₹3,853 crore.

3.30 The High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) approved the proposal for up-gradation/construction of 552.30 km. for Bihar

3.31 Further, the HLEC has given approval to a proposal of Government of Uttarakhand for upgradation of Kakrali Gate–Thulighat road over a length of 12 km. Construction of road for 12 km. has been awarded to the contractor. 1.5 km. of Earth work has been completed. 9 culverts out of 12 have been constructed.

3.32 HLEC has approved the DPRs for 248.23 km of road in Uttar Pradesh. Further, State Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted DPRs for 240.35 km of road to Technical Committee of CPWD for evaluation.

Management of Indo-Bhutan Border

3.33 To improve the security environment along this border, 13 battalions of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force. Out of a total 132 BOPs sanctioned, 131 BOPs have been established on Indo-Bhutan border so far.

3.34 A Secretary level bilateral mechanism in the shape of an India-Bhutan Group on Border Management and Security is in existence. This mechanism has proved to be very useful in assessing threat perception of the two countries from groups attempting to take advantage of this open border and in discussing ways of improving the security environment in border areas.

3.35 The Government of India has approved construction of 313 km. road at a cost of ₹1,259 crore in Assam along Indo-Bhutan border over a period of five years starting from 01.04.2011. The Government of Assam has constituted a State Level Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of Addl. Chief Secretary to sort out all issues pertaining to land acquisition, statutory clearances etc. Assam PWD has submitted a DPR for 61 km. road, which has been approved by TC/HLEC.

MANAGEMENT OF INDO-MYANMAR BORDER

3.36 India shares a 1,643 km. long border with Myanmar. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur

and Mizoram are the States, which share the border with Myanmar.

3.37 Assam Rifles has been deployed for counter-insurgency and border guarding role on this border. Out of sanctioned strength of 46 battalions, 31 battalions are for counter-insurgency and 15 battalions are for border guarding role. Presently, all 15 border guarding battalions are deployed along Indo-Myanmar border on Company Operating Base (COB) approach. The companies are deployed on all routes of ingress/egress and are checking infiltration, smuggling of arms, ammunition, drugs, fake Indian currency notes, etc.

Border Fencing Between BP No.79 and 81 in Moreh

3.38 India and Myanmar share an unfenced border of 1,643 km. adjoining the North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh (520 km.), Nagaland (215 km.), Manipur (398 km.) and Mizoram (510 km.) and permit a Free Movement Regime upto 16 km across the border. This makes the International Border extremely porous. The border runs along hilly and inhospitable terrain which grossly lacks basic infrastructure and provides cover to the activities of various Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs). The unfenced Indo-Myanmar border with free movement regime is thus being exploited by various Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs).

3.39 In order to check the problem of increased militant activities in the Indo-Myanmar border area, the Government of India has initiated action to fence the area between BP No. 79 to 81 on the Indo-Myanmar Border (approx. 10 km) and given administrative approval of ₹30.96 crore for the fencing work. Clearance from the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Environment and Forests has been obtained. A compensation of ₹503.68 lakh has been paid to the Government of Manipur for acquisition of the land. Zero line survey, i.e. Reconnaissance Survey and Trace Cut (RSTC) in the area proposed to be fenced has been

completed. During financial year 2010-11, an amount of ₹11.08 crore has been released to BRO for fencing work. In the financial year 2011-12 an amount of ₹4 crore has been released to BRO. An amount of ₹4 crore has been released in 2012-13. As per the information received from BRO, about 4 km. fencing work has been completed.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

3.40 The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management with the aim of meeting the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/ BADP/ Local schemes and participatory approach and to promote a sense of security and well being among the border population. The programme covers 360

border Blocks of 98 border Districts of 17 States located along the international land border. The programme is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Funds are provided to the States as a non-lapsable Special Central Assistance (SCA) for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors.

Guidelines of BADP

3.41 BADP is being implemented under the Guidelines framed by the Planning Commission. The funds, which are allocated by the Planning Commission annually, are re-allocated to the Border States taking into consideration (i) length of International Border; (ii) Population of the border block and (iii) Area of the border block. Weightage of 15% over and above the total allocation is also given to States having hilly/desert/Kutchh areas. The funds are additive to normal Central Assistance and are allocated for addressing the special problems faced by the people of the border areas. Funds are released to the States in two



Nomadic Hostel Puga under BADP Nyoma Block of District Leh, J & K, Indo-China Border

installments i.e. 1st installment of 90% amount of total allocation of the State and 2nd installment of the remaining 10% amount of the allocation.

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

3.43 The State Governments have been requested to include the schemes of capacity building and skill development etc. in the Annual Action Plan (AAP) of BADP for the financial year for an amount of not less than 5% of their allocation.

Empowered Committee

3.44 The policy matters relating to the scope of the programme, prescription of geographical limits

of areas in the States within which schemes will be taken up, allocation of funds to the States and modalities for proper execution of the programme is being laid down by an Empowered Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Border Management) in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Optimal Utilization of Waters of Eastern Rivers of Indus River System

3.45 Given the importance of Optimal Utilization of Waters of the Eastern Rivers of Indus River System a program has been taken up under the BADP in States of Punjab (03 projects) and J&K (06 projects) as a special initiative. An amount of ₹5,023.50 lakh [Punjab (₹1,994 lakh) and J&K (₹3029.50 lakh)] has been released during the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. Work on two projects (Madhopur and Hussainiwala headworks) in Punjab has been completed and work on third project (Harike headworks) is under progress whereas work on the projects in J&K is going on.



4x25KW SPV Power Plant at Tangtse Durbuk, Leh, Jammu & Kashmir

Fund Flow under BADP

3.46 An allocation of Rs 691 crore was made during financial year 2010-11 and ₹1,003.22 crore during financial year 2011-12, which was released

entirely. During 2012-13, budget allocation of ₹990 crore has been made for BADP. The details of funds allocated and released to the States under BADP during the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Name of States	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
Arunachal Pradesh	6690.50	6690.50	15433.00	15433.00	9277.00	9069.96
Assam	4800.00	4800.00	1980.01	1980.01	3480.00	598.09
Bihar	3196.28	3196.28	5577.00	5577.00	6084.00	4779.42
Gujarat	2840.00	2840.00	3616.82	3616.82	4505.00	3687.57
Himachal Pradesh	1280.00	1280.00	2000.00	2000.00	2100.00	2100.00
Jammu & Kashmir	10700.00	10700.00	12462.40	12462.40	12800.00	10744.42
Manipur	1843.00	1843.00	2000.00	2000.00	2200.00	1578.37
Meghalaya	2202.00	2202.00	3140.00	3140.00	2100.00	2090.24
Mizoram	2930.00	2930.00	3839.73	3839.73	4017.00	3615.30
Nagaland	2500.00	2500.00	2015.00	2015.00	2000.00	1800.00
Punjab	2225.00	2225.00	3292.00	3292.00	3526.00	3428.65
Rajasthan	8696.00	8696.00	11509.00	11509.00	13773.00	11043.97
Sikkim	2000.00	2000.00	2085.00	2085.00	2000.00	1711.89
Tripura	3579.00	3579.00	9635.00	9635.00	4825.00	4662.79
Uttar Pradesh	3365.57	3365.57	4876.00	4876.00	4982.00	4833.40
Uttarakhand	2461.00	2461.00	3298.00	3298.00	3565.00	3230.52
West Bengal	7791.65	7791.65	13563.04	13563.04	15835.00	13918.55
TOTAL	69100.00	69100.00	100322.00	100322.00	97069.00	82893.14
Kept reserve for contingencies etc.					1931.00	
Grand Total					99000.00	

DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED CHECK POSTS (ICPs)

3.47 Good border management is mandated by India's security concerns and, therefore, it is necessary to install systems which address these concerns while also facilitating trade and commerce. There are several designated entry and exit points on the international border of the country through which cross border movement of persons, goods and traffic takes place.

3.48 Existing infrastructure available with Customs, Immigration and other regulatory agencies at these points on our land borders is generally inadequate. Support facilities like

warehouses, parking lots, banks, hotels, etc. are also either inadequate or absent. The regulatory and support functions are usually inadequate and generally not available in one complex. Even when located in close proximity, there is no single agency responsible for coordinated functioning of various government authorities/service providers.

3.49 The need to redress this situation was recognized by all agencies concerned. One of the measures that was agreed upon is to set-up ICPs at major entry points on our land borders. These ICPs would house all regulatory agencies like Immigration, Customs, border security, etc together with support facilities like parking, warehousing,

banking, hotels etc. in a single complex equipped with all modern facilities.

3.50 Accordingly, the Government has decided to set-up ICPs at 13 locations on Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bangladesh and

Indo-Myanmar borders as a plan scheme under the 11th Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of ₹635 crore. A list of the 13 ICPs along with their estimated project cost proposed to be set-up is as under:

Phase – I					
(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated cost	Approved cost
1.	Petrapole	West Bengal	India-B'desh	172	172
2.	Moreh	Manipur	India-Myanmar	136	Yet to be firm ed up
3.	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal	120	120
4.	Attari (Wagah)	Punjab	India-Pakistan	150	150
5.	Dawki	Meghalaya	India-B'desh	50	Yet to be firm ed up
6.	Agartala	Tripura	India-B'desh	60	73.50
7.	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal	34	82.49
Phase – II					
Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated cost	Approved cost
8.	Hili	West Bengal	India-B'desh	78	Yet to be firm ed up
9.	Chandrabangha	West Bengal	India-B'desh	64	Yet to be firm ed up
10.	Sutarkhandi	Assam	India-B'desh	16	Yet to be firm ed up
11.	Kawarpuchiah	Mizoram	India-B'desh	27	Yet to be firm ed up
12.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	34	Yet to be firm ed up
13.	Rupaidiha	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	29	Yet to be firm ed up

3.51 A Statutory Authority called 'Land Ports Authority of India' (LPAI) has been set up to oversee and regulate the construction, management and maintenance of the ICPs. The LPAI is envisaged to function as an autonomous agency under the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs with representation from the Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce, the Department of Revenue and other stakeholders. It would also associate with the State Governments and Border Guarding Forces concerned in its work. The LPAI is envisaged as a lean, oversight body aimed at providing better administration and cohesive management of cross-border movement of people and goods. It would be vested with powers on the lines of similar bodies like the Airports Authority of India.

Facilities Provided by the ICPs

3.52 The ICPs are envisaged to provide all the facilities required for discharge of sovereign and non-sovereign functions to enable smooth cross-border movement of individuals, vehicles and goods under an integrated complex. These would facilitate the processes of immigration, customs, security, quarantine, etc. To enable this, the infrastructural facilities to be provided by the ICPs are :

Passenger terminal building	Currency exchange
Internet facility	Cargo process building
Cargo inspection sheds	Warehouse/Cold storage
Quarantine laboratory	Clearing agents
Banks	Scanners

DFMD/HHMD	CCTV/PA System
Isolation Bay	Parking
Cafeteria	Other public utilities

Home Affairs. The LPAI is expected to provide better administration and cohesive management of entry points/land ports on the land borders and would be vested with the powers on the lines of similar bodies like Airports Authority of India.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED CHECK POSTS (ICPs)

3.53 The status of development in setting up of various ICPs is given below:

- a) Construction of ICP at Attari has been completed and operationalized w.e.f. 13.04.2012. Construction work of ICPs at Agartala, Jogbani, Raxaul and Petrapole is in progress.
- b) In respect of ICP at Raxaul, the work had been stopped by the local population from 07.04.2012 on account of land compensation issues. The work has been resumed since 01.12.2012 and the progress is 61%.
- c) At ICP Jogbani 48% of the construction work has been completed.
- d) At ICP Agartala, 70% and at ICP Petrapole 8% of construction work has been completed.
- e) In respect of ICP Moreh, tendering process is under finalization.
- f) Land has been acquired in the case of Rupaidiha ICP in Uttar Pradesh. Further, the selection of land is under process for finalization in the cases of Chandrabangha in West Bengal and Kwarpuchhaiah in Mizoram.
- g) The process of land identification/acquisition is being undertaken in the case of other ICPs in Phase II of the scheme.

Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI)

3.54 The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) has been established on 01.03.2012 under the LPAI Act, 2010. The LPAI has been envisaged as a statutory body which will function as a body corporate under the administrative control of the Department of Border Management, Ministry of

COASTAL SECURITY

India's Coastline

3.55 India has a coastline of 7,516.6 km. bordering the mainland and the islands with Bay of Bengal in the East, the Indian Ocean on the South and the Arabian Sea on the West. There are nine States viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal and four Union Territories viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands situated on the coast. The length of coastline, including islands, in these States and UTs is given in the following table:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Length (in km.)
1	Gujarat	1214.70
2	Maharashtra	652.60
3	Goa	101.00
4	Karnataka	208.00
5	Kerala	569.70
6	Tamil Nadu	906.90
7	Andhra Pradesh	973.70
8	Odisha	476.70
9	West Bengal	157.50
10	Daman & Diu	42.50
11	Lakshadweep	132.00
12	Puducherry	47.60
13	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1962.00
	TOTAL	7516.60

Security Concerns of the Coast

3.56 India's long coast line presents a variety of security concerns that include landing of arms and

explosives at isolated spots on the coast, infiltration/ex-filtration of anti-national elements, use of the sea and off shore islands for criminal activities, smuggling of consumer and intermediate goods through sea routes etc. Absence of physical barriers on the coast and presence of vital industrial and defence installations near the coast also enhance the vulnerability of the coasts to illegal cross border activities.

Present Coastal Security System

3.57 There is a multi-tier arrangement for protection and maritime security of the country involving the Indian Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Police of the coastal States and Union Territories. The surveillance on the high seas is carried out along the limits of exclusive economic zone (EEZ) by the Navy and the Coast Guard. In the territorial waters, the Coast Guards protect the Indian interests with vessels and through aerial surveillance. Close coastal patrolling is done by State Marine Police. The State's jurisdiction extends upto 12 nautical miles in the shallow territorial waters.

Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I

3.58 Keeping in view the vulnerability of the coasts to the activities of criminals and anti-national elements, a Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I was formulated. The Scheme was approved in January, 2005 for implementation in 5 years from the year 2005-06. The Scheme was extended for one year till 31.03.2011. Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I stands completed on 31.03.2011.

Objectives of the Scheme

3.59 The objective of the Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I was to strengthen the infrastructure

for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast to check and counter any illegal cross border activities and criminal activities using the coast or sea.

Main features of the Scheme

3.60 The scheme provided assistance in the form of grant to all the coastal States and UTs :-

- To set up coastal police stations, check posts and out posts;
- To equip the coastal police stations with manpower trained in maritime activities;
- To procure vehicles and boats for mobility on the coast and close coastal waters;
- For meeting recurring expenditure for a period of 6 years on repairs and maintenance for the patrol boats,
- For meeting the training requirements of the marine police personnel,
- States and UTs to provide for manpower
- To make institutional arrangements at State and district level for coordination and sharing of information among various agencies including Coast Guard and Navy.

Financial Outlays

3.61 The Scheme had an outlay of ₹646 crore out of which ₹495 crore is for meeting non-recurring Expenditure and ₹151 crore for meeting recurring expenditure for 6 years on fuel, repairs and maintenance of the boats and training of Marine Police personnel.

3.62 The details of the components provisioned under Phase I of the Coastal Security Scheme are given in the statement below :-

S.No.	Name of State/ UT	Costal Police Stations	Vessels	Jeeps	Motor Cycles	Check post	Out-post	Barracks	Rubber Inflated Boats
1	Gujarat	10	30	20	101	25	46	-	-
2	Maharashtra	12	28	25	57	32	-	24	-
3	Goa	3	9	6	9	-	-	-	10
4	Karnataka	5	15	9	4	-	-	-	-

S.No.	Name of State/ UT	Costal Police Stations	Vessels	Jeeps	Motor Cycles	Check post	Out-post	Barracks	Rubber Inflated Boats
5	Kerala	8	24	16	24	-	-	-	-
6	Tamil Nadu	12	24	12	36	40	12	-	-
7	AP	6	18	12	18	-	-	-	-
8	Odisha	5	15	10	15	-	-	-	-
9	West Bengal	6	18	12	12	-	-	6	-
10	Puducherry	1	3	2	3	-	-	-	-
11	Lakshadweep	4	6	8	8	-	-	-	-
12	Daman & Diu	1	4	3	5	-	-	-	-
13	A&N Islands	-	10	18	20	-	-	-	-
	Total	73	204	153	312	97	58	30	10

3.63 A lump sum assistance of ₹10 lakh per Police Station has also been approved for computers and equipments, etc.

3.64 Boats/Vessels have been procured centrally from the Public Sector Under-takings under the Ministry of Defence i.e. Goa Shipyard Ltd (GSL),

Goa, and M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers (GRSE) Ltd., Kolkata, on nomination basis. A contract was signed in March 2008 by these vendors with the Government for supply of 110 (12 Ton) and 84 (5 Ton) boats.

3.65 State-wise details of delivery of boats are as under :

S. No.	Name of the State	Total approved boats under Coastal Security Scheme			Boats delivered			Shipyard
		12 Ton	5 Ton	Total	12 Ton	5 Ton	Total	
1.	Gujarat	20	10	30	20	10	30	GSL
2.	Maharashtra	06	22	28	06	22	28	
3.	Goa	06	03	09	06	03	09	
4.	Karnataka	10	05	15	10	05	15	
5.	Kerala	16	08	24	16	08	24	
6.	Lakshadweep	02	04	06	02	04	06	
7.	Daman & Diu	02	02	04	02	02	04	
	Total	62	54	116	62	54	116	
8.	Tamil Nadu	12	12	24	12	12	24	GRSE
9.	Andhra Pradesh	12	06	18	12	06	18	
10.	Odisha	10	05	15	10	05	15	
11.	West Bengal	12	06	18	12	06	18	
12.	Puducherry	02	01	03	02	01	03	
13.	A&N	10	00	10	10	00	10	
	Total	58	30	88	58	30	88	
	Grand Total	120	84	204	120	84	204	

3.66 Expenditure on fuel consumption of Coastal Security Scheme boats is also reimbursed to Coastal States/UTs (maximum @ ₹5 lakh per month per 12 Ton boats and ₹4 lakh per month per 5 Ton boat).

3.67 Under the scheme, manpower for the marine police personnel including technical crew for the boats is provided by the States and UTs. The process of filling up the posts is underway. Coast Guard is meeting the training requirements

of the marine police personnel in the Coast Guard District Headquarters. So far, more than 2,346 police personnel have been imparted training by the Coast Guard.

3.68 Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) has been signed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, on behalf of coastal States/UTs, with Government of India Undertaking Shipbuilders, (GSL and GRSE) initially for a period of four years for maintenance of boats supplied under Coastal Security Scheme Phase –I. Regional maintenance units have been set up by GSL and GRSE by deploying local personnel for maintenance of boats.

Joint Coastal Patrolling off Gujarat and Maharashtra Coast

3.69 A scheme was formulated for implementation in 6 years with effect from 2005-06 for creating additional infrastructure for Coast Guard to ensure intensive patrolling and surveillance of the close coastal areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra. Under the scheme, Coast Guard is to procure 15 Interceptor Boats and set up 3 Coast Guard Stations in Dhanu and Murud Janjira in Maharashtra and Veraval in Gujarat. These assets are in addition to the infrastructure available with the Coast Guard in this area of operations.

3.70 Approved outlay of scheme is ₹342.56 crore for non-recurring expenditure, which is being met by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Recurring expenditure including manpower is being met by Ministry of Defence.

3.71 Land for the Coast Guard Stations at Dhanu, Murud Janjira and Veraval has been acquired, except for a part of required land for Murud Janjira station. Veraval and Murud Janjira have been activated in hired buildings.

3.72 The Ministry of Defence is processing procurement of Interceptor Boats under the scheme. As per Defence Procurement Procedures, the Ministry of Defence has obtained

CCS approval for incurring total expenditure of ₹28,123.20 lakh for procurement of 15 interceptor boats for Coast Guard from M/s Bharati Shipyard Ltd. The supply of 15 interceptor boats will be completed by March 2014.

3.73 The implementation of the scheme has been extended upto 31.03.2014 by the Government. The scheme has been transferred in totality in March, 2011 to Ministry of Defence for further implementation.

INITIATIVES AFTER 26/11 MUMBAI INCIDENT

3.74 Subsequent to the terrorists attack in Mumbai on 26/11, the coastal security arrangement have been thoroughly reviewed by the Government of India. Several high-level meetings were held in Cabinet Secretariat, Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, Shipping and Fisheries etc. to review the coastal security arrangements of the country and to address various related issues. During these meetings several important decisions were taken, some of which are given below:-

- a) The coastal States/UTs were asked to carry out a vulnerability/gap analysis in consultation with Coast Guard to firm up their additional requirements for formulation of Phase-II Scheme of the Coastal Security. After getting detailed proposals from the coastal States/UTs, the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) has been approved.
- b) The scheme is being implemented over a period of 5 (five) years starting from 01.04.2011 with a total financial outlay of ₹1579.91 crore, (₹1154.91 crore for non-recurring expenditure and ₹425 crore for recurring expenditure) through 9 coastal States and 4 UTs.
- c) The details of approved components under the Scheme are given below:

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	Coastal Police Stations	Boats/Vessels		Number of jetties	Four-wheelers	Motor Cycles
			12 Ton	Others			
1	Gujarat	12	21	10(5 Ton)	5	12	24
2	Maharashtra	7	14	-	3	7	14
3	Goa	4	4	-	2	4	8
4	Karnataka	4	12	-	2	4	8
5	Kerala	10	20	-	4	10	20
6	Tamil Nadu	30		20(19 Mtr)	12	30	60
7	AP	15	30	-	7	15	30
8	Orissa	13	26	-	5	13	26
9	West Bengal	8	7	-	4	8	16
10	Daman & Diu	2	4	-	2	2	4
11	Lakshadweep	3	6	12 **	2	3	6
12	Puducherry	3	6	-	2	3	6
13	A&N Islands	20# ***10 MOCs		10* 23**	10	20	20
	Total	131	150	75	60	131	242

*LV- large vessels **RIB- Rigid Inflatable Boats *** Marine Operational Centres

Existing 20 Coastal Police Stations will be upgraded.

d. A lump sum assistance of ₹15 lakh per coastal Police Station is also being given for surveillance equipment, computer systems and furniture.

3.75 All the coastal States/UTs have initiated the process of land identification and land acquisition, for operationalization and construction of coastal police stations & jetties. State/UT-wise details are given below:

Implementation status of Phase-II of Coastal Security Scheme

Coastal Police Stations

State/UT	Nos. of Sanctioned coastal PSs	Operationalization of nos of coastal PSs	Identification of land/Site	Land acquisition process started	land acquired/ under possession
Gujarat	12	12	11	03	08
Maharashtra	07	-	05	01	04
Goa	04	-	04	-	01
Karnataka	04	04	04	01	03
Kerala	10	-	10	09	-
Tamil Nadu	30	-	30	09	21
AP	15	15	15	05	10
Odisha	13	-	04	02	02
West Bengal	08	-	08	07	01
Daman & Diu	02	-	02	-	-
Puducherry	03	03	03	-	03
Lakshadweep	03	-	-	-	-
A&N Islands	20*	20	20	N.A.	20
Total	131	54	116	37	73

*Existing PSs to be upgraded to coastal PSs

Jetties				
State/UT	Number of Sanctioned jetties	Identification of land/Site	Land acquisition process started	Whether land acquired
Gujarat	5	5	-	-
Maharashtra	3	-	-	-
Goa	2	2	-	-
Karnataka	2	2	1	1
Kerala	4	4	4	-
Tamil Nadu	12	10	-	-
AP	7	7	-	-
Odisha	5	-	-	-
West Bengal	4	2	2	-
Daman & Diu	2	2	-	-
Puducherry	2	2	2	-
Lakshadweep	2	-	-	-
A&N Islands	10	-	-	-
Total	60	36	9	1

3.76 Total ₹97.57 crore have been released to coastal States/UTs for starting of construction work, purchase of vehicles etc.

Procurement of Phase-II Boats

3.77 Procurement of approved 180 boats and 10 large vessels for A&N Islands in Phase-II of Coastal Security Scheme is being done by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of total 180 boats under the scheme, specifications for 150 (12 Ton) boats have been finalized and the process of procurement of these boats has been initiated.

3.78 The specifications for remaining 20 boats of 19 meter length for Tamil Nadu, 10 modified 5 ton boats for Gujarat and 10 large vessels for A&N Islands have also been finalized.

Comprehensive Security Plan for A&N Islands

3.79 A&N Administration has submitted a comprehensive security plan of A&N Islands after consulting Coast Guard, Navy and other stakeholders, for implementation over a period of 8 years, in three phases 2012-2015, 2015-2017 and 2017-2020. A&N Administration has divided the

comprehensive security plan in two parts. Under Part A, they have placed the items which are already approved under Phase II of coastal security scheme. Under Part B, they have included the items which will be taken up in the State Plan of A&N Islands separately, with other concerned Ministries or UT Division of MHA. The comprehensive security plan for A&N has been approved.

Registration of Boats

3.80 All the fishing/non-fishing boats plying in Indian waters will be registered under a uniform system. The Department of Shipping is the nodal Department in this regard. Two notifications, one for amending the Merchant Shipping (Registration of Fishing Vessels) Rules alongwith revised format for registration, and another, for notifying the list of Registrars, have been issued by Ministry of Shipping in June 2009. States/UTs are taking follow-up actions in this regard. NIC has developed an online uniform registration system for the country. An amount of ₹120 lakh has been released to NIC and ₹581.86 lakh to the Coastal States and UTs for implementation of the programme. The process

of registration of boats above 20 meters length. under the new format is being carried out by all States/ UTs, with progress being monitored by Director General (Shipping).

Installation of Transponders on Boats

3.81 All type of boats are being fitted/provided with navigational and communication equipments to facilitate vessel identification and tracking. The Department of Shipping is the nodal Department for this. The Director General (Shipping) has issued two circulars to ensure that all types of vessels including fishing vessels, other than fishing vessels of less than 20 meters length categories, are installed with AIS type B transponders for the purposes of identification and tracking. The coastal States/UTs are taking necessary steps for compliance of these circulars.

3.82 For vessels of less than 20 meters length, a Committee under the Director General, Coast Guard has carried out 'No Cost No Commitment (NCNC)' trials of suitable tracking systems; which are—(a) Satellite based, (b) Automatic Identification System/Very High Frequency (AIS/VHF) based, and (c) Very High Frequency/Global Positioning System (VHF/GPS) based. While the final deliberations for the most suitable technology or a mix of technologies are in progress, it has been recommended that Radio Frequency Identification Devices (RFID) should be installed on all the boats. It has been decided to conduct two 'pilot projects' at Mumbai and Porbander to test the suitability of the three technologies under the supervision of Ministry of Defence.

Issuance of ID Cards to Fishermen

3.83 All the fishermen are being issued ID cards which are relatable to a single centralized data-base. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DoAHD&F), as nodal agency, is taking necessary actions in this regard, in consultation with all concerned. The Ministry of Agriculture has, on 11.12.2009, launched a Central Sector Scheme on 'Issuance of Biometric

Identity Cards to Coastal Fishermen' at a total cost of ₹72 crore. A Consortium of three Public Sector Undertakings led by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) has been identified for the work of digitization of data, card production and issuance.

3.84 The Ministry of Agriculture has released a sum of ₹8 crore to the coastal States/UTs for implementation of the project. An amount of ₹25 crore has also been released to the three PSUs of the aforesaid Consortium.

3.85 Out of 18,11,697 coastal fishermen identified for issuance of biometric ID cards, data collection in respect of 16,40,722 has been completed and for the remainder, the process of data collection is in progress.

3.86 A consortium of PSUs have started the digitization of data and completed digitization of data in respect of 16,04,492 fishermen. The consortium has also commenced biometric enrolment and completed it in respect of 11,52,184 fishermen upto December, 2012.

Multipurpose National Identity cards (MNICs) to Coastal Population

3.87 Registrar General of India (RGI) is working on a project for issuance of Multipurpose National Identity cards (MNICs) to the population in the coastal villages, as a part of its project of creation of National Population Register (NPR) in the coastal States/UTs and issuance of identity (smart) cards to the usual residents of these villages who are above the age of 18 years. It has been decided to implement this project in two phases.

Phase I – 3,331 villages on the coastline (In A& N Islands, all the villages and towns to be covered).

Phase II – Towns/ cities and other villages on the coastline along with 2011 census.

3.88 The Cabinet approval for the scheme at an estimated cost of ₹216.31 crore has been obtained. For the first time, direct data collection methodology has been proposed to be undertaken

for the project. This is being done with the assistance of central PSUs namely BEL, ECIL and ITI jointly through the State, District and village level functionaries. Biographic details of more than 120 lakh persons have so far been collected while biometric capture has been completed for more than 70 lakh persons.

3.89 For production, personalization and delivery of identity cards, the approval of the Cabinet has been obtained at an estimated cost of ₹135.53 crore. Printing of Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) has been completed for coastal villages in all the coastal States/UTs and the LRUR has been displayed for objections. After incorporating the objections, the data will be digitally signed. The production and personalization of ID cards has started in the 1st week of August, 2011 by the Consortium of three PSUs (BEL, ECIL & ITI). 51 lakh cards have been produced upto 31.12.2012.

Port Security

3.90 The security of 12 major ports of the country is being looked after by the CISE. These major ports are also subject to periodical security audit by the Intelligence Bureau. However, no security norms for the 187 minor ports of the country have so far been evolved. The Ministry of Shipping has constituted a Working Group in July, 2009 for standardization of ports security. The Working Group was mandated to draft the broad guidelines and prescribe uniform security standards for the ports. The Working Group has submitted its report which is under consideration in the Ministry of Shipping.

National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against Threats from the Sea

3.91 A 'National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against Threats from the Sea' has been constituted by the Government in August, 2009, under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary. The committee consists of

representatives of all the concerned Ministries/ Departments/Organisations in the Government of India as well as Chief Secretaries/Administrators of the coastal States/UTs.

3.92 Seven meetings of the National Committee were held on 04.09.2009, 22.01.2010, 14.05.2010, 23.11.2010, 29.07.2011, 26.06.2012 and 30.11.2012 wherein, the progress of implementation of all the major decisions in respect of the coastal security were reviewed.

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

Coordination among Various Agencies

3.94 As regards coordinated approach to Maritime Security, the Cabinet Committee on Security, in its meeting held on 16.02.2009, considered a proposal of the Ministry of Defence for strengthening the maritime security of the country, which was formulated after due consultation with all the concerned Ministries including the Ministry of Home Affairs and decided that the Indian Navy would be designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security which includes coastal security and offshore security. The Indian Navy will be assisted by Coast Guard, State Marine Police and other Central and State agencies for coastal defence of the nation. The Indian Coast Guard has been additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The Director General, Coast Guard is designated as Commander Coastal Command and is responsible for overall coordination between Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal security.

Setting up of Joint Operation Centres for Sharing Intelligence

3.95 The Ministry of Defence has created Joint Operation Centres (JOCs) for sharing of intelligence among various agencies. These Centres

have been set up at Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi and Port Blair under the charge of existing Naval Commanders-in-Chief as the Commanders-in-Chief Coastal Defence. The JOCs are jointly manned and operated by the Navy and Coast Guard with inputs from the concerned Central and State agencies.

Raising of Sagar Prahari Bal

3.96 A special force named as Sagar Prahari Bal (SPB) comprising of 1000 personnel has been raised by the Navy for force protection, security of naval bases and co-located Vulnerable Areas (VAs) and Vulnerable Points (VPs). The Ministry of Defence has accorded sanction of manpower for the SPB. The SPB will cover all Commands. Personnel have been positioned and patrolling has commenced using hired boats. Procurement of 80

Fast Interceptor Crafts (FICs) are in the process of being delivered.

Finalization of SOPs for all Coastal States and UTs

3.97 The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all coastal States and UTs have been finalized and issued by Indian Coast Guard.

Joint Coastal Security Exercise

3.98 Joint Coastal security exercises like 'Sagar Kavach' have been very useful and have ushered in an era of synergy in joint operations. Modalities have been worked out to disseminate the lessons learnt in each exercise for the benefit of all other coastal States/UTs. The Joint Coastal security exercises are conducted biannually. The lessons learnt are being communicated to all stake-holders to fill the gaps.



CHAPTER IV CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

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

INTER-STATE COUNCIL (ISC)

4.2 In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations, the Inter-State Council (ISC) was set up in 1990 through a Presidential Order dated 28.5.1990.

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

4.4 The Prime Minister is the Chairperson of the Council. Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories having Legislative Assemblies, Administrators of Union Territories not having Legislative Assemblies, Governors of States under President's rule and six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers, nominated by the Chairman of the Council, are members of the Council. Five Ministers of Cabinet rank/Minister of State (independent Charge) nominated by the Chairman of the Council are permanent invitees to the Council. The Inter-State Council was last reconstituted on 18.05.2012.

4.5 The meetings of the Council are held in camera, and all questions, which come up for consideration of the Council in a meeting, are decided by consensus, and the decision of the Chairman as to the consensus is final.

4.6 The Inter-State Council has so far held 10 meetings. In its first 8 meetings, the Council had focused its attention on the 247 recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations, and had taken a view on all the recommendations. Out of 247 recommendations, 180 have been implemented, 65 have not been accepted by the Inter-State Council/Administrative Ministries / Departments concerned, and only 02 recommendations are still at different stages of implementation in consultation with the stakeholders.

4.7 The Council has also considered other public policy and governance issues; namely:

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

4.8 The Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council was constituted in the year 1996 for continuous consultation and processing of matters for the consideration of the Council. Hon'ble Home Minister is the Chairman of the Standing Committee, which has five Union Cabinet

Ministers and nine Chief Ministers as members. The Standing Committee was last reconstituted on 27.11.2012.

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

4.10 The Council Secretariat has commissioned the following studies on public policy and governance issues:

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

4.11 The Council Secretariat has also taken steps in consultation with the Union Ministries/ Departments and the State Governments to generate new issues for consideration of the Council. Some issues were also received from the Union Ministries/Departments viz. the Department of Posts, the Ministry of Railways and the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms and these are under examination by the Council Secretariat. Some of these issues are:

- (i) Difficulties in securing effective transport linkages in the rural areas for fulfilling the Universal Service Obligation (Proposed by Department of Posts).
- (ii) Non-payment of Non-Refundable Contribution (NRC) dues (Proposed by the Department of Posts).
- (iii) 'Railway Affecting Works' (the Ministry of Railways)

- (iv) Reduction in the size of the Council of Ministers in the States consequent upon the acceptance of the recommendations made by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission in their 15th Report (Para 2.3.2.12) titled 'State and District Administration'
- (v) Appointment of persons of high standing, intellectual ability and reputation in State Public Service Commission as Chairman & Members and prescribing of limit on the strength of the membership of the State Public Service Commission, recommendation made by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission.

Commission on Centre-State Relations (CCSR)

4.12 The Commission on Centre-State Relations under the Chairmanship of Justice (retd.) Madan Mohan Pundhi, former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India, submitted its Report to the Government on 31.03.2010. The Report of the Commission has been circulated amongst stakeholders including State Governments/ UT Administrations and the Union Ministries/ Departments concerned for their considered views on the recommendations of the Commission and is under examination in consultation with stakeholders.

ZONAL COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

Role and Functions

4.13 The Zonal Councils, five in number, are statutory bodies which have been set up under the States Re-organisation Act, 1956 to provide a common meeting ground to the States and UTs in each zone for resolution of inter-State and Zonal problems, fostering balanced socio-economic regional development and building harmonious Centre-State relations. These Councils are high level bodies having Chief Ministers and other Ministers of the respective States as their members. The Union Home Minister is the Chairman of each of these Councils. The office of the Vice Chairman is held by the Chief Ministers of the

member States of the respective Zonal Councils, by annual rotation. Each Zonal Council has set up a Standing Committee consisting of Chief Secretaries of the member States of their respective Zonal Councils. These Standing Committees meet from time to time to resolve the issues or to do necessary ground work for further meetings of the Zonal Councils. Senior Officers of the Planning Commission and other Central Ministries are also associated with the meetings depending upon necessity.

Meetings of Zonal Councils

4.14 The Zonal Councils have, so far, met 108 times since their inception. 44 meetings of Standing Committees have also been held.

4.15 Deliberations of the meetings of Zonal Councils/Standing Committees have led to important initiatives in regard to Internal Security, Coastal Security, Mega City Policing, sharing of information on crime and criminals by the concerned States, Prison Reforms, River Pollution, Prevention of AIDS, Communal Harmony, Rural Electrification, Promotion of Tourism, strengthening the preparedness for disaster management, implementation of Right to Information Act, Implementation of Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Good Governance, Afforestation, etc.

4.16 The meeting of the Northern Zonal Council was held on 13.07.2012 at Chandigarh under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister. The meeting was attended by Chief Ministers of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, NCT of Delhi, Dy. Chief Minister Jammu & Kashmir, Administrator Chandigarh, Lt. Governor Delhi, other Ministers from the States and senior officers from the State Governments and Central Ministries concerned. The meeting of the Southern Zonal Council was held on 16.11.2012 at Bangaluru under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister. The Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry attended the meeting while Ministers for Finance in the State of Kerala and Tamil Nadu represented their Chief Ministers respectively.

4.17 In addition, the Standing Committee of Chief Secretaries of the Southern, Western and Central Zonal Councils were also held on 25.05.2012, 02.07.2012 and 13.07.2012 respectively to finalize the agenda of the meetings of Zonal Councils.



CRIME SCENARIO IN THE COUNTRY

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

5.2 All cognizable crimes reported and investigated by the police are broadly categorized as those falling under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) or the Special and Local Laws (SLL).

Trend Analysis

5.3 A total of 23,25,575 IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2011 against 22,24,831 in 2010 thus recording an increase of 4.5% in 2011. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms increased from 34.7% in 2007 to 35.3% in 2008 but decreased to 31.8% in 2009. It again increased to 33.0% and 37.2% in 2010 and 2011 respectively, thus showing a mixed trend during the five-year period 2007-2011.

Definition of Crime Rate

5.4 Crime Rate is defined as the number of crimes per 1,00,000 population. It is generally taken as a realistic indicator of crime since it takes into account the size of population of the place.

Crime Rate - Trend

5.5 The crime rate showed an increasing trend during 2007 – 2009 (increasing to 570.8 in 2009 from 504.5 in 2007). But the rate of crime showed a decreasing trend during 2009-2011 - from 570.8 in 2009 to 516.7 in 2011.

CRIMES AGAINST BODY

5.6 Crimes against body comprising murder, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, kidnapping and abduction, hurt and causing death due to negligence in the year 2011 stood at 5,25,798 accounting for 22.6 percent of total IPC crimes during the year. Crimes against body showed an increase of 5.1 percent during 2011 over 2010.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

5.7 A total of 4,65,184 crimes against property comprising dacoity, preparation and assembly for dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft were recorded during the year 2011 as compared to 4,50,857 crimes during 2010, showing an increase of 3.2 percent. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the National level was 20.0 percent during the year.

CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

5.8 A total of 77,564 crimes against public order comprising riots and arson were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 76,079 crimes in 2010, showing an increase of 2.0 percent.

CRIMES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS (SLL)

5.9 A total of 39,27,154 crimes under various Special and Local Laws were reported during the year 2011 as against 45,25,917 crimes during 2010, showing a decrease of 13.2 percent in 2011.

CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES**Incidents of Crime Against Scheduled Castes during 2007-2011**

Sl. No.	Crime-Head	Year					% Variation in 2011 over 2010
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Murder	674	626	624	570	673	18.1
2.	Rape	1,349	1,457	1,346	1,349	1,557	15.4
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	332	482	512	511	616	20.5
4.	Dacoity	23	51	44	42	36	-14.3
5.	Robbery	86	85	70	75	54	-28.0
6.	Arson	238	225	195	150	169	12.7
7.	Hurt	3,814	4,216	4,410	4,376	4247	-2.9
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	206	248	168	143	67	-53.1
9.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	9,819	11,602	11,143	10,513	11,342	7.9
10.	Others	13,490	14,623	15,082	14,983	14,958	-0.2
	Total	30,031	33,615	33,594	32,712	33,719	3.1

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

Trend Analysis

5.10 The year 2011 has witnessed an increase of 3.1% in crime against Scheduled Castes as 32,712 cases reported in 2010 have increased to 33,719 cases in 2011. The crime heads registering a decrease were Robbery (28.0%), Dacoity (14.3%) Hurt (2.9%) and Protection of Civil Rights Act (53.1%). The crime heads which registered increase were Kidnapping & Abduction (20.5%), Murder (18.1%), Rape

(15.4%), Arson (12.7%) and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (7.9%). Uttar Pradesh, with the highest number of 7,702 cases, reported 22.8% of incidence of crime against Scheduled Castes in the country during the year 2011.

Crime Rate

5.11 The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes which was 2.9 in 2009 remained static at 2.8 in 2010 and 2011.

CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES**Incidents of Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2007-2011**

Sl. No.	Crime-Head	Year					% Variation in 2011 over 2010
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Murder	40	128	118	142	143	0.7
2.	Rape	627	585	583	654	772	18.0
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	89	93	82	84	137	63.1
4.	Dacoity	9	14	3	7	7	0.0
5.	Robbery	21	18	24	5	9	80.0
6.	Arson	54	49	29	39	24	-38.5
7.	Hurt	855	873	787	941	803	-14.7
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	5	6	2	5	7	40.0
9.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	1,104	1,022	944	1,169	1,154	-1.3
10.	Others	2,628	2,794	2,853	2,839	2,700	-4.9
	Total	5,532	5,582	5,425	5,885	5,756	-2.2

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

Trend Analysis

5.12 A total of 5,756 cases against Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during 2011 as compared to 5,885 cases in 2010 showing a decline of 2.2% in 2011 over 2010. Arson, Hurt, SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and Other crimes against STs showed a decreasing trend and the remaining offences showed an increasing trend.

Crime Rate

5.13 The rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes remained static at 0.5 in 2011 as compared to 2010.

Measures Taken for Combating Crime Against SCs/STs

5.14 A detailed advisory, dated 01.04.2010 was sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to undertake a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and control of crimes committed against them in the country. The advisory is also available on the Ministry of Home Affairs' website, www.mha.nic.in. Some of the specific steps suggested in the advisory are :-

- i. Vigorous and conscientious steps to implement the existing legislations relating to crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- ii. Government must ensure proper enforcement of law and monitor the prosecution of the offenders. Enforcement agencies should be instructed in unambiguous terms that enforcement of the rights of the weaker and vulnerable sections should not be downplayed for fear of further disturbances or retribution and adequate preparation should be made to face any such eventuality.
- iii. The administration and police should play a more proactive role in detection and investigation of crimes against SCs/STs and ensure that there is no under reporting.
- iv. Sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs should be taken up by way of well-structured training programmes, meetings, conferences, workshops, seminars etc. for police personnel and other law enforcement agencies at all levels as well as other functionaries of the criminal justice system. Such programmes should be incorporated in the syllabi of various Police Training Centers/ Academies at all levels. Special training to police personnel in effective implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 should be imparted.
- v. The Police officials should be directed to apply the appropriate sections of law under the above mentioned Acts and no dilution in using appropriate Sections of law should be tolerated.
- vi. Government must take concrete steps to increase the awareness in the administration in general and amongst the police personnel in particular, regarding crimes against SCs/STs and take steps not only to tackle such crimes but also to deal with them with sensitivity.
- vii. For improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, the concerned Department of the State Government must, inter-alia, take the following steps:
 - a. Create awareness through print and electronic media;
 - b. Develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse

- and exploitation and take necessary steps to curb the same;
- c. Involve the community at large in creating and spreading such awareness; and
 - d. Organize legal literacy and legal awareness camps.
- viii. Proper mechanisms must be put in place for safety of SCs/STs.
 - ix. Explore the possibility of associating NGOs working in the area of combating crimes against SCs/STs. Citizens groups and NGOs should be encouraged to raise awareness about these issues in society and help bring to light the cases of atrocities against SCs/STs and also assist the police in the investigation of crimes against them.
 - x. There should be no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs.
 - xi. Ensure proper supervision at appropriate level of investigation of cases of crimes against SCs/STs from the recording of FIR to the disposal of the case by the competent court.
 - xii. A separate review involving criminal cases filed by SCs/STs under investigation be conducted by the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police in a monthly meeting with Investigating Officers to guide and expedite investigation and timely collection of evidence.
 - xiii. The authorities concerned in the State Governments must ensure proper follow up of reports of cases of atrocities against SCs/STs received from various sources, including the National Commission for SCs/STs.
 - xiv. Atrocity-prone areas may be identified for taking preventive measures to save life and property of the members of the SC/ST communities. Adequate number of police personnel fully equipped with policing infrastructure should be posted in the police stations in such vulnerable areas.
 - xv. In police stations located in areas with substantial population of SCs/STs proper representation must be given to SC/ST police personnel in postings to such police stations to gain the confidence of the SC/ST communities.
 - xvi. Delay in trial of cases of crimes against SCs/STs may be discussed on regular basis in the Monitoring Committee/Monthly meetings chaired by the District and the Sessions Judge and attended by the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and the Public Prosecutor of the district.
 - xvii. The District SPs must ensure timely attendance and protection of all prosecution witnesses including police officers and official witnesses for speedy trial of such cases in the trial courts.
 - xviii. The State Government must ensure adequate measures for the economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities. The States which have not prescribed any scale of monetary relief and rehabilitation facilities to SC/ST victims of atrocities may do so without further delay.
 - xix. For ensuring proper implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the State Governments and UT Administrations may conduct sample surveys/ studies to evaluate the working of the these Acts with reference to the problems being faced by the police and the judiciary in prompt disposal of cases and take appropriate measures to resolve such problems.
 - xx. In case of extreme violation of human dignity the police must take prompt and stringent action. In such incidents of extreme violation of human rights, exemplary punishment should be awarded to the accused following the due process of law expeditiously.

5.15 The Ministry of Home Affairs in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had convened a meeting to discuss the effective implementation of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 on the 17.04.2012 in New Delhi. The meeting was attended by Chief Ministers and Administrators of some States/UTs and Home Ministers and Minister-in-charge of Social Justice of many States/UTs. In the meeting, the need to be more proactive in implementation of various measures enumerated in the MHA Advisory was emphasized.

5.16 Governments have taken, inter-alia, the following steps to combat crimes against the SCs and STs:

- i) Special Cells have been established;
- ii) Atrocity prone/sensitive areas have been identified;
- iii) Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts have been designated for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences under the Act. 195 Special Courts have been set up in 9 different States.
- iv) Nodal Officers have been nominated for coordinating the functioning of the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police or other authorized officers; and
- v) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up.

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

5.17 Women are also victims of many of the general crimes such as murder, robbery, cheating, etc. Only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterized as ‘crimes against women’. Crime against women are broadly classified under two categories:-

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

- (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for specified purposes (Sec. 363 - 369 and 371 - 373 IPC)
- (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec.302/304-B IPC)
- (iv) Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Sexual harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

(B) The crimes under the Special and Local Laws (SLL) - The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are:

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

Incidence of Crime Against Women during 2007-2011							
Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2011 over 2010
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1.	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	20,737	21,467	21,397	22,172	24,206	9.2
2.	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 to 373IPC)	20,416	22,939	25,741	29,795	35,565	19.4
3.	Dowry Death (Sec. 302 / 304 IPC)	8,093	8,172	8,383	8,391	8,618	2.7
4.	Cruelty By Husband and Relatives (Sec. 498-A IPC)	75,930	81,344	89,546	94,041	99,135	5.4

5.	Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)	38,734	40,413	38,711	40,613	42,968	5.8
6.	Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)	10,950	12,214	11,009	9,961	8,570	-14.0
7.	Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)	61	67	48	36	80	122.2
8.	Sati Prevention Act, 1987	0	1	0	0	1	100.0
9.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	3,568	2,659	2,474	2,499	2,435	-2.6
10.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	1,200	1,025	845	895	453	-49.4
11.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	5,623	5,555	5,650	5,182	6,619	27.7
	Total	1,85,312	1,95,856	2,03,804	2,13,585	2,28,650	7.1

Trend Analysis

5.18 A total of 2,28,650 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during 2011 as compared to 2,13,585 during 2010 recording an increase of 7.1% during 2011. These crimes have continuously increased during 2007-2011 with 1,85,312 cases in 2007, 1,95,856 cases in 2008, 2,03,804 cases in 2009, 2,13,585 cases in 2010 and 2,28,650 cases in 2011. West Bengal, accounting for nearly 7.5% of the country's population, has accounted for 12.7% of total incidents of crime against women in the country by reporting 29,133 cases. Andhra Pradesh with nearly 7.0% share of the country's population has accounted for 12.4% of total crime against women under reference by reporting 28,246 cases in 2011.

Crime Rate

5.19 The rate of crime has increased from 18.0 during the year 2010 to 18.9 during 2011.

Administrative Measures for Combating Crime Against Women

5.20 A detailed advisory dated 04.09.2009 was sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to take a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of women and control of crimes committed against them in the country. The Advisory is also available on Ministry of Home Affairs' website, www.mha.nic.in. Some of the specific steps suggested in the advisory are as under:-

- (i) Vigorously enforce the existing legislations and ensure proper enforcement of law and convictions in crimes related to women.
- (ii) The administration and police should play a more proactive role in detection and investigation of crime against women and ensuring that there is no under reporting.
- (iii) Increasing the overall representation of Women in Police forces.
- (iv) Sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crime against women by way of well structured training and awareness programmes, meetings and seminars etc., for police personnel at all levels as well as other functionaries administering the criminal justice system.
- (v) There should be no delay whatsoever in registration of FIRs in all cases of crime against women.
- (vi) Help-line numbers of the crime against women cells should be exhibited prominently in hospitals/ schools/colleges premises, and in other suitable places.
- (vii) Set up exclusive 'Crime Against Women and Children' Desk in each police station and the Special Women Police Cells in the police stations and all women police thana as needed.
- (viii) For improving the safety conditions on road, the concerned Departments of the State Government must take suitable steps to:
 - a) Increase the number of police help booths/kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;
 - b) Increase police patrolling, especially during the night;

- c) Increase the number of women police officers in the mobile police vans;
 - d) Set-up telephone booths for easy access to police; and
 - e) Install street lights on all roads, lonely stretches and alleys.
- (ix) Special steps to be taken for security of women working in night shifts of call centres.
- (x) All police stations may be advised to display the name and other details of Protection Officers of the area appointed under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
- 5.21 The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) under the Ministry of Home Affairs has been supplementing the efforts of the States/UTs by organizing various programmes and workshops to sensitize police officers at various levels in the States towards prevention of crime against all vulnerable sections of the society, including women and children.
- Conference of Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police on Safety and Security of Women/SCs/STs**
- 5.22 A conference of the Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police on issues relating to safety and security of Women and Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was held on 04.01.2013. Extensive deliberations were held to identify measures to promote safety and security of Women and Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The following issues needing attention were flagged during the conference :-
- a) Sensitization of police on gender sensitive issues and SC/ST matters
 - b) Increase in recruitment of women in Police Forces
 - c) PCR vans/Women PCR vans to be started
 - d) Mahila help desk at all Police Stations
 - e) More all-Women Police Stations to be established
 - f) Security of women in trains needs to be ensured
 - g) Zero tolerance to petty offences as petty offenders generally escalate their crimes
 - h) Community policing needs to be strengthened
 - i) National data base for sexual offenders needs to be initiated
 - j) Speedy trials
 - k) Amendments to IPC and Cr. PC etc. as required
 - l) Amendment to Juvenile Justice Act
 - m) Regulation of Placement agencies
 - n) GPS in transport buses
 - o) Forensic infrastructure needs to be strengthened
 - p) Punishment for non-registration of FIRs to be prescribed
 - q) Medical examination in case of female victims is to be done by women only
 - r) Police protection of victims is to be given till the end of trial
 - s) Fast Track Courts need to be set up
 - t) Changes in court procedure needed to prevent character assassination and humiliation of victim
 - u) Rights of victims needs to be defined
 - v) More women Judges and Prosecutors required

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

Incidents of Crime against Children during 2007-2011							
Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2011 over 2010
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1	Murder	1,377	1,296	1,488	1,408	1,451	3.1

2	Infanticide	134	140	63	100	63	-37.0
3	Rape	5,045	5,446	5,368	5,484	7112	29.7
4	Kidnapping & Abduction	6,377	7,650	8,945	10,670	15,284	43.2
5	Foeticide	96	73	123	111	132	18.9
6	Abetment of Suicide	26	29	46	56	61	8.9
7	Exposure & Abandonment	923	864	857	725	700	-3.4
8	Procuration of Minor Girls	253	224	237	679	862	27.0
9	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	40	30	32	78	27	-65.4
10	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	69	49	57	130	113	-13.1
11	Other Crimes (including Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006)	6,070	6,699	6,985	7,253	7,293	0.6
	Total	20,410	22,500	24,201	26,694	33,098	24.0

Trend Analysis

5.23 A total of 33,098 cases of crime against children were reported in the country during 2011 as compared to 26,694 cases during 2010, showing an increase of 24.0%. Among IPC crimes, number of Kidnapping and Abduction cases increased from 10,670 in 2010 to 15,284 in 2011, registering an increase of 43.2% over 2010. Cases of Buying of girls for prostitution decreased by 65.4% during the year 2011 (27 cases) as compared to 2010 (78 cases). Uttar Pradesh, with the highest number of 5,500 cases, reported 16.6% incidence of crime against children in the country during the year 2011.

Crime Rate

5.24 The rate of crime against children has marginally increased from 2.3 in 2010 to 2.7 in 2011.

Administrative Measures for Combating Crime Against Children

5.25 A detailed advisory, dated 14.07.2010 was sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to undertake a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of

children and control of crimes committed against them in the country. The Advisory is also available on the Ministry of Home Affairs' website, www.mha.nic.in. Some of the specific steps suggested in the advisory are :-

- i. Vigorously enforce all the existing legislations relating to crime against children i.e., the Prohibition of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 (as amended in 2006), the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, the Information Technology Act, 2000 (as amended in 2008) and relevant sections of IPC.
- ii. Sensitize the law enforcement machinery, i.e. the police as well as other functionaries of the criminal justice system, towards crime against children by way of well-structured training programmes with inputs on Juvenile Justice and Human Rights, to be incorporated in the syllabi of various Police Training Academies at all levels including those for Constables, Sub-Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police.
- iii. Set up exclusive 'Crime Against Women/Children' Desks in each police station. There should be no delay, whatsoever, in

- registration of FIRs in all cases of crime against children. All out efforts should be made to apprehend all the accused named in the FIR immediately so as to generate confidence in the victims and their family members.
- iv. Cases of crime against children should be thoroughly investigated and charge sheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence without compromising on the quality of investigation. The medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay.
 - v. Steps may be taken not only to tackle such crimes but also to deal sensitively with the trauma which follows the crime. Counseling for the victim as well as to the family may be provided by empanelling professional counselors.
 - vi. Ensure safety conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/play grounds, residential localities/ roads etc. Crime prone areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor even minor infractions in such areas for ensuring the safety and security of students, especially girls. For this purpose the following steps should be taken:
 - a. Increase the number of beat constables;
 - b. Increase the number of police help booths/kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;
 - c. Increase police patrolling, especially during nights.
 - vii. For improving general awareness about legislations relating to crime against children and mechanisms in place for safety and protection of the children, the following steps may be considered:
 - a. Creating awareness through print and electronic media.
 - b. Involving the community at large in creating and spreading such awareness.
 - c. Exploring the possibility of associating NGOs working in the area of combating crime against children and other vulnerable sections of the society.
 - d. Developing a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation against children and take necessary steps to curb the same.
 - viii. The local police must be advised to collaborate with the 'Childline-1098 Service' and NGOs for mutual help and assistance wherever and whenever required.
 - ix. The juvenile offenders should be dealt with only in accordance with law through proper implementation of the Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 (as amended in 2006).
 - x. All efforts must be made to stop child labour and exploitation of children in all its forms and manifestations and cooperate with the State Labour Department to implement violation of the Prohibition of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
 - xi. To save the children from the abuse/crime of child marriage, the State Governments must appoint Child Marriage Prohibition Officers as required under the Prohibition of Child Marriages Act, 2006 and set up State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights in accordance with the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005.

MISSING CHILDREN

5.26 The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued another detailed advisory on 31.01.2012 about missing children and the measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children. States / UTs have been advised to prevent children from becoming victims of any heinous or organized crimes such as rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, organ trade etc. States/UTs were also advised on various measures needed to prevent trafficking and to trace the missing children. These include: computerization of records, DNA profiling, involvement of NGOs and other organizations,

community awareness programmes etc. to facilitate the tracing of missing children.

5.27 The Ministry of Women and Child Development in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs is developing a National Portal for tracking of 'Missing' and 'Found' children. The project envisages creating an exclusive website for tracking of Missing and Found

children. It is designed to have two parts as 'Missing' and 'Found' sections where every details like physical attributes, place of missing / recovery, special identification marks etc. will be stored in a data base. Special software along with a search engine is being developed and this can match the parameters within its data base to facilitate identification of recovered children.

TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS

Incidents of Human Trafficking during 2007-2011							
Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2011 over 2010
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1.	Procuration of Minor Girls (Sec. 366-A IPC)	253	224	237	679	862	27.0
2.	Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)	61	67	48	36	80	122.2
3.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC)	69	49	57	130	113	-13.1
4.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC)	40	30	32	78	27	-65.4
5.	Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956	3,568	2,659	2,474	2,499	2,435	-2.6
Total		3,991	3,029	2,848	3,422	3,517	2.8

5.28 The total number of cases registered under these heads of human trafficking have shown a

mixed trend during the last 5 years. Details may be seen at Table below:

IPC Crimes, SLL Crimes and Crimes under Human Trafficking during 2007-2011					
Sl.No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Total SLL Crimes	Cases under Human Trafficking	Rate of Crime under Human Trafficking
1	2007	19,89,673	37,43,734	3,991	0.4
2	2008	20,93,379	38,44,725	3,029	0.3
3	2009	21,21,345	45,53,872	2,848	0.2
4	2010	22,24,831	45,25,917	3,422	0.3
5	2011	23,25,575	39,27,154	3,517	0.3

Trend Analysis

5.29 Incidents of human trafficking registered under various heads have shown a consistently declining trend from 2007 to 2009, but in 2010 and 2011, it has shown an increasing trend. A total of 3,517 cases under different heads of human trafficking were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 3,422 during the year 2010, indicating an increase of 2.8% in 2011 as compared to 2010. Cases of Buying of girls for prostitution showed a decline of 65.4% in 2011 as compared to 2010.

Incidence of Importation of girls showed an increase of 122.2% during the same period. Andhra Pradesh reported 605 out of 3,517 cases of human trafficking during 2011. West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka reported 481, 432, 420 and 372 respectively of such cases during the year 2011.

Crime Rate

5.30 The rate of crime under human trafficking was 0.4 and 0.2 in 2007 and 2009 respectively and 0.3 each in 2008, 2010 and 2011. Thus, a mixed trend in rate of crime is observed during 2006-2011.

Anti Trafficking Cell

5.31 A Nodal Cell has been set-up for dealing with matters relating to trafficking in human being. The Cell is, *inter alia*, responsible for collecting and analyzing the data related to trafficking from the State Governments/UT Administrations, identifying problem areas and analyzing causes for their being source/transit/destination areas, monitoring action taken by the State Governments/UT Administrations for combating the crime and organizing coordination meetings with the nodal police officers of States/UTs. Between 2007 and 2012, 13 coordination meetings have been held with Nodal Officers of States/UTs. These review meetings have been instrumental in according priority to the crime of human trafficking at the ground level and for effective Inter-State coordination.

Comprehensive Scheme on Strengthening the Law Enforcement Response to trafficking - "Training of Trainers" (TOT) Programmes and Establishing Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs)

5.32 The Ministry of Home Affairs has sanctioned a comprehensive scheme "Strengthening law enforcement response in India against Trafficking in Persons" through Training and Capacity Building, wherein it is proposed to establish 330 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) throughout the country and impart training to 10,000 police officers through Training of Trainers (TOTs) component in three years. The Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds amounting to ₹8.72 crore to all the State Governments for establishment of 115 AHTUs for the year 2010-11. All the AHTUs have been made operational. 93 additional AHTUs have been set up by various States/UTs with their own funds. A sum of ₹8.38 crore has been released for the year 2011-12 for establishment of 110 more AHTUs

Training of Trainers (TOTs) programme

5.33 The following workshops/training of trainers were held under this programme:

- (a) A workshop for representatives of SAARC Member countries for capacity building in combating Human Trafficking was held at New Delhi from 19.11.2012 to 20.11.2012.

- (b) Regional level TOTs for Prosecutors are being held for the Prosecutors throughout the country. Six TOTs have been conducted in the year 2011-12 for the Prosecutors.
- (c) Judicial Colloquiums are being held throughout the country. Three Judicial Colloquiums have been held at Chandigarh, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh on 29.07.2012, 02.09.2012 and 09.09.2012 respectively.

Advisory to the State Governments on Human Trafficking

5.34 Government of India has issued an exhaustive and consolidated advisory dated 09.09.2009, enumerating various steps for improving effectiveness in tackling the crime of human trafficking and increasing the responsiveness of the law enforcement machinery. In addition, following comprehensive Advisories have also been issued to all States/UTs for preventing and combating crime of human trafficking:

- a) Advisory on Human Trafficking as Organized Crime on 30.04.2012.
- b) Advisory on Missing Children on 31.01.2012.
- c) Advisory on Preventing and Combating Cyber Crime Against Children on 04.01.2012.

5.35 These Advisories are also available on Ministry of Home Affairs' website, www.mha.nic.in.

Fourth Meeting of Regional Task Force

5.36 The Fourth Meeting of Regional Task Force to implement the SAARC Conventions relating to Trafficking in Women and Children and Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia was held at Kabul, Afghanistan on 25-26 November, 2011. During this meeting, India offered to conduct a SAARC level Training of Trainers workshop for SAARC Member Countries in India on Human Trafficking. Accordingly, a SAARC level TOT was conducted at New Delhi from 19-20 November, 2012. In addition, the third meeting of the Task Force constituted between India and Bangladesh was held at Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh from 08.12.2012 to 09.12.2012.

Steps Taken by the Government to Control the Crime Situation

5.37 Government is taking several steps to control the crime by various measures. The details of these measures are given below:

- (i) Scheme For Modernisation Of State Police Forces (MPF) is a flagship scheme of the Ministry for capacity building of the State Police Forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc. Some of the major items for which funds were provided under the Scheme include construction of police stations, outposts, police lines, ensuring mobility, provision of modern weaponry, security/surveillance/communication/ forensic equipment, up-gradation of training infrastructure, police housing, computerisation etc.
- (ii) Mega City Policing: The requirements for Mega Cities of Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Bengaluru for their State Police will be funded under the Mega City Policing for two years.
- (iii) Strengthening of Special Branches in the States / Union Territories is taken up in terms of modern equipment, gadgets for communication, etc. supported under the MPF Scheme.
- (iv) The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project aims at creating a comprehensive, integrated system and a nation-wide networked solution for connecting more than 15,000 Police Stations and nearly 6,000 higher offices in 28 States and 7 UTs of the country for sharing real-time crime and criminal information.
- (v) Colour Portrait Building System (CPBS): This software has been developed to provide a facility for construction of portraits of criminals and kidnapped/ missing persons on the basis of the description provided by the victim or the witness.
- (vi) Counterfeit Currency Information Management System (CCIMS): Reports generated from this System are furnished to CBI, Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB), etc.
- (vii) Motor Vehicle Co-ordination System (MVCS): has been designed for co-ordination of stolen and recovered motor vehicles.
- (viii) Talash Information System: has been developed for matching of missing, kidnapped, wanted, traced, arrested, unidentified persons and unidentified dead bodies.
- (ix) Fire Arms Co-ordination System: helps in coordination of stolen and recovered fire arms and is used mainly by the Law Enforcement Agencies.
- (x) Training Of Police: NCRB has a programme for training the State Police officers in various aspects of crime records management including finger prints and technical training on computers and computer centre management. NCRB has been conducting courses on Information Technology and Finger Print Science for Indian Police Officers since 1986 and for Foreign Police Officers since 1990.
- (xi) Transparent Recruitment Process (TRP): The project seeks to ensure a fair, impartial, transparent, objective, tamper proof, scientific and merit-based recruitment for the police personnel by using simple and well defined procedures reinforced by use of technologies like OMR Sheets, digital recording of height and weight, RFID chips, CCTV, Videography and Bio-metric devices, etc.
- (xii) Community Counselling Centres (CCCs): The objective of the project is to facilitate resolution of conflicts affecting women, children and other vulnerable sections of society in partnership with voluntary organizations and other resource persons & professional counsellors.
- (xiii) Soft Skill Training Module for Police Personnel: The objective of the project is to improve the attitude and behaviour of the police personnel to make them citizen friendly and service oriented and to develop a positive and helping attitude.
- (xiv) Dial 100 for Effective Incident Response: The purpose is to initiate pro-active police response management by providing modern Control Room, computerized dispatch and GPS fitted vehicles.



HUMAN RIGHTS

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

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

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (NHRC)

6.3 The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was set up under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. It is headed by a former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India. One of the primary functions of NHRC is to receive complaints and initiate investigations into violations of human rights by public servants by acts of commission/omission or through negligence on their part, to prevent violation of human rights.

6.4 During the year 2012-13 (period from 1.4.2012 to 31.12.2012), 80,764 cases were registered for consideration and the Commission disposed off 66,346 cases including cases brought

forward from the previous years. The Commission also transferred 7,045 cases to the State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) for disposal as per the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006). During the said period, the Commission recommended payment of interim relief in 275 cases amounting to ₹8.67 crore.

Investigation of Cases

6.5 During the period 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012, the Investigation Division of NHRC was directed to conduct spot investigations in 22 cases of alleged violations of civil and political rights, social and cultural Rights. Enquiries have been completed in 17 cases and investigations in 05 cases are in progress.

6.6 During the period 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012, the Investigation Division of NHRC has dealt with a total of 2,072 cases of custodial deaths, including 1,931 cases of deaths in judicial custody and 141 cases of deaths in police custody. The Division has also dealt with 66 cases of police encounter deaths.

Statutory Full Commission

6.7 As per Section 3(3) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and the National Commission for Women are deemed to be Members of the Commission for the purpose of discharge of functions specified in clauses (b) to (j) of Section 12 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and the programmes and projects taken up in the discharge of these functions. These functions were assigned to

the Statutory Full Commission which includes Chairpersons of the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and the National Commission for Women. The Chairperson of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights is a special invitee to the Statutory Full Commission meetings.

6.8 The Statutory Full Commission meetings are being convened on a quarterly basis i.e. on the last Friday of first month of every quarter by the Commission. However, depending upon the number of items and seriousness of the issues to be placed before the Commission, the frequency can be changed as deemed necessary by the Chairperson, NHRC. The last meeting of the Statutory Full Commission was held on 07.12.2012.

State Human Rights Commissions

6.9 Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 provides for constitution of State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) in the States as well. The existence and functioning of a Human Rights Commission in the State goes a long way towards 'better' protection of human rights. It is now an accepted proposition that good governance and human rights go hand in hand.

6.10 As per the information received from the State Governments, 23 States have so far set up SHRCs. These States are -- Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa and West Bengal.

6.11 The NHRC holds regular interactions with the SHRCs to explore and further strengthen areas of cooperation and partnership.

6.12 On the basis of the recommendations of the meeting held on 17.08.2010, a Committee was constituted in NHRC with Justice Shri

G.P. Mathur, Member, NHRC as Chairman and Chairperson, Karnataka SHRC and Chairperson, Bihar SHRC as Members to look into the issue of evolving a basic structure, minimum manpower and financial requirements of SHRCs to enable them to discharge their functions assigned under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and to develop guidelines for complaint disposal by the SHRCs. The Committee has submitted its report which is under examination.

International Cooperation

6.13 NHRC is a member of the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, and a Founder Member of the Asia Pacific Forum (APF) of National Human Rights Institutions. The Commission participated in the following meetings of ICC/APF in the year:

- a) A delegation from NHRC, India, comprising the Chairperson and Member attended the ICC-25 meeting held at Geneva from 19.03.2012 to 22.03.2012.
- b) Secretary General, NHRC attended the Asia Pacific Forum Senior Executive Officer Roundtable meeting at Sydney, Australia on 24.05.2012 to 25.05.2012.
- c) A delegation from NHRC, India, comprising the Chairperson, Member and Under Secretary attended the Regional Group Meeting of Asia Pacific Forum (APF), the 11th International Conference of National Human Rights Institutions and side event on Business, Women's and Children's Rights held at Le Royal Hotel in Amman, Jordan on 05.11.2012 to 08.11.2012.

6.14 The officers of the NHRC attended the following international workshops/seminars/trainings etc.:

- a) Experts International Seminar on relationship between National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) and Parliaments held at Serbia, Belgrade on 22.02.2012 to 23.02.2012.

- b) Blended Learning Course for Representatives from National Human Rights Institutions in the Asia Pacific Region face-to-face training workshop held at Bangkok, Thailand on 19.03.2012 to 28.03.2012.
- c) The South Asia Regional Workshop on Human Rights, People Rights to Land and Food held at Dhaka, Bangladesh on 04.04.2012 to 05.04.2012.
- d) Face to face Regional Workshop on Pilot Training of Trainers (TOT) blended learning course held at Philippines on 18.06.2012 to 22.06.2012.
- e) Workshop on NHRIs Library and Resource Centre Management held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 26.06.2012 to 30.06.2012.
- f) RWI/NANHRI Sub-Regional Workshop for NHRIs on instituting an effective complaints handling system held at Mombasa, Kenya on 09.07.2012 to 13.07.2012.
- g) Plenary session of the Human Rights Council on the adoption of India's report on Universal Periodic Review (UPR) held at Geneva on 19.09.2012 to 21.09.2012.
- h) International Symposium on "Human Rights: Universality and Indivisibility" held at Rabat, Morocco on 02.10.2012 to 03.10.2012.
- i) Training course on the Rights of Migrant Workers organised by the Diplomacy Training Program (DTP) and Migrant Forum Asia, with the support of APF held at Doha, Qatar on 14.10.2012 to 18.10.2012.
- j) NHRC, Nepal International Conference on Cooperation of National Human Rights Institutions for the promotion and protection of Human Rights of migrant workers in the Asia Pacific Region from 26.11.2012 to 27.11.2012 at Kathmandu.
- k) RWI/APF Regional Blended Learning Course for National Human Rights Institutions in the Asia Pacific Region at Bangkok, Thailand from 26.11.2012 to 05.12.2012.

Interaction with Foreign Delegates in the Commission

6.15 Ms. Krisztina Orovai, Member of European Parliament visited the Commission on 17.02.2012 and held discussions with Chairperson, Member, Secretary General, Director General (Investigation) and Joint Registrar (Law) on the issues like custodial deaths and deaths in police action including the visits to the jails by the Members and other senior officers of the Commission to monitor the functioning of jails.

6.16 A delegation comprising of three persons namely, Mr. Hanny Megally, Chief of the Asia-Pacific and Middle East North Africa Branch and Ms. Chitra Massey, Deputy Director, HR Office, Iraq visited the Commission on 16.03.2012 and held discussions with Chairperson, Secretary General and Member to explore areas of engagement for the office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights with respect to India.

6.17 An eighteen-member delegation consisting of the NGOs, International Development Law Organisation (IDLO), Centre for Legal Aid and Rights (CLAR), India HIV/AIDS Alliance and UNDP visited the Commission on 26.06.2012 and held discussions with Secretary General on Regional NHRI Project-Inclusion, the Right to Health and role of NHRIs in addressing human rights related to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI).

6.18 Mr. Oleksandr Shevchenko, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Ukraine visited the Commission on 14.08.2012 and held discussions with Chairperson, NHRC to discuss the issues of protection of rights and interest of the Ukrainian nationals who stay in the territory of India.

6.19 A three-member delegation headed by Mr. Ahmad Langari, Commissioner of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission visited the Commission on 4.05.2012 to 08.05.2012 for developing an action plan as part of the MOU signed between the AIHRC, NHRC, India and the UNDP Afghanistan.

6.20 A five-member delegation headed by Mr. Win Mra, Chairman, Myanmar National Human Rights Commission visited the Commission from 22.05.2012 to 24.05.2012 to discuss issues of best practices followed by NHRC, India.

6.21 A four member delegation headed by Ms. Shushila Sirpali (Thakuri), Chairperson of National Dalit Commission of Nepal met Chairperson, NHRC on 12.12.2012.

Core Group of NGOs

6.22 In line with Section 12 (i) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the Commission has been encouraging the efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and institutions working in the field of human rights. In this regard, the Commission has set up a Core Group with selected NGO representatives as members to serve as a monitoring mechanism. The Core Group of NGOs in the Commission has been reconstituted on 16.09.2011 with 11 members. The last meeting of the Core Group of NGOs was held on 10.02.2012 in the Commission.

Camp Sitzings/Open Hearing of the Commission

6.23 The National Human Rights Commission has been holding Camp Commission sittings in the States to ensure speedy disposal of cases towards ensuring the better protection and promotion of human rights.

6.24 The meetings provide a good opportunity to the Commission as well as to the State Government to understand the points of view of each other. It also provides the Commission an occasion to take stock of the action taken by the States on important issues. During the Camp Sitzings, the Commission discusses the important pending cases and human rights issues relating to the State with the Chief Secretary, the DGP, DMs, SSPs, SPs and concerned officers. The Commission also hears the important pending cases in the Full Commission, Divisional Bench-I and II and Single Bench. Important human rights issues concerning bonded labour, child labour, mental health, juvenile justice, old age pension, human rights awareness programme, etc. are discussed in

the meetings with the State authorities. There is also an interaction meeting with the local NGOs and press, print and electronic media. During the year the Commission held Camp Sitzings at Guwahati on 28.05.2012 and 29.05.2012 and at Shillong on 30.05.2012.

6.25 Recently, the Commission has also started organizing Open Hearings on atrocities on Scheduled Castes in various States of the country. So far the Commission has held such Open Hearings at Bhubaneswar, Odisha from 09.04.2012 to 12.04.2012, at Ahmedabad, Gujarat on 14.05.2012, at Madurai/Chennai, Tamil Nadu from 07.08.2012 to 09.08.2012 and at Jaipur, Rajasthan from 13.09.2012 to 14.09.2012. The Commission has also held its Open Hearings at Nagpur and Mumbai, Maharashtra from 28.01.2013 to 30.01.2013 and 31-01-2013 respectively.

Committee to Examine the Issue of Missing Children

6.26 Taking a suo motu cognizance on the issue of missing children from one of the neighbouring villages of the NCT of Delhi, namely, Nithari in Noida, NHRC constituted a Committee to examine the issue of missing children in depth. The recommendations of the Committee sent to all the States and UTs included two important recommendations i.e. (i) Evolving a system of mandatory reporting whereby all incidents of missing children across the country should be reported to National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) within 24 hours of occurrence and (ii) Setting up of a time limit for registration of FIR, if the missing child is not traced within 15 days from the date of reporting. A National Conference was held on 15.01.2013 to discuss, deliberate and update the responses received from the States Governments/UT Administrations.

Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques

6.27 The National Human Rights Commission in collaboration with the UNFPA had undertaken

a joint research project titled “Research and Review to Strengthen Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act’s Implementation Across Key States. The information on the subject is being collected from the States and UTs.

Leprosy

6.28 The Commission has been deeply concerned about human rights of people affected by leprosy. It has noted that though leprosy is easily curable, the stigma and discrimination faced by people cured of leprosy continues to be a serious problem. Even today people who have contracted leprosy often spend their lives in isolation from the society, despite being cured. This makes them socially vulnerable and economically weak. As such, the State has a duty to take affirmative action to enable all persons affected by leprosy to live their life with dignity. There is an immediate need to give focused attention on the issue.

6.29 With a view to discuss the above issues, the Commission organized a one-day National Conference on Leprosy on 18.09.2012 in New Delhi. In this Conference, representatives of States/UTs dealing with the issue, State Human Rights Commissions, Union Ministries and NGOs working in the leprosy sector participated. Important suggestions/recommendations emanating out of the National Conference on leprosy have been sent to all the stakeholders.

Silicosis

6.30 The Commission is deeply concerned about the health hazards posed by silicosis and has continued its efforts to protect the rights of workers employed in silicosis prone industries. Silicosis is both a health issue and a human rights issue as it has an impact on the right to life and the right to live with dignity. The disease is caused due to inhaling of dust containing free crystalline silica. Crystalline silica or silicon dioxide is found in quartz, sandstone, flint, slate, a number of mineral ores and many common building materials including clay bricks, concrete, mortar and tiles.

6.31 As reported in the last year’s report, the Commission organized a series of regional

review meetings in order to assess the action taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations with regard to the preventive, rehabilitative and remedial measures recommended by the NHRC. This year, the Commission continued to review the implementation of its recommendations by holding review meetings of States. Towards this end, a review meeting covering 6 States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Uttarakhand and Punjab was organized in the Commission on 04.05.2012. The meeting, apart from concerned State Governments officials, was also attended by representatives from Union Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Directorate General of Mines Safety, the Employees’ State Insurance Corporation of India and the NGOs.

Training Programme

6.32 Section 12 (h) of the Act envisages that NHRC shall spread human rights literacy among various sections of society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, media, seminars and other available means and sensitize various functionaries in the Government/ local bodies etc. NHRC has been involved in spreading human rights awareness among functionaries of Government, especially Police, students, NGOs and general public.

6.33 The Training Division of NHRC is spreading Human Rights literacy through training programmes on Human Rights issues in collaboration with Administrative Training Institutes, Police Training Institutions, SHRCs, University and Colleges and through credible NGOs. Apart from these, a one month Internship Programme – twice in a year, is being organized by the NHRC within its premises for the university/ college students of different States.

6.34 During 2012-13 (till 31.12.2012), 46 training programmes on Human Rights and related issues were conducted, apart from the 01 internship programme. Besides, a large number of students were given the opportunity of short term internship with NHRC. Several seminars/

conferences on human rights issues were organized. Some delegations of students from Universities/Colleges were sensitized on the working of the Commission and on Human Rights issues.

Publications of NHRC

6.35 In order to create awareness amongst the people about their human rights, the Commission has brought out the following publications during the year (from 1.04.2012 to 31.12.2012):

- i. Printing of one book titled: 'A Handbook on International Human Rights Conventions, Manavadhikar – Nai Dishayein for the year 2011 and 2012' (in Hindi), 'Achievements of NHRC, Vol.I from 1993 – 2006' and 'Vol.II from 2007 – 2011', 'Journal of the NHRC – 2012', 'Care and Treatment in Mental Health Institutions – Some Glimpses in the Recent Period', 'Manavadhikar Sanchyika' (in Hindi), 'Selected Articles and Speeches by Shri P.C. Sharma and Open Hearings of the Commission'.
- ii. Five booklets of Know Your Rights series: Bonded Labour, Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Right to Work, Human Rights and HIV/AIDS and Right to Adequate Shelter in English and Hindi.
- iii. English Journal of the NHRC for the year 2011
- iv. Reprinting of 18 earlier publications notably the books under "Know Your Right Series", "Human Rights Dossiers", "Human Rights Best Practices Relating to Criminal Justice – In a Nutshell", Human Rights Education for Beginners, etc.

Bonded and Child Labour

6.36 The Commission organized two workshops on Elimination of Bonded and Child Labour under the Chairmanship of Justice Shri B C Patel, Member, NHRC, at Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh on 07.09.2012 and Kurukshetra, Haryana on 21.09.2012. The aim of the workshops was to sensitize District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Senior Superintendents of Police and Officers from the Labour Department to

combat bonded labour and child labour problems. These workshops were held jointly with the State Governments.

6.37 Teams consisting of officers from Investigation and Law Division, NHRC, carried out surprise visits at brick kilns in some of the bonded labour prone districts viz Bulandshahar, Meerut, Ghaziabad and Bagpat (Uttar Pradesh) from 09.07.2012 to 12.07.2012 and Jhajjar, Bhiwani, Sonapat and Panipat (Haryana) from 23.07.2012 to 27.07.2012.

Custodial Justice

6.38 Under the provisions of Section 12(c) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the Commission visits the State Governments, any jail or any other institution under the control of the State Government, where persons are detained or lodged for the purpose of treatment, reformation or protection to study the living conditions of the inmates and make recommendations thereon. The issue of Custodial Justice has been of continuous concern to the Commission ever since its inception. Through the reports of the Members, Special Rapporteurs and teams of Investigation Division of the Commission, who visit jails, the health issues of inmates of jails, etc. are brought to the notice of the Commission.

6.39 During the period, the Special Rapporteurs visited 13 different Jails/Juvenile Homes/Correctional Homes/Police Lock-ups in 7 States i.e. West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya.

6.40 The reports of the Members, Special Rapporteurs and teams of Investigation Division on the jail visits are placed before the Commission from time to time and forwarded to the authorities concerned with appropriate recommendations.

Elderly People

6.41 The Commission is concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights of the older people. To achieve a better understanding of the basic human rights and to protect the rights of old people, the Commission has approved a

research project proposal received from Agewell Foundation, New Delhi. The title of the project is 'Sense of Security among Older Persons and their Human Rights'. The Commission has approved ₹2 lakh as financial assistance to the Agewell Foundation for this project.

Right to Food

6.42 The Commission has approved a long-term project 'A study of Right to Food Prevailing Situation among BPL Families in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh' for a duration of 18 months. The Commission has approved ₹5.27 lakh as financial assistance to the HARYALI Centre for Rural Development, New Delhi for this project.

6.43 The Special Rapporteur, South Zone-II, NHRC, has undertaken a visit from 03.09.2012 to 04.09.2012 for an inspection on Mid Day Meal (MDM) programme supported schools in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.

6.44 The Commission has also organized a conference on Right to Food on 04.01.2013 at New Delhi.

Scheduled Castes

6.45 Special Rapporteur, NHRC, visited Banda District of Uttar Pradesh from 23.04.2012 to 28.04.2012, to gather feedback on the current state of social relations and their impact on the SC community where there have been major incidents of atrocities on them and to prepare an action plan for rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities in atrocities prone areas.

Memorandum of Understanding

6.46 The Commission has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 27.09.2012 with the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for undertaking joint research, training and other human rights activities.

Complaint Handling Management System (CHMS) in SHRCs

6.47 The implementation of Complaint Handling Management System (CHMS) in the

State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) is mainly to streamline the complaint handling system and to provide a mechanism for expeditious disposal and effective tracking of cases. With this aim, the NHRC had covered the SHRCs of Assam, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Odisha and provided them financial assistance for procurement of the required hardware and software for this purpose. The technical assistance wherever required is being provided to all SHRCs by NIC.

Information and Public Relations

6.48 The National Human Rights Commission through its Information and Public Relations Division engages with media, as it believes that the Commission and the media organizations are partners in the protection and promotion of human rights. In this endeavour, the Information and Public Relations Division disseminates information about the NHRC activities through press releases, media briefings, press conferences, interviews, etc. The Division also publishes a monthly newsletter in English and Hindi, which is circulated among all the important functionaries of the Governments, academic institutions, NGOs, individuals, etc. for spreading awareness about the importance of human rights and NHRC interventions and recommendations. During the period from 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012, a total of 97 press releases/statements were issued by the I&PR Division about the various interventions and activities of the Commission. Apart from this, 07 Press Conferences and 26 interviews of Chairperson and Members were organized for All India Radio, Doordarshan and other media organizations. A day long workshop for media persons on "Human Rights and Functioning of NHRC" was also organized.

6.49 The Commission has organised a one-day conference on Human Rights Education on 14.12.2012 at New Delhi.

COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

6.50 During the year 2012 (till 31st December), 668 communal incidents took place in the country

in which 94 persons lost their lives and 3,117 persons were injured. During the corresponding period in 2011, there were 580 communal incidents in the country, in which 91 persons were killed and 1,899 persons were injured.

The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005

6.51 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 05.12.2005 to address all aspects of the issue of communal violence in a uniform way throughout the country. The Bill was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs and the Committee submitted its Report on 13.12.2006 to the Parliament. The Committee made certain observations/recommendations and after necessary inter-Ministerial consultations, and the Government decision thereon, Notices were given in March, 2007, December 2008, February 2009, December 2009 and in February 2010 in the Rajya Sabha for moving the official amendments and for consideration and passing of the Bill. However, the Bill could not be taken up for consideration on these occasions. Meanwhile, the National Advisory Council (NAC) sent to the Ministry a draft Bill titled 'Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparation) Bill, 2011'. The draft Bill is under examination.

National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH)

6.52 The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH), an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, promotes communal harmony, fraternity and national integration. The major activity of the Foundation is to implement programmes and projects for assisting the rehabilitation of children affected by communal, caste, ethnic, terrorist and any other form of violence which can fracture social harmony. The emphasis remains on providing assistance to such children for

their education and/or vocational training and promoting communal harmony and national integration through various kinds of activities under its different projects. Since its inception, NFCH has extended financial assistance of ₹46.55 crore for rehabilitation of 11,150 children, who have been victims of communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence. NFCH has also been extending financial assistance to educational institutions, non governmental organizations and State Governments/UT Administrations for holding programmes to promote communal harmony and national integration.

6.53 NFCH organises the Communal Harmony Campaign Week from 19th to 25th November every year to coincide with the Quami Ekta Week. On this occasion, an appeal is made to the general public, State Governments/UT Administrations, Ministries/ Departments, Central Para-military Forces, Public Sector Undertakings, Embassies/Missions abroad, educational institutions, etc. to effectively promote the values of communal harmony and national integration amongst the people and also to organize a determined and sustained drive to bring about mass awakening against violence which impinges on social harmony by making appropriate projections through the media and to donate funds on a voluntary basis to augment the financial resources of the Foundation. The publicity material was sent to about 95,000 units during the year 2011-12 and during current financial year 2012-13, the publicity material has been sent to about 99,000 units for the Communal Harmony Campaign Week.

National Communal Harmony Awards

6.54 The National Communal Harmony Awards are presented in 'individual' and 'organization' categories for outstanding contribution in the field of communal harmony and national integration. In addition to a citation, the Award consists of an amount of ₹2 lakh in the individual and ₹5 lakh in the organization categories. The Award for the year 2012 was announced on 26.01.2013.

National Integration Council

6.55 The next meeting of the National Integration Council (NIC) is proposed to be convened in the current year (2013). Agenda Items for the next meeting of the NIC have been called for from all State Governments and Union Territories of Puducherry and Delhi. The agenda items will be placed before the members of Standing Committee of NIC for finalization.

Sankalp Divas and Qaumi Ekta Week

6.56 Instructions were issued to all Ministries/ State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for observance of Sankalp Divas on 31.10.2012 and Qaumi Ekta Week during 19.11.2012 to 25.11.2012.

Activities of Religious Fundamentalist Organizations

6.57 The activities of all religious fundamentalist organizations or groups, having a bearing on peace, communal harmony, and security of the country are under constant watch of Law Enforcement Agencies and appropriate action is taken wherever necessary.

6.58 The Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) was declared an unlawful association under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967) vide Ministry's Notification No. S.O. 224 (E) dated 03.02.2012 which came into effect from that date. The Central Government vide notification No. S.O. 362 (E) dated 01.03.2012 constituted the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal, consisting of Hon'ble Justice V.K. Shali, Judge of the High Court of Delhi for the purpose of adjudicating whether or not there was sufficient cause for declaring the said association as unlawful. The Hon'ble Tribunal has passed an order dated 01.08.2012 confirming the Government's decision declaring SIMI as an unlawful association.

Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Issue

6.59 The Lucknow Bench of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad pronounced the Final

Judgment, Order and Decree on 30.09.2010 in O.O.S. No.4/1989 (Regular Suit No.12 of 1961) and O.O.S. No.5/1989 (Regular Suit No.236 of 1989) concerning title of disputed property/premises commonly known as Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid at Ayodhya. As per the majority Judgment of the High Court all the three sets of parties i.e. Muslims, Hindus and Nirmohi Akhara have been declared joint title holders of the property/premises in dispute. Accordingly, all the three parties have been declared to have one third share each of the disputed property/premises for using and managing the same for worshipping.

6.60 Shri Mohammad Siddiq @ Hafiz Mohammad Siddiq etc. and some other parties have filed Civil Appeals Nos.10866-67 of 2010 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the said Final Judgment, Order and Decree dated 30.09.2010 in O.O.S. No.4/1989 (Regular Suit No.12 of 1961) and O.O.S. No.5/1989 (Regular Suit No.236 of 1989) passed by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow. The Hon'ble Supreme Court heard the said Civil Appeals on 09.05.2011 and has directed that during the pendency of the Appeals, the operation of the Judgment and Decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow shall remain stayed and the parties shall maintain status quo in regard to the suit land, as directed by the earlier Order dated 24.10.1994 passed by the Supreme Court of India in Dr. M. Ismail Faruqui & Others V/s. Union of India & Others. In any of the title suits, the Union of India was not a party. Similarly, the Union of India is also not a party in any of the Civil Appeals filed in the Supreme Court against the Final Judgment, Order and Decree dated 30.09.2010 passed by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow. However, being a statutory receiver of disputed land at Ayodhya under the provisions contained in the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Act, 1993, the Central Government, in compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court orders, has been maintaining status quo on the disputed site in coordination with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Authorised Person/ Commissioner, Faizabad Division, Faizabad.



INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 There are seven Union Territories (UTs), namely-Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry. Out of the seven UTs, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry have legislatures, Council of Ministers and their own Consolidated Funds. The rest of the UTs are without legislatures.

7.1.2 The total area covered by the seven UTs is 10,960 sq. km. and their population, as per the provisional figures of 2011 census, is 2,00,82,522. The UT-wise population and area is at **Annexure-VII**. The Plan and Non-Plan budget provisions and their utilization in the year 2011-12 and the provision for the year 2012-13 are at **Annexure-VIII**.

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

7.1.3 The Union Territories are specified in Part-II of the First Schedule to the Constitution of India. These territories are administered in accordance with the provisions of Article 239 to 241 of the Constitution of India. Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961, Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for all matters of UTs relating to legislation, finance & budget, services and appointment of Lt. Governors and Administrators. Every UT is administered by an Administrator appointed by the President under Article 239 of the Constitution of India. In Delhi, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the Lt. Governors are designated as Administrators. The Governor of Punjab is appointed as the Administrator of Chandigarh. In the other Union Territories, senior IAS officers of the Arunachal Pradesh, Goa,

Mizoram and Union Territories (AGMUT) cadre are appointed as Administrators.

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERFACE

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

NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY (NCT) OF DELHI

7.2.1 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Delhi at current prices increased from ₹2,64,496 crore in 2010-11 to ₹3,13,934 crore in 2011-12, registering a growth of 18.7%. The real growth rate in GSDP of Delhi in the 11th Plan was 11.46 % as compared to 7.94 % at the National Level. The economy of Delhi is on a path of sustained growth. Delhi's contribution to the national level GDP is about 3.8 percent, while the share of Delhi in the total population of the country is just 1.4 percent. The per capita income of Delhi in 2011-12 is estimated to be ₹1.76 lakh which is about three times the per capita income of ₹60,972 at the National level. In respect of per capita income among all the State and Union Territories, Delhi ranked second, next only to Maharashtra.

Good Governance

7.2.2 The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has been trifurcated into three Corporations viz South, North and East Delhi. Government of Delhi has enacted The Delhi (Right of Citizen to Time Bound Delivery of Services) Act, 2011. Under this Act, the Government of NCT of Delhi has introduced Service Level Agreement (SLAs) for various public services under its ambit. This Act helps the citizens in getting timely delivery of various services. Citizens are entitled to get these services in a stipulated number of days or otherwise, they get compensated for the delay. Citizens can check the status of their applications for the stipulated services by entering their unique application number generated on electronic platform by participating Departments. Currently, 96 services have been brought under the scheme.

7.2.3 Government has also launched the Jeevan Citizen- Centric Services (CSC) project. The aim of the project is to provide all the Government services under one roof to the citizens. Presently, 101 service Centres are working under this project.

7.2.4 The Delhi State Spatial Data Infrastructure (DSSDI) – popularly known as 3D-GIS Project – is the first project of its kind in the country and provides a unique urban management system. Under DSSDI Project, through Geographical Information System (GIS), 3-D maps of all the structures in the city from residential houses to over-ground and underground public utilities have been created.

7.2.5 The Delhi Dispute Resolution Society (DDRS) has established 8 mediation centers in Delhi. Till December end, 10,707 cases of disputes have been received for mediation out of which 3,813 disputes have been resolved. People can approach any of these mediation centres for amicable settlement of their disputes and can get them settled amicably and expeditiously. E-court fee system has started functioning at Delhi High Court and this is proving to be economical, effective and swift.

Education

7.2.6 The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that children in the 6-14 age group shall get access to free and compulsory education. Therefore, additional infrastructure will be created to accommodate out of school children. Approx. 13,000 posts have been sanctioned and are being filled on priority. It is obligatory under the Act for private schools to admit 25% of their students from poor families and Government shall reimburse expenditure incurred on education of such students. Around 14,000 students from poor families have been admitted under free-ship quota in private schools in 2011-12. In order to keep pace with the growing economy, investment in human resource becomes imperative. GNCT of Delhi has taken a big leap in creation of the biggest human resource pool by imparting skill improvement education to unemployed youth.

7.2.7 The Government of Delhi has been successfully running an ambitious programme called “Technical Education Community Outreach Scheme” (TECOS). The TECOS is a pioneering scheme aimed at upgrading the livelihood skills of the under-privileged people residing in the slums/relocated colonies and people from other unorganized sectors including school drop-outs etc. The main objective of the Scheme is to provide meaningful and qualitative formal training, in consultation with technically qualified faculty/staff of the polytechnics and ITIs.

7.2.8 Presently, a total of 22 NGOs have been selected to provide technical training to the people from the targeted sections under the schemes and approximately 12,000 trainees have been trained already.

7.2.9 The Scheme of Community Development through Polytechnics (CDTP) aims to provide meaningful and qualitative non-formal training to rural youth, women, school drop-outs, SCs/STs, other weaker sections and under-privileged groups of the society, with the help of highly qualified faculty/staff of the polytechnics.

7.2.10 A new project has been initiated for setting up of a Green-Field World Class Skill Centre at Jonapur, Delhi in collaboration with Government of Singapore to produce master craftsmen as per the requirements of Industry/Corporate sector of Delhi.

Social Security

7.2.11 In the social sector, Samajik Suvidha Sangam (SSS) is the new initiative of GNCTD to strengthen the implementation of welfare schemes and ensure efficient and effective delivery of basic services to the vulnerable sections of society. The mission mode initiative works on a convergence model by bringing together welfare schemes of nine departments (Health & Family Welfare, Education, Women & Child Development, Food and Civil Supplies, S.C, S.T, O.B.C & Minority Welfare, Social Welfare, Urban Development, Labour and Information Technology) on a common platform, rationalizing the schemes, simplifying administrative procedures for availing benefits, strengthening the implementation by use of IT and partnering civil society organizations for effective delivery.

7.2.12 In 2011-12, 2,03,859 persons have benefitted from the health interventions of SSS, about 10,000 persons have received legal awareness and aid through legal awareness sessions and camps, 21,948 women have been trained in various trades under the Vocational Training component of SSS, 11,426 women and children have benefitted from the educational component, information has been disseminated regarding government schemes and programmes to 4,00,000 persons through the Help Desk Counters operating at Stree Shakti Suvidha Kendras. For empowering women, 1,500 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed. Through the nutrition camps, awareness has been spread to 34,832 persons regarding low cost nutritious recipes. A total of 15,36,392 people have benefitted through the diverse and varied interventions of SSS.

7.2.13 The Skill Training and Employability Program amongst Urban Poor (STEPUP) is the

most important component of the scheme under which the Vocational Training and Employability Program (VT&EP) has been implemented. The Pilot Phase of the program for 1,000 beneficiaries was launched by the Chief Minister of Delhi in September, 2011. 1,507 candidates have since been trained in a variety of vocational courses/trades offered by the 08 training Agencies empanelled under the program under the supervision of CAP-WDI, a Technical Skill Program Support Agency engaged for undertaking overall monitoring and assessment of the training being imparted to the candidates on behalf of SSS.



Vocational Training in Computers under the Vocational Training and Employability Program

7.2.14 Besides, more than 500 candidates have been placed in various organizations and more are in the process of being placed.

7.2.15 For health care needs of the vulnerable section of the society, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY), a health insurance scheme has been operationalised under which beneficiaries are entitled to hospitalization coverage of up to ₹30,000 per annum. About 1,00,000 vulnerable families have been enrolled through the active network of GRC-SKs.

7.2.16 The Government has launched “Aawaz Uthao”, a unique programme urging all members of society to participate and help make the society safe for women and girls to live their lives freely, without any verbal, physical or mental abuse. Implementing the programme, Samajik Suvidha Sangam has piloted the project through

15 GRCs and is supporting women in distress (eve teasing, sexual harassment/ assault, rape, etc). Women Collectives are formed which have a heterogeneous mix of boys, girls, men and women of society. These collectives form a stakeholders committee with representatives from police, MCD, Local School, anganwadis, lawyers, PWD, etc. 60 collectives and 7 stakeholders committees have been formed which have conducted 15 public meetings sensitizing about 10,000 persons on the issue.

Women's Empowerment

7.2.17 The Government of NCT of Delhi has taken following steps for women's empowerment:

- (i) One time financial assistance to widows for performing marriage of their daughters enhanced from ₹20,000 to ₹25,000. In the current financial year 2012-13, 2,800 women would be benefitted under the scheme.
- (ii) Pension to women in distress is being given to 91,094 women beneficiaries.
- (iii) 100 Gender Resource Centers and 24 Extension Gender Resource Centers have been setup in Delhi.
- (iv) 60 Aawaz Uthao Collectives setup in Delhi in backward areas with objective to support women in distress.
- (v) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) launched on a pilot basis in 3 districts. 1.43 lakh adolescent girls are being benefitted under the scheme.
- (vi) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) has been introduced on a pilot basis in 2 districts. Cash transfer has been made to 6,904 pregnant and lactating women. Delhi is one of the leading States to initiate these transfers.
- (vii) 2 Shelter Homes in collaboration with YWCA have been setup for destitute pregnant and lactating women at Jahangirpuri and Sarai Rohilla.
- (viii) Special coaches for women introduced in metro trains.

Welfare

7.2.18 The Government of NCT of Delhi has taken following steps for welfare of children:

- a) Under LADLI Scheme, 1,06,585 cases were sanctioned in the year 2011-2012. 49,284 cases were renewed for financial assistance at various milestones.
- b) "JAN AHAAR" Scheme has been implemented to provide low cost nutritious and hygienic meals (containing at least 1,000 calories per meal) to the needy at the rate of ₹15 per meal in 36 different areas.
- c) In order to eradicate hunger from the city, Delhi Government in cooperation with business and cooperate houses started "Hunger Free – Delhi Campaign – Aap ki Rasoi". Till date, 13 centers of "Aap ki Rasoi" have become functional and about 3,000-3,500 destitute persons are getting a one meal on a daily basis.
- d) A new social Security Scheme, namely, "Dilli Annashree Yojana" was announced in the budget 2012-13 to provide food security to two lakh vulnerable households not benefitted under BPL or AAY Schemes. The Scheme envisages a monthly food subsidy of ₹600 as cash transfer to the bank account of the senior most female member of the household.
- e) Chief Minister, Delhi in the budget speech 2012-13 announced that Government would provide a one-time cash assistance to the Kerosene oil users in the BPL/AAY/JRC ration card holders categories for obtaining LPG connections and gas stoves in order to make Delhi the first Kerosene Free City in the country. This Scheme is under implementation.
- f) Government has extended a helping hand to the aged through Old Age Assistance Scheme. Under this scheme, ₹550 crore have been allocated and 3.46 lakh beneficiaries covered. Persons above 60 years and below 70 years of age are getting ₹1,000 per month

and persons above 70 years of age are getting ₹1,500 per month. The Government has taken a decision to release the senior citizen pension directly through bank accounts for timely and early release of pension.

- g) The Government has also taken steps to enhance the Assistance to Persons with Special Need (Disabled Pensions) from ₹1,000 to ₹1,500 per month. Under this scheme, 26,527 beneficiaries are availing such assistance.
- h) Delhi Government implements various plan schemes in order to accelerate the pace of educational, social & economic development of SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities by way of providing financial support both as grant and loan. An outlay of ₹ 324 crore has been approved during 2012-13.

Health

7.2.19 Good health of the people is not only a desirable goal but also an essential investment in human resources. Government of NCT of Delhi is committed to providing qualitative, preventive and curative health care services to the citizens of Delhi. At present, there are 198 dispensaries and 53 Seed Primary Urban Health Centers (Seed PUHCs) functioning under Delhi Government, which provide health care facilities to the citizens. During 2012, one allopathic dispensary, one homeopathic dispensary and three Seed PUHCs were opened in the un-served/underserved areas. One hospital with 200 beds at Kokiwala Bagh, Ashok Vihar is ready to start and will be made functional soon.

7.2.20 The Directorate of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy (ISM&H) is presently running 32 Ayurvedic, 15 Unani and 92 Homeopathic Dispensaries spread all over Delhi providing health care services of Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy. The aim behind setting up this Institute is to promote the use of Ayurveda as an alternative to modern medicine and develop the use of modern techniques for the teaching of Ayurveda.

7.2.21 Delhi is the first State to start and successfully complete a diabetes and hypertension campaign in urban slum population. About 4.5 lakh population of slum were screened for diabetes and hypertension between November, 2011 and June, 2012.

7.2.22 29 new hospitals/diagnostic centers have been added to the list of hospitals empanelled under the Delhi Government Employees Health Scheme (DGEHS). Besides, 16 hospitals have been added to the list of empanelled hospitals in NCR.

7.2.23 The State of Delhi has declared 2012 as the Year of Intensification of Immunization.

Bhagidari

7.2.24 The Bhagidari initiative has grown from a partnership of the Government Departments and a meagre 20 Resident Welfare Associations to a vibrant interface between the Government and around 3,500 citizen groups. "Bhagidari" today means an accountable, efficient and citizen-centric administration wherein the stakeholder-the citizen-is an active partner. During this year, 328 citizen groups, which include RWAs, MTAs and Senior Citizen groups, have voluntarily joined the Bhagidari Initiative.

Technical Training

7.2.25 The Government of NCT of Delhi is planning to open new ITIs at Ranhola, Chhattarpur, Mangolpuri and Nand Nagri. Land measuring 12.54 acres have been allotted at Bakkarwala for the purpose of setting up of a modern driving school in collaboration with M/s Honda Siel Car Limited under Public Private Partnership mode. Some new courses viz. Hospitality, Health and Media have been introduced in Private as well as Government Institutes.

Urban Development

7.2.26 The Government of NCT of Delhi has been sanctioned 30 infrastructure projects under the JNNURM scheme at a cost of ₹7,717.42 crore. Out of them, 10 projects are complete,

13 are under process, 2 projects of PWD are partially completed and the the remaining 5 have been dropped. The major project of Barapullah Nallah Elevated Corridor, connecting South-East Delhi with South Delhi has been completed. The signature Bridge over river Yamuna is under construction. DTC has purchased 1,500 low floor buses and the proposal for purchase of 228 Non-AC buses for DMRC has been cleared.

7.2.27 The Government of NCT of Delhi has approved a proposal for grant of freehold/ownership rights to the allottees / occupants of 45 JJ Resettlement Colonies and has sent it to the Government of India for consideration.

7.2.28 The Government of India has approved 17 low cost housing projects for construction of 67,784 flats under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) with a total project cost of ₹3,245 crore. Out of this, 14,844 flats have been constructed and 39,000 flats are under construction. The preference in allotment of these flats is being given to the Slum dwellers in the first phase. The DUSIB has already allotted 585 flats at Bawana. The matter for revision in the relocation policy is under consideration of the Government.

7.2.29 Further facility of Basti Vikas Kendra/Community Hall has also been provided to NGOs/Voluntary organizations/Government organizations. DUSIB has proposed to construct 10 Basti Vikas Kendras and 10 Community Halls in JJ and slum relocation pockets.

7.2.30 Last year 66 permanent and 84 temporary Night Shelters were opened. During the current year, construction of two more permanent Night Shelters at Dwarka and Mangolpuri have been taken up.

7.2.31 Delhi Government has decided to implement “Rajiv Awas Yojna” under JNNURM during 2012-13 with a proposed outlay of ₹10 crore. Government of India has already approved the proposal for survey of JJ clusters and preparation of Plan for Making Delhi Slum Free. The survey of JJ clusters is under progress.



Distribution of Allotment letters to eligible Residents of JJ Cluster in Delhi under Rajiv Awas Yojna

Environment

7.2.32 The Government of NCT of Delhi has imposed a complete ban on plastic carry bags. A notification in this regard has been issued on 23.10.2012. For air pollution control, stringent emission norms have been set for pollutants in ambient air. Continuous ambient air-quality monitoring stations have been installed. Stringent emission norms set for pollutants from industrial units and thermal power plants located in the city, are being implemented for further improvement in ambient air quality. Entire public transport has been switched over to CNG mode.

Transport

7.2.33 The Government of NCT of Delhi is committed to providing affordable, comfortable, safe, reliable and sustainable transportation facilities for all. Towards this end, efforts have been made to augment and modernize the DTC bus fleet, introduce private buses under cluster scheme, upgrade and modernize the public transportation infrastructure and computerize the zonal offices of the Transport Department for ensuring quicker and convenient facilities to the citizens for issuance of driving licenses and registration of vehicles, vehicular pollution control by promoting the environment friendly fuels, improvement of road safety, etc. DTC has a fleet of about 5,740 buses. This includes 3,781 low floor CNG buses (including 1,275 air conditioned buses) and 1,959

standard floor buses. The phase-out programme of blue line buses has been completed. Induction of new buses under the cluster bus system is in progress. Presently about 300 buses are plying under this project.



Induction of New Buses in Delhi Transport Corporation Bus Fleet

Tourism

7.2.34 Delhi remains a major tourism destination. The Government of NCT of Delhi has taken various initiatives for development of tourist infrastructure, conservation of monuments and heritage and provision of facilities to the tourists by setting up international level Tourist Information Centres. The Government has also started Hop On Hop Off (Ho Ho) bus service which covers all the main tourist attractions of Delhi.

DELHI POLICE

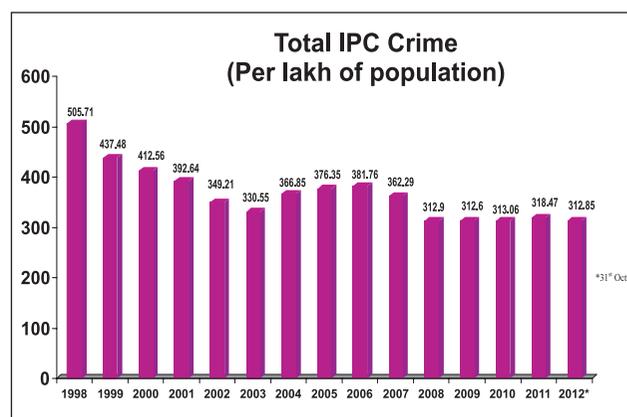
7.3.1 The total strength of the Delhi Police in 1951 stood at about 8,000 with one Inspector General of Police and eight Superintendents of Police. A post of Deputy Inspector General of Police was added in 1956. Delhi was divided into three Police Districts, namely, New Delhi, Central Delhi and North Delhi. Today, there are four Ranges, 11 Districts, 54 Sub. Divisions and 180 Police Stations and the total strength of Police Force is 83,452.

7.3.2 The priorities of Delhi Police are maintenance of law and order, prevention of crimes, instilling a sense of security amongst common people including women, children and

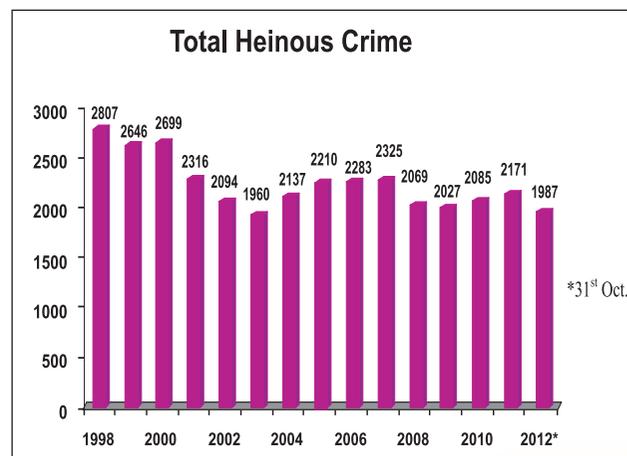
senior citizens, improving traffic management and controlling corruption.

7.3.3 Top most priority is given to maintenance of law and order and crime control. The emphasis is on control of crime through proactive policing with people's participation.

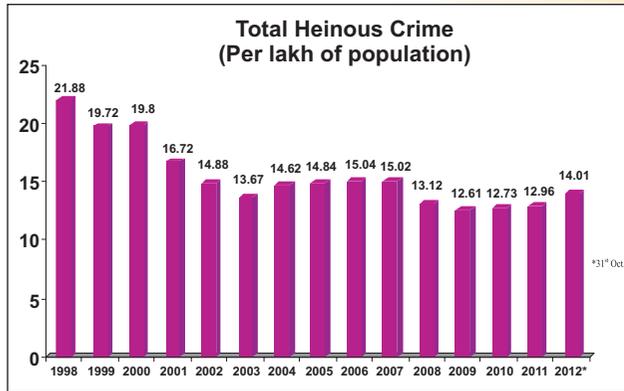
7.3.4 The total IPC Crime per lakh of population has seen a steady decline during the last 14 years, being 505.71 in 1998 and coming down to 312.85 in 2012 (upto 31st October) as the following chart indicates:-



7.3.5 Similarly, the number of total heinous offences registered in Delhi in 1998 was 2807, and it came down to 2171 in 2011 and 1987 in 2012 as shown below:



7.3.6 Heinous offences per lakh of population declined from 21.88 in 1998 to 14.01 in 2012 (upto 31st October) as indicated in the following chart.



7.3.7 In year 2012 (upto 31st October), 594 rape cases have been reported as compared to 490 cases of the corresponding period of year 2011. However, the incident of rape per lakh of population, has shown a steady decline in Delhi under this head with the incident of rape per lakh of population coming down from 4.42 in 2005 to 4.19 in 2012 (upto 31st October).

7.3.8 In year 2012 (upto 31st October), 557 cases of Molestation of Women have been reported as against 587 cases during the corresponding period of last year, a decline of 5.11%. Out of these, as many as 93% cases have been solved. Again this crime, per lakh of population, has shown an overall decline and came down from 5.12 in 2005 to 3.93 in 2012 (upto 31st October).

Commitment of Delhi Police to make the city safer for women

7.3.9 In order to enhance confidence of the public, including women all over the city, special measures have been introduced. These include creating of predominantly women staffed Police Stations at North Campus and South Campus, Delhi University, revamping of foot patrols, deployment of PCR Vans near girls’ colleges and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERV).

7.3.10 Delhi Police is committed to making the city a safe place for women. For this, the following measures have been taken to prevent crime against women:-

- i. Orders have been issued to BPOs directing them to ensure that women employees on the night shift are dropped at their doorsteps.

- ii. Women Help-Desks have been created in every Police Station. These help Desks are manned by lady Police Officers.
- iii. Directions to PCR Vans to help stranded women
- iv. Women staff has been deployed in beats and PCR vans in the areas prone to crime against women.
- v. Surprise checks in buses, markets, cinema, road junctions, universities/colleges/ schools, etc.
- vi. Gender Sensitization of Police personnel
- vii. Self- Defence Training
- viii. Liaison with Rape Crisis Intervention Centres
- ix. Predominantly Women staffed Police Stations have been set-up in the North as well as South campuses of Delhi University i.e. Maurice Nagar and South Campus respectively for the safety of girl students and for building confidence among them.
- x. Speedy Trial of gang rape cases
- xi. Routes taken by women returning from work late at night covered by ERVs & PCR vehicles as well as police patrol motorcycles

7.3.11 The Special Police Unit for Women & Children (SPUWC) which initially started as the Crime against Women Cell was set up to prevent violence against women including dowry deaths, complaints of domestic violence etc. It was also felt that women needed judicial support also and over the years, the Crime Women Cell has become a centre for women empowerment through its various activities – counselling and reconciliation; mediation in complaints of marital disputes; domestic violence and dowry related issues. A 24 X 7 women helpline is functional. Apart from this, helping rape victims through the Crime Intervention Centres; providing self defense training to girl students/public and providing training to police officers in the districts has been ensured through NGOs and SPUWC.

Safety of Senior Citizens

7.3.12 A Senior Citizen Cell is functioning in Police Head Quarter (PHQ) under the Crime Branch. Senior Citizens, who are living alone or with spouses and willing to register themselves with Delhi Police are identified by Beat/ Division staff of Police Stations and their names are forwarded to Senior Citizens Security Cell, PHQ for registration. The local police keeps a record of such senior citizens and the beat / division staff regularly visits them. In year 2012 (upto 31.10.2012), 3,047 new senior citizens have been registered to make the total No. of registered senior citizens in Delhi as 14,775. 11,538 Senior Citizens registered with Delhi Police have been issued identity cards.

7.3.13 In 2012 (upto 31st October), 163 distress calls and 443 complaints were received from senior citizens and instant help was provided or arranged in almost all cases. The Senior Citizen Security Cell at PHQ contacted 3,820 elderly people in person and 20,465 elderly persons on telephone in year 2012 (upto 31st October). At the district level, the Police Station staff paid visits to senior citizens in their respective areas besides making telephone calls and holding meetings in the neighbourhoods.

7.3.14 Door to door survey of servants and tenants has been followed up in a big way while visits were made to senior citizens by beat staff and senior officers. To further improve the security, senior citizens were advised regarding installation of security equipment like door chain, magic eye, iron grill and safety locks.

Steps for North-East students

7.3.15 In order to specifically address the problems faced by the students and other residents from North-Eastern States in Delhi, 7 officers of the rank of Addl. CP/DCP viz. DCPs North, North-West, South, South-East, South-West, West and East districts have been designated as Nodal officers. These Nodal Officers hold periodic meetings with the students and residents of the North-Eastern

States staying in their respective areas and address the issues raised in such meetings.

7.3.16 Delhi Police has also issued instructions for the safety and security of people from North-Eastern States residing in Delhi, highlights of which are:-

- a) There has to be a clear 'Zero Tolerance Policy' as far as Crime Against Women in general and for those belonging to North Eastern States in particular.
- b) Many problems including stalking, sending SMSs etc. can easily be nipped in the bud if the person concerned is traced and firmly advised to behave himself and not to harass the individual concerned.
- c) Where ever necessary, lawful or preventive action under the Cr. P.C. can be initiated.
- d) Wherever cases are made out, they should be immediately registered and investigated on a day-to-day basis and finalized.
- e) Quick action by the police would restore confidence not only of the victim but also of the community and send a clear message to the accused that such behaviour would not be tolerated.
- f) There is regular patrolling covering not only hostels where students live but also pockets in normal residential colonies in which North-Eastern students live in large numbers - in all Police Stations in North, North-West Districts and Police Stations around the Delhi University, including police stations Model Town, Mukherjee Nagar, Civil Lines, Roop Nagar, Timar Pur, etc.
- g) The beat constables in such areas are being sensitized to establish close interaction with the community leaders of the residents belonging to the North-Eastern States so that they are aware of the problems, if any, being faced by them and can take appropriate action or inform the Division Officer/SHO for necessary action.
- h) The SHOs must have regular quarterly meetings with the community leaders.

- i) The Area Security Committee which has been formed in the North District meets regularly and interacts with various stakeholders including the students.

Modernization Scheme of Delhi Police

7.3.17 The High Power Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has approved 18 Delhi Police Projects with an outlay of ₹100 crore under Police Modernization Scheme during the current financial year 2012-13. Out of this, funds to the tune of ₹33.87 crore have been released to the Executing Agencies and expenditure to the tune of ₹22.94 crore has been booked upto 31.12.2012. The status of 18 projects has been given at **Annexure- IX**.

Delhi Police Budget

Plan and Non Plan Schemes

7.3.18 During the financial year 2012-13, the Budget Estimate approved by the Govt. of India is to the tune of ₹3,665.33 crore under Non-Plan. Details are attached at **Annexure-X**.

7.3.19 Under the Plan Schemes a sum of ₹210.16 crore has been allotted in B.E. 2012-13. Details are attached at **Annexure-XI**.

Traffic Control System & Modernization

7.3.20 Despite all constraints of increase in population, migrant population, increase in number of vehicles, commercialization, unplanned growth, inadequacy of mass public transport system, shrinkage of available road space, heterogeneity of traffic on Delhi roads, encroachments, unauthorized parking, motorists not sensitive towards pedestrians, lack of traffic discipline, poor street lighting and visibility during night hours, poor road signals, conflict created by buses, fast conversion of rural areas into urban areas, absence of civic and traffic responsibility, growth of urban settlement, extensive demand of transportation needs, road accidents, etc., the Delhi Traffic Police have been handling the ever-mounting traffic problems with increasing

satisfaction. Delhi Traffic Police by visibility, mobility and availability of traffic personnel at strategic locations, handles these traffic problems and ensures that journey is safer, smoother and travel time is reduced. In a big way, Delhi Traffic Police has embarked upon introducing world class latest and modern technology in the field of traffic management. The focus of Delhi Traffic Police is to ensure its functioning transparent and gadget based with modern facilities, rather than being human intensive.

7.3.21 In the above scenario, the utmost priorities of Delhi Traffic Police are:-

- To provide safe and smooth flow of traffic
- To effectively enforce traffic rules and regulations
- To prevent and reduce road accidents
- To inculcate road safety awareness through education.
- To introduce modern technology in traffic management and to bring about transparency.

7.3.22 State-of-the-art technology is being introduced by Delhi Traffic Police with a view to bringing in efficiency and transparency in the functioning of the Traffic Police so that the benefits reach the common man. The Intelligent Traffic Signaling (ITS) project facilitated better management of traffic flow, reduced congestion and increased road safety.

7.3.23 In line with the priorities of Delhi Traffic Police, the unit has focused and concentrated on the following four areas viz. (i) Regulation, (ii) Enforcement, (iii) Education and (iv) Engineering.

PUDUCHERRY

7.4.1 The Union Territory of Puducherry has a Legislative Assembly and a Consolidated Fund of its own. It comprises of four regions, namely, Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from one another.

7.4.2 The major developmental initiatives under taken in different sectors by the Government

of Puducherry during the current year are as follows:

Public Works

- i) Completed construction of one 4-lane bridge at a cost of ₹26 crore on NH 45A at Ariankuppam, Puducherry.



NH45A - RCC Box Girder Bridge 4 spans of 30mts & 2 spans of 24 mts



NH 45A - Four Lane Bridge at Puducherry

- ii) A 700 bedded Rajiv Gandhi Government Women and Child Hospital has started functioning in the newly constructed



Rajiv Gandhi Govt. Women & Child Hospital

premises. The hospital has a total area of 3 lakh sq. ft. constructed at a cost of ₹50 crore.

- iii. Construction of indoor stadium at Karaikal is nearing completion and the work is expected to be completed by March, 2013.
- iv) Fishing Harbour at Karaikal was completed in all respects and is functioning from April 2012. The total project cost was ₹47.76 crore and it will benefit 12,074 fishermen living in 10 coastal fishing villages.



Fishing Harbour, Karaikal

Tourism

- v) A new Tourist Map covering all the tourist spots of Puducherry has been prepared. Tourist spots are showcased at 10 domestic travel and trade fairs and one international fair at Singapore.
- vi) An amount of ₹16.77 crore has been released for acquisition of land for Arikamedu development.
- vii) Development of Thirunallar Temple Project has been taken up in a phased manner with Central assistance of ₹100 crore.
- viii) Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with Ille-et-Vilaine, a County Council in France for promotion of tourism.
- ix) M/s. Darashaw Company Pvt. Ltd. has been appointed as consultant for preparation of Master plan for tourism development for the next ten years.
- x) 16 Projects have been prioritized at a total cost of ₹125 crore and submitted to the Ministry of Tourism.

- xi) M/s Jones Lang La Salle Property Consultants (India) Pvt. Ltd. have been appointed as State Level Project Consultant by the Ministry of Tourism, through which DPRs will be prepared for all prioritized projects.

Town and Country Planning

- xii) Under JNNURM scheme, 8 projects have been got approved, 4 each from the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation at an total estimated cost of ₹461 crore.
- xiii) The progress of works under JNNURM is as detailed below:
- a) 168 Dwelling Units at Kuruchikuppam, Puducherry handed over to the beneficiaries; infrastructure works also completed; Development of parks, construction of informal sector market, provision of street lighting, rain water harvesting arrangements, fire fighting arrangements etc. has been taken up.



Completed Dwelling Units at Kuruchikuppam

- b) Completion of 72 Dwelling Units at Karaikovilpathu, Karaikal.
- c) Laying of 55.5 km. of pipeline out of 65.065 km. from Dowlaiswaram to Yanam in respect of the project “Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Yanam” has been completed and sewer pipe lines of 100 km. with appurtenances is under implementation in Puducherry.



Jack Well and Pump House at Yanam

- d) The construction of 480 Dwelling Units out of 1,136 Dwelling Units at Lambert Saravanan Nagar and construction of 144 Dwelling units out of 432 Dwelling units at Karailovilpathu, Karaikal has been completed.

Fisheries

15 marine fishing villages were affected by the devastating ‘Thane’ cyclone. ₹3.72 crore was released towards compensation for loss of their livelihood. ₹18.10 crore was released as relief/compensation for registered mechanized (steel/wooden) boats/ catamarans / traditional crafts.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR

7.5.1 The UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands consists of 592 islands, rocks and islets, out of which, only 36 islands are inhabited. There are six Scheduled Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands viz. Great Andamanese, Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Shompens and Nicobarese. The tribes other than Nicobarese are classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Free ration and supplementary Food is provided to PVTGs every month as per prescribed scale of distribution. Twelve Great Andamanese students are studying at various Schools at Port Blair. 28 Nicobari students are studying Bachelor Degree Course in ITFT Education Group at Chandigarh and ₹17.48 lakh has been released as academic fees and maintenance allowances. An amount of ₹200 lakh sanctioned as grant-in-aid to Andaman

Adim Janjathi Vikas Samiti for the welfare and development of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribes Groups of these Islands.

7.5.2 The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have great maritime importance. The Islands were infamously known as the “Black Water Prison” or “Kala Pani”. Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a Union Territory of India since 1956. The East India Company developed Andaman Islands in the eighteenth Century for providing safe harbour to its ships during the monsoons. Subsequently, in 1858 the British founded a penal settlement in the Island. Many freedom fighters were deported from mainland and kept in the Cellular Jail. In 1982, Chief Commissioner was upgraded to Lieutenant Governor. The Islands are situated between latitude 4° to 6° N and longitude 92° to 94° E. The total geographical area is 8,249 sq. km. The Andaman & Nicobar are separated by 10 degree channel. As per 2011 census, the population of these islands is 3,79,944. The details of tribal population in the Andaman & Nicobar islands are as follows:-

SI. No.	Tribes	Population as per 2011 census
1.	Great Andamanese	57
2.	Onges	110
3.	Jarawas	409
4.	Sentinelese	50
5.	Shompen	219

7.5.3 The annual exponential growth rate of population of A&N Islands was the highest (7.10 %) during 1951-1961 due to colonization of people from other States of India. The growth rate of population according to the 2011 census is 6.68 %. The growth of the Island economy at constant price (2004-05) for the year 2011-12 over the previous year is as follows:

Sector economy	2009- 10	2010-11	2011-12
Primary	(-) 0.40	3.33	2.81
Secondary	0.48	5.47	4.72
Tertiary	22.01	10.05	7.20
Total GSDP	13.20	8.19	6.14

7.5.4 Andaman & Nicobar constituted one district until 31.07.1974. On 01.08.1974, the Nicobar Islands was constituted as a separate revenue district with its head quarter at Car Nicobar. In August 2006, Andaman District was bifurcated into South Andaman District and North & Middle Andaman District. There are six Sub Divisions, nine Tehsils and nine Development Blocks. Three-tier Panchayati Raj system exists in the Union Territory comprising sixty nine Gram Panchayats, six Panchayat Samitis and two Zilla Parishads. There is a Municipal Council for the Port Blair town with eighteen elected members and three nominated members. A & N Islands has one Parliamentary Constituency seat.

7.5.5 The physical distance from mainland and also the separation between the islands has created a sense of isolation amongst the people. The Islands are situated 1,255 km. from Kolkatta and 1,190 km. from Chennai. The Islands chains itself extend up to 1,962 km. Shipping is the life line for the islanders. Therefore, connectivity is a major issue both with mainland and also between Islands. The UT Administration has five vessels for connecting to mainland. The three old vessels need replacement for inter island connectivity. There are 82 vessels in the fleet of Shipping Department of this UT. The 500 pax vessel M.V. Campbell Bay joined the fleet on 30.11.2011. A modern 400 capacity passenger vessel MF SAMSUN was chartered by A & N Administration to meet the transportation requirement of southern groups of Islands. Two new 500 Pax-cum 150 Ton Cargo Vessels will join the fleet soon. Work order has already been issued to M/s Bharati Shipyard Limited for construction of the Vessels. The first Sea Plane services were introduced in India by the UT of A & N Islands. The UT Administration is in the process of chartering two Twin-Engine Sea planes for fulfilling the passengers' expectation. Laying of Sub-Marine cable to A&N Islands is planned to improve telecommunications and internet facilities. Planning Commission has recommended that 6 Islands should be connected to mainland by Sub- Marine Optical fiber cable through a branching cable with two branching

units in a ring configuration with existing cable between Chennai and Singapore passing through A&N Islands. Water management is a serious issue in these islands. At present, water supply in South Andaman is fully depended on rain water. The UT Administration is in the process of raising the height of the dam to increase its storage capacity. An undersea project for supply of water from the Rutland Island to Port Blair is at an advanced stage.

7.5.6 A Passenger Hall with a capacity of 1,200 with all modern facilities, canteen, ATM counter, custom and immigration was dedicated to the service of the islanders and tourists.

7.5.7 To strengthen the State transport services, the Transport Department have taken necessary action to procure 37 new buses during the financial year 2012-13. For the first time in the history of this UT, permit was issued to operate 'Ladies Bus Services'.

7.5.8 The UT Administration has witnessed a tremendous power growth from 1.10 MW installed capacity in 1951 to 83.71 MW in 2012. The demand is consistently growing due to the rapid development in tourism, hotel industries, defense establishment, shipping and fisheries etc. The UT Administration has hired 5 MW DG sets and installed at Power House, Port Blair to meet the growing demand. A 10 MW DG set have become operational. Twelve Sea-Link Transmission Towers have been erected by PGCIL. Laying of 33 KV UG cable between Rangat Bay Power House and Austin bridge (around 50 KM) has been completed. The under ground cabling in Port Blair and South Andaman area has been completed. Technical approval for augmentation of 5x250 KW DG capacities along with T&D systems at Neil Island and augmentation of 3x250 KW DG capacities along with T&D systems at Long Island has been received from Central Electricity Authority, New Delhi.

7.5.9 Health Department has a well developed health infrastructure in the form of 114 Sub-Centres, 21 Primary Health Centres, 04 community Health Centres, 5 Urban Health Centres, 02

District Hospitals, 01 Referral Hospital, 01 AYUSH Hospital and 8 Borneo Dispensaries in the UT. A new Primary Health Centre (PHC) at Chouldari has been commissioned in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. New OPD block at BJR Hospital, Car Nicobar has been inaugurated. The pathology lab in G.B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair has been upgraded with the installation of Fully Automatic Chemical Analyzer Machine. Super-Specialized Services viz. Urologist, Plastic Surgeon, Medical Gastro Enterologist and Nephrologist were provided at G.B. Pant Hospital by the Super-Specialists from Amrita Institute of Medical Science, Kochi.

7.5.10 There are 317 schools under UT Administration spread over the UT of A & N Islands, besides, 13 schools under local bodies, 04 schools under Central Government, 02 Government aided schools and 96 private unaided schools. Seventeen new primary schools have been inaugurated in remote areas of this Union Territory. The UT Administration extended pre-primary classes to 297 schools. The scheme of cooked mid-day meal is also functioning successfully in the islands and a total of 31,670 students are being provided with such meals through Self-Help Groups. 480 students have also been paid scholarships for pursuing higher studies in various technical and non-technical courses at mainland institutions. Government College (JNNURM) Port Blair introduced second shift to meet the increased demand of seats in various disciplines.

7.5.11 Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), fourteen Automatic Weather Stations have been installed at various places of these Islands for the implementation of Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme. 24 cold room chambers, having storage capacity of 60 MT, have been installed. Construction of three Fish Landing Centres and one cold storage at Car Nicobar (10 MT) have been completed.

7.5.12 These Islands are blessed with a unique luxuriant evergreen tropical rainforest canopy and beautiful beaches. The UT Administration has been implementing various programmes for

the development of tourism. Under the tourism sector, construction work of canopy walkway project is in progress. An Interpretation Centre (an environment study based project) for the benefit of tourists visiting Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park at Wandoor was inaugurated on 09.04.2012. The Tourism Department has set up a Decompression Chamber for the welfare of Scuba Divers. After getting a good response to the Sound and Light Show at Cellular Jail, the UT Administration is also setting up the Sound and Light Show at Ross Island (one of the historical places of this UT) with a total project cost of ₹4.86 crore.

7.5.13 The Civil Supplies Department of this UT has been digitized. A new website under the Administration portal released. The website provides complete information of departmental activities, lifting of food grains by the Fair Price Shops, ration card information, etc. The Department has initiated to collect the filled 'Know Your Customers (KYC)- forms' and details of the ration card holders for implementation of direct transfer of cash subsidy on PDS items and LPG cylinders.

7.5.14 Andaman and Nicobar Islands are one of the Multi hazard prone areas of India. Coastal areas are particularly prone to hydro-meteorological disasters such as floods, cyclones, storm surges, cloud bursts and tornadoes. The Directorate of Disaster Management was established in accordance with the guidelines of the Government of India. The UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands Disaster Management Plan 2012 and Guidelines of School Safety Programme has been prepared. Six Emergency Operation Centres have been established in different islands of this Union Territory. Two Tsunami Sirens are operating at Campbell bay and Car Nicobar having audible range of 2-3 km. Installation of Tsunami Sirens in 55 other identified locations is under process.

LAKSHADWEEP

7.6.1 The Union Territory of Lakshadweep is an archipelago consisting of 12 atolls, three reefs

and five submerged banks. It is a single-district Union Territory with an area of 32 sq. km. and is comprised of 27 islands, 3 reefs and 6 submerged sandy banks, out of which 10 islands are inhabited and are scattered to the West of Kerala Coast at a distance varying from 200 km. to 400 km.

7.6.2 The Administration of Lakshadweep is headed by a senior IAS Officer, who is appointed under Article 239 of the Constitution by the President of India. Under the Administrator, 2 IAS officers viz. Collector cum Development Commissioner and Managing Director of Lakshadweep Development Corporation Ltd. who are declared as the Ex-officio Secretaries of various Departments are allotted to them. Two IPS officers are also posted, one as Superintendent of Police and the other as Commandant IRBn. All the 10 inhabited islands are headed by Deputy Collector/Sub Divisional Officers for administrative set up.

7.6.3 Lakshadweep is represented by a Member of Parliament in the Lok Sabha. Two-tier Panchayati Raj system exists in Lakshadweep. All the 10 inhabited islands have Village (Dweep) Panchayat each with a total of 79 seats of Members. The District Panchayat with a total of 33 Members headed by President cum Chief Counsellor exists at Kavaratti.

7.6.4 Taking a giant step in participatory development, the Administration has successfully carried out devolution of 5 major Sectors to the Panchayats from 01.01.2012. These Sectors, which effect day to day lives of the citizens, like Education, Health, Fisheries, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry are now being managed by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Economy and livelihood

7.6.5 The economy of Lakshadweep is primarily based on coconut and fishing. The traditional cottage industry revolved around Tuna fishing, coir, vinegar, jaggery and copra making.

7.6.6 Shipping is the lifeline of Lakshadweep islands. People are dependent on mainland for all

supplies of food grains, vegetable, building materials, oil, LPG, etc. There are 25 ships, including 4 all-weather ships, 3 fair weather ships, 10 high speed vessels and 6 cargo barges (one LPG carrier and 2 Bollard Pull Tugs), which are operated by Lakshadweep Development Corporation. 2 x 400 PAX ships, 150 ton Oil Barge, 2 800 MT Multipurpose cargo vessels and 1,000 MT oil barge are proposed to be inducted. Two helicopters being operated by Pawan Hans Ltd. are available with the Administration for administrative works and medical evacuation.



Jetty of Minicoy (Lakshadweep)



Passenger Ship of Lakshadweep islands

Eastern side jetties and break water

7.6.7 Eastern side embarkation jetties are very much essential for the safe embarkation/disembarkation of passengers. Eastern side embarkation jetties constructed in 4 islands viz. Kavaratti, Minicoy, Agatti and Amini. The Jetties of Minicoy and Agatti have been made operational under moderate sea condition and the other two will be completed. The second phase breakwater has been completed in Andrott and Kalpeni island. The proposal for the 3rd phase of breakwater at Andrott has already been included in the 12th Five Year Plan scheme.

7.6.8 The Administration has already taken all steps to make the voyage to the islands more comfortable and pleasant. A Dedicated Berth at Kochi is likely to commence operation by March,

2013. The Government of Kerala has allotted land in Beypore for construction of 200 meters of Dedicated Berth which will be constructed by CPWD at a cost of around ₹49.3 crore. The Government of Karnataka has also agreed to allot 300 meter long berth at Mangalore for the Lakshadweep Administration.

7.6.9 For providing safe and clear water for domestic consumption, the Administration with the help from National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) will establish a Desalination Plant each in 6 islands at a cost of ₹99 crore for which Government of India has granted approval. Besides, it has been decided to install 10,000 ltr. Capacity Solar Thermal Desalination Plant at Bitra in association with the Ministry of Non Renewable Energy (MNRE).

7.6.10 The UT Administration has successfully implemented the Scheme of High Security Registration Plates (HSRP) in accordance with the direction of the Supreme Court. The Smart Card based driving licenses and Registration Certificates will be issued soon.

7.6.11 Integrated Island Management Plan for the islands are under preparation in association with Centre for Earth Science Studies (CESS), Thiruvananthapuram.

7.6.12 Sewage disposal is one of the most serious environment problems in Lakshadweep. To overcome this problem, the Administration has decided to install 12,000 Bio-digesters in different

islands. Around 200 Bio-digesters have already reached in Bepore and the installation work will start immediately at Kavaratti.

7.6.13 18 Common Service Centres (CSC) will be set up. 12 such Centres named as 'Aashraya' have already been set up. The campaign for 100% e-literate Lakshadweep is being launched. A telephone based citizens grievance redressal mechanism has been launched.

CHANDIGARH

7.7.1 Chandigarh, known as the 'City Beautiful', is recognized as one of the cleanest, greenest and safest cities in the country. Though the city is known to be very well-planned and well-maintained, the Administration continues to strive hard towards improving the infrastructure and its management. During the financial year 2012-13, the UT Administration has undertaken numerous development projects.

7.7.2 Among the steps undertaken, the Advisory Council was revamped to encourage the participation of various stakeholders in the decision making process in the governance of the city. Another important initiative undertaken was democratic decentralization whereby the functioning of Primary Health, Primary Education and the management of V3 roads, parks and gardens was transferred to the Municipal Corporation. The glory of Sukhna Lake was revived through a massive upgradation programme. Further, true to the vision of the city's architect Le Courbusier, the UT Administration envisages to retain the basic architectural heritage of the city while addressing the public needs within the city's rapidly changing demographic profile.

7.7.3 The southern sectors of Chandigarh, which till recently, had missed figuring in top priority areas, were given special attention. Several theme-based gardens were developed. Schools and colleges have been established for the benefit of the people in those sectors. Initiatives have been taken to modernize the transport system by introducing the JNNURM AC, Non-AC Buses

and Mini AC Buses. The police department has also been strengthened by increasing manpower along with an effective communication system and appropriate mobility system to maintain public order.

7.7.4 The major developmental initiatives undertaken by the UT Administration in the different sectors during the current year have been deliberated in the following paras.

Education and Sports

7.7.5 Over the years, Chandigarh has emerged as an important Centre of education in Northern India. It attracts a large number of students from the neighbouring States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh besides the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar including North Eastern States of Manipur, Mizoram and Sikkim etc.

7.7.6 In its attempt to modernize education and its mode of delivery, one of the Administration's colleges, i.e. Post Graduate Government College, Sector-11 has established 15 smart class rooms by installing LCD Projectors, Digital Podiums, Desk Computers and internet connectivity. The library has been equipped with computers and internet facility, subscribing to online journals and e-books for the benefit of the students and staff.



Inauguration of Information Technology Block of Post Graduate College for girls, Sector 42, Chandigarh

7.7.7 The Information Technology Block of Post Graduate Government College for Girls,

Sector-42 was established recently and is the first of its kind among government educational institutions of Chandigarh. It has ushered in an era of technology savvy education and is encouraging tie-ups with related industries/institutions of higher learning at the national and international level. The courses covered include BCA, PGDCA, MSc (IT) and Functional English.

7.7.8 The vision of the UT Administration to see technology-driven schools was realized with the first smart school becoming functional in Sector-53, taking classroom teaching beyond the confines of text books by integrating e-teaching. This endeavour of the Education Department is only the first step taken towards empowering the youth. Two new smart schools will be established shortly in Sector-50 and Sector-54 and progress is being made to convert two schools in Sector-35 and Sector-16 into smart schools.

Transport

7.7.9 Chandigarh Administration has taken steps in the direction of establishing a good and efficient public transport system. At present, Chandigarh Transport Undertaking (CTU) has a fleet of 517 buses, including 100 buses under the JNNURM Scheme. The buses under JNNURM Scheme are fitted with ultra-modern facilities for comfortable commuting. Additional 60 queue shelters are being added to the existing 192 shelters. Due to better route planning and optimum use of human resources, the earnings of the CTU have increased to ₹25.71 lakh per day as compared to ₹24.06 lakh per day in the previous year. The Administration proposes to purchase 49 AC & as many Non-AC buses. GPS and ITS system will be provided in all the buses and E-Ticketing Machines will be introduced during the financial year 2012-13.

Police Department

7.7.10 The Chandigarh Police has been modernized with the latest equipment, Arms and Ammunition, an effective communication system and appropriate mobility. A high tech police control room has been set up to ensure minimum

reaction time on the part of the police to public calls. Auto dialer facility has been established in collaboration with banks and jewellery stores. Under the modernization plan, the shooting range at Sector-25 is being upgraded to match international standards.

Industries

7.7.11 Although the “City Beautiful” was not visualized as an industrial city, yet given the importance of industry and trade for the economic well being of its people, a provision for industrial area spread over nearly 1,475 acres of land was made and, in addition, 152 acres of land in the revenue estate of village MauliJagran was earmarked for the development of phase III of industrial area. Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006, Entrepreneur’s Memorandum has been issued to 1,016 micro, small and medium entrepreneurs upto 31.12.2012. These units are mainly ancillary in nature and offer employment to around 27,270 people.

Information Technology Department

7.7.12 The Department has also facilitated video conferencing link between District Courts and Model Jail. While using IT as a tool for information dissemination, the Department of Information Technology launched ‘Chandigarh City Guide’ – a mobile application for smart phones and as a pilot-run, the Department has also installed two touch screen information kiosks in the city for providing tourists information and vehicle registration number availability information.

Science & Technology Department

7.7.13 Chandigarh has been declared as one of four Model Solar cities of the country. The Chandigarh Administration has taken a giant leap forward with the inauguration of 50 KW SPV Power plant on the roof top of UT Secretariat building in 2012. The short term target(2012-15) for Roof Top Solar photovoltaic power generation in Chandigarh as per ‘Model solar City

Master Plan' (prepared by TERI, New Delhi) is 2.5 MWp and long term target (10 years) is 10 MWp. CREST (Chandigarh Renewal Energy, Science & Technology Promotion Society) is the executing agencies for the Department of Science & Technology for Solar Power Projects, which has taken a lead in implementation of Solar City project with tendering of more than 1.8 MWp of SPV Projects. The 50 KWp SPV Power plant at newly constructed Paryavaran Bhawan, Sector 19 has been commissioned recently and is on trial run and another 50 KWp SPV Power plant at Government Model Senior Secondary School, Sector 46-D has also been commissioned in 2012.

DAMAN & DIU

7.8.1 During the current financial year 2012-13, the Daman & Diu Administration has undertaken numerous development projects, which have been given below:-

Power Sector

7.8.2 The following works/project are under progress :

- i) Augmentation of 66/11 KV sub-station at Ringanwada from 20 MVA to 20 MVA plus 20 MVA by adding one 20 MVA power transformer along with the bay at the cost of ₹36.42 crore.
- ii) Establishment of 1x160 plus 2x50 MVA, 220/66/11/KV Sub Station at Ringanwada, Daman alongwith associated 220 KV D/C line from 220 KV D/C line from 220 KV Ambheti Sub Station of PGCIL to Ringanwada Sub Station at Daman. The scheme is essential to accommodate the future load growth and will also provide the second 220 KV power source to the UT of Daman. It will improve proper supply and will ensure stand by feeding arrangement in case of major break down on 220 KV Magarwada Sub Station. The scheme will enable the territory to shift its whole power load from GETCO network to PGCIL.

- iii) The work of establishment of 66/11 KV, 2x15 MVA Sub station at Zari with capacity of 30 MVA is in progress.
- iv) Augmentation of existing 66 KV Magarwada-Varkund and Magarwada- Kachigam D/C line by high TACSR 160 sq.mmm Conductor at Daman is under implementation.

Social Security and Welfare

7.8.3 During the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto July 2012), the following steps have been taken by Daman & Diu Administration for social security of the people:

- i) 5,947 beneficiaries were provided pension @ ₹1,000 per month under Old Age Pension Scheme(Senior Citizen).
- ii) 4,694 widows were benefited under pension scheme to widow.
- iii) 587 persons were benefited under pension scheme to disabled persons.
- iv) Under Saraswati Sadhana Yojana 200 bicycles are being distributed to SC/ST girls students studying in Standard VIII at the cost of ₹5.38 lakh.
- v) Under Pre-Matric Scholarship, an amount of ₹14.72 lakh will be disbursed to 500 minority students. Under Post-Matric Scholarship, amount of Rs 4.58 lakh is being disbursed to 52 minority students.

Health

7.8.4 The following projects have been undertaken by Daman & Diu Administration under Health Sector:-

- i) The Government Hospital at Marwad is strengthened by expanding the capacity of Post Mortem Room and Mortuary. The bed capacity of the Hospital shall be increased from 100 beds to 200 beds with plan to start burn ward, Neurosurgery, Oncology, Dialysis unit and renovation of Operation Theatre.
- ii) 24,628 children were immunized by oral polio vaccine during the Ist round of pulse polio immunization programme. Similarly

24,014 number of children were administered polio doses during 2nd round of pulse polio immunization.



Polio Immunisation under Polio Immunisation Programme

- iii) Construction of First floor of newly constructed OPD block at Government Hospital, Marwad, Nani Daman at the cost of ₹96.21 lakh is under completion. The Health Department has procured CT Scan machine. It has started functioning through the Rogi Kalyan Samiti. The Dialysis unit will also be made functional by March, 2013 at Government Hospital, Marwad.
- iv) A Sentinel Surveillance Hospital at Community Health Centre, Moti Daman for diagnosis of Dengue and Chikungunya through ELISA method has been established.



Construction of OPD block at Government Hospital Marwad, Nani Daman

- v) A new building for Sub Centre at Bucharwada Village is under construction.

Police Modernization Scheme

7.8.5 Daman & Diu Administration has taken following steps for modernization of police:-

- i) ₹450 lakh have been sanctioned to the UT of Daman for implanting of Police Modernization Scheme under the heads of Vehicle, Communication, Land & Building, Equipment, weaponry for the current financial year 2012- 2013.
- ii) 18 automatic license plate recognition at the cost of ₹70 lakh have been purchased.
- iii) Call Detail Analyzer of ₹6 lakh was also purchased for the Department.
- iv) Construction of Sports Parade Ground and Motor Training Work shop at Police Headquarters is under consideration.

Coastal Security Scheme

7.8.6 The following steps have been taken by the UT Administration to strengthen the coastal security:-

- i) The approval to the Coastal Security Scheme Phase – II has been accorded. Similarly, the approval of 02 Coastal Police Stations, 04 12T Boats, 02 Jetties, 02 four-wheeler, and 4 motorcycles for the UT of Daman & Diu have also been sanctioned.
- ii) **Coastal Police Station at Kadaiya, Daman** : 3,000 Sq. mtr. land have been identified and acquired for Coastal Police Station at village Kadaiya, Daman. The process of land possession and submission of plan design, estimates is under process.
- iii) **Coastal Police Station at Vanakbara, Diu** : 1,950 Sq. mtr. of land have been identified for construction of Coastal Police Station at Diu. Fund of ₹48 lakh have been placed at the disposal of PWD, Diu.
- iv) Construction of Jetty for Coastal Police at Daman at the cost of ₹2.98 crore is being carried out. The work is expected to be completed by end of March, 2013.

- v) **Construction of Diu Jetty:** Place has been identified opposite the Collectorate office/sea face near Municipal garden, Diu. The Plan, design has been approved by police department. The total cost for the construction of Jetty at Diu is ₹73.25 lakh.
- vi) **Vital Installations:** Safety audit of the Vital Installation has been carried out and directions have been given to all respective departments for taking safety and precautionary measures. Audit of the Banks and industry dealing in Copper and plastic granules have also been carried out. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) formulated by the Coast Guard has been customized and implemented.



Renovation of Khukhari Memorial at Charkrathirth at Diu District

District Panchayat, 11 Village Panchayats and one Municipal Council. The districts of Valsad (Gujarat) and Thane (Maharashtra) adjoining it. The details of the various schemes/projects implemented during 2011-12 and 2012-13 have been given in the following paras.

Tourism

7.8.7 Daman and Diu is one of the fast growing tourist destinations in India. Continuous efforts are being made to promote tourism and provide better facilities to the tourist visiting the UT. The following projects were implemented by the Administration for this purpose:-

- i) Nariyeli Purinma festival 2012 was conducted in Daman District.
- ii) Beautification and illumination of various tourist places is being done in the UT.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

7.9.1 It has an area of 491 sq.km. and comprises two enclaves viz. (1) Dadra and (2) Nagar Haveli. The UT is having 65 villages and 05 Towns, one



Inauguration of 66/11 KV 2x20 MVA sub-station at Athal by Shri Narendra Kumar, Administrator, Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli

POWER SYSTEM

7.9.2 The following major projects have been completed during the financial years 2011-12 and 2012-13 to enhance the transmission and distribution capacity and to strengthen the power distribution network of the territory.

- i. Augmentation of 220/66 KV, Kharadpada sub-station from 350 MVA to 400 MVA.
- ii. Augmentation of 66/11 KV Sub-station by adding 20 MVA transformer at Khadoli, Rakholi and Amlu Sub-station.
- iii. Establishment of 66/11 KV, 2x20 MVA Sub-station at Athal.



- (iv) The following are the major ongoing schemes for which the works are already under progress:
- Establishment of 66/11 KV, 2x20 MVA Sub-station at Waghdhara and Piparia
 - Establishment of 66/11 KV, 2x15 MVA Sub-station at Velugam and Kala.
 - Establishment of 220/66 KV, 2x160 MVA Sub-station at Waghchipa.
 - Augmentation of 220/66 KV Sub-station at Khadoli from 2x160 MVA to 3x160 MVA.
 - Erection of 220 KV interconnecting lines from proposed 400 KV Kala sub-station to Khadoli Sub-station.
 - Erection of 220 KV interconnecting lines from proposed 400 KV Kala sub-station to Kharadpada sub-station.
 - Establishment of 400 KV Sub-station at village Kala by PGCIL under regional scheme of WRPC for the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Health

7.9.3 The public health services are provided through the following net-work in the U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli:

District Hospital	:	01 (241 bedded situated at Silvassa)
Community Health Centre	:	01(50 bedded situated at Khanvel)
Primary Health Centre	:	06 (All 6 PHC are 24x7 with 1 MO, 1 AYUSH doctor, 3 Staff Nurses)
Rural Dispensary	:	03
Sub Centre	:	50
Mobile Medical Unit	:	01

7.9.4 U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is Polio free since 1997.

7.9.5 Tracking of pregnant women through Mother & Child Care Tracking System (MCTS) is a new initiative launched in the UT. This will help in increasing the follow up of ANC Services

as well as in identifying any drop-out case. Further, new cadre of ASHA has been added to generate awareness among people about different health services, particularly, in tribal areas. During 2012-13, it is proposed to launch a scheme of weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation for adolescents to reduce the prevalence of nutrition anemia among 10-19 years age group and to Establish Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) at CHC Khanvel.

7.9.6 In the Accident Prevention cum Trauma Unit 32,062 patients have been treated in Casualty, 1,886 patients in Intensive Care Unit and 3,938 Surgeries have been conducted upto December 2012.

7.9.7 Other important schemes implemented are as under:

- Save the Girl Child Scheme:** During 2011-12, 229 beneficiaries were covered and during current year i.e. 2012-13 till 31.12.2012, 250 beneficiaries have been benefited under the scheme and a total 1,136 beneficiaries have been benefited since the inception of the Scheme.
- School of Nursing:** started in the year 2007-08. Proposal for upgrading the School to College of Nursing is in the pipeline and by 2013-14, the College will start functioning.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK):** During 2011-12, 2,915 beneficiaries were benefitted under the scheme, whereas during 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012), 977 beneficiaries have been benefitted. The Administration has launched "Pehali Savari" Vehicle under JSSK for the mother and new born child to drop them back home with effect from 21.11.2012.
- Matru Samrdhi Yojana (MSY):** A cash benefit of ₹5,000 is sanctioned to each beneficiary under the MSY for institutional deliveries in Government institutions in the UT. During last year 2011-12, 79 beneficiaries were covered under MSY. 311

beneficiaries have been benefited since the inception of this Yojana.

- (v) Emergency Medical Response Services i.e. “108” has been started in the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Since its inception, 6,386 cases have been attended by “108” service. Non Emergency Medical Response Services i.e. “104” have been started from 21.11.2012.

Road and Bridges

7.9.8 Major projects taken up by the Administration for strengthening and upgrading road net work in the U.T. are as under:

- (i) During the year 2011-12, roads over 30 km. were widened and upgraded. Construction of 03 minor bridges at Kilvani and upgradation of the bridge at Luhari.
- (ii) A Ring road for a length of 11.30 km. costing about ₹80 crore is proposed to be started during the current financial year for which Notification under section 6 has been issued by the LAQ department and the plan and estimates for various stretches are under preparation.
- (iii) The construction of 04 high level Bridges at Rakholi, Athal, Piparia & Agriwad amounting ₹54 crore to be constructed by O.I.D.C/PWD has been put to tender and the agencies are under finalization.

Irrigation

7.9.9 Under Minor Irrigation, works carried out by the District Panchayat are highlighted as under:

Sl. No.	Name of project	2011-12	2012-13
(i)	Check dams	30 no. covering 117 ha. agriculture area	25 no. covering 50 ha. Area
(ii)	Lift Irrigation schemes	04 no. covering 32.5 ha. area	02 no. covering 11 ha. Area
(iii)	Irrigation wells	14	17

7.9.10 The UT Administration has also sanctioned a prestigious project of construction of Checkdam causeway across the river Kolak at Mota Randha, which was a long pending demand of the people, of this territory. On completion of this project, necessary road accessibility will be available for Dharampur and Nashik District of neighbouring States and will also bring additional 160 acres of agriculture land under irrigation facility.



The Project Site of Causeway cum Checkdam across Kolak River, Mota Randha

Water Supply

7.9.11 The Administration has been making concerted efforts to provide drinking water supply in all hamlets of the territory throughout the year. Besides, long term plans like Integrated Water Management Plan, Urban Water Augmentation Plan and water harvesting structures, the piped water supply schemes in interior area of Mandoni and Dudhani has been initiated in 2011-12 and so far 85% of work has been completed. Under Minor water supply, 16 no. of schemes have been completed in 2011-12 and 24 schemes are taken up during 2012-13 which will be completed by March, 2013. Further, 268 borewells have been constructed in 2011-12 and 254 bore-wells taken up in current year 2012-13. Besides, two Elevated Storage Reservoir were constructed during 2011-12 and four will be completed during 2012-13.

Forest and Environment Protection

7.9.12 There are reserved forests covering about 40% of the total geographical area of the U.T. The Forest department implements schemes like Forest



Elevated Storage Reservoir at village Demni.

Conservation, Development and Regeneration, Social and Farm Forestry to encourage raising of new plantation and maintenance old tree plantation. During 2012-13, an area of 200 ha. was covered under “Raising of New Plantation on Degraded Forest Land” and 610 ha. was covered under the scheme of “Maintenance of Old Plantation Raised During Last Three Years”, whereas, 6.97 lakh seedlings have been distributed free of cost among SC/ST and marginal farmers for plantation of trees in private land.

Tourism

7.9.13 As a boost to the hotel industry, the department has developed an Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology with the support of the Ministry of Tourism. The institute imparts training in Hospitality Administration and provides a three year degree course along with other Certificate and Diploma courses which are

in offering. For further promotion of Tourism, the Administration has initiated the major projects of an 18 Hole Golf course at Talavli Village with an area of approximately 125 acre; and the Damanganga Riverfront Development including development of promenades, food courts, gardens, walking tracks, etc.

Social Security & Welfare:

7.9.14 The Welfare activities in respect of Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and economically weaker section are implemented & monitored by the Social Welfare Department of the Administration. The Social Welfare Department also implements the Schemes for the benefit of the specific categories of economically poor persons such as physically handicapped persons, students, women, children, and old age persons. Some of these Schemes are:-

- a) Saraswati Sadhana Yojna
- b) Grant of scholarship to disabled persons
- c) Pension Schemes under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
- d) Swarna Jayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)
- e) ICDS Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)
- f) Under Adolescent Girls Scheme (SABLA), 5,983 girls during 2012-13.

7.9.15 With the concerted efforts of the Administration, almost all the eligible beneficiaries are covered under these schemes. The achievement during 2011-12, 2012-13 has been as under:

Sr. No.	Name of scheme	Achievement during 2011-12	Achievement during 2012-13 (upto December, 2012)
1	National Social Assistance Programme		
A	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	6369	8006
B	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	1643	1983
C	Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme	96	119
2	National Family Benefit Scheme	81	8

Sr. No.	Name of scheme	Achievement during 2011-12	Achievement during 2012-13 (upto December, 2012)
3	MGNREGA		
A	Job Cards Issued	11697 (cumulative)	12014 (cumulative)
B	Mandays generated	39651 (32249 female)	23352 (19278 female)
C	Expenditure (₹ In lakh)	120.03	77.96

Education

7.9.16 Education is imparted through 271 Govt. Primary, 12 Govt. aided private primary schools, 01 KGBV and 21 Govt. Secondary (HS), 09 Govt. HSC/Higher Secondary Composite Schools and 04 Govt. aided private Secondary/ HSC schools. Education is free up to class XII for all the students. Uniform, shoes, socks and all learning materials viz. text books, note books, drawing materials, compass boxes, etc. are provided to all the students free of cost. With the continued and concerted efforts of the Administration, the literacy rate has increased from 57.63% in 2001 to 77.65% in 2011. To strengthen the infrastructure facilities, construction and renovation of Primary School buildings with all basic amenities at various places has been taken up. The work of special repairs of existing school buildings was completed at five places in 2011-12 and nine places during 2012-13. Three Hostel buildings will be completed soon. One Hostel building at Kharadpada with 120 inmate capacity was constructed during 2011-12.

7.9.17 The first ever Government College with Arts and Commerce stream was opened in the UT and its academic session has already started from 18.07.2011 with 230 students. The Administration has now started Science stream from the current year 2012-13 and recruitment and other formalities required for Science stream has already been completed.

7.9.18 A new scheme of providing 50% financial assistance (tuition fee) for the higher education

to Girls students has already been notified. The scheme has enabled the girls to avail higher education through the educational Institutes in the neighbouring States. 318 applications received from eligible girls are under process.

Panchayati Raj

7.9.19 Panchayati Raj has been successfully implemented in the UT by transferring all the subjects envisaged in the Twelfth Schedule to Constitution of India under their jurisdiction along with necessary funds as well as manpower. As per latest guideline of the Finance Commission, as a part of Macro Planning, 50% Grants-in-Aid. of District Panchayat is transferred directly to Village Panchayats. A considerable share of UT funds have been allocated to local bodies in the form of Grant in Aid. The actual Grant in Aid allocated to District Panchayat was ₹36.44 crore in 2009-10 which has been raised to ₹68.21 crore in 2010-11, ₹76.03 crore in 2011-12 and ₹133.10 crore in 2012-13. With the help of this Grant in Aid, the local bodies have been able to carry out development works in the spheres of rural roads and bridges, rural water supply, street lights, elementary education, veterinary services and welfare of women and children etc.

7.9.20 Amendment of Panchayati Raj Regulation has been finalized by the Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice and the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Panchayati Raj Regulation, 2012 has come into force from 03.10.2012 in the U.T.



INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

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

8.1.2 The Service is organized into 24 State cadres/Joint cadres. There is no separate cadre for the Union Government. In every cadre, a 'Central Deputation Reserve' is built-in for sending the officers on deputation. The structure of each cadre is jointly reviewed by Government of India in consultation with the concerned State Government after every 5 years. The Ministry of Home Affairs had reviewed the cadre strength of 23 cadres in the year 2010 and one was reviewed in 2011.

8.1.3 The authorized strength of the Indian Police Service Officers as on 01.01.2013 is tabulated below:-

State/Cadre	Authorized strength of officers as on 01.01.2013
Andhra Pradesh	258
AGMU	295
Assam-Meghalaya	188
Bihar	231
Chhattisgarh	103
Gujarat	195

State/Cadre	Authorized strength of officers as on 01.01.2013
Haryana	137
Himachal Pradesh	89
Jammu & Kashmir	147
Jharkhand	135
Karnataka	205
Kerala	163
Madhya Pradesh	291
Maharashtra	302
Manipur-Tripura	156
Nagaland	70
Orissa	188
Punjab	172
Rajasthan	205
Sikkim	32
Tamil Nadu	263
Uttar Pradesh	489
Uttarakhand	69
West Bengal	347
Total	4730

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

8.2.1 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy is the premier police training institution of the country. It has world class police training facilities. It is mandated with the task of preparing leaders for the Indian Police through training of newly recruited IPS officers and senior officers and to be a Centre of research for studies on police subjects.

Basic Course

8.2.2 126 IPS officer trainees including 18 women of 64 RR (2011 Batch) and 13 foreign officers from Bhutan, Nepal and Maldives underwent 46 weeks of Phase-I training at the

Academy. Integrated training was imparted by linking inputs on subjects like law, investigation, Human Rights, field craft tactics, etc. Assessment was also done through a scenario based integrated examination system. In addition to competencies, modules were conducted to orient and sensitise the trainees to issues related to gender, children, communal harmony, weaker sections of society, etc. Rights based policing was emphasized in place of authority based policing. Parallel to discipline and regimentation, equal focus was given on democratisation in the training. Training regarding policing at grassroots was given through Model Police Station and attachment with a local Police Station. During the period, 109 IPS officer trainees of 63 RR (2010 batch) successfully completed the four week long Phase-II training at the Academy.

Senior Courses

8.2.3 Total 642 participants attended 13 in-service courses such as Criminal Justice System, Cyber Crimes, Anti-Corruption Strategies, Management of Tactical Operations, Sensitised Police for Empowered Society, Gender Sensitisation and training of trainers' course. Total 1,009 participants attended 7 seminars on different topics such as Police accountability, National Security and Police Act 1861.

Mandatory Mid Career Training Programme for IPS Officers

8.2.4 In view of the amendment to the IPS (Pay) Rules, Mid Career Training is mandatory for IPS



IPS Officer Trainee jumping over a hurdle

Officers promotions from the ranks of SP to DIG, DIG to IG and IG to ADG/DG. The Government had entered into contract with reputed Indian and foreign institutions to conduct Mid Career Training Programmes – Phase III, Phase IV and Phase V. The Mid Career Training Programme – Phase III, covered practical policing subjects such as crime investigation, Maintenance of Public Peace and Order, Cyber Security, etc., whereas in Phase IV, the focus is on subjects relevant to middle management such as strategies on Counter Terrorism, Increasing Legitimacy of Police, Anti-Corruption Strategies, etc. The Phase- V course focuses on issues of higher management such as Leading Innovations and Growth, Managing Multiple Perspectives, Change Management, Negotiation Process, Leadership Change, New Dimensions of Legal Environment, etc. The details of courses conducted during the year 2012 are given below:

Year	Name of the organization	MCTP Phase	Total No. of officers attended
Feb-Mar, 2012	Charles Sturt University, Australia in partnership of Indian School of Business, Hyderabad.	Phase III	94
Apr-May, 2012	Indian Institute of Management in association with London Business School, UK	Phase V	101
May-July, 2012	University of Cambridge, UK in partnership with Jindal Global School of OP Jindal University, New Delhi	Phase IV	106
Aug-Oct, 2012	University of Cambridge, UK in partnership with Jindal Global School of OP Jindal University, New Delhi	Phase IV	73
	Total		374

Special Tactics Courses

8.2.5 147 Police Officers from State Police/ Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) have been trained in “Special Tactics” covering urban warfare, Jungle Warfare, Explosives and Demolition, Disaster Management and VIP Security etc.

Other events

8.2.6 The following events also took place in the Academy during the current year:-

- i. The Governor of West Bengal Shri M K Narayanan visited the Academy to address and have interaction with IPS Officer Trainees of 64 RR batch on 13.04.2012.
- ii. Shri R K Singh, Union Home Secretary conducted the 35th Annual Board Meeting of the National Police Academy on 31.07.2012.
- iii. Phase-II training for IPS OTs of 2010 batch (63 RR) was successfully completed during August 2012.
- iv. Dr E Sreedharan, Principal Advisor, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) delivered 27th Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Memorial Lecture on 21.09.2012 on the topic “Delhi Metro – A Success Story”
- v. 274 posts have been sanctioned out of which 82 posts have been filled during this period. Efforts are being made to fill up the remaining posts.

NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY (NEPA)

8.3.1 The North Eastern Police Academy



Shri R.K. Singh, Academy Chairman, members of the Academy Board and faculty of the Academy watching the power point presentation during Annual Board Meeting held on 31.07.2012

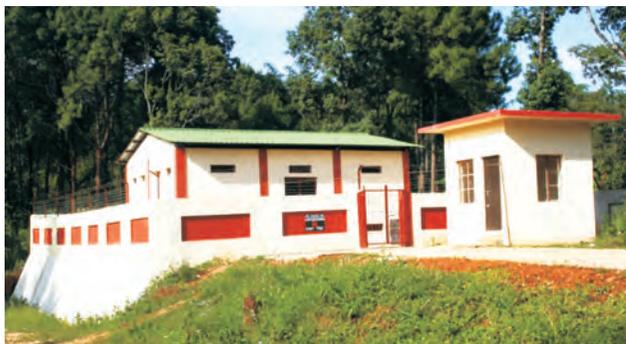
(NEPA) was established in 1978 at Barapani near Shillong, to cater to the Police training requirements of the North-Eastern States. NEPA was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs from the Ministry of Development of North East Region (DONER) in April, 2007 to have professional inputs. NEPA conducts both induction and in-service courses for the Police personnel of NE States at various levels. It also conducts several workshops/seminars, etc. on Police related topics.

8.3.2 A revised plan scheme with an outlay of ₹82.13 crore was approved in January, 2011 for 47 works in NEPA. Most of the works have been completed. The remaining projects are likely to be completed by March, 2013 and an amount of ₹60 crore is likely be spent on these works. The list of works under progress is as follows:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the works/projects	Approved cost of the Project	Fund released upto 31.12.2012
1	Construction of Swimming Pool	333.37	251.24
2	Construction of Constable Mess	550.18	341.50
3	Construction of IN-door Sport Complex	597.01	383.96
4	Construction of training block/class rooms	1383.56	678.74
5	Construction of Road Development	115.18	88.53
6	Construction of QM and Electrical Store	110.00	93.09
7	Construction of Tradesmen Shop	126.00	78.47

Sl. No.	Name of the works/projects	Approved cost of the Project	Fund released upto 31.12.2012
8	Construction of Auditorium	745.47	357.53
9	Construction of : a) 22 Nos. Residential Quarters (20 Type-II, 1 Type V and 1 Type VI) b) Community Hall c) 12 Residential Quarters (8 Type-III and 4 Type-IV)	401.90 277.08 277.04	358.69 81.72 168.55
10	Extension of M. T. Garage	192.48	121.11
11	Construction of Boundary Wall for NEPA	444.83	271.23
12	Landscaping, Beautification and Electrification of Campus	100.00	45.00
13	Construction of Shopping Complex	252.70	190.31
14	Construction of Hospital	431.00	222.80



Gas Godown at NEPA

8.3.3 NEPA now caters to the training needs of not only the North East States but also the rest of India and invites nominations from all the States for the in-service training courses on policing subjects. A number of in-service Courses and Workshops were conducted by the Academy during the period from 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2012 as under -

Sl. No	Name of course	Duration		Total Nos. Of participants
		From	To	
1.	Computer Awareness & CIPA Software Application.	10.01.2012	30.01.2012	27
2.	38 th Basic Course	30.01.2012	17.12.2012	116
3.	Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare	01.02.2012	01.03.2012	37
4.	Armourer Course	05.03.2012	05.05.12	92
5.	Computer Awareness & CIPA Software Application.	12.03.2012	31.03.2012	35
6.	Police Media Relation in present context.	22.03.2012	24.03.2012	16
7.	Cyber Crime	11.04.2012	14.04.2012	17
8.	Crime & Criminal Tracking Network & Systems	07.05.2012	26.05.2012	25
9.	Right to Information	29.05.2012	31.05.2012	16
10.	Training of Trainers on Physical Training	01.06.2012	30.06.2012	36
11.	Crime & Criminal Tracking Network & Systems	04.06.2012	23.06.2012	23
12.	Ethical Hacking & Cyber Security	26.05.2012	30.05.2012	35
13.	Training of Trainers on Physical Training	01.06.2012	30.06.2012	36
14.	Armourer Course	02.07.2012	31.08.2012	56
15.	Crime & Criminal Tracking Network & System	09.07.2012	28.07.2012	15

16.	VIP Security Course	18.07.2012	20.07.2012	13
17.	Explosive & Bomb Disposal	06.08.2012	18.08.2012	62
18.	Ethical Hacking & Cyber Security	27.08.2012	31.08.2012	20
19.	Border Management	04.09.2012	06.09.2012	14
20.	Crime & Criminal Tracking Network & Systems	10.09.2012	29.09.2012	8
21.	Collection of Intelligence and Interrogation Techniques	10.09.2012	12.09.2012	19
22.	Collection of Intelligence and Interrogation Techniques	13.09.2012	15.09.2012	24
23.	Disaster Management	17.09.2012	22.09.2012	27
24.	Course on ATA Investigation Terrorist Incidents	17.09.2012	28.09.2012	10
25.	Course on Economic offenses	25.09.2012	27.09.2012	26
26.	Course on Departmental Enquiry	03.10.2012	06.10.2012	16
27.	Course on CCTNS	10.10.2012	31.10.2012	11
28.	Course on Narcotics Law Enforcement	18.10.2012	20.10.2012	19
29.	Disaster Management course	29.10.2012	03.11.2012	15
30.	Course on CCTNS	05.11.2012	24.11.2012	12
31.	Workshop on Traffic Management	15.11.2012	17.11.2012	61
32.	Workshop on Traffic Management	19.11.2012	21.11.2012	62
33.	Cyber Forensics	26.11.2012	30.11.2012	12
34.	ToT on Physical Training	06.11.2012	15.12.2012	28
35.	Course on CCTNS	03.12.2012	22.12.2012	14
36.	Refresher Course for DySP	10.12.2012	22.12.2012	14
37.	Seminar on Gender Sensitisation for basic course	01.12.2012		
	TOTAL			1069



Training Basic Course at NEPA

8.3.4 Trainers of basic courses from 38 Dy. SP and 78 SI/ASIs have passed out from NEPA on 17.12.2012. The Governor of Meghalaya reviewed the passing out parade.

8.3.5 NEPA is functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. For undertaking the stock-taking of the

work of the Academy and for making suitable recommendations, the Government of India has constituted a Board headed by the Union Home Secretary. The last NEPA Board meeting was held at NEPA on 01.06.2012.

CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES

8.4 There are six Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) namely Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and National Security Guards (NSG) and one Central Paramilitary Force (CPMF) i.e. Assam Rifles (AR) under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of these, AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are the 'Border Guarding Forces' while CRPF assists the State Governments/UT Administrations in matters related to maintenance of Public Order.

CRPF is also trained and equipped for assisting them in internal security/counter insurgency duties. The Rapid Action Force (RAF) and Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are specialized wings of the CRPF to deal with the riots and Left Wing Extremism/insurgency respectively. CISF provides security and protection to vital installations, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), airports, industrial units, important national museums, Government buildings in Delhi and other important sensitive organizations. NSG is a specialized Force for counter terrorism and anti-hijacking operations. It is also entrusted with the task of securing high risk VIPs as well provide sky marshals.

ASSAM RIFLES (AR)

8.5.1 Fondly known as “Friends of the North East People”, the Assam Rifles is the oldest Para Military Force in the Country. Head Quartered at Shillong, the Force is completely deployed in the North East, and is mandated for dual role of maintaining internal security in the North East and guarding the Indo-Myanmar border.

Operational Achievements.

8.5.2 In its fight against militancy from 01.04.2012 till 31.12.2012, Assam Rifles has killed 19 terrorists, apprehended 766 and induced surrender of 392, apart from recovering 879 arms, 133 grenades and 42 IEDs during various operations. In its sustained efforts to prevent transborder crimes, Assam Rifles seized a large quantity of contraband items like 4,568 kg. of Ganja, 50.65 lakh Pseudoephedrine Tablets and 62,866 bottles of illicit Liquor.

Modernization

8.5.3 Modernization Plans of the Force has already been finalised as “Modernization-II Plans” and acquisition of new equipment is underway. These will further strengthen the Force to carryout its assigned role effectively.

Training

8.5.4 Apart from its premier training institution, namely the Assam Rifles Training Centre and School (ARTC&S), the Force has taken initiative in creating three other Counter Insurgency Battle Schools. The augmentation has been necessitated to achieve the desired training standards and professional goals.

Civic Action Projects.

8.5.5 Apart from excelling in operations, the Assam Rifles is also involving itself intimately in the upliftment of the people of the North East, through a number of Civic Action Projects.

Achievements in Professional Competitions

8.5.6 Assam Rifles’ Commando Team came first amongst 22 Teams in the AIPDM Commando Competition. Its Firing Team secured the first position in the AIPDM Firing Competition held in Cuttack, Odisha this year.

Achievement in Sports Events

8.5.7 The Assam Rifles has excelled in number of sports disciplines this year:-

- (a) The AR Soccer team reached the Semifinal in the prestigious Durand Cup 2012 held at New Delhi.
- (b) The Kick Boxing team secured first position in the 18th Senior National Kick Boxing Championship held at Vishakhapatnam
- (c) The Karate team secured First Position in the ‘Indo-UK-Nepal Tri Nation DO Karate Championship’ held at Amritsar from 06.10.2012 to 07.10.2012.

BORDER SECURITY FORCE (BSF)

8.6.1 BSF was raised in 1965 with the strength of 25 Battalions and 3 Coys and the multiplicity of State Forces guarding the Indian borders with the neighboring countries was done away with. Over the years, the Force has grown in size and as on date

it has 173 Battalions (including 3 NDRF Units), 5 Major Training Institutions, 11 Subsidiary Training Centers, and 03 minor Training Institutions. The Force Headquarter is in Delhi. Its field formations includes 2 Special Directorates General i.e. Spl DG (East) and Spl DG (West), 13 Frontiers and 44 Sector Headquarters, Water Wing and Air Wing. The sanctioned strength of BSF, as on 31.12.2012, is 2,43,161.

8.6.2 Its operational responsibility is spread over 6,386.36 km of International Border with Pakistan and Bangladesh. It is also deployed on Line of Control (LoC) in J&K under the Operational control of the Army.

8.6.3 Fencing and flood lighting of the borders are important constituents of maintaining vigilance along the Borders. In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh Borders, Government have undertaken

construction of fencing, flood lighting and roads along these borders.

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

8.6.5 In its fight against militancy, from January 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2012, BSF killed 03 militants, apprehended 219 militants and effected surrender of 32 militants apart from seizures of 150 arms, 689 rounds of assorted ammunition and 74 IEDs. In its sustained efforts to prevent trans border crimes, BSF seized contraband goods worth ₹1,349 crore, apprehended 3,781 intruders/extruders and killed 43 smugglers along the International Border. During this period, 13 BSF personnel laid down their lives and 162 got injured in Operations.

8.6.6 During the year 2012 (till 31.12.2012), following Gallantry and other Medals were awarded to the members of the Force:-



Grouping of the Children of Bharat Darshan Tour from Jammu Region with Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister on 04.10.2012

(i)	President's Police Medal for Gallantry	NIL
(ii)	Police Medal for Gallantry	10
(iii)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service	12
(iv)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service	92

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (CISF)

8.7.1 Raised in the year 1969, CISF is providing security cover to 307 units including 59 domestic and international airports and fire protection cover to 86 Industrial Undertakings. In a span of four decades, the Force has grown manifold and has a sanctioned strength of 1,33,762 personnel as on 31.12.2012. With the globalization and liberalization of the economy, CISF has become a premier multi-skilled security agency of the country, mandated to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations of the country in diverse regions, including terrorist and naxal affected areas. CISF is currently providing security cover to 307 units which includes Atomic Power Plants, Space Installations, Defence Production Units, Mines, Oil Fields and Refineries, Major Sea Ports, Heavy Engineering, Steel Plants, Fertilizer Units, Airports, Hydro electric/thermal power plants, sensitive Government buildings and heritage monuments (including the Taj Mahal and Red Fort) and some important Private Sector Units. In the current year, CISF has been inducted into Pragati Power Station, Bawana, New Delhi, Raghunathpur Thermal Power Station (WB), DIU Airport, Koderma Thermal Power Station, Port of Port Blair and Bharatiya Nabhkiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd., Bhavini, Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu).

8.7.2 CISF is also one of the largest Fire Protection Service providers in the country. It provides fire protection and fire safety coverage to 86 Public Sector Undertakings. In the year 2012 (up to December, 2012) total 3,803 Fire Calls were attended (which includes 14 major fire calls) and total property estimatedly saved is ₹89.20 crore.

8.7.3 The specialized task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the year 2000 in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines Flight IC-814 to Kandhar. The Force has since been deployed at 59 airports across the country including all major airports viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru. The latest induction was at Diu Airport on 01.03.2012. CISF also looks after the security of 33 sensitive Government buildings in New Delhi. The VIP Security wing of CISF called the Special Security Group (SSG) is looking after the security of VVIPs/VIPs. At present 32 VVIPs/VIPs are being provided security cover by CISF/SSG in various categories in different States of the country. CISF also provides technical consultancy services relating to security and fire protection to industries in public and private sectors. The CISF Act was amended to enable the Force to provide security, on payment basis, to private/joint venture industrial undertakings, which are vital for the security and economy of the country.

8.7.4 CISF was inducted in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) on 15.04.2007, and with a strength of 4,869 personnel. CISF is providing security to 134 Metro Stations. The daily commuting of passengers is approximately 19 lakh.

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE (CRPF)

8.8.1 Initially raised as the 'Crown Representative Police' on 27.07.1939 at Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh, the Force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then, the Force has achieved remarkable growth in strength and capabilities. Presently, it has a strength of 226 Bns. comprising of 195 Executive Bns., 02 Disaster Management Bns., 03 Mahila Bns., 10 RAF Bns., 05 Signal Bns., 10 Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) Bns., 01 Special Duty Group, 01 Parliament Duty Group (PDG) and 40 Group Centres, 15 Training Institutions, 04 (100 bedded) Composite Hospitals, 17 (50 bedded) Composite Hospitals, 7 Arms

Workshops and 3 Central Weapon Stores. The Force also has Senior Command/Supervisory formations, viz 3 Special DG Zones, 1 ADG Zone, 22 IG Sectors and 42 Ranges, besides the Force HQrs/Directorate General at New Delhi. In addition to the above, 25 Bns. (Including 1 Mahila Bn.), 4 Group Centres/DIG Ranges and 1 IG Sector sanctioned on 01.09.2009 are to be raised from 2013-14 onwards. The CRPF has become the largest CAPF of the Country. The Force is presently handling a wide range of duties covering law and order, counter insurgency, anti-militancy and anti-naxal operations. The Force plays a key role in assisting the State Governments and UT Administrations in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of militant groups. The Force has a ladies contingents organized in three Mahila Bns. The strength of the Force, as on 31.12.2012, is 2,96,752.

8.8.2 The CRPF personnel are on continuous vigil in various sensitive areas of the country. They are performing law & order duties, Counter-Insurgency operation and Anti-Naxal operations in the different part of country. Besides, they are also performing Guard duties at some of the vital installations and buildings, including the shrine of Mata Vaishno Devi and Raghunath Temple in Jammu; Ram Janam Bhoomi/Babri Masjid in Ayodhya; Kashi Vishwanath Temple/ Gyanvapi Mosque in Varanasi; Krishna Janam Bhoomi and ShahiIdgah Masjid in Mathura; and the Parliament House.

8.8.3 Major Operational achievements of CRPF in anti-insurgency front for the current year (upto 31.12.2012)are given below:-

i. Naxal /Militant killed	-	83
ii. Naxal/Militant apprehended	-	1282
iii. Naxal/Militant surrendered	-	202
iv. Arms recovered	-	595
v. Ammunition recovered	-	12029
vi. Explosive recovered	-	19513.672kg
vii. Grenades recovered	-	308
viii. Bombs recovered	-	692
ix. Rockets recovered	-	07

x. IEDs recovered	-	433
xi. Detonators recovered	-	14439
xii. Gelatine sticks recovered	-	544
xiii. Cash recovered	-	93,68,960
xiv. Narcotics (in kg) recovered	-	3005.275

8.8.4 A visionary Information and Communication Technology plan was conceived with the aim of introducing e-governance initiative in a comprehensive manner in the Force. It envisages “on-line” functioning of the Force from Directorate General down to executive units. An integrated application software “SELO” (Service and Loyalty) has been got developed for total automation of all office functions. The software has following modules and covers all levels of the functioning from Directorate General down to Group Centres and further to the executive Battalions:-

(i)	Personnel Information Module
(ii)	Inventory Module
(iii)	Finance Module
(iv)	Operations Module
(v)	Pay Module
(vi)	Mail/Management Module
(vii)	Document Management Module
(viii)	Work Flow Application Module

8.8.5 The following up-gradation has been achieved during the current financial year:-

- (i) SELO domain was migrated from decentralized architecture to centralized architecture to enhance the domain management in an efficient manner.
- (ii) Entire intranet backbone of CRPF Intranet SELO was upgraded to 2 mbps MPLS link from 64 Kbps leased lines to ensure the reliability of data transfer and to reduce any data inconsistency.
- (iii) All obsolete servers of Central Data Centre were phased out and new series Blade Servers installed with SAN storage boxes for Data Storage.

- (iv) A new internet solution was launched with an interactive private area for all force personnel to view their pay and other allowance etc.
- (v) The Data security system was upgraded into “STATE OF THE ART” Hardware based Firewall and Intrusion Prevention System (IPS).
- (vi) An effective reporting services has been launched for easy decision making by Senior Offices.
- (vii) A secured Video Conferencing over SELO was introduced for video conferencing between Directorate and field offices.
- (viii) An SMS gateway services has also been rolled out to disseminate administrative/ welfare related information to the last man in the field instantly.
- (ix) 10 PCs and 3 Printers were authorized to each Battalion.
- (x) Stand alone GIS solution was provided to Bns.
- (xi) A new IT training centre, “College of Information Technology” was started at GC Bangaluru to educate the CRPF personnel in the use of I.T. on a self-help basis.

RAPID ACTION FORCE (RAF) IN CRPF

8.8.6 In 1992, 10 Bns. 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 and similar situations. These Bns are located at 10 communally sensitive locations across the country to facilitate quick response in case of any such incident. All these Bns. are organized on an unattached pattern and are working under the supervision of an Inspector General.

8.8.7 These RAF Bns (Coys) of CRPF are located at following locations:-

State	Location	No of Coys
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	04
Delhi	Delhi	04
Gujrat	Ahmedabad	04
Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	04
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	04
Maharashtra	Mumbai	04
Tamilnadu	Coimbatore	04
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	04
	Aligarh	04
	Meerut	04
Total		40

8.8.8 The RAF Coys. are deployed on the request of State Governments concerned for Law & Order duties and maintaining peace during various festivals and communal riots etc. on short term basis.

8.8.9 During the year 2012-13, besides their regular deployment for Law & Order duties, RAF Coys were also deployed during Telangana Agitation in Andhra Pradesh, violence in BODO areas of Assam, Protest Rallies in Delhi, Sabarimala festival in Kerala and Kumbh Mela at Allahabad.

COMMANDO BATTALIONS FOR RESOLUTE ACTION (CoBRA) IN CRPF

8.8.10 In 2008, the Government approved raising of 10 Bns. of a specialized Force named CoBRA in the CRPF. These 10 Bns. have been raised and trained in a phased manner. These Battalions are specially trained and equipped for commando operations and guerrilla/ jungle warfare and are capable of undertaking intelligence based quick operations. These Bns. are located mainly in areas affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). All the 10 CoBRA Bns have been deployed now. Like RAF, these Bns. have been organized on an unattached pattern under the supervision of an Inspector General. To facilitate the Force to take spot decisions, an officer of the rank of Assistant Commandant has been provided at the Team level (each Bn. has

18 teams) and an officer of the rank of Deputy Commandant has been provided at the Company level. To provide training to the personnel of the CoBRA Bns., there are 02 Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) Schools at Silchar (Assam) and Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh). A proposal for creation of 01 CoBRA School for Jungle Warfare and Tactics (CSJWT) to be located at Belgaum (Karnataka) for providing specialised training is under active consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE FORCE (ITBP)

8.9.1 ITBP was raised with 4 Service Bns in the wake of India-China conflict in 1962. At present, it has 49 Service Bns assisted by 4 Specialized Bns. with a total strength of 77,022. It is deployed from the North-Western extremity of Indo-China border from Karakoram Pass to Jechap La covering 3,488 km. difficult mountainous terrains. The Force is deployed at altitudes ranging from 9000 ft. to 18,750 ft.



The Director General, ITBP presenting a Memento to Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister on Golden Jubilee of the Force on 26.10.2012

8.9.2 In order to cover the existing gaps along the Indo-China border and to enhance surveillance capabilities of the Force, the Government of India has approved the re-structuring proposal of the Force which is to be implemented in a phased manner as under:-

Phase	Year	
Phase-I	2011-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of total 20 Bns. from 4 Coy General Duty to 6 Coy pattern. • Augmentation of strength of Intelligence set-up. • Augmentation of strength of FHQ, SHQ, BOPs & Directorate General. • Creation of Water wing, Sub-Depot, Field Arms Workshop.
	2012-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising of 4 Bns, alongwith one FHQ, One SHQ • Establishment of Training Institutes.
Phase-II	2013-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising of the 5 Bns and 1 SHQr.
	2014-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising of the 4 Bns and 1 SHQr.



New Construction in RANGO BOP OF 5TH Bn., Leh, J&K

8.9.3 The progress of new raising for the year 2012-13 is as under:-

Sl. No.	Particulars	Location
1	One Frontier HQr	At Bhopal (Functioning from Shivpuri)
2	One SHQr	At Patna (Functional)
3	Four Units	1. 46 th Bn- Raibarielly (UP) (Nucleus formed) 2. 47 th Bn- Samba (J&K) (Nucleus formed) 3. 48 th Bn- Katihar (Patna) (Nucleus formed) 4. 49 th Bn-Dibrugarh (Assam) (Nucleus formed)

4	Training Institutes:-	
	i. Support Weapon Training School	i. Mirzapur (Nucleus formed)
	ii. Signal Training School	ii. Amritsar (Punjab) (Functional)
	iii. Animal Training School	iii. Dibrugarh/Guwahati (Nucleus formed)
	iv. Mountain Training School	iv. Almora (Nucleus formed)
	v. High Altitude Medical Training School	v. Leh (Functional)
	vi. Central Training College	vi. Alwar (Rajasthan) (Nucleus formed)
	vii. National UN Civpol Centre	vii. Delhi (Functional)

Modernization

8.9.4 A five year perspective plan for modernization for the year 2011-16 amounting to ₹786 crore is under the process of finalization.

Training

8.9.5 Due to recent expansion of the Force, the training load has increased many folds and to cater to the immediate training requirement, ITBP has established 18 Additional Training Centres apart from existing 14 regular Training Centres. Presently basic training for 11,334 CTs/GD (Recruits) is in progress at various Training Centres including Basic Training Centres at Bhanu (Haryana) and 03 RTCs (Karera, Kimin and Shivgangai) and Additional Training Centres. The recruits, on their joining the Force, are sent for basic training at various Training Centres as per capacity and availability of training infrastructure.

8.9.6 ITBP is in the process of procuring specialised equipment for its Training Centres.

8.9.7 ITBP is the first responder to any Disaster in the Himalayan Region and was the first to establish Regional Response Centres in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. ITBP troops have carried out a number of rescue and relief operations in all types of disaster situations,

which took place in their areas of responsibilities as well as other parts of the country. ITBP has also established a National Centre for Training in Search, Rescue and Disaster response at Bhanu, Haryana which is imparting training to personnel of ITBP and other CAPFs/ State Police Forces.

8.9.8 During the year, 2012-13 (from April to December, 2012), ITBP troops carried out rescue and relief operations in Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim States. The rescue operations were carried out in Uttarakhand (Pithoragarh-04, Mirthi -03, Mussourie-02, Uttarkashi-02, Dehradun-02, Joshi Math - 03 and Gaucher-01), Madhya Pradesh (Karera-01), Arunachal Pradesh (Dhirang-02, Yupia-02 and Itanagar - 01), Uttar Pradesh (Noida-01), Sikkim (Gangtok-01), Himachal Pradesh (Sarhan - 02) and Jammu & Kashmir (Udhampur-01).



Rescue Team Evacuating Injured Civilians in Mussoorie (Uttarakhand)

Kailash Mansrovar Yatra

8.9.9 During the year 2012 the Kailash Mansrovar Yatra was conducted in 16 batches in which 774 yatris successfully completed the Yatra. ITBP provided communication, security and medical cover to the yatries from Gunji to Lipulekh Pass and back to Gunji for these yatries. ITBP troops performed their assigned duties for Kailash Mansrovar Yatra with dedication and devotion due to which the yatra was conducted smoothly without any untoward incident.



Management of Kailash Mansarovar Yatra 2012

8.9.10 A seventeen member ITBP team of River Rafting Expédition ‘Revisting Ganga’ successfully traversed a distance of 2,525 km. on rafts negotiating the Ganga River from Gomukh to Gangasagar from 24.04.2012 to 20.06.2012.

8.9.11 On 07.10.2012 Half Marathon ‘ITBP RUN FOR THE NATION’ was organized at Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi.

8.9.12 ITBP has won 14 Gold, 18 Silver and 09 Bronze Medals in Shooting, Judo, Karate, Taekwondo Wall Climbing and Wushu events at the National level during the year 2012-13. Besides, ITBP won 02 Bronze medals in 8th South Asian Championship held at Vietnam from 18.07.2012 to 26.07.2012.

8.9.13 ITBP celebrated its Golden Jubilee Year in a befitting manner. During the year a number of events were organized to make it a memorable year. Various adventure and sports activities such as scaling the Mt. Everest and skiing down, rafting expedition from Gomukh to Gangasagar, relay LRP over 8,104 km. from Arunachal Pradesh to J&K and ITBP Half Marathon- “Run for the Nation” were organized. Seminars on ‘Emerging Challenges for ITBP & Road Ahead’ as well as ‘Challenges in Border Management in North East Region & Road Ahead’ were also organized at New Delhi and Shillong respectively.

NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD

8.10.1 The National Security Guard (NSG) was set up in 1984 as a Federal Contingency

Deployment Force for combating terrorist activities with a view to neutralize the serious threats posed by anti-National elements. A Bill for the creation of this organization was introduced in the Parliament in August, 1986 and after receiving the assent of the President of India on 22.09.1986, the NSG was formally raised as an Armed Force of the Union of India.

8.10.2 The National Security Guard is a 100% deputationist Force and all personnel are posted on deputation from Army, CAPFs, State Police and other Organizations. NSG Commandos are trained in high-risk tasks like counter-hijacking and counter-terrorist operations. They are also assigned the task of providing mobile security protection to designated very high-risk VIPs.

8.10.3 The primary task of the Force is to engage and neutralize terrorist threats in specific situations and to undertake counter hijack and hostage rescue missions. Since its inception, NSG has conducted numerous operations including the operation at Akshardham Temple, Gandhinagar (Gujarat) and Hotel Taj, Hotel Oberoi-Trident and Nariman House in Mumbai during the terrorist attack from 26.11.2008 to 29.11.2008. In addition to its operational tasks, the Force provides training on special commando action, bomb disposal (BD) techniques and VIP security to the personnel of the Armed Forces, CAPFs, State Police and Security Force personnel of friendly neighboring countries. In Delhi, NSG commandos are kept on alert at fixed locations to meet any national contingency. These commandos are also deployed for special security coverage on occasions of national importance like Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations and also during the visit of foreign dignitaries and Heads of States/Governments.

National Bomb Data Centre (NDBC) under NSG

8.10.4 NSG maintains the National Bomb Data Centre at Manesar and conducts Post Blast Studies in various parts of the country, mostly on request from the State authorities. It maintains a data bank on explosives and incidents of blasts, for

use by the security Forces in the country. The Centre regularly interacts with other Bomb Data Centres of the world. The NBDC organizes an international seminar every year and publishes a professional journal “Bombshell” on explosion-related subjects.

NSG Regional Hubs/Regional Centres

8.10.5 Post Mumbai incident of 26/11, four Regional Hubs of NSG have been operationalized at Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai and Kolkata to reduce the reaction time. A Regional Centre at Hyderabad is also being raised for which 600 acres of land has been acquired. MHA has conveyed sanction of ₹.533.68 crore towards the construction of this Southern Regional Centre, NSG at Ibrahimpatnam, Hyderabad.

SASHASTRA SEEMA BAL

8.11.1. The Special Service Bureau (SSB) was set up in early 1963 in the wake of India-China conflict of 1962 to build up the morale and capability of the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from across the Border. It became a border guarding Force in 2001 under the Ministry of Home Affairs and was rechristened ‘Sashastra Seema Bal’ with an amended charter. It has been given the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders.

8.11.2 Presently the total posted strength of the Force is 67,029 including 2,401 Non-combatized Staff, against the sanctioned strength of 80,697. Combatized personnel are working in 61 Bns. deployed at various places. Besides, other formations, the Civil staff are working in 25 Areas of Perception Management headed by Area Organisers with their team of Sub-Area Organisers, Circle Organisers and supporting staff. SSB is deployed on Indo-Nepal Border covering a stretch of 1,751 kms and on Indo-Bhutan Border covering 699 km. The Force is having 05 Frontiers and 11 Sector Headquarters. The area of responsibility, both on Nepal and Bhutan borders, extend to 15 km. from the International Border.

8.11.3 During the period from 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012, the following seizures and apprehensions were made by SSB:

(i)	Contraband	₹06.93 crore
(ii)	Narcotics	₹24.07 crore
(iii)	Fake Indian currency	₹01.49 lakh
(iv)	Silver	₹10.84 lakh
(v)	Forest products	₹01.18 crore
(vi)	Indian currency	₹16.00 lakh
(vii)	Nepali currency	₹00.63 lakh
(viii)	Bhutanese Currency	Ngultrum - 1
(ix)	Bangladeshi Currency	1000 Taka
(x)	USA Dollars	\$ 100

8.11.4. The following Arms/Ammunitions/Explosives were seized during the year 2012-13 (upto 31.10.2012):

(i)	Arms	17 Nos
(ii)	Cartridges	222 Nos.
(iii)	Detonator	08 Nos.
(iv)	Magazine	01 Nos.
(v)	Grenade	15 Nos.
(vi)	Bomb	02 Nos.

8.11.5 Total arrests made during the period from 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012 were as follow:

(i)	Smugglers	466 Nos.
(ii)	Illegal Infiltrators	12 Nos.

8.11.6 Also, 06 Human traffickers were arrested from Raxaul (Bihar), Sitamarhi (Bihar) & Jalpaiguri (WB) and 66 victims (Children – 60 and Women – 06) were rescued from their clutches during the period.

REVISED RECRUITMENT SCHEME OF CONSTABLES IN CAPFs

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

scheme of recruitment of Constables in CAPFs & AR is as under: -

- a) The Recruitment is being made centrally by conducting a single combined examination for all CAPFs & AR through Staff Selection Commission (SSC). Necessary assistance is being provided to candidates through telephone/ website/ mobile phone/SMS.
- b) The application Forms are designed centrally in OMR (Optical Magnetic Recognition) sheet so that it can be scrutinized promptly through computers. The written test consists of only OMR based objective type multiple choice questions.
- c) The question papers are being set trilingually in non-Hindi speaking States and bilingually (in Hindi & English) in Hindi speaking States.
- d) The PET (Physical Efficiency Test) is now only qualifying in nature and does not carry any marks. Also, interviews have been discontinued.
- e) The recruitment process is preferably being video-graphed.
- f) The biometric methods is being used at all stages of the recruitment (in the absence of computer based biometric equipments, thumb impression, digital photograph and any specific identifying mark in the body is used)

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

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

- d) In Forces other than BGFs, 40% vacancies are allotted to militancy-affected areas i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States and naxal-affected areas, as notified from time to time.
- e) In respect of those State(s)/Area(s)/Region(s) where a very high number of percentage of vacancies remain unfilled after completion of the recruitment process through SSC, the Ministry of Home Affairs directs the Force concerned to hold Special Recruitment Rallies to fill the vacancies of that particular State(s)/Area(s)/Region(s) as per the recruitment scheme. The candidates selected through such Special Recruitment Rallies are placed en-bloc junior to the candidates selected through SSC in that particular year in that Force.

Air Support to CAPFs

8.13.1 The Air Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence on 01.05.1969 to provide air support to CAPFs for casualty evacuations, air maintenance of Border Out Posts (BOPs) located at high altitude and inaccessible areas, provide substantive air support to the troops engaged in Anti-Naxalite operations in Left Wing Extremism infested areas, conveyance of contingents for operational purposes, carry out tasks assigned during natural calamity and national crisis and air courier service of CAPFs personnel. It consists of two wings i.e. fixed wing and Rotary wing. Both these wings have been expanded in the last few years and further expansion is now underway. At present the fleet comprised of 01 Embraer 135BJ Executive Jet, 02 AVRO HS-748, 01 Super King B-200 aircraft, 06 MI-17 1V, 06 ALH/Dhruv and 01 Cheetah helicopter.

Modernization of CAPFs

8.14.1 In order to meet the challenges of increased militancy and terrorist activities, a five year perspective plan for modernisation of weaponry, machinery, transport, communication, surveillance, night vision and training equipment as Force multipliers the Government had approved a 5 year plan (2002-07) for modernisation of 6

Central Para Military Forces with an outlay of ₹3,740.71 crore. Government had also approved a three year plan (2005-08) for modernization of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) at an estimated cost of ₹444.43 crore in April, 2005. Since both the schemes could not be fully implemented during the period, the plan was extended upto 2010-11. The plan came to an end by 31.03.2011. It was further decided to permit the CAPFs to expend funds under the Modernisation Plan in the budget for 2011-12 for expenditure already incurred in previous years.

8.14.2 The strength of CAPFs has seen a substantial increase since the inception of first Modernization plan. The present security scenario in the country has changed and it was felt necessary to introduce the next Modernization Plan “ Modernization Plan-II” to upgrade the CAPFs to meet the challenges. Accordingly a modernisation plan to be executed over the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 has been drawn up.

8.14.3 It has been the endeavour that the Jawans remain as the focal point of the modernization. Common themes that have recurred are :

- a. Protective equipment solutions
- b. Surveillance solutions
- c. Night fighting dominance
- d. Better firepower
- e. Non-lethal riot control equipment
- f. Fool proof communication

- g. Battlefield Management System Training Aids; Misc equipment

8.14.4 The proposed modernisation plan has been approved by the Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure (CNE) and is awaiting Cabinet approval.

Compilation of PET and Formulation of Arming Policy

8.14.5 Considering the technological advancement, operational need and present challenges, the existing PET (Peace Time Equipment Table) for the CAPFs is under compilation in consultation with Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D). Similarly, for strengthening the fighting capacity of the Force, the Arming Policy is also being revised/formulated by the CAPFs in consultation with BPR&D.

Providing of Stores to Various Countries as a Part of GOI Assistance.

8.14.6 Riot Control Equipment is being provided to Maldives worth ₹1.29 crore as per the directions of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Expenditure on Modernisation of CAPFs

8.14.7 For modernization of Central Armed Police Forces ₹.52.09 crore (RE) was allocated to CAPFs including Assam Rifles and National Security Guard against which as on 11.02.2013, an amount of ₹34.20 crore has been utilized. The details of expenditure are as given below :

(₹ in crore)

Expenditure on Modernization Items in respect of CAPFs				
	BE 2012-2013	RE 2012-2013	Actual upto 11.02.2013	% of Exp w.r.t RE
AR	18.02	6.84	6.47	94.59
BSF	35.20	26.00	14.42	55.46
CISF	0.00	0.00	0.00	
NSG	0.90	0.00	0.00	
ITBP	3.03	0.00	0.00	
SSB	18.00	19.15	13.31	69.50
Grand Total	95.15	52.09	34.20	65.66

CAPFs Housing Project

8.15.1 To address the issue of housing shortage in CAPFs, Ministry of Home Affairs had planned to launch a mega housing project for creation of 57,787 houses and 348 barracks in 228 sites across the country for CAPFs personnel. The objective of the project is to raise the housing satisfaction level from present level of 16% to the level of 25% as recommended by Group of Ministers. The low level of housing satisfaction in CAPFs has a telling effect on the health and morale of the Forces personnel. Construction of houses under the project will enable the Forces personnel to stay with their families.

8.15.2 Earlier, it was proposed to implement the project through Public Private Partnership (PPP)/ Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) Mode. However, considering the advice of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Urban Development, it has now been

decided to implement the project in EPC mode, through the Central Public Works Department (CPWD)/Other Public Works Organisation (PWOs). The cost estimates have been prepared by CPWD and National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) in consultation with CAPFs. The proposal will now be placed before Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for appraisal and approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). In the 12th Plan an amount of ₹5,346.43 crore is available for implementation of the Project in which about 22,700 houses would be constructed in the 12th five year plan. The Project will be implemented during the 12th Plan after obtaining the requisite approval of EFC & CCEA.

Allowances

8.16.1 The allowances granted to the CAPFs include the following subject to admissibility:-

Sl No.	Type of Allowances	Applicable to CAPFs deployed
i.	Risk & Hardship Allowance	Under Ops control of Army, areas/co-ordinates defined by Army but not under Ops control, on Anti Naxal Operations, Deployed in BOPs of the Rann of the Kutch area of Gujarat, Sundarban area of West Bengal, air maintained BOPs. This is reviewed by a committee under AS&FA (Home).
ii.	Detachment Allowance	All areas, if the force personnel are detached from their Head Quarter.
iii.	Special Duty Allowance	Deployed in NE region.
iv.	Ration Money Allowance	Non-Gazetted and Gazetted combatised CAPFs personnel up to the rank of Commandant.
v.	Kit maintenance Allowance	Official up to the rank of SOs & GOs posted in areas.
vi.	Washing Allowance	Non-Gazetted officer below the rank of ASI.

8.16.2 CAPF personnel have the option to receive their existing package of Compensatory Allowances and Detachment Allowance, or the Risk/Hardship allowance. The existing package of Compensatory Allowances also includes Special Duty Allowance (SDA). Therefore, SDA and Risk Allowance are not allowed together.

8.16.3 Force personnel are eligible for allowances applicable to Central Government Employee viz. House Rent Allowance, Children Educational Allowance, Dearness Allowance, Transport Allowance, etc.

8.16.4 The rates as well as eligibility of allowances may differ based upon the place of deployment,

eligibility criteria and terms & conditions of such allowances.

Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB)

8.16.5 The CAPFs personnel are rendering valuable services in maintenance of internal security and guarding of international borders. Sometimes, while being a part of anti terrorist/naxal combats or some other internal security operations, they could either loose a limb or even perform the supreme sacrifice and lay down their lives. Considering these hard realities, CAPFs have raised their own contributory welfare schemes in addition to the scheme of the Government. Under these schemes, Welfare Fund, Relief Fund, Insurance Fund and Education Fund have been created. In addition to this, the Government sanctions a substantial amount every year for the welfare of CAPF personnel and grants ex-gratia and family pension to the next-of-kin (NoK).

8.16.6 A Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) has also been established to provide an institutionalized mechanism to look into the welfare and rehabilitation requirements of CAPFs personnel. The task of the WARB initially is to lend an immediate helping hand to the dependents of the personnel dying in harness and those disabled by extending help to resolve personal problems relating to children's education, land/property's issues, serious medical problems, etc. An amount of ₹22 crore has been released to all CAPFs in this year upto 31.12.2012 as a Special Welfare Grant for the welfare of Jawans.

Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS)

8.16.7 A Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS) was launched by the Government in September, 2006. Since facility of Central Police Forces Canteen has been extended to the State Police also, in the last six months, more than 100 subsidiary canteens have been established by the CAPFs and the State Police in various States. As on date, 126 Master Canteens and 981 Subsidiary Canteens are functioning to provide a wide range

of consumer goods to the personnel of the CAPFs and Police Forces, including ex-personnel and their families, at convenient locations at reasonable rates without compromising on quality. Besides, efforts are being made to grant VAT exemption to the CPFCS as has been done for Army Canteens. At present 15 States viz Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Manipur, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Rajasthan, Kerala, Chandigarh, Sikkim, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh have granted VAT exemption to CPFCS.

8.16.8 Further, without compromising the quality, more than 234 reputed manufacturer/firms have been enlisted /registered with the Central Police Canteen (CPC) for providing a wide range of goods of good quality to the beneficiaries. The annual turnover of CPFCS is on an increasing trend. The turnover for the financial year 2012-13 (upto 31.12.1012) is ₹406.59 crore as against ₹278.45 crore for the full year 2011-12.

8.16.9 Further, to devise overall operational strategy and implementation Road Map for enhancing the Central Police Forces Canteen Operation system and for overall modernization of the Canteens, an agreement was signed between MHA and National Institute for Smart Government (NISG). NISG has recommended the following:

- a) Formation of a Trust as a Governing Body
- b) Planned Network Expansion
- c) Financial Management
- d) Expansion of Supplier Network
- e) Formulation of IT Strategy
- f) Reconfiguring Master Canteen
- g) Introducing Different Store Formats
- h) Formulating Standard Operating Procedures for operation of Master canteens and subsidiary Canteen.
- i) Strengthening of CPC Head Office

8.16.10 With a view to implementing these recommendations, a Task Force is being formed. Besides, two Master Canteens in NCR Delhi will be Launched as Pilot Models.

Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme

8.16.11 The CAPFs personnel, while performing their extremely tough duties, stay away from their families for years and are not in a position to fulfill their commitments. Their Children get deprived of the requisite paternal support. Considering this, Prime Minister's Merit Scholarship Scheme has been introduced to encourage higher technical and professional education for the wards and widows of in-service and EX-CAPF personnel. Under this Scheme, a total 910 scholarships for pursuing education in the field of Medicine, Engineering, Information Technology, etc. are awarded every year. An amount of ₹149.28 lakh has been released to WARB for distribution of scholarships to 910 wards/NOK of CAPF personnel i.e. 426 girls and 484 boys for the academic year 2011-12.

8.16.12 In another scheme, the wards of CAPFs personnel are nominated for admission to the medical/dental colleges in the States against the seats allocated for the purpose by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Medical Facilities and Physical Well-being of CAPFs

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

- i. In all CAPFs units, one Medical Investigation (MI) room with indoor facilities is available with medical/paramedical staff.
- ii. For better utilization of available medical men and material, amalgamation of services

and hospitals has been done by establishing 32 fifty-bedded Composite Hospitals and 06 hundred-bedded Composite Hospitals in the year 2004.

- iii. Through these Composite Hospitals needy personnel are being provided specialized treatment.
- iv. CAPFs' personnel can avail free treatment in any of the CAPFs Composite hospitals, located across the country, irrespective of Force affiliations.
- v. Posts of medical officers and specialists are filled up on a regular basis. Appointments on contractual basis, against vacant posts, have been permitted to continue.
- vi. ₹120.57 crore was sanctioned for construction of 200 bedded Referral Hospital in Greater Noida and construction is under progress by NBCC and is likely to be completed by in 2013-14.
- vii. Revision of staff strength of 10/20 bed hospitals, 50 and 100 bed hospitals has been taken up.
- viii. Establishment of 02 Rehabilitation Centres (01 each in CRPF and BSF) and establishment of 06 dialysis centres (in all 100 bedded Composite Hospitals of CAPFs) is under active consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- ix. The Government has accorded permission for establishment of a CAPFs Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS), which includes a 500 bed General hospital, 300 hundred bed super specialty hospital, a nursing college and a school of paramedics. BSF has been entrusted the responsibility to complete this project. 42.80 acres of land has been acquired for this purpose at Chhattapur area in Delhi.
- x. For prevention of HIV/AIDs amongst the force personnel several educational and awareness programmes are being run regularly in all CAPFs.

a	Seminars organized in CAPFs (November, 2011 to October, 2012)	426
b	Pamphlets/books distributed in CAPFs (Nov 2011 to Oct 2012)	141298
c	Total trained counselors in CAPFs	2368

Women in CAPFs

8.16.14 A number of steps like reorienting the training programmes to include topics like gender sensitization, combat training, re-orientation of syllabi and assigning operational duties to more and more women are being taken to bring the woman officers into the mainstream of policing. In order to check crime against women, a conscious decision has been taken to increase the representation of women officers into the CAPFs. Following steps have been taken in this regard:

- a) Instructions have been issued to CAPFs to raise the percentage of women to 5% within the next three years.
- b) All CAPFs are strictly following the guidelines of the Supreme Court of India and have set up Complaints Committees. These Committees are headed by a Lady Officer of a sufficiently senior rank. In the event of non-availability of a lady officer, senior to the alleged perpetrator, the respective CAPF approaches the Ministry of Home Affairs for detailment of Chairpersons from other organizations.
- c) All CAPFs have already included the NGOs in the Complaint Committees to enquire into complaints of sexual harassment. The disciplinary cases involving sexual harassment in CAPFs are being monitored through periodic returns and meetings taken by senior officers of the Ministry with senior officers of the CAPFs along with other disciplinary matters to ensure their earliest conclusion.
- d) Programmes on Gender Sensitization have been conducted by all the CAPFs to educate their personnel. This has also been made part of the training programme of

Basic Training of various ranks and all In-service Courses. In order to have a trained pool of instructors for imparting Training on Gender Sensitivity, Training of Trainers is also conducted.

Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces

8.16.15 Central Armed Police Forces are made available to aid the State Governments and Union Territories in maintaining public order on their request. The deployment of these forces depends upon the overall security situation and availability of the forces. These Forces have been playing a key role in the overall management of the internal security situation in the country. They have also assisted in conduct of free, fair and peaceful Assembly Elections as well as Bye-Elections in various states.

8.16.16 During the year 2012-13 (upto October, 2013), the CAPFs continued to assist the State of J&K, the North Eastern States and the Naxal affected States in combating terrorism and militancy. Additional CAPFs were also provided to Government of J&K to maintain law and order during the public agitation and violent demonstrations as well as security arrangements during Shri Amarnath Ji Yatra in the State. During the year, CAPFs were also mobilized and deployed for Bye-Elections in various States. CAPFs/RAF were also deployed in several States for maintaining peace and communal harmony and for law and order duties specially in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Punjab, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

8.16.17 A large number of CAPFs/State Armed Police/IR Bns. of various States were also mobilized and deployed for Assembly Elections in Manipur, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa and Himachal Pradesh during the year.

Training

8.17.1 The Government of India attaches great importance to police training. A number of training institutes have been set up for the CAPFs,

designated as Centres of Excellence, which impart training in specialised skills, not only to the personnel of the CAPFs, but also to personnel from the State Police Forces.

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

8.17.3 The Ministry of Home Affairs has approved a Plan Scheme named “Training Intervention” for providing training to the Police Forces with a view to enabling them to discharge duties more effectively. The courses conducted under this scheme include ‘Investigation of Cyber Crime Cases’, ‘Anti-Human Trafficking Courses of Investigators’, ‘Advanced Technology in Forensic Science’/ ‘Scene of Crime Investigation’, ‘Investigation of Traffic Accident Cases’, ‘Investigation of Murder’/ ‘Homicide Cases’, ‘Course on Weapon & Tactics’, ‘Course on VIP Security’, ‘Course on Interrogation Techniques and Investigation of Economic Crime Cases’.

Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism Schools

8.17.4 With a view to providing training to police personnel on tackling the menace of left wing extremism/terrorism, the Government has set up Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) Schools under a centrally sponsored scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan with an outlay of ₹52.40 crore. The Ministry of Home Affairs has released ₹39.52 crore to the States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura for establishment/running of 21 CIAT Schools. 17 Schools have started providing training to the State Police Personnel and remaining 4 schools are expected to start imparting training soon. 21,253 police personnel have been trained in CIAT

Schools, during the period from 01.12.2009 to 31.12.2012.

Central Detective Training Schools

8.17.5 Presently, 3 Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs) are functioning under the BPR&D in Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Kolkata. These CDTSs provide training to the Police personnel on Advanced Scientific Methods in Crime Investigation. Police Officers from the foreign countries also participate in this course. 39 courses were conducted on ‘Advanced Scientific Methods in Crime Investigation’, in which 929 Police officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police to ASI of the State Police Forces and Central Police Forces participated.

8.17.6 As 3 schools are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the States, two more CDTS have been approved. One CDTS will be established at Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, for which 8.37 acres of land has been allotted by the Ministry of Urban Development. Another CDTS will be set up in Jaipur, Rajasthan for which the Government of Rajasthan has allotted 10 acres of land in the campus of Rajasthan Police Academy, Jaipur. The Ministry of Home Affairs has sanctioned 53 posts for each of these CDTSs. Funds for both CDTSs have been allocated in the 12th Five Year Plan period.

Central Academy for Police Training, Bhopal

8.17.7 It has been decided to establish a Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT) at Bhopal with an outlay of ₹281 crore in 12th Five Year Plan Period for providing training to the trainers of the State Police, as the State Police are not having sufficient trainers who can train them in the latest techniques to combat the newly emerging challenges to internal security. This Academy will provide training to the direct recruit Dy. SPs and also conduct in-service and specialized training to Dy. SPs/Addl. SPs of the States who at present do not have training facilities of appropriate standards. 400 acres of land has been provided by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The

Ministry of Home Affairs sanctioned ₹7.60 crore for pre-fabricated huts. Courses have started from 04.09.2011 from the temporary location of Madhya Pradesh Police Academy, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh. Construction of pre-fabricated huts on the allotted land is going on and courses are likely to start by the end of this current financial year. So far, 08 courses have been conducted in this year at CAPT, Bhopal in which 129 Police Officers have been trained.

Financial support to the States by the 13th Finance Commission for strengthening Police Training Infrastructure

8.17.8 The 13th Finance Commission has approved ₹2,441 crore to the States/UTs for construction/ upgradation of police training infrastructure. ₹ 597.61 crore has been released upto 31.12.2012 to the State Governments for upgradation of police training infrastructure. Further releases of funds to the States are being processed, based on the utilisation of funds already released to the State Governments.

Raising of India Reserve Battalions in States

8.18.1 A scheme for raising of India Reserve Bns (IRBs) in States was introduced in 1971 with a view to strengthening the capabilities of the States, and reducing their dependence upon CAPFs to deal with various types of law and order and internal security situations. The objective, apart from creating a well trained Armed Police Force in the States and lessening the dependency of States on CAPFs is also that, in the event of requirements elsewhere in the country, IRBs could be deployed outside the State also. Considering the response of the States in terms of actual raising of sanctioned battalions, the level of financial assistance has been progressively stepped up. Presently, 75% of the standard raising cost of ₹17 crore and assistance for infrastructure and Capital costs with a ceiling of ₹15 crore is being provided to the State Governments for raising IR Bns.

8.18.2 So far, 145 IR Bns. have been sanctioned; and 137 have been raised. Out of the un-raised 08 Bns., 03 Bns., one each from Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Maharashtra have been converted into Specialized India Reserve Battalions (SIRB) in September, 2011. The remaining 05 Bns, one at Andhra Pradesh, two at Arunachal Pradesh, one at Assam and one at Goa, are under raising. The progress of raising of IR/SIR Bns is being closely monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

8.18.3 The Government has also approved the provision of additional Assistance of ₹3 crore per coy. for raising 2 coys. in each IRB sanctioned (and yet to be raised) after 2007-08 as Commando coys. This is aimed at enabling the States to raise Forces equipped with specialized skill and equipment to deal with various types of challenges posed by the naxal, extremists and terrorists etc.

8.18.4 In order to help in implementing the various development projects in the naxal areas and to ensure development of basic infrastructure like roads, schools, Primary Health Centres and Anganwadi etc., the Cabinet Committee on Security has approved raising of 10 Specialized IR Battalions and to convert 03 already sanctioned IR Bns. into SIR Bns. The Statewise details of SIR Bns is given below:-

Sl No.	Name of the States	New SIR BN	Conversion of already sanctioned IR Bn. into SIRB
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	01
2.	Bihar	02	-
3.	Chhatisgarh	02	-
4.	Jharkhand	01	01
5.	Madhya Pradesh	01	-
6.	Maharashtra	-	01
7.	Odisha	03	-
8.	West Bengal	01	-
	Total	10	03

8.18.5 The financing pattern for the 10 new SIRBs and 03 converted SIRBs is given below:-

A – For the 03 SIRBs converted for the IRBS

The reimbursement pattern is:-

- (i) For 5 Security Coys, the rate will be as per the rate at which these 3 IRB were sanctioned. For 2 Engineering Coys, the reimbursement of recurring cost will be maximum ₹4.97 crore per year for the first 5 years. Maximum ₹3.73 crore (75 %) for 6th year. Maximum ₹2.49 crore (50%) for 7th year and maximum ₹1.24 crore (25%) for the 8th year. Annual recurring expenditure from the 9th year is to be borne by the State Government.
- (ii) Central Government shall reimburse a maximum of ₹3.5 crore as one time raising cost for each SIRB as the cost of Engineering Equipment.
- (iii) Reimbursement to be done for 50% of the Capital Cost (excluding cost of land) subject to a maximum of ₹15 crore for each SIRB. Reimbursement will be subject to actual expenditure on the pay and allowances and other qualified items. Reimbursement for standard cost of raising and capital infrastructure as grant-in-aid.

B – For the 10 New SIRBs

The reimbursement pattern is:-

- (i) The reimbursement of the recurring cost for Bn HQrs staff, 5 Security Coys and 2 Engg. Coys will be maximum ₹18 crore per year for first 5 years, maximum ₹13.5 crore (75%) for 6th year, maximum ₹9 crore (50%) for 7th year and maximum ₹4.5 crore (25%) for 8th year. The annual recurring expenditure from the 9th year will be borne by the State Government.
- (ii) A maximum of ₹19 crore shall be reimbursed as one time raising cost for each of the SIRB for training, arms, equipment, etc.
- (iii) Reimbursement for 50% of Capital Cost (excluding cost of land) subject to a maximum of ₹25 crore for each SIRB.
- (iv) Reimbursement will be subject to actual expenditure on the pay and allowances. Reimbursement for standard cost of raising and capital infrastructure as grant-in-aid.

Awards and Medals

8.19.1 During the year 2012-13, in recognition of services rendered by the Police Personnel and to boost the morale of the Forces, following Gallantry/Service Medals were awarded.

S.No.	Name of States/ Organization	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (PPDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	04	05	50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	02	02	02
3	Assam	-	10	03	38
4	Bihar	-	14	04	33
5	Chhattisgarh	-	03	02	24
6	Delhi	-	01	05	34
7	Goa	-	-	-	02
8	Gujarat	-	-	04	41
9	Haryana	-	01	02	29
10	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	02	08
11	Jammu & Kashmir	05	36	03	35
12	Jharkhand	-	06	02	28
13	Karnataka	-	02	07	37
14	Kerala	-	-	03	19

15	Madhya Pradesh	-	05	07	34
16	Maharashtra	-	12	07	81
17	Manipur	-	15	01	13
18	Meghalaya	01	05	-	07
19	Mizoram	-	-	-	05
20	Nagaland	-	01	-	03
21	Odisha	-	05	03	23
22	Punjab	-	07	04	24
23	Rajasthan	-	01	05	33
24	Sikkim	-	-	01	02
25	Tamil Nadu	-	-	06	42
26	Tripura	-	-	02	13
27	Uttar Pradesh	-	07	10	146
28	Uttarakhand	-	-	02	10
29	West Bengal	-	04	06	37
30	Union Territories				
a)	A&N Island	-	-	-	01
b)	Chandigarh	-	-	01	02
c)	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
d)	D & N Haveli	-	-	01	01
d)	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	01
e)	Puducherry	-	-	01	03
31	CAPFs/CPOs/Other Organizations				
a)	Assam Rifles	-	-	-	24
b)	BSF	-	10	11	92
c)	CBI	-	-	12	40
d)	CISF	-	-	05	48
e)	CRPF	08	76	11	114
f)	MHA	-	-	16	49
g)	ITBP	-	-	08	23
h)	NSG	-	-	01	08
i)	SSB	-	01	02	22
j)	SPG	-	-	-	06
k)	BPR&D	-	-	01	05
l)	DCPW	-	-	-	-
m)	NCB	-	-	-	-
n)	NCRB	-	-	01	02
o)	NEC	-	-	-	-
p)	NEPA	-	-	-	-
q)	NHRC	-	-	-	01
r)	NIA	-	-	-	04
s)	NICFS	-	-	-	03
t)	NDRF	-	-	01	07
u)	SVPNPA	-	-	-	08
v)	M/o Civil Aviation	-	-	-	01
w)	M/o Steel	-	-	-	01
x)	M/o Power	-	-	-	-
y)	MEA	-	-	-	02
z)	M/o Home Affairs Sectt.	-	-	-	02
32	Ministry of Railways	-	-	02	30
	Total	14	228	172	1353



BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (BPR&D)

9.1.1 The BPR&D was set up in 1970 to identify the needs and problems of Police in the country, to undertake appropriate research projects and studies and to suggest policy options to address the emerging challenges. It was also mandated to keep abreast of latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad.

9.1.2 In 1973, Central Police Training Directorate was added to BPR&D in order to review the arrangement for Police Training from time to time. The Directorate is also expected to carry out training need analysis of the country in this field in the light of the changing socio-economic conditions and to introduce new scientific techniques in police training. In 1995, the functions of Correctional Administration were added to BPR&D.

9.1.3 At present, the Bureau consists of following six Directorates, each headed by an Indian Police Service Officer of the rank of Inspector General and functions under the overall supervision of the Director General: -

- (a) Research and Correctional Administration
- (b) Training
- (c) Modernization and Technology Development
- (d) National Police Mission
- (e) Special Units
- (f) Administration

9.1.4 The National Police Mission Directorate has been set up in BPR&D in 2009. The following 6 micro-missions are functioning in the Directorate, with participation of about 100 police officers from States/CAPFs:-

- a) Human Resources Development
- b) Community Policing
- c) Communication & Technology
- d) Infrastructure
- e) New Processes
- f) Proactive Policing & Visualizing the Future

9.1.5 The Ministry of Home Affairs has approved a Project of Micro Mission of National Police Mission Division, BPR&D on “Transparent Recruitment Process”.

9.1.6 Over the years, this organization has been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the training needs and quality of training in States and Central Police Organizations, assisting States in the modernization of police forces and correctional administration. The Government have approved strengthening of BPR&D.

9.1.7 During the year gone by, BPR&D undertook the following activities:

- i. Organized 9 Vertical Interaction Courses for IPS and senior Police Officers at various academic, management and police training institutions in the country in which 129 Police Officers were trained.
- ii. Organized 5 Management courses.
- iii. Organized 2 long terms courses (PGD & PPM).
- iv. Organized 39 courses at Central Armed Police Forces Training Institutions in which 1,137 police personnel trained.
- v. Organized 49 courses at Army Training Institutions in which 1,015 Police personnel were trained.
- vi. Organized 3 Courses exclusively for Addl. SP and Dy. SP in which 40 Police Officers were trained.

- vii. Organized a course exclusively for Women Police Officers of the rank of ASI to Dy. SP on the theme of 'Self Development and Conflict Management' in which 24 Women Police Officers participated.
- viii. Organized a Workshop to discuss issues relating to development and testing of effective Non-Lethal Technologies/equipment and tactics for countering public agitations.
- ix. Constructed Model Police Stations at Ludhiana in Punjab and Salt Lake, Kolkata in West Bengal.
- x. Organized the 5th National Conference on Women in Police at Thrissur (Kerala) from 25.07.2012 to 27.07.2012 in which 212 Police Officers/officials participated.
- xi. Under Anti-Terrorist Assistance (ATA) Programme of US State Department, following Courses in India and USA were organized, in which 111 officers and 63 officers respectively participated:
- ATA -8411 Principles of Internet Investigation – CDTS, Chandigarh.
 - ATA- 8449 Cellular Communications Forensic Consultation– CDTS Chandigarh.
 - ATA-8391 Interdicting Terrorist Activities – Karnataka Police Academy Mysore.
 - ATA- 9245, Post Blast Investigations – USA (Moyock).
 - ATA-8409, Major Case Management (MCM)-APPA, Hyderabad.
 - ATA 8408, Interviewing Terrorist Suspects – Rustomji Armed Police Training College, Indore.
 - ATA 8447, Advance Explosive Incident Countermeasures (AEIC)-USA.
 - ATA-8410, Investigating Terrorist Incidents- In India (NEPA) Shillong.
 - ATA-8451, Crisis Response Team-USA (Montross).

9.1.8 Following Research Studies have been completed:-

Sl. No	Topic
a. Under Non-Plan Scheme	
1	Computerization of day-to-day activities of Civil Police
2	Part Privatization of Civil Police
3	Separation of Investigation from Law and Order
4	Community Crime Prevention Programme in the City of Chennai: An Evaluation
5	Problems in the Criminal Investigation with reference to Increasing Acquittals: A Study of Criminal Law and Practice.
6	Recruitment Procedure for Non-Gazetted Ranks in Police in India
7	A Study to Formulate Action Plan to Maintain Internal Security in general and to counter Left Wing Extremism/Terrorism in particular.
8	Influence of Certain Psychosocial Variables on Occupational stress and Well-being among Women Police.
9	Development of an Instrument for Performance Appraisal of the Police Personnel
b. Under Plan Scheme	
1	Status of Crime Against Women in Southern Region
2	Police Performance in Extremist Affected Areas: An Introspective understanding from North East India
c. Workshop/Conferences	
	New Frontiers in Public Administration: Practice and Research
	Internal Security & Role of Special Forces
	The Role of Police in Protection of Human Right in India
	National Seminar on Counter Terrorism

Fellowship Scheme for Doctoral Work in Criminology and Police Science

9.1.9 Under the above scheme, Bureau has awarded six fellowships to the young scholars every year to pursue their doctoral work for three years on the priority areas with a view to fostering advanced research. From the financial year 2012-13, the Ministry of Home Affairs has increased these scholarships from 6 to 12. The Fellowship includes award of Scholarship @ ₹8,000 per

month with ₹10,000 per annum as contingency and ₹9,000 per annum as departmental assistance. So far, five students have completed their thesis, while 22 students are pursuing their doctoral work under the scheme.

Sponsoring Prison Training in India

9.1.10 The Bureau organized 27 training programmes for Prison Officers viz. Vertical Interaction Courses (VICs): Human Rights in Prison Management; Personality Development; “Seeing in Learning (SIL) and “Training of Trainers” (TOT) in which 178 officers were trained.

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU

9.2.1 The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was set up in 1986 to function as a repository of information on crime and criminals operating in the states and UTs. This enables the investigators and others to analyse crime, collect and process the crime statistics and finger prints; coordinate, guide and assist the State Crime Record Bureaux and provide training to police officers. NCRB endeavors to empower Indian Police with Information Technology and Criminal Intelligence to enable them to effectively and efficiently enforce the law and improve public service delivery. This is achieved through coordination with Police Forces at national and international levels, upgradation of crime analysis technology and developing IT capability and IT enabled solutions.

NATIONAL PROJECTS

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & System (CCTNS)

9.2.2 The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project is a mission mode project under the National e-Governance Plan being implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The project aims at creating a comprehensive, integrated system and a nation-wide networked solution for connecting more than 15,000 Police Stations and nearly 6,000 higher offices in 28 States and 7

UTs of the country for sharing real-time crime and criminal information. Further details of the project are available in Chapter XII.

Colour Portrait Building System (CPBS)

9.2.3 This software has been developed to provide a facility for construction of portraits of criminals and kidnapped/ missing persons on the basis of the description provided by the victim or the witness.

9.2.4 NCRB has released the software to all the States/UTs along with 10,000 templates for different facial components/attributes like eyes, ears, lips, hair, etc. with different regional features. Intensive training has also been imparted to the representatives of the States/UTs. The States/UTs have already started using this software.

Counterfeit Currency Information Management System (CCIMS)

9.2.5 Reports generated from this System are furnished to CBI, Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB), etc. The current database size is 7,28,452 records (Seized) and 3,02,908 records (Recovered).

Motor Vehicle Co-ordination System (MVCS)

9.2.6 Motor Vehicle Co-ordination System (MVCS) has been designed for co-ordination of stolen and recovered motor vehicles. It is also used by general public to ascertain the status of a used vehicle before entering into any transaction whether it is stolen or otherwise. Thirty-two counters across the country (including one in NCRB Headquarters) have been opened to provide service to the general public. Inquiries can also be made through the NCRB website (<http://ncrb.gov.in>). Around 6,000 queries per month received from the Police/Government Departments/Insurance Companies are processed at the NCRB counter and replied to by using the system. The current database size is 9,30,702 of stolen/recovered motor vehicles.

9.2.7 The present software will be subsumed into the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems' (CCTNS) Core Application Software. This will enable instant availability of details of stolen/recovered vehicles to police through the secured network as well as Government Departments, Insurance Companies and general public through the Citizen Portal Services.

Talash Information System

9.2.8 Talash Information System has been developed for matching missing, kidnapped, wanted, traced, arrested, unidentified persons and unidentified dead bodies. The system is operational and queries received from Police are processed. Data along with photographs has been uploaded on the NCRB website for public viewing. The current database size is 4,46,313 records.

9.2.9 Once CCTNS becomes fully operational, State/UT police would be able to instantly match missing/kidnapped persons with traced, unidentified persons and unidentified dead bodies. The general public would be able to query on the citizen portal services and get instant response on missing, kidnapped, traced, unidentified persons and unidentified dead bodies.

Fire Arms Co-ordination System

9.2.10 Fire Arms Co-ordination System helps in coordination of stolen and recovered fire arms and is used mainly by the Law Enforcement Agencies. The current database size is 95,767 firearms that have been reported as Stolen/Recovered by the State/UT Police. This application is also proposed to be subsumed into CCTNS.

TRAINING OF POLICE

9.2.11 A vital role has been played by NCRB in this field. An intensive programme has been launched for training the State Police officers in various aspects of crime records management including finger prints and technical training on computers and computer centre management.

9.2.12 NCRB has been conducting courses on Information Technology and Finger Print Science for Indian Police Officers since 1986 and for Foreign Police Officers since 1990. The response of the States and Central Police Organisations to these training programmes has been very encouraging and the annual turn-over of trainees has been rising continuously every year. On an average NCRB conducts about 20-22 courses every year.

9.2.13 The following courses were conducted at the NCRB:

Sl. No.	Name of the Course	Duration (Weeks)
For Supervisory Level Officers		
1	Crime and Criminal Tracking & Network Systems	1
2	Crime and Criminal Tracking & Network System (CCTNS Workshop)	3 days
3	Network & e-Security	1
4	Operators Course on Crime in India	1
5	Operators Course on Prison Statistics India	3 days
6	Course on Cyber Security	1
7	Coloured Portrait Building System (CPBS)	3 days
Courses sponsored by Ministry of External Affairs		
8	Advanced Programme in Computer Networking and Security for IT Personnel in Police	6
9	Advanced Finger Print Science for FP Experts	6
10	Special Course on Finger Print Science for Afghan Police Officers	7
11	Advanced Programme for IT in Law Enforcement	6
12	Advanced Finger Print Science & Computers for FP Experts	6
13	Information Technology in Law Enforcement	12
14	Advanced Finger Print Science & Computers	12

9.2.14 The National Crime Records Bureau has trained 905 Foreign Police Officers from developing countries under Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP)/Indian Technical

and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and Technical Cooperation Scheme of Colombo Plan (TCS) sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs during the period from 1990 to January, 2013.

9.2.15 The training needs of the States are much larger than what the NCRB can cope with, given its existing resources. The scheme for decentralization of training at regional levels under the guidance of the NCRB was approved by the MHA. These Police Training Centres (PCTCs) had been set up at Kolkata, Lucknow, Gandhinagar and Hyderabad and are conducting training programmes since 1990 as an extension to the NCRB. These Centres are able to cater to the training needs of operational personnel of the rank of Sub-Inspector to Dy. SP.

9.2.16 On the advice of the NCRB and as per the periodical guidelines including training materials provided by it, the State Crime Records Bureaux are running some training courses and have introduced computer training modules in Police Training Colleges/Schools for the recruits.

9.2.17 The total number of courses conducted by NCRB and number of officers trained up to 15th October, 2012 are furnished as under:-

CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU (CFPB)

9.3.1 The Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) came into existence in the year 1955 in Kolkata. The CFPB is an apex body in the country which co-ordinates, guides, monitors and provides

technical support to the State Finger Print Bureaux, as well as investigating agencies and international organizations in all matters related to the Finger Print Science. The Bureau maintains Finger Print records of national and international criminals. It undertakes Examination of Questioned Documents involving disputed finger prints received from various agencies for furnishing expert opinion thereupon. The CFPB also conducts the annual All India Conference of Directors of Finger Print Bureaux. The next conference is proposed to be held in January/February, 2013.

9.3.2 CFPB has done pioneering work in automation of finger prints at national level using “Automated Fingerprint Identification System” (AFIS). The software named “Fingerprint Analysis & Criminal Tracing System” (FACTS), co-developed by NCRB & CMC Ltd. was first installed in CFPB in 1992. It is a computerized system of matching fingerprints on the basis of ridge characteristics. The current version of AFIS at CFPB is FACTS Version 5.0. The AFIS database contains 8,56,495 records of ten digit fingerprint slips.

9.3.3 For accrediting the finger print experts of the country, the CFPB conducts the annual All India Board Examination for finger print experts. The Bureau conducts four advanced courses every year in finger print science for foreign police officers at NCRB, New Delhi. The Bureau also conducts a six-month Proficiency Course in Finger Print Science at Kolkata Unit. Details of the courses are given below: -

	AT NCRB			At Regional Police Training Centres	Total
	Indian	Foreign	Total		
No. of Programmes conducted	650	51	701	1007	1708
No. of Officers who Attended	11968	904	12872	23154	36026

Sl. No.	Name of item/scheme/activity, as the case may be	Actual upto 31.12.2012	Projected for 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2013
1.	Advanced Finger Print Science for Foreign Police Officers, at New Delhi	Three 04.06.2012 - 13.07.2012 21.08.2012 - 05.10.2012 08.10.2012 - 16.11. 2012	One January to March, 2013
2.	Six months Proficiency Course in Finger Print Science, at Kolkata	Two 02.01.2012 - 29.06.2012 02.07.2012 - 31.12.2012	One 01.01.2013 - 28.06.2013

9.3.4 The Bureau brings out an annual publication entitled 'Finger Print in India', which is an in-depth study on the performance and activities of State Finger Print Bureaux, CFPB, and other allied matters related to finger print science.

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICES (DFSS)

9.4.1 The Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) under the Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal agency for promotion of forensic science in the country. It administers the work of six Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSL) at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Bhopal, Pune and Guwahati. This organization is playing a vital role in developing best practices of forensic science in the country.

Major Achievements of DFSS

Case Examination

9.4.2 The Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) have provided forensic services to various law enforcement agencies and examined cases of various nature related with drugs, explosives, DNA, documents, etc. During the current year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012) laboratories of DFSS have received 4,649 cases and reported 3,282 cases under different disciplines.

All India Forensic Science Conference

9.4.3 To promote forensic science related issues in the country, the DFSS organizes annually an All India Forensic Science Conference in collaboration with State Forensic Science Laboratories (SFSLS). This year the 3-day conference was organized in Kashmir in collaboration with State FSL, J&K, in June 2012 and was attended by about 400 delegates from all over India and abroad. Nearly 250 scientific papers were presented and various issues on key areas of forensic science were discussed. The conference was inaugurated by the Governor of J&K and was graced by Shri Jitender Singh, Union Minister of State for Home.

Satellite Symposium

9.4.4 For updating the existing manuals in different disciplines of Forensic Science and for preparation of SoPs, MHA accorded approval to DFSS to conduct 8 satellite symposia in all disciplines of Forensic Science. Out of proposed 8 symposia, 2 have already been conducted at FSL, Gandhi Nagar on 'Narcotics' and at CFSL Chandigarh on 'Chemical Sciences'.

Legislation on Forensic Regulation & Development

9.4.5 MHA has constituted a committee to formulate the Forensic Bill for the consideration of the Parliament so that analysis of forensic evidence can be achieved with high quality, timeliness and credibility.

Scientific Performance Audit (SPA) Committee

9.4.6 To address the mandate and for re-engineering of three CFSLs under DFSS, a 5 member SPA Committee was constituted by MHA under the chairmanship of Dr. R K Tewari, former Chief Forensic Scientist, BPR&D. The committee audited the three CFSLs and gave a comprehensive report on gap analysis and gave recommendations on course correction in the system.

Establishment of three Hi-Tech CFIs

9.4.7 Under the 11th Five Year Plan, the Government of India has approved the setting up of three Hi-Tech CFIs at Bhopal, Pune and Guwahati. To kick start the labs, premises have been hired and scientific/administrative personnel have been posted. The land for construction of new building complex of these CFIs have already been acquired.

International Cooperation

9.4.8 DFSS has provided assistance in setting up of advance Forensic Science Laboratories in Maldives and Vietnam. A high level delegation

under the leadership of a Minister from Vietnam visited the DFSS HQs for exchange of information. DFSS is providing technical support for setting up a Hi-Tech Cyber Forensic lab at Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam.

9.4.9 In the month of June 2012, a five member delegation under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (PM), Ministry of Home Affairs visited Lyon and Netherlands to study the best DNA practices and other advanced forensic techniques adopted by the world's best laboratories.

Setting up of 6 Regional Forensic Science Laboratories (RFSLs) and 52 District Mobile Forensic Units

9.4.10 The Ministry of Home Affairs has allocated an amount of ₹100 crore under the 11th Five Year Plan for setting up of 6 RFSLs and 52 District Mobile Forensic Units in different States. Keeping in view the necessity, States have been identified and 2 installments of fund have been released to start these facilities.

Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), CBI

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

9.5.2 The laboratory scientists gave expert testimony in 395 courts in Delhi and other parts of India and examined 224 scenes of crimes in Delhi and outside for scientific investigation of crimes. During the year 2012, CFSL (CBI), New Delhi received 2,208 cases from CBI, Delhi Police and others and 553 cases were pending on 31.12.2012.

9.5.3 The CFSL (CBI) is committed to quality work for all its functional disciplines and has been accredited by National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) under the Union Department of Science & Technology, as per quality system conforming to ISO IEC 17025 and NABL. The Laboratory has prepared a comprehensive quality manual and Working procedures manuals for analytical and scientific tests to be carried out in respect of varieties of crime exhibits. During the year, congruency checks were made in 1000 cases (approximately). The Quality Manual was revised as per the requirement of NABL. The new standard proforma i.e. ISO IEC 17025 – 2005 has been introduced in the laboratory. The instruments used for analysis work of the crime exhibits have been calibrated through NABL accredited agencies. Internal auditing was carried out by nominated internal auditors in all the divisions of CFSL to check the quality system, laboratory management as well as the documentation processes. During the year 2011, a management review was carried out by the top management personnel to take necessary corrective actions in the processes where ever required. Awareness drive was also carried out in the laboratory about the ongoing quality assurance programme.

9.5.4 Three additional Scientific Support Units, one each at Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai, under the administrative control of CFSL, New Delhi have been created. Both the units at Mumbai and Chennai are in operation. The infrastructure development work at Kolkata unit is under active progress and is expected to resume operation shortly.

THE FUTURE GROWTH

9.5.5 The laboratory is concentrating its efforts to update the technology and infrastructure by new state-of-the-art technology. The procurement of new technology for the division namely (1) Brain Finger Printing (2) Toxicology (3) Analog/Digital Audio/Video analysis is in process. Initiatives have been taken for quality management system, technical upgradations, calibration systems, etc. Currently, the Metro SAU units are in operation with only four divisions. However future efforts shall be initiated to convert these SAU units to full fledged Forensic Labs, catering the needs of the respective Zones.

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

9.6.1 The Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) is a nodal agency for coordinating various Police Communication services in the country and acts as a technical adviser to the Ministry of Home Affairs and State/Central Police Organizations in all Police Communication related matters. In addition to communication facilities for exchange of messages among State / Central Police Organizations and the Ministry of Home Affairs offices, DCPW is also holding the responsibility of the Central Distributing Authority for Cipher documents/ devices being used by the CPO's as well as State Police Radio Organization.

Maintenance and Communication Wings

9.6.2 The Directorate is responsible for maintaining Communication network of all Inter State Police Wireless Stations spread across the country at State/UT Capitals. A total number of 7,06,460 messages and 25,97,16,165 groups have been handled among all Inter State Police Wireless Stations from 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012. The communication facilities of all Inter State Police Wireless Stations network are also utilized for handling emergency messages during natural calamities. The Maintenance section provides the necessary maintenance cover to all equipments

including modern and sophisticated VSATs installed at the Directorate Head Quarter and 31 Inter State Police Wireless Stations. The Plan for the strengthening HF communication during financial year 2013-2015, under the Five Year Plan 2012-2017, based on "Digital Radio with DSPT Technology with ALE feature for Voice & Data communication" is under preparation. The Directorate is also responsible for coordinating with all agencies including States/Union Territories, Central Armed Police Forces. Internal Monitoring Cell is responsible for dealing with the breaches in circuits of Radio Communication of DCPW as well as States/UTs/Central Armed Police Forces and suitable instructions as per the guidelines of I.B. and Army are issued from time to time in the interest of National Security.

POLNET Project

9.6.3 POLNET (Police Network) provided uninterrupted and value added Hub Services through ISBN, SCPC and DVB-S based DW Networks to all User Organizations, viz, State Police, Central Armed Police Forces and the Ministry of Home Affairs Offices. A total of 971 VSATs have been installed and are in use by respective Police organizations. Web Mail Facility, which has been created initially for the use of Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless), its State based offices and later on extended to West Bengal, Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh for intranet utility, has been indigenously developed. Recently, the facility has been extended to all ITBP POLNET Terminals.

9.6.4 Disaster Management Support VSAT based network hub has been reconfigured & successfully migrated to the newly allotted Indian Satellite GSAT-12 for rendering video conferencing, voice and data services knowledge to nodes of National Remote Sensing Agency, India Meteorological Department, INCOIS, Hyderabad, Geological Survey of India, Central Water Commission etc. Monitoring Nodes as PM Office, MHA, Cabinet Secretariat etc., and also other nodes at disaster prone State Capitals. Round the clock services are

made available to all user organizations from this Hub.

Training Wing and Human Resource Development

9.6.5 The Central Police Radio Training Institute was established in the year 1971 with an aim to train Police personnel of the Country. The Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI), New Delhi has two training wings (Cipher and Technical) wherein various training programmes are conducted for Police Telecommunications for personnel of various ranks. The aim of the Training Institute is to conduct regular courses such as proficiency courses, skill development courses, Training of Trainers courses, Special Courses for Officers of the Directorate and State/UTs/ Central Para Military Forces. The CPRTI, Cipher Wing conducted 22 Cipher oriented courses and trained 260 persons, whereas Technical Wing has trained 442 persons in 24 courses in the current year.

9.6.6 DCPW is the CDA (Central Distributing Authority) appointed by MHA for the purpose of receiving Cipher Documents/Devices from JCB, Ministry of Defence, for their further distribution to State/UT Police Radio Organization and ISPW Stations including Control Crypto Centre and North Block at Delhi for maintaining secure communication.

Planning and Coordination Functions

9.6.7 DCPW is a member of the Standing Advisory Committee on frequency allocation of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology and has contributed significantly to the formulation of the National Frequency Allocation Plan and is actively involved in its related activities. The requirements of radio frequency for the communication networks of the States/UTs and CPMFs are studied and appropriate recommendations are made, for their allocation by the Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wings of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology. It is actively involved in

spectrum reconciliation of State, UT Police and Paramilitary Forces with the WPC. The police modernization proposals of the States and UTs are studied and appropriate recommendations are made under the MPF Scheme also.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (NICFS)

9.7.1 The institute of Criminology and Forensic Science was established in 1972 within the Bureau of Police Research and Development following recommendations of the University Grants Commission (UGC) to set up a Central Institute for teaching of Criminology and Forensic Science. The UGC had set up an expert committee to suggest steps needed to bring 'Criminology' and 'Forensic Science' into the general stream of university education, pursuant to a resolution taken at a symposium organized by UNESCO in London in 1955 that systematic understanding of Criminology and Forensic Science was necessary for Law enforcement officers and universities should be encouraged to include these disciplines in their curriculum.

9.7.2 The NICFS made a humble beginning in 1972 by organizing two training courses for senior officers of the criminal justice system. In 1976 it became an independent department directly under the Ministry of Home Affairs with a wider mandate which included promotion of Criminology and Forensic Science through a variety of means. During 40 years of its existence, the Institute has made significant headway in the areas of training and research in applied aspects of the two subjects. Over 34,000 officers from police and civil administration, prosecution, judiciary, correctional administration, customs, defence forces and Forensic Science Laboratories have attended various orientation and specialized courses at the institute. Officers from foreign countries, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran Iraq, Malaysia, Maldives, Sudan, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Uganda and Zambia have also participated in these courses. The institute

has conducted several research projects in Criminology and Forensic Science and it operates several schemes of promotion of Criminology and Forensic Science.

9.7.3 The Institute also offers MA/M.Sc. courses in Criminology and Forensic Science in affiliation with the Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha University since 2004.

9.7.4 The Institute was upgraded as a national institute in 1991 and in 2003 the institute was renamed as Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science located in Rohini, Delhi, the institute has an 8- acre campus housing the administrative wing and teaching areas (about 9,000 sq. meters), hostel space (2,400 sq. meters), several lecture theaters, seminar rooms, auditorium besides residential facilities for faculty and staff. The Institute has an Instrumentation Wing and 7 laboratories having state-of-the art equipment. The Institute Library has over 13,000 volumes on these subjects alone and subscribed to over 42 national and international journals. Institute campus offers a wholesome academic life.

Training and Research

9.7.5 Between April and October 2012, this institute organized 17 training courses, 03 seminars, 06 workshops and 01 symposium for police, judiciary, prosecution officials, including Police and Vigilance officers/Managers from Nepal. A total of 679 officers from almost all the states and UTs and 67 foreign officers from abroad, participated in various programmes.

Institute Day 2012, Symposium on Criminal Justice

9.7.6 The NICFS celebrated its Institute Day on 29.09.2012 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi to celebrate the completion of 40 years of its service to the Nation. The Day was inaugurated by the Union Home Secretary, Shri R.K. Singh. The celebrations were followed by a symposium on “Criminal Justice: Perspectives in autonomy and

oversight of Police investigation” which was graced by legal luminaries like Justice J.S. Verma, Fali S. Nariman, Justice S.N. Dhingra and Prof. Ranbir Singh, among others. The symposium resulted in detailed discussions on the subject.

Promotional Schemes

9.7.7 This institute has introduced a number of promotional schemes to further the cause of teaching, training and research in Criminology and Forensic Science. Some of the schemes are elaborated in the following paras:-

- (i) **Chair for Research in Criminology:** A chair has been established in the memory of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan for conducting research in peaceful and humane way of solving crime. The position is open to all and is advertised in all India newspapers and selection is made by a search committee. The incumbent gets a monthly Fellowship of ₹55,000 (under revision) along with annual contingency grant of ₹60,000 for travel, books, etc. serving government officers, if awarded, are eligible for liberalized benefits at par with Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial fellowship.
- (ii) **Doctor Research Fellowship:** To promote study of “Criminology” and Forensic Science, five Doctoral fellowship are awarded annually in these 2 subjects.



Union Home Secretary Shri R.K. Singh Launching the NICFS Medals for Excellence in Criminology and Forensic Science

The amount of fellowships and eligibility conditions are at par with the norms prescribed by the University Grant Commission. Applications are invited on the basis of an all-India advertisement in newspapers.

(iii) **NICFS Medals for Excellence in Criminology and Forensic Science:**

Police officers on their appointment as Dy. Superintendent of Police and Sub-Inspector receive basic training in their respective States. The training curriculum includes study of Criminology and Forensic Science. To inculcate greater interest in these subjects, this medal is given to the officers securing highest marks in these 2 subjects after examination held at the end of basic training course for Dy. SP and SI and conversion course for SI.

(iv) **Prize for Topper Students of NICFS:**

The institute commenced teaching of MA (Criminology) and MSc (Forensic Science) in 2004 after affiliation with Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi. Since 2010 examination, cash prizes of ₹10,000 and ₹5,000 each are given to the students of the institute for excellence in M.A (Criminology) and M.Sc (Forensic Science) examination. The prize is awarded to the student securing highest/second highest aggregate marks provided that all the papers have been cleared in first attempt.

(v) **Essay Competition:** In order to encourage original research in “Criminology” and “Forensic Science”, the institute organizes annual essay competitions separately for these 2 subjects. The competition offers cash prizes of ₹10,000 and ₹5,000 as first and second prizes respectively, separately for Criminology and Forensic Science

(vi) **NICFS trophy for excellence in Forensic Science:** The IPS officers can play a major role in the application of Forensic Science. They need to be encouraged to study Forensic Science early in their career. A Silver and Crystal (Revolving) Trophy

has been instituted at SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad, for IPS (OT) who secures highest marks in Forensic Science at the final examination of basic training course. A miniature of this trophy is given to the awardee.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB)

9.8.1 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the National Nodal Agency created under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. NCB is responsible for coordination with various Ministries, other offices and State/Central enforcement agencies with regard to drug law enforcement and also in respect of matters relating to drug abuse. The NCB is also responsible for implementation of the international obligations under various UN Conventions 1961, 1971 and 1988 (to which India is a signatory) against illicit trafficking of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances. It also provides assistance to concerned authorities in various countries to facilitate universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

9.8.2 NCB with its Headquarters at New Delhi has three Regional Deputy Director General offices i.e. Northern Region at Delhi, South Western Region at Mumbai, Eastern Region at Kolkata and 13 Zonal Units at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Jodhpur, Chandigarh, Jammu, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Indore, Bangalore and Patna. NCB has 12 Sub-Zones at Thiruvananthapuram, Hyderabad, Goa, Mandasaur, Amritsar, Ajmer, Ranchi, Mandi, Madurai, Imphal, Dehradun and Bhubaneshwar; and 5 Cells at NCB Headquarters i.e. International Coordination Cell, Precursor Cell, Strategic Study Cell, Training Cell and Legal Cell. Beside, there is an Enforcement Unit also for discharging operational functions of the organization.

9.8.3 NCB has recruited 57 Intelligence Officers and 28 Surveillance Assistants through Staff Selection Commission (SSC) during this year. Recruitment of 87 Sepoys are in the final

stage. Besides, 18 Officers/officials have joined NCB on deputation from various Departments/Organization.

9.8.4 During the year 2012-13 (upto 31.10.2012) NCB procured the following items/equipments to strengthen the enforcement capabilities of the organization:

- a) 15 Light Vehicles and 22 Motor Cycles which are deployed by various zonal units. Further proposal to buy 12 Light Vehicles, 1 medium vehicle and 25 motorcycles is under progress.
- b) 46,746 nos. of 9 mm cartridges, 100 nos. of B.P. Jackets, 110 nos. of Glock-17 pistols.

Enforcement Efforts

9.8.5 Seizures of various drugs reported by various agencies in the country and the NCB during the period 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012) are mentioned in the table below:

9.8.6 Some of the major seizures made by the NCB during 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012) are given below:

- i. On 01.04.2012, officers of the NCB, Jodhpur intercepted a vehicle and seized 29.150 kg of hashish. The drug was sourced from Anantnag, J&K and was destined for Mumbai. Two persons were arrested in the case.
- ii. On 01.04.2012, officers of the NCB, Indore seized 20.150 kg of Opium. The drug was sourced from Mandsaur, MP. One persons was arrested in the case.
- iii. On 07.04.2012, officers of the NCB, Chandigarh and the BSF seized 7.910 kg of heroin. The drug was concealed in thick high growth of sarkanda on southen bank of river Satluj. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.
- iv. On 12.04.2012, officers of the NCB,

Name of Drug	Drugs seized all over India (in kg) (Provisional)	Drugs seized by NCB (in kg) (Provisional)	% of drugs seized by NCB as compared to all India seizures.
Narcotic Drugs			
Heroin	521	161	30.97%
Opium	1833	77	4.23%
Morphine	74	68	91.89%
Ganja	40967	2634	6.43%
Hashish	1428	134	9.39%
Cocaine	10	1	5.60%
Methaqualone	84	27	33.11%
Amphetamines	3	2	72.3%
Psychotropic Substances			
Psychotropic Substance	13958322 (Tablets)	186760 (Tablets)	1.33%
Ketamine	562	153	27.26%
Precursor Chemicals			
Ephedrine	4328	3923	90.64%
Acetic Anhydride	360	360	100%

- v. On 16.04.2012, officers of the NCB, Delhi intercepted a parcel containing 410 gms of

heroin destined for the USA. The consignor of the said parcel was immediately arrested and two other associates were arrested on 17.04.2012, thus a syndicate of three traffickers was ousted with seizure of 2.110

- kg of heroin. In the follow up action 1.7 kg of heroin was seized.
- vi. On 18.04.2012, officers of the NCB, Imphal and the Assam Rifles seized 26,72,590 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine. The drug was kept in several hand bags suspected to be transported to Myanmar.
- vii. On 24.04.2012, officers of the BSF recovered a consignment of 12 kg of heroin one 9 mm Beretta pistol two magazines and 27 line rounds of different caliber near the International Border with Pakistan. The drug was handed over to the NCB, Chandigarh for further investigation and legal proceedings. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- viii. On 26.04.2012, officers of the NCB Imphal with the logistics support provided by the Assam Rifles detected and dismantled an illicit heroin manufacturing unit which was being operated from a hut in Thoubal district of Manipur. During the course of operation 62 kg of morphine, 8 kg of opium and equipments with chemicals were seized from the site.
- ix. On 09.05.2012, officers of NCB, Chennai seized 3.306 kg. heroin from the possession of two persons. The drug was sourced from Rajasthan and was destined for Sri Lanka.
- x. On 26.05.2012, officers of NCB, Chandigarh formally seized 10 kg of heroin after the 163 Bn BSF had recovered the consignment when it was thrown out from a goods train plying between Bagha & Attari (coming from Bagha). FICN with face value of ₹15,83,500 was also recovered by the BSF. The suspected source was from South West Asia.
- xi. On 05.06.2012, officers of NCB, Imphal and the Assam Rifles intercepted a Maruti Van and seized 11,34,600 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine while two persons were carrying the consignment to Myanmar.
- xii. On 06.06.2012, officers of NCB, Imphal and the Assam Rifles intercepted two persons and seized 13,17,100 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine. They were arrested.
- xiii. On 10.06.2012, officers of NCB, Chennai seized 28.875 kg of ketamine from the possession of a person. The drug had been concealed in the baggage and was destined for Malaysia.
- xiv. On 16.06.2012, officers of NCB, Chandigarh and the BSF seized 17 kg of heroin. The suspected source of the heroin was South West Asia.
- xv. On 30.06.2012, officers of NCB, Imphal sub zonal unit seized 424 kgs of Ganja. The drug was recovered from a Mahindra Jeep and was concealed inside 11 gunny bags, loaded at the rear side of the vehicle.
- xvi. On 17.07.2012, officers of NCB, Chennai seized 1.195 kg of heroin and 200 gms of methaqualone from 03 parcels. The parcels were destined for Sierra Leone, Spain and Australia respectively. In the follow-up action, one Nigerian national was arrested and 4 kg of ganja was seized from his possession.
- xvii. On 26.07.2012, officers of the Assam Rifles and the NCB Imphal intercepted two persons and seized 10,54,900 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine from their possession. They were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized contraband was Myanmar.
- xviii. On 10.08.2012, officers of NCB, Patna searched a train and seized 20.250 kg of hashish. One person was arrested in the case. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal.
- xix. On 18.08.2012, officers of BSF, Ferozpur intercepted a consignment of 6.915 kg of heroin and one packet containing Fake Indian Currency Notes. The traffickers managed to escape to Pakistan side taking advantage of darkness. The seized drug was

- handed over to the NCB, Chandigarh for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.
- xx. On 22.08.2012, officers of the NCB, Ahmedabad seized 18.890 kg of hashish.
- xxi. On 24.08.2012, officers of the NCB, Indore seized 3 kg of Ephedrine and 5 kg of Alprazolam from Indore.
- xxii. On 27.08.2012, officers of the Mumbai Zonal Unit searched the factory premises of M/S Vynkatesh Remedies at Aurangabad and seized 84.430 kg of ketamine in the first instance. In the follow up action, another consignment of 25.300 kg of ketamine was seized from the godown premises of Archana Roadlines Corporation at Navi Mumbai.
- xxiii. On 12.09.2012, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 1,910 tablets of psychotropic substances, and another 34,120 tablets of psychotropic substances in follow up, from packets/parcels from Janakpuri, New Delhi. Raid of a room, Mahipalpur New Delhi culminated in seizure of 45,820 tablets containing psychotropic substances. Search of another rented room of accused resulted in seizure of 20,150 psychotropic substances and 410 gms of Ephedrine.
- xxiv. On 21.09.2012, officers of the BSF, Amritsar recovered a consignment of 9.962 kg of South West Asian origin heroin from a PVC pipe along the Indo-Pak border adjoining Amritsar.
- xxv. On 02.10.2012, officers of the NCB, Kolkata intercepted a person and seized 360 kg of Acetic Anhydride.
- xxvi. On 02.10.2012, officers of the NCB, Bangalore seized 4.970 kg of heroin at Tirupati Railway station and arrested four persons.
- xxvii. On 02.10.2012, officers of the NCB, Indore seized 9.610 kg of opium.
- xxviii. On 04.10.2012, officers of the NCB, Delhi intercepted a parcel containing 12 kg of hashish. The intended destination of the seized drug was Hongkong.
- xxix. On 05.10.2012, officers of the NCB, Lucknow in co-ordination with the local police seized 172 kg of Ganja at Chandauli, UP.
- xxx. On 06.10.2012, officers of the NCB, Delhi seized 24 kg of pseudo-ephedrine. In a quick follow up action another 74 kg of pseudo-ephedrine powder was recovered from the rented house of one of the accused.
- xxxi. On 11.10.2012, officers of the Delhi Zonal Unit intercepted a parcel and seized 1 kg of methaqualone. The suspected destination of the seized drug was London.
- xxxii. On 11.10.2012, officers of the Indore Zonal Unit seized 12.6 kg of hashish in Ujjain. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal.
- xxxiii. On 12.10.2012, officers of the Guwahati Zonal Unit seized 46.9 kg of pseudo-ephedrine tablets at Guwahati Airport.
- xxxiv. On 18.10.2012, officers of the BSF, Amritsar seized 8.938 kg of South West Asian heroin and 50 grms of opium, 1 assault rifle magazine and 18 live rounds were also recovered from the site. The drug was handed over to the NCB, Chandigarh for action under NDPS Act.
- xxxv. On 30.10.2012, officers of the NCB, Bangalore intercepted a parcel containing 716 gms of heroin. The suspected destination of the seized drug was China.
- xxxvi. On 5.11.2012 officers of Assam Rifles recovered a consignment of 4,08,640 tablets containing pseudo ephedrine and handed over the same to the NCB Imphal for action under the NDPS Act.
- xxxvii. On 09.11.2012, officers of the NCB, Deharadun intercepted a person and seized 500 gms of heroin from his possession. In the follow up action a clandestine laboratory manufacturing heroin was dismantled. Total 508 gms of

- heroin, 4.210 kg of alprazolam, 816 gms of acetic anhydride and 214 gms of opium derivatives were seized.
- xxxviii. On 12.11.2012, officers of the NCB, Jodhpur seized 5.020 kg of Alprazolam at Chittorgarh. The intended destination of the seized drug was West Bengal.
- xxxix. On 14.11.2012, officers of the NCB, Delhi seized 77.5 Kg of pseudo-ephedrine tablets at IGI Airport, New Delhi. The intended destination of the seized drug was Guwahati, Assam.
- xl. On 16.11.2012, officers of the NCB, Ahmedabad intercepted two persons at Ahmedabad Railway Station and seized 19.610 kg of hashish from their possession. The suspected source of the seized drug was Kashmir valley.
- xli. On 17.11.2012, officers of the Border Security Force recovered a consignment of 33.715 kg heroin, 1 pistol magazine and eight live rounds near the International border with Pakistan. The seized drug was handed over to the NCB, Chandigarh.
- xlii. On 21.11.2012, officers of the NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 85 kg of pseudo-ephedrine tablets at IGI Airport, New Delhi from the luggage of four Kolkata bound passengers.
- xliii. On 23.11.2012, officers of the NCB, Chennai Zonal Unit seized 9.185 kg of ketamine from two different places at Chennai. The intended destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.
- xliv. On 28.11.2012, officers of NCB, Patna Zonal Unit seized 392 kg of purported Ephedrine/pseudo-ephedrine and 3520.9 kg of suspected mixture of wheat flour and ephedrine/pseudo-ephedrine.
- xlv. On 04.12.2012, officers of the NCB, Lucknow raided a godown and seized approximately 800 quintals of poppy husk.
- xlvi. On 11.12.2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, New Delhi seized 25.5 kg of mehthaqualone and 50.7 kg of pseudo-ephedrine from IGI Airport, New Delhi and arrested four foreigners.
- xlvii. On 20.12.2012, officers of the Border Security Force recovered 6.910 kg of heroin from Amritsar and handed it over to NCB, Chandigarh.
- xlviii. On 26.12.2012, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur seized 31.540 kg of opium at Chittorgarh.

Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Poppy and Cannabis

9.8.7 During the crop year 2011-2012, the Narcotics Control Bureau with the help of State agencies identified and destroyed illicit opium poppy cultivation over an area measuring 2914.90 acres in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. Illicit poppy cultivation over 3098.55 acres of land was identified and destroyed by all drug law enforcement agencies across the country during the crop year 2011-12, as a result of timely proactive initiatives taken by the NCB in co-ordinating the destructions operations with all stake holders.

9.8.8 A meeting of nodal officers of the identified States and the Central Agencies on identification and destruction of illicit opium poppy cultivation was held at Narcotics Control Bureau, Hqrs on 25.09.2012 to discuss the following issues:

Destruction done in each State during the crop year 2011-12.

- a) Difficulties faced during destructions.
- b) Funds available/provided/utilized for destruction.
- c) Identification and extent of illicit cultivation-exact acreage.
- d) Efficacy of satellite images provided by ADRIN.
- e) Best practices in West Bengal for destruction of illicit crop.

- f) Formulation of action plan for identification and destruction of illicit poppy cultivation for the ensuing year.

Conviction

9.8.9 On the basis of complaints filed before the designated Court by NCB, 21 cases ended in conviction out of 42 cases disposed off during the period from 1.04.2012 to 31.12.2012.

Drug Disposal

9.8.10 Heroin - 89.284 kg, Hashish – 1251.08 kg, Cocaine - 0.090 kg. and Poppy straw - 4,888.5 kg. were disposed off during the period from 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012.

Assistance to States and Union Territories

9.8.11 The Government of India has introduced a Scheme namely “Assistance to States & UTs” wherein financial assistance is given for augmenting the drug law enforcement capabilities of the States/ UTs agencies to procure necessary infrastructure and equipment for combating drug trafficking. Funds are released to the States on the basis of proposals received from them and on receipt of utilization certificates of funds released to them earlier.

Training

9.8.12 The NCB provides financial assistance to various training Academies and Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for organizing training courses on Drug Law Enforcement. 115 such courses were organized in the States of Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Goa, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand during the year 2012-13 (from 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012); wherein approximately, 3,240 personnel of State Police Forces, Forest Department, Central/State Excise, Customs, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Coast Guard and Courier Agencies were trained.

International Obligations/Cooperation

9.8.13 The Charter of the Narcotics Control Bureau includes implementation of the obligations under the various international Conventions to which India is a signatory. NCB also renders assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned international organization and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

9.8.14 Drug trafficking and abuse has assumed global proportions. International cooperation is one of the most potent tools in this common fight. To achieve this objective, India has entered into agreements both bilateral and multilateral, MLATs and JVGs with various countries. It is also an active participant in various international fora both regional [SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation), SDOMD (SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk)] and inter-regional [CND (Commission for Narcotic Drug Law Enforcement Agencies), IDEC (International Drug Enforcement Conference, ADEC (Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference), ADLOMIC (Anti Drug Liaison Officials Meeting for International Conference)] etc.

9.8.15 To enhance bilateral cooperation, NCB/ Govt. of India has entered into bilateral agreements for mutual cooperation for reducing demand, and preventing illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals with 23 countries, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos PDR, Mauritius, Myanmar, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, UAE, USA and Zambia.

9.8.16 The NCB/ Government of India has also signed an MoU on Narcotic drugs related matters with 08 countries i.e. Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Oman, Pakistan, USA, Vietnam and Maldives.

9.8.17 The agreements envisage assistance in exchanging information to identify, suppress and prevent the criminal activities of International Drugs Syndicates engaged in the illicit traffic of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Demand Reduction

9.8.18 The UN General Assembly in a Resolution passed in December, 1987, proclaimed 26th June of each year as the “International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking”. In pursuance of this declaration, 26th June is marked to raise public awareness against the menace of drugs. To sensitize the masses especially students, regarding the evils of drug abuse, NCB Hqrs and its Zonal Units, in association with various State Governments/ NGOs/ Anti-Narcotics Task Forces, organized the following demand reduction activities on 26.06.2012.

- a) Awareness run against drug abuse
- b) Padyatras/Rallies
- c) Street Plays/Shows
- d) Seminar/Workshops
- e) Painting, declamation, slogan writing competition
- f) Pledge taking ceremonies
- g) Flashing of SMS through Service Providers
- h) Display of Posters & Banners with awareness messages endorsed by prominent personalities at public places.

Important Events/ Activities (2012)

9.8.19 On 20.06.2012 a Sri Lankan Delegation led by Mr. N.K. Illangakoon, Inspector General Police, consisting of 03 DIGs of Police, Sri Lanka, visited NCB Hqrs. and deliberated on avenues of cooperation in the field of counter measures against illicit trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor.

9.8.20 NCB organized the 3rd Director General Level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau

(NCB), India and Department of Narcotics Control (DNC), Bangladesh 2012 at New Delhi on 04.10.2012 and 05.10.2012. The talks focused on issues pertaining to:-

- i) Review of progress of the decisions taken at the last DG level talks held at Dhaka, Bangladesh on 23-24 March, 2011.
- ii) Sharing of information on the latest routes & spots of drug trafficking across the borders as also sharing of operational intelligence on real time basis.
- iii) Formulation of a plan for joint visits
- iv) Exchange of information on new trends and Modus Operandi of drug trafficking and on mutual assistance & co-operation in investigation of drug offences.
- v) Sharing of information on drug traffickers operating across the border
- vii) Trafficking of new items of drugs
- viii) Cooperation in capacity building, sharing of best practices in supply and demand reduction.

9.8.21 NCB organized the 9th Director General Level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), India and Anti Narcotics force (ANF), Pakistan from 05.12.2012 to 06.12.2012 at New Delhi. The talks focused on issues pertaining to :-

- (i) Implementation of the MoU signed with Pakistan.



3rd Director General Level Talks between NCB, India and DNC, Bangladesh

- (ii) Smuggling of Narcotics Drug across the Indo-Pak border. Trafficking of South West Asian (SWA) Heroin through land border.
- (iii) Exchange of information on new trends and modus operandi of drug trafficking across the border.
- (iv) Sharing of real time intelligence on trafficking of heroin, psychotropic substances, precursors and on the activities of drug syndicates across the border.
- (v) To take necessary steps to undertake controlled delivery operations so as to identify and neutralize major operation.
- (vi) Sharing of list of smugglers/syndicates operating across the border and list of vulnerable points.
- (vii) Sharing of best Practices in the field of supply and demand reduction.

Organization of International Training Programs

9.8.22 NCB organized 02 weeks training program for 14 Doctors and Health Workers of Bangladesh on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation, in collaboration with NDDTC, AIIMS, New Delhi at NDDTC, and Ghaziabad from 24.09.2012 to 06.10.2012.

9.8.23 NCB organized two weeks training program for 18 Officials of Bangladesh on Drug Law Enforcement including Precursor Chemicals in collaboration with NACEN, at NACEN, Faridabad from 08.10.2012 to 19.10.2012.

9.8.24 NCB organised one week training programme on Chemical Analysis of Drug for 15 Bangladeshi officials in collaboration with CRCL, New Delhi (in Delhi) from 19.11.2012 to 23.11.2012.



Overview

10.1 India, due to its unique geo-climatic and socio-economic conditions, has been vulnerable in varying degrees, to various disasters like floods, droughts, cyclones, tsunamis, earthquakes, landslides, avalanches and forest fire. Out of 35 States and Union Territories (UTs) in the country, 27 are disaster prone. Almost 58.6% landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity; 12% land is prone to flood and river erosion; out of 7,516 km. coast line, 5,700 km. is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68% of the cultivable land is vulnerable to drought and hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches. Fire incidents, industrial accidents and other manmade disasters involving chemical, biological and radioactive materials are additional hazards, which have underscored the need for strengthening mitigation, preparedness and response measures.

Role of Central and State Governments

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

10.3 The Government has brought about a change in the approach to disaster management

from a relief-centric to a holistic and integrated approach covering the entire gamut of disasters encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation. The approach is based on the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built into the development process.

Disaster Management Act, 2005

10.4 The Government of India has enacted the Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005 to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It lays down the institutional mechanism for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of the Government for prevention and mitigation of the effects of disasters and prompt response to any disaster situation. The Act also provides for setting up of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) under the Chairmanship of Collectors/District Magistrates/Deputy Commissioners. The Act further provides for the constitution of a National Executive Committee (NEC), headed by Union Home Secretary, the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). It also provides for the concerned Ministries and Departments to draw up their own disaster management plans in accordance with the National plan.

10.5 In addition, the Act contains provisions for constitution of a National Disaster Response Fund and National Mitigation Fund and similar

Funds at the State and District levels. The Act also provides for a specific role for local bodies in disaster management.

10.6 The Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted a Task Force to gather information from the States/Union Territories and other stakeholders on their perception in implementation of Disaster Management Act, 2005, to study the global best practices, to hold consultations with the stakeholders and to suggest necessary modifications, if any, in the Act.

10.7 The Task Force has since consulted the State Governments/UT Administrations, SDMAs and other stakeholders including Central Ministries, National Executive Committee, NDMA, NIDM, NGOs and UN organizations etc. on several issues relating to the implementation of the DM Act. Views of all the stakeholders have been solicited through questionnaires and regional consultation/workshops. During these consultations and in response to the questionnaire circulated by the Task Force, several suggestions have been made

for changes in different provisions of the Act. The suggested changes were compiled and discussed at a National level Workshop held on 12.10.2012 at Vigyan, Bhawan, New Delhi.

10.8 Presently, the Task Force is working on the draft report. The final report of the Task Force is expected to be submitted to the Ministry by March 2013.

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

National Disaster Management Authority

10.9 The NDMA is constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister with the provision of nine Members, one of whom is designated as the Vice-Chairperson. At present following Members constitute the NDMA - (1) Shri M. Shashidhar Reddy, MLA, Vice-Chairperson, (2) Shri J.K. Sinha, Member, (3) Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Dr. J.K. Bansal, Member, (4) Shri T. Nanda Kumar, IAS (Retd.), Member, (5) Dr. Muzaffar Ahmad, Member, (6) Prof. Harsh Gupta,



National Workshop of the Task Force for Review of the DM Act, 2005

Member, (7) Shri B. Bhattacharjee, Member, (8) Shri K.M. Singh, IPS (Retd.), Member and (9) Shri V. K. Duggal, IAS (Retd.), Member.

10.10 At the National level, the NDMA has the responsibility, inter alia, of laying down policies on disaster management and guidelines to be followed by different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects. It also lays down guidelines to be followed by the State authorities in drawing up State Plans and take such measures for the prevention of disasters or mitigation or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster's situation or disaster as it may consider necessary.

10.11 NDMA, since its constitution, has released various disasters specific and thematic Guidelines like on Psycho-Social and Mental Health Services in Disasters, Earthquakes, Incident Response System, Tsunami, Drought, Urban Flooding, Cyclone, Floods, Landslides, Snow Avalanches, Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management, etc.

10.12 The National Disaster Management Guidelines for Information and Communication System (NDMICS) and the National Disaster Management Guidelines on Scaling, Type of Equipment and Training of Fire Services and Handbook for Training and Capacity Building of Civil Defence and Sister Organizations were released on 15.02.2012 and 13.04.2012 respectively. NDMA is in the process of preparing Guidelines for Hospital Safety and Preparedness to deal with on-site emergencies.

10.13 NDMA is implementing the following Schemes and Projects:

(i) Strengthening of SDMAs and DDMAAs : A scheme aims at improving the effectiveness of State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAAs) for effective response at the ground level. This scheme enables funds for dedicated HR

support and technical studies/ research for four years in order to ensure measures for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and capacity building in the Disaster Management sector.

(ii) A pilot Project in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) on capacity building in disaster management of the Government Officials, representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the areas of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery in 54 districts of 11 hazard prone States. Under this scheme, orientation Workshops have been conducted in all the States except Assam. IGNOU has conducted 8 Face to Face Training Programmes (FFTPs) at all the Centres in Himachal Pradesh and Bihar. In Uttarakhand, Haryana, Odisha, Tripura the FFTP's are in progress. In all, FFTP's have been organized at 261 Centres as on 31.12.2012. In the FFTP's, a good number of Government officials and representatives of PRIs and ULBs participated. The total cost of the project is ₹2.17 crore. The present term of the project is till 31.03.2013.

(iii) A project on multi-State earthquake preparedness. which aims to provide a scientific understanding of the consequences of a large earthquake in the Himalayas among various stakeholders. Development of a common and unified risk management action plan of various stakeholders will also be attempted through this process. An amount of ₹1.17 crore was approved for the project.

(iv) The Pilot Project on Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) Project at JPN Apex Trauma Centre (AIIMS). This project seeks to develop human resources to provide effective trauma care initially in the vulnerable and disaster prone states such as Assam, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh in the pilot phase and to develop dedicated and well trained doctors, nurses and paramedics for trauma life support in order to meet the challenges of disaster situations. The first course on ATLS and ATCN was undertaken from 07.08.2012 to 09.08.2012 and successfully completed. An

amount of ₹1.18 crore was sanctioned under Other Disaster Management Programme (ODMP) for carrying out activities under the project.

(v) Project for capacity building of IAS/ Central Services Officers at the Centre for Disaster Management at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA). This project strengthens the curriculum for disaster management within the basic foundation training courses with regular updates in Refresher and Orientation Programmes for All India Service Officers at LBSNAA. An amount of ₹83.40 lakh was sanctioned for carrying out activities.

(vi) Community mobilization : This included launching of Social Mobilization Campaign with the slogan “*Har Parivar Ladega Aapada se*” to cover 14 districts in four divisions of Eastern Uttar Pradesh namely Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, and Devipattan.

IMPORTANT WORKSHOPS/ MEETINGS

Meeting of the Parliamentary Forum on Disaster Management

10.14 A meeting of the Parliamentary Forum on Disaster Management was held on 22.03.2012 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Shashi Tharoor, Member – Convener of the Forum. In the meeting, Shri M. Shashidhar Reddy, Vice-Chairman, NDMA made a comprehensive presentation about Disaster Management in India. He particularly highlighted the issue of mainstreaming Disaster Management into the National and State developmental plans.

10.15 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has issued Reform Circular No.12 on 23.11.2011 modifying the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) guidelines. With these amendments, Government has now allowed the funding of Disaster Management interventions to cover man-made disasters in addition to the natural calamities under MPLADS. MPLADS can now be used to take up mitigation works also. With the inclusion

of man-made calamities, projects under MPLADS can now be undertaken even in areas prone to or affected by the calamities like fire, chemical, biological and radiological hazards.

3rd World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction, Japan

10.16 Shri M Shashidhar Reddy, MLA, Vice Chairman, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) led the Indian Delegation to the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku, Japan on 03.07.2012 and 04.07.2012. This conference was organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan with the following objectives:

- i) To share experiences of and lessons learned from recent large-scale natural disasters including Great East Japan Earthquake.
- ii) To conduct discussions at ministerial level on the major themes related to disaster risk reduction in order to build resilient societies.
- iii) To support discussions on establishing post-Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in the third World Conference in Disaster Reduction in 2015 (which Japan has announced its intention to host).

8th Formation Day of NDMA

10.17 The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) observed its 8th Formation Day on 28.09.2012 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. In the inaugural session, Shri M. Shashidhar Reddy, Vice Chairman of the NDMA highlighted the contribution made by the Authority over the years and importance of paying equal attention to preparation and mitigation along with response. After the inaugural session, three technical sessions on flood, tsunami and cyclone disasters followed.

Participation in 32nd India International Trade Fair, 2012

10.18 National Disaster Management Authority

(NDMA) participated in the 32nd India International Trade Fair (IITF), 2012 from 14.11.2012 to 27.11.2012 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi to generate awareness among general public, students and various stakeholders about managing different kinds of disasters. The Authority put up an information pavilion in Hall No.6 at IITF to create awareness on the activities of the three Organisations – NDMA, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). About one lakh people visited the stall and commended this initiative of awareness generation among the masses by NDMA.



NDMA Stall at IITF, 2012

10.19 In addition, NDRF organised three live demonstrations, two on Earthquake Disaster (16.11.2012 and 18.11.2012) and one on Chemical Disaster (17.11.2012) to create awareness among the communities about the capabilities of NDRF, sensitize the visitors on disaster management issues and to generate confidence among the public about their safety in such a situation. Before the live demonstrations, a canine show was also organized by the NDRF as a Canine Squad is an integral and important component of the collapsed structure search and rescue team to find out the trapped victims amongst debris. NDMA Stall at the IITF 2012 has been awarded special commendation medal for excellence in display on 27.11.2012 by Dr. D. Purandeswari, Union Minister of State for Commerce and Industry.

Mock Exercises and IRS Training

10.20 Table Top and Mock Exercise were conducted in Lahul and Spiti (Himachal Pradesh) on Snow Avalanche and in Rajpura (Punjab) on Chemical Industrial Disaster in the month of June 2012. A workshop on preparation of IRS module was conducted by USAID in association with NIDM from 04.06.2012 to 15.06.2012. IRS and Table Top module for IAS officers were also conducted at LBSNAA Mussoorie from 18.06.2012 to 19.06.2012. DM Module for IPS officers was held on 26.06.2012 and 27.06.2012 at National Police Academy (NPA), Hyderabad. Mock Drill overview was conducted for Parliament House Security on 14.06.2012. DM Capsule for KV Sangathan, Malviya Nagar, Delhi was held on 12-13.06.2012.

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

10.21 The Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for constitution of SDMAs and DDMAs in all the States and UTs. As per the information received from the States/ UTs, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have constituted SDMAs as per the provisions of the Act.

10.22 DDMAs have also been constituted in the States and UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

10.23 The Act envisages establishment of State Executive Committees to be headed by Chief Secretary of the State/UT. Accordingly, 31 State Governments/UT Administrations have taken action in this regard.

10.24 The Rules relating to NDMA, NEC, NIDM, laying of Annual Report of NDMA in the Parliament, Notice of Alleged Offence, etc. have also been notified by the Government of India. The Recruitment Rules for various Group-‘A’ and Group-‘C’ posts of NDMA have been framed, notified and laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

10.25 The National Disaster Response Force has been constituted for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster. It has 10 Bns at Guwahati, Kolkata, Mundali, Arakkonam, Pune, Gandhinagar, Bhatinda and Greater Noida, Patna and Vijayawada. Of these, four Bns are meant for tackling Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) disasters also. Each Bn has 1,149 personnel, a canine squad and equipment for Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue, Water Rescue (boats and diving equipments), Medical First Response troop carriers, ambulance, Hazmat vehicles and water tankers.

10.26 The NDRF Bns with highly trained manpower alongwith necessary equipment, actively engaged themselves in cyclonic storms/ Flood/landslides/cloudburst etc., for emergency response and Rescue and Relief operations in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, J&K, Kerala, Odisha, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

10.27 During the year 2012, the swift and highly skilled flood rescue operations of NDRF Bns, saved about 35,648 human lives. It retrieved 171 dead bodies. Relief supply including medical aid, medicines and drinking water were also distributed by NDRF Bns among the stranded flood victims in these States.



NDRF Rescue Operation

10.28 In addition to search & rescue operations, the NDRF has been deployed on the sites of train accidents, collapsed structures, capsized boats, bus accidents, landslides, cloudburst and in the cases of drowning etc. besides duties to assist the civil authorities in various States.

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

10.29 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), constituted under the Disaster Management Act 2005, has been entrusted with the responsibility for human resource development, capacity building, training, research, documentation and policy advocacy in the field of disaster management. Upgraded from the National Centre for Disaster Management of the Indian Institute of Public Administration on 16.10.2003, NIDM is steadily marching forward to fulfill its mission to make a disaster resilient India by developing and promoting a culture of prevention and preparedness at all levels.

Training Programmes

10.30 During the year 2012-13, NIDM is conducting 83 face-to-face training courses and 16 web based online courses. Till 31.10.2012, NIDM has conducted 41 face-to-face training programmes which were attended by 1,142 participants. Out of these 41 courses, 15 have been conducted in collaboration with Centres for Disaster Management in State ATIs and other training institutions. Details are at **Annexure-**

XII. In addition to face-to-face programmes, the Institute also conducted 10 web-based online courses till 31st October, 2012.

Satellite Based Programmes

10.31 NIDM conducted two Satellite based programmes in collaboration with Vigyan Prasar Delhi on 17.04.2012 & 18.04.2012 and 07.06.2012 & 08.06.2012. About 2,500 participants attended these programmes.

AWARENESS ACTIVITIES

Environment Day

10.32 NIDM observed “World Environment Day” on 05.06. 2012 with the objective of generating awareness on safeguarding the environment for disaster risk reduction.



World Environment Day” celebration by NIDM

10.33 Dr. Muzaffar Ahmed, Member, National Disaster Management Authority, was the Chief Guest of the function. Other guests who graced the occasion were Prof. V. K. Sharma, Vice-chairman of the Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority, Sri Prakash Mishra, Director General of the National Disaster Response Force, Dr. Leena Srivastava, Vice-chancellor of TERI University and many other dignitaries, officials and children.

10.34 The event was also an occasion of release of three publications of NIDM namely “Ecosystem Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction”, “Environmental Extremes and Climate related

Disasters” and “Disaster Management” for School Children”.

10.35 Slogan and poem writing competition in Hindi and English were organized for school children at various schools and winners were given prizes by the Chief Guest in the programme.

Van Mahotsava

10.36 Sh.V. K. Duggal, Member, NDMA graced the occasion as Chief Guest of the function. During the function two publications of NIDM were released namely “India Disaster Report 2011”, and “Directory of Institutions and Resource Persons in Disaster Management “. Vriksharopan programme was also organized on this occasion.

Disaster Reduction Day

10.37 NDMA and NIDM observed the Disaster Reduction Day this year on 10.10.2012 at India International Centre, Delhi. A special talk on the occasion was delivered by Shri. B.K. Sharma, former Principal, Ludlow Castle School, Delhi on Safe Schools: Journey of Ludlow Castle School. A book on “Safeguard of Environment for DRR” was also released by the Chief Guest on this occasion which is a compilation of poetry and slogans written by school students on disaster management and environmental conservation.



“Disaster Reduction Day” observed by NIDM

10.38 On this occasion, NIDM had invited proposals from schools to develop their own “School Safety Plans”, with an objective to create awareness among students, teachers and other stakeholders about school safety. Out of the

overwhelming response received from schools, 15 selected plans across the country were awarded.

Training Modules

10.39 NIDM has developed 11 training modules in-house on different aspects of disaster management. Modules developed by NIDM are District DM Plan, Village DM plan, Community Based DRR, Flood Risk Management, Psycho-social care, Gender issues in DM, Urban Risk Management, Earthquake Management, Needs of Children in Disasters, Post Disaster Damage & Needs Assessment (PDNA), GIS in DM, Chemical (Industrial) Disasters, Landslide Risk Management, DM for NDRF Officers and People with Disabilities in Disasters. Five of the 11 modules have been printed while others are ready for printing.

10.40 Under the GoI-UNDP DRR programme, 6 modules/guidelines have been developed by NIDM. These are Mainstreaming DRR in Development Sector, Mainstreaming DRR in Housing Sector, Mainstreaming DRR in Environmental Sector, Mainstreaming DRR in health sector, Mainstreaming DRR in Urban Sector and Post Disaster Long Term Recovery. These Modules and guidelines have been submitted to NDMA.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES BEING IMPLEMENTED BY NIDM

Drought Vulnerability and Mitigation Analysis for Bundelkhand Region

10.41 A 20-month research project has been funded by Indian Council of Social Science Research to study the differential vulnerability to the risk of drought probabilities for disaster. An assessment of mitigation interventions in 13 districts of Bundelkhand region has been made covering part of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. It looks into the occurrences of different categories of drought – meteorological, hydrological and agricultural drought, with their spatial and temporal patterns, using statistical and

geographical information system applications. Detailed analysis of two districts, viz. Lalitpur (UP) and Tikamgarh (MP) is envisaged to understand various interventions of Government, communities, traditional knowledge and innovation options. The project started in July 2011 and will end in January 2013. A publication on 'Bundelkhand Drought: A Retrospective Analysis and Way Ahead' has been developed as a mid-term outcome of the project.

Environmental Knowledge for Disaster Risk Management

10.42 A collaborative project jointly with GIZ Germany has been implemented, as a component of MoEF and GoI cooperation with Indo-German Environment Programme (IGEP) focusing on role of environmental information and tools in disaster related risk analysis, decision support system, mitigation and emergency response. The project focused on conducting research based case studies, developing training modules and promotion of blended learning approach for capacity building, with 5 thematic areas, viz. (i) Environmental statistics and DSS for DRM, (ii) Role of environmental legislation in DRR, (iii) Spatial planning and land-use for chemical disaster management, (iv) Role of environmental services and EIA in DRM, and (v) Natural resource management linkage with DRR – climate change adaptation. An international conference "ekdrm2011" was also organized during 9-10.05.2011 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi under the project. Training Modules have been developed on Roles of Legal Framework, Flood Disaster Management – Bavaria and Gorakhpur cases, Critical infrastructure and DRM, and Role of Environmental Statistics and Disaster Databases in DRR.

India Disaster Resource Network

10.43 India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN), a web based information system, is a platform for managing the inventory of equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies for emergency response and is being implemented by NIDM. The primary focus of this programme is to enable the decision makers to find answers on

availability of equipments and human resources required to combat any emergency situation. This database will also enable them to assess the level of preparedness for specific vulnerabilities. NIDM has engaged a dedicated officer for managing the platform.

India Disaster Knowledge Network

10.44 India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN) is a web portal, that offers a broad array of resources and services, such as knowledge collaboration, networking, maps, emergency contact information system and other valuable information related to natural disasters. It provides a platform to share knowledge and create an environment to learn about disaster management through an interactive process. The main goal of IDKN is to create an easy to use unified point of access to disaster management knowledge, services and facilitate in accelerated and improved quality of disaster mitigation and response. IDKN is a part of South Asian Disaster Knowledge Network (SADKN).

Self Study Programme

10.45 NIDM has developed self-study programmes in collaboration with CDAC NOIDA to offer courses for general public as well as Government officials and other stakeholders who have role and responsibility in managing disasters. The courses under the programme could be accessed by anyone from anywhere in the country as per his/her convenience in flexi time, free of cost. The aim of these courses is to create interest and raise the level of knowledge, skill and awareness among the people on disaster management.

Publications

10.46 The Institute publishes a bi-annual Journal titled “Disaster & Development” and fortnightly Newsletter “Tidings”. NIDM has also published the following 12 documents till 31.10.2012:

- (i) Directory of Institutions and Resource Persons in Disaster Management

- (ii) Adaptation to Climate Change with a Focus on Rural Areas and India
- (iii) Ecosystem Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction
- (iv) Chemical(Industrial) Disaster Management : Training Module
- (v) Environmental Extremes : Disaster Risk Management
- (vi) Flood Risk Mitigation and Management: A Training of Trainers (ToT) Module
- (vii) India Disaster Report 2011
- (viii) Geo-informatics Applications in Disaster Management: Training Module
- (ix) Science Festival : Disaster Management
- (x) Environmental Legislation for Disaster Risk Management: Training Module
- (xi) Comprehensive Landslides Risk Management: Training Module
- (xii) Safeguard Environment for Disaster Risk Reduction : Poem & Slogan Book

National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM)

10.47 In pursuance of Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) has been issued. It envisages building a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

10.48 The Policy covers all aspects of disaster management including institutional and legal arrangements; financial arrangements; disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness; technological regime; response; relief and rehabilitation; reconstruction and recovery; capacity development; knowledge management; and research and development. The NPDM addresses the concerns of all the sections of the society including differently abled persons, women, children and other disadvantaged groups in terms of grant of

relief and formulating measures for rehabilitation of the persons affected due to disasters. The issue of equity/ inclusiveness has been accorded due consideration. The policy aims at bringing transparency and accountability in all aspects of disaster management through involvement of the community, community based organisations, Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), Local Bodies and Civil Society.

Financial Mechanism for Relief

10.49 The Scheme of financing the relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of successive Finance Commissions. The present award, which is in operation from 2010-11 to 2014-15, is based on the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC). The TFC has recommended that avalanches, cyclones, cloud burst, drought, earthquakes, Tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides and pest attacks are to be considered as natural calamities for providing assistance from SDRF and NDRF. The Government of India has recently approved the inclusion of cold wave/ frost in the list of eligible calamities for assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and issued the notification in this regard on 13.08.2012. This notification is available on the Ministry of Home Affairs' Disaster Management website; www.ndmindia.nic.in.

Recommendation of 13th Finance Commission

10.50 On the recommendation of the 13th Finance commission, the Ministry of Finance has allocated funds for strengthening disaster management institutions, capacity building and response mechanisms.

State Disaster Response Fund

10.51 Section 48 (1) of the Disaster Management Act 2005 provides for constitution of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) by the State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued the guidelines to the States for operation of SDRF. Allocations to the State

Response Funds have been made based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. While allocating the funds to various States for a period of five years the factors considered include the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on relief operations during the last 10 years, vulnerability of the State to natural disasters and economic status of the State. Currently, as per the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, the Government of India has approved an allocation of ₹33,580.93 crore for the State Disaster Relief Fund to all the States, comprising of ₹25,847.93 crore as Central share and ₹ 7,733 crore as State share. The scheme of SDRF provides for release of the Central share SDRF in two equal installments in the months of June and December. A statement showing the State- wise and year wise allocation to the SDRF for the period 2010-15 is given at **Annexure-XIII**.

National Disaster Response Fund

10.52 Section 46(1) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for constitution of NDRF for meeting any threatening disaster management situation or disaster. Accordingly, MHA issued a notification for the constitution of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on 28.09.2010.

Additional Financial Assistance

10.53 Over and above the provisions of the SDRF, funding is provided from the NDRF in the wake of calamities of severe nature. On receipt of the Memorandum from the affected States, an Inter Ministerial Central Team comprising of representatives of the Central Ministries/ Departments is constituted and its report, after examination by the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) headed by Union Home Secretary, is placed before the High Level Committee (HLC) for consideration and approval of funds from NDRF.

Monitoring of Expenditure

10.54 The Ministry of Home Affairs oversees the operations of SDRF and monitors its compliance with these guidelines. A format for monitoring

the expenditure in accordance with the extant items and norms of assistance has been prescribed. The Accountant General of the State maintains the accounts of the SDRF. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India audits SDRF every year.

Current Allocations under SDRF

10.55 For the year 2012-13, the allocation in SDRF is ₹6,700.22 crore out of which ₹5,157.29 crore is Central share and ₹1,542.93 crore is share of State Governments. During the year 2012-13, an amount of ₹2,811.41 crore (₹656.405 crore arrears of previous years + ₹2,155.005 crore 1st instalment) has been released, as Central share of SDRF to 26 States. In addition, the 2nd instalment of Central share of SDRF for the year 2012-13, amounting to ₹257.01 crore (this includes an amount of ₹68.64 crore Central share released in advance during 2012-13 for the year 2013-14) has been released, to the 05 States. Besides, financial assistance of ₹1,003.37 crore has also been released from NDRF to the four States. A statement showing State-wise releases of funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2012-13 is at **Annexure-XIV**.

Capacity Building Grant

10.56 On the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission, ₹525 crore has been allocated to the States for taking up activities for building capacity in the administrative machinery. The State-wise allocation for the period 2010-15 is given in **Annexure-XV**. The Ministry of Finance has issued the guidelines for the utilization of the fund. The guidelines provide for preparation of an action plan for the entire period of 2010-15 as well as action plans for each financial year. These plans would inter alia include items for training and capacity building of stakeholders and functionaries in States, preparation of disaster management plans based on hazard, risk and vulnerability analysis and setting up and strengthening of Emergency Operations Centres in States.

Items and Norms of Assistance for Relief from NDRF and SDRF

10.57 The Ministry of Home Affairs has prescribed items and norms of expenditure for relief operations. These items and norms of assistance from relief funds are comprehensively reviewed after the receipt of the award of the successive Finance Commissions. These norms are revised based on a report of the expert group constituted by MHA which consults all the State Governments and concerned Central Ministries/ Departments. The Government of India has now revised the items and norms of assistance from State Disaster Response Fund and the National Disaster Response Fund and circulated on 16.01.2012 and further modified on 28.09.2012. The present Items and Norms of assistance for relief may be seen at www.mha.nic.in and www.ndmindia.nic.in.

DIFFERENT DISASTERS

Monsoon Behaviour in 2012

10.58 The southwest monsoon rainfall figures for the period 01.06.2012 to 30.09.2012 for the country as a whole and the four broad homogeneous regions are as follows:

Region	Forecast	Actual
All India	96% of LPA \pm 4%	92 % of LPA
Northwest India (<i>Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh</i>)	93% of LPA \pm 8%	93 % of LPA
Northeast India (Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand)	99% of LPA \pm 8%	89 % of LPA
Central India (Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Goa and Odisha)	96% of LPA \pm 8%	96 % of LPA
South Peninsula (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands)	95 % of LPA \pm 8%	90 % of LPA

10.59 The cumulative seasonal rainfall for the country as a whole was normal. Rainfall for the season (01.06.2012 to 30.09.2012) was 92% of Long Period Average (LPA). Out of 36, 22 meteorological subdivision (67% of the total area of the country) recorded normal rainfall (+19% to -19%). 01 subdivision (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) recorded excess (+20% or more) rainfall and 13 meteorological subdivisions (32.7% of the total area of the country) recorded deficient rainfall (-20% to -59%).

10.60 During the year 2012-13, only 17 States and 01 UT have reported so far, damage due to cyclonic storms/heavy rains/floods/landslides/cloudburst etc. in varying degrees. These States/UT are: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Puducherry.

Extent of damage in the country (provisional) during year 2012-13	
No. of human lives lost	946
No. of cattle perished	24293
Houses damaged	667319
Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)	14.44

10.61 State-wise details of extent of damage are at **Annexure-XVI**.

Monitoring of the situation

10.62 The National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC), under chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary and the National Executive Committee (NEC) headed by the Union Home Secretary monitored the progress of rescue and relief operations particularly in Assam, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Andhra Pradesh and situation caused due to flood, flash flood, cloudburst, landslides and Cyclone 'Nilam' during 2012.

10.63 The Control Room of the Ministry, which functions on 24x7 basis, apart from coordinating assistance from the Government of India, issued

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

Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners and Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States and UTs

10.64 Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/ UTs was held on 28.05.2012 in New Delhi to review the status of preparedness for South-West Monsoon, 2012 and to discuss other disaster management related issues. The representatives of various Central Ministries/Organizations rendering Emergency Support Functions also participated besides representatives of Central Armed Police Forces.

10.65 During the conference the emphasis was laid on the important roles of States/ UTs and Central Government during natural calamities and also for need of close coordination with forecasting agencies viz; Central Water Commission (CWC), India Metrological Department (IMD), Indian National Center for Ocean Information Service (INCOIS), National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Indian National Center for Ocean Information Service (INCOIS), Armed Forces and other concerned agencies of the State & Central Government.

10.66 India Metrological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC) and Indian National Center for Ocean Information Service (INCOIS), which are the national agencies for forecasting and dissemination of information on

rainfall, flood, cyclone and tsunami, elaborated their plans for strengthening and modernization of their network in the country.

Crisis Management Plan

10.67 The revised Crisis Management Plan (CMP) - 2009 comprises of two parts, Part-I deals with general aspects, which are common to all contingencies/ crisis situations and Part-II comprises of the individual Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for dealing with specific crisis situations. MHA has already circulated the Plan to all concerned Ministries and Agencies as well as the State Governments and UT Administrations for its implementation. All the concerned Ministries as well as States and UTs have been requested to formulate and update their respective CMPs and SOPs. A total of 25 States and 6 UTs have prepared their CMPs till 3.12.2012.

Measures taken for Preparedness and Mitigation

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

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project

10.69 Phase-I of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Cyclone Risk Mitigation

Project (NCRMMP) for Andhra Pradesh and Odisha is under implementation at a cost of ₹1, 496.71 crore to address the vulnerability of coastal communities to cyclones. The project aims at minimizing the vulnerability to cyclones and making people and infrastructure disaster resilient. The broad objectives of the project are to upgrade cyclone forecasting, tracking and warning systems, cyclone risk mitigation and capacity building in multi-hazard risk management and to construct multi-purpose cyclone shelters (including shelter-cum-godown and approach roads/bridges to habitations) and embankments. The project is expected to benefit 5.60 lakh people in Odisha and over 5.50 lakh people in Andhra Pradesh. It is expected to help in the protection of 38,296 ha. of land in Odisha and about 12,640 ha. of land in Andhra Pradesh. By December, 2012, ₹187.20 crore has been released to Andhra Pradesh and Odisha including ₹89.80 crore during 2012-13.

Mainstreaming of DM Concerns into Developmental Projects

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

10.71 It has been recommended to the State Governments to implement a similar kind of Disaster Management appraisal for projects/ programmes under their purview. The stage is thus set, with the enabling environment in place, for the

State Governments to join the National campaign towards holistic and coordinated management of disasters.

Communication Network

10.72 Communication can be the first casualty in case of a major calamity, since the traditional communication network systems usually break down in such situations. It has, therefore, been decided to put in place a multi-mode, multi-channel communication systems with enough redundancy. Phase-I of the National Emergency Communication Plan (NECP) has since been implemented. It provides satellite based mobile voice/data/video communication between National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) and the mobile Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) at remote disaster/emergency sites.

10.73 Based on the experience of NECP Phase-I, NECP Phase-II is being implemented at an outlay of ₹76.76 crore by deployment of fixed and transportable VSAT by NIC to provide last mile connectivity. Under this plan, the communication teams under the National Disaster Response Force will be provided the fixed and movable VSATs for voice/data/video communication between the NEOC and NDRF Bns. Hqrs.

National School Safety Programme

10.74 National School Safety Programme, with a total cost of ₹48.47 crore is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is a holistic project to promote culture of safety in Schools by undertaking Information, Education and Communication activities, promoting non-structural mitigation measures and demonstrative structural retrofitting in few Schools.

CIVIL DEFENCE

10.75 Civil Defence includes any measures not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof against any hostile attack whether from air, land, sea or

other places or for depriving/mitigating the effect of any such attack: whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of such attack.

Role

10.76 During times of war and emergencies, the Civil Defence Organization has the vital role of guarding the hinterland, supporting the Armed Forces, mobilizing the citizens and helping civil administration for:

- (a) Saving life and property;
- (b) Minimizing damage;
- (c) Maintaining continuity in production centers; and
- (d) Raising public morale.
- (e) Disaster Management

10.77 The concept of Civil Defence over the years has shifted from management of damage against conventional weapons to also include threat perceptions against Nuclear weapons, Biological & Chemical Warfare and natural disasters.

Act and Policy

10.78 The Civil Defence Act, 1968 is applicable throughout the country. The revision and renewal of Civil Defence Plan for categorized Civil Defence towns is being done at regular intervals, with the level of perceived threat with regards to external aggression or hostile attacks by anti national elements or terrorists to vital installations, remaining the fundamental criterion for categorization. Recently, Section (2) of Civil Defence Act, 1968 has been amended to bring the measures of disaster management within its scope. At present, Civil Defence activities are restricted to 259 categorized towns, spread over the States/UTs. Also 100 selected Multi Hazard Prone Districts have been categorized as Civil Defence Districts.

Organization

10.79 Civil Defence is primarily organized on a voluntary basis except for a small nucleus

of permanent staff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. The present target of Civil Defence volunteers is 13.08 lakh, out of which 5.69 lakh volunteers have already been raised and 5.19 lakh have been trained.

Training

10.80 Apart from carrying out training and rehearsal/demonstration of Civil Defence measures during peace time, Civil Defence volunteers are also deployed, on a voluntary basis, in various constructive and nation building activities, which include providing assistance to the administration in undertaking social and welfare services and in the prevention and mitigation of natural and man-made disasters as well as in post-disaster response and relief operations. Civil Defence training is conducted by the State Governments and UT Administrations in three tiers, i.e. at the Local/Town level, State level and the National level.



Mock Drill by Civil Defence Volunteers

Central Financial Assistance

10.81 Central financial assistance to the States for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising, training and equipping of Civil Defence volunteers is presently confined to categorized towns only. Reimbursement to the States is done to the extent of 50% for North-East States (except Assam) and 25% for all other States including Assam. For the current year 2012-13, there is a budgetary provision of ₹12 crore out of which ₹9.90 crore have been reimbursed to the States by the end of December, 2012.

Civil Defence and Disaster Management

10.82 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an outlay of ₹100 crore was launched in 2009 for revamping Civil Defence set up in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan. The overall objective of the Scheme is to strengthen and revitalize the Civil Defence set up in the country so as to play a significant role in disaster management and assisting the police in internal security and law and order situations while retaining their primary role. By December, 2012, ₹88.60 crore has been released to the States/UTs which include ₹18.36 crore released in 2012-13.

NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE, NAGPUR

10.83 The first Disaster Management Training Institution of the country was founded on 29.04.1957 at Nagpur as the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute (CERTI) to support the Emergency Relief Organization of the Government of India. This Central Institute organized advanced and specialist training for Revenue officials responsible for Disaster Relief operations against any natural or manmade disaster. CERTI was renamed as National Civil Defence College (NCDC) on 01.04.1968.

10.84 The College has been recognized by the Ministry as one of the main Centers for Disaster Management Training and a nodal Center for Radiological, Nuclear, Biological and Chemical



Chemical & Industrial Disaster Preparedness Training at Guwahati during GEMEx -2012

Emergency Response Training. It has also been recognized as a premier training establishment in Chemical Disaster Response Training by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

10.85 The College has been regularly training the Trainers of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and other Central Para-Military Forces for developing skills to handle terrorist threats that may comprise use of Weapons of Mass Destruction and consequences of any natural disaster. The College has been upgraded with modern facilities for enhancing its training capabilities and physical infrastructure.

HOME GUARDS

10.86 'Home Guards' is a voluntary force, first raised in India in December, 1946, to assist the police in controlling civil disturbance and communal riots. Subsequently, the concept of the voluntary citizen's force was adopted by several States. In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Centre advised the States and Union Territories to merge their existing voluntary organization into one uniform voluntary force known as Home Guards. The role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary Force to the police in the maintenance of law & order and internal security situations, help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air-raid, fire, cyclone, earthquake, epidemic, etc., help in maintenance of essential services, promote communal harmony and assist the administration in protecting weaker sections, participate in socioeconomic and welfare activities and perform Civil Defence duties.

10.87 'Home Guards' are of two types – rural and urban. In border States, Border Wing Home Guards (BWHG) Bns. have also been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the Border Security Force (BSF). The total strength of Home Guards in the country is 5,73,793 against which the raised strength is 5,02,241. The organization is spread over in all States and Union Territories except in Kerala.

10.88 'Home Guards' are raised under the Home Guards Act and Rules of the States/Union

Territories. They are recruited from various cross sections of the society such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, private sector organizations, college and University students, agricultural and industrial workers, etc. who give their spare time to the organization for betterment of the community. Amenities and facilities given to Home Guards include free uniform, duty allowances and award for gallantry, distinguished and meritorious services. Members of Home Guards with three years' service in the organization are trained in Policing, maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, anti-dacoity measures, border patrolling, prohibition, flood relief, fire-fighting, election duties and social welfare activities.

10.89 The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the policy in respect of role, raising, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters of Home Guards Organization. Expenditure on Home Guards is generally shared between Centre and State Governments in the ratio of 25% by the Centre and 75% by the State Governments for raising, training and equipping on a reimbursement basis. For North-Eastern States except Assam the sharing pattern between the Centre and States is in the ratio of 50:50.

FIRE SERVICE

10.90 Fire services are organized by the States and UTs. MHA renders technical advice to States and UTs and Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention, Fire Legislation and Training.

10.91 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services has been launched in 2009 at an outlay of ₹200 crore during the Eleventh Plan Period. The overall objective of the Scheme is to strengthen fire and emergency services in the country and progressively transform it into a Multi-Hazard Response Force capable of acting as first responder in all types of emergency situations. Under the Scheme, 277 Advanced Fire Tenders, 1,146 High Pressure Pumps with Water Mist Technology, 573 Quick Response Team Vehicles and 1,146 Combi

Tools for Rescue will be provided at District Headquarters of Fire Brigade in the country. By December, 2012, ₹176.31 crore has been released to the States/UTs which includes ₹39.75 crore released in 2012-13.

10.92 In order to assess the actual requirement of fire-fighting and rescue equipments, MHA has initiated a study on Fire Risk and Hazard Analysis in the country at a cost of ₹5.71 crore.

10.93 During 2011, 30 fire officials were trained as trainer at Fire Service College, UK in training of trainers advance search and rescue methods and medical first-aid responder under the scheme, who have further trained 750 fire service personnel.

NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, NAGPUR

10.94 The Officers of Fire Service are trained in the National Fire Service College (NFSC), Nagpur. The College is housed at the Old Settlement Commissionrate Building located at Palm Road, Civil Line, Nagpur with sufficient

space for conducting fire drills and demonstrations. The Fire Engineers of this College are placed in India and abroad for the job of Fire Prevention and Protection. The College also provides trainings on Fire Ground Operations, Paramedics and real life situation for Disaster Management. The College has a panel of guest faculties from the Senior Fire Officers of various public and private sector undertakings, State Governments, Municipal Corporations, Fire Brigades, Port Trusts, Air Port Authority to impart comprehensive training on various aspects of Fire Prevention and Fire Protection.

10.95 A Scheme for up-gradation of the College has been launched in June 2010 at an outlay of ₹205 crore. The overall objective of the scheme is to enhance the capacity of the college to meet the requirements of specialized professional training in all aspects namely fire prevention, fire protection and fire fighting, rescue, specialized emergency response in the event of disaster and also to cater for research documentation and consultancy requirements in the field.



11.1 The modus operandi of perpetrators or potential perpetrators of crime, particularly of those engaged in international terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs has evolved and changed rapidly with the advancement of technology and has assumed a transnational and global dimension. Accordingly, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has taken up and pursued a variety of multilateral and bilateral initiatives in security related areas to counter occurrence of such crimes. MHA being the nodal Ministry for disaster management is also actively involved in multilateral and bilateral international initiatives to mitigate and manage natural disasters.

SECURITY AND POLICE MATTERS

Multilateral Cooperation–South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

11.2 The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was set up in 1985 as an association of States to “promote the well-being of the population of South Asia and improve their standards of living; to speed up economic growth, social progress and cultural development; to reinforce links between the countries of this area”. Presently, SAARC has eight member countries; namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The agenda of the organization is mainly driven by efforts at promoting trade facilitation and implementing the South Asia Free Trade Agreements (SAFTA) which started on 01.01.2006. The SAARC Secretariat is based in Kathmandu (Nepal).

11.3 During the 13th SAARC Summit held at Dhaka in November, 2005, it was inter-alia, decided that SAARC Interior/Home Ministers would meet annually preceded by a meeting of the Interior/Home Secretaries. So far five meetings

of the SAARC Interior /Home Ministers have been held – in Dhaka (11.05.2006), New Delhi (25.10.2007), Islamabad (26.06.2010), Thimphu (23.07.2011) and Maldives (26.09.2012)

11.4 A meeting of Eminent Experts to strengthen the SAARC Anti-Terrorism Mechanism was held in New Delhi from 09.02.2012 to 10.02.2012. Further, the 10th SAARC Conference on Cooperation in Police Matters and the 5th Meeting of Focal Points of SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) and SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) was held in New Delhi on 30.05.2012 and 31.05.2012.

11.5 The meeting was a significant step towards cooperation in fighting terrorism and drug smuggling within the SAARC region. The meeting aimed at taking proactive measures to enhance the cooperation among SAARC countries. The region of SAARC encompasses 1/4th of the world population and is the most significant and strategic region in the world in terms of political, social, cultural and economic aspects. In this backdrop the meeting endeavoured towards creating a favorable environment for establishing and maintaining peace and security in the SAARC region.

11.6 The 5th Meeting of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers and its preceding meetings were held at Maldives from 24.09.2012 to 26.09.2012 as per the following schedule:

- (a) 5th Meeting of the SAARC Immigration Authorities was held on 24.09.2012;
- (b) 5th Meeting of SAARC Home/Interior Secretaries was held on 25.09.2012; and
- (c) 5th Meeting of SAARC Home/Interior Ministers was held on 26.09.2012.

11.7 The Indian delegation was led by the Union Home Minister. On the sidelines of the SAARC meetings bilateral meetings with the Home/Interior Ministers of Maldives, Bhutan and Pakistan were held by Union Home Minister.

- (i) As far as bilateral talks with Pakistan is concerned, Union Home Minister and Pakistan's Interior Minister discussed matters of mutual interest and concern which inter-alia covered the core concerns of terrorism including cross border terrorism, issues relating to fishermen and release of prisoners. Both sides agreed to maintain interaction on intelligence relating to terrorism and other matters of interest. Both sides agreed that the newly signed bilateral Visa Agreement would be operationalised at a mutually agreed date after the Notification of the Visa Rules and Regulations by the respective Governments.
- (ii) On the sidelines of the SAARC meetings held in Maldives, the Union Home Minister met the Minister of Home Affairs of Maldives. Both sides discussed issues of mutual interest such as security concerns, law and order situation, assistance for Maldives Police, matters of welfare and issues relating to energy sector.



Union Home Minister with the Home Minister of Maldives during the Bilateral discussions between India and Maldives on the sidelines of SAARC Meetings at Maldives

- (iii) On the sidelines of the SAARC meetings, the Union Home Minister also met the Home Minister of the Royal Government of Bhutan. The Bhutan Home Minister expressed satisfaction over the close coordination on border management. So far as training for Bhutanese Police Officers is concerned, Union Home Minister agreed that India would continue to provide such help as and when required by Bhutan. Both sides also discussed issues relating to drug trafficking and other issues of mutual interest and concern.

India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS)

11.8 The aim of the first IAFS held in April, 2008 was to add substantial content to India's engagement with Africa and build broad-based and long-standing links with individual African States. The Summit initiative is also in line with India's need to develop an India-Africa dialogue. The formal outcome document of the Summit was a Declaration and an Action Plan. The Ministry of Home Affairs proposed cooperation by way of having bilateral institutional mechanisms with African countries apart from helping in building the capacity of their law enforcement officers. During the current financial year, the following courses were held under this programme:-

- (i) Course on Investigation of Economic Offences including Cyber Crime was conducted by CBI Academy, Ghaziabad from 08.10.2012 to 14.10.2012.
- (ii) Course on Drug Law Enforcement was conducted by National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics (NACEN) from 29.10.2012 to 02.11.2012.
- (iii) Course on Training of Trainers on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management was conducted by the National Institute of Disaster Management from 07.01.2013 to 18.01.2013.

BI-LATERAL COOPERATION

11.9 The legal framework for combating transnational/international terrorism includes mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, Memorandum of Understanding /Agreements on Security Cooperation to counter organized crimes, Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism/ International Terrorism and Bilateral Agreements on Combating Drugs and related matters which are signed between India and other countries on bi-lateral basis. Such treaties/agreements are signed with a view to securing bilateral cooperation against terrorism, drug trafficking, money laundering, counterfeiting of Indian currency notes, etc.

Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism (JWG)

11.10 India has established Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism/International Terrorism with several key countries so as to facilitate exchange of information and strengthening international cooperation to combat international terrorism and transnational organized crime. India has so far established Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism/International Terrorism with Egypt, Canada, Germany, United Kingdom, United States of America, France, China, Israel, Kazakhstan, Russia, Uzbekistan, Thailand, Turkey, Singapore, Australia, Tajikistan, Mauritius, Indonesia, Myanmar, Poland, Japan, Italy, Malaysia, European Union and Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC).

11.11 During the year 2012-2013, Joint Working Group Meetings with China, France, UK, Canada, Malaysia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Israel and European Union were held.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs)

11.12 Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) is one of the significant legal instruments to improve and facilitate effectiveness of contracting States in investigation and prosecution of crime, including crime related to terrorism by providing necessary legal framework for rendering/receiving legal

assistance in criminal matters. At present, Treaty/ Agreement on MLAT is in force with 34 countries /Territories namely, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Canada, Egypt, France, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mauritius, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Mongolia, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Vietnam.

11.13 In addition to above, the MLAT with two countries namely, Kyrgyz Republic and Indonesia have also been signed. These Treaties will come into force after completion of ratification process by the signatory countries.

11.14 India along with other SAARC countries has signed a Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters in 2008. India has since ratified the Convention. The Convention will come into force after ratification of the Convention by all the member States. The Convention aims to strengthen regional cooperation in investigation and prosecution of crime.

Bilateral Agreements on Combating Drugs and Related Matters

11.15 India has signed bilateral agreements on drug related issues with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Myanmar, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates (UAE), United States of America and Zambia. Memorandum of Understandings on drug related issues have also been signed with Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Oman, Pakistan, USA and Vietnam.

Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons

11.16 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was enacted for enabling foreign prisoners convicted in India to be transferred to a jail in

their own country to serve the remaining part of their sentence and vice versa. The Act was notified and came into force on 01.01.2004. Subsequently, the Repatriation of Prisoners Rules, 2004 was published in the Official Gazette on 09.08.2004. For operationalising the Act, a treaty/agreement is required to be signed with individual interested countries.

11.17 The Government of India has so far signed agreements with 16 Countries viz. United Kingdom (U. K.), Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Iran, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Maldives, Israel, Thailand and Italy. Negotiations have also been finalized with the Governments of Canada, Brazil, Turkey, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Qatar. Repatriation of prisoners from U.K. and Mauritius has already started.

11.18 The salient features of the agreement are as under:

- (i) The transfer will be made if the sentenced person is a citizen of the Receiving State.
- (ii) A request for transfer may be made by the sentenced person or a person entitled to act on his behalf in view of his age or physical or mental condition.
- (iii) The request for transfer will have to be agreed upon by the Transferring and the Receiving States.
- (iv) The transfer will be affected if the judgment awarding the sentence is final and no inquiry, trial or any other proceeding is pending in any Court of the Transferring State.
- (v) The transfer will be considered if the acts or omissions for which that person was sentenced in the transferring State are those which are punishable as a crime in the receiving State or would constitute a criminal offence if committed on its territory.
- (vi) The enforcement of sentence shall be governed by the law of the Receiving State and that State alone will be competent to take all appropriate decisions.
- (vii) The sentenced person shall not be transferred if death penalty has been awarded to the sentenced person in the Transferring State.
- (viii) The transfer of custody of the sentenced person to the receiving State shall not be prejudicial to the sovereignty, security or any other interest of the Transferring State.

Homeland Security Dialogue between India and USA

11.19 A Government of USA delegation, led by Ms Jane Holl Lute, Deputy Secretary, Department of Homeland Security met the Government of India Delegation led by Shri R.K. Singh, Union Home Secretary on 20.04.2012 in New Delhi and reviewed the progress of issues /areas identified under Homeland Security Dialogue (HSD) between India and USA.

11.20 Shri R.K. Singh, Union Home Security met Ms Jane Holl Lute, Deputy Secretary, Department of Homeland Security in Washington D.C. on 12.06.2012 on the sidelines of the Third Indo-US Strategic Dialogue and discussed matters relating to India –US Homeland Security Dialogue.

BANGLADESH

11.21 A three-tier bilateral institutional mechanism was set up between India and Bangladesh in 1994 to resolve security and border management issues. The first talks at Director General (DG), Border Security Force (BSF) and DG, Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) level, the second, Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of Joint Secretaries of both the countries; and the third are the talks at Home Secretary level.

11.22 It was mutually decided that in addition to the three-tier mechanism, Home Minister level talks between India and Bangladesh be held once in a year. The first Home Minister Level talks were held at Dhaka in July, 2011, during which a Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP) was signed between the two countries for management of International border. The

2nd Home Minister Level talks between India and Bangladesh was held from 23.02.2012 to 26.02.2012 at New Delhi. Issues relating to security, border management and enhancement of cooperation of law enforcement agencies including smuggling of arms and narcotic drugs, fake India currency Notes (FICN), activities of extremists and terrorists, trafficking of women and children, repatriation of prisoners, border fencing, immigration were discussed in the meeting.

11.23 The 13th meeting of the Home Secretaries between Bangladesh and India was held on 16-17.10.2012 at Dhaka. The Indian delegation was led by Shri R.K. Singh, Union Home Secretary. The Bangladesh delegation was led by Mr. C.Q.K. Mustaq Ahmed, Senior Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Bangladesh. Issues relating to security, border management and enhancement of cooperation of law enforcement agencies were discussed. The other important issues discussed were:-

- (i) Smuggling of arms and narcotic drugs;
- (ii) Construction of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs)/Land Custom Stations (LCSs) within 150 yards of Zero Line;
- (iii) Outcome of 12th Joint Working Group (JWG) meeting;
- (iv) Cooperation in addressing the security concern of India particularly in dealing with Indian Insurgent Groups, smooth operation of Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP) etc.;
- (v) Increased joint patrolling to curb criminal activity along the border;
- (vi) Revival of the mechanism of regular consultation between the Deputy Commissioner (DC) and District Magistrate (DM) of border districts for resolving the local issues;
- (vii) Intensification of the activities of different nodal points;
- (viii) Extending cooperation for apprehension of wanted criminals;

- (ix) Implementation of three agreements i.e Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, on Transfer of Sentenced Persons and on Combating the Terrorism, Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking;
- (x) Liberalization of visa procedure: and
- (xi) Ratification of Land Boundary Agreement (LBA)-1974 by the Government of India and the Protocol signed in 2011.



13th Home Secretary level Meeting between India and Bangladesh

11.24 Issues of strengthening of security along Indo-Bangladesh border and erection of fencing were also discussed. Both sides agreed to implement the Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP) signed in July, 2011 expeditiously to curb the illegal cross-border movement. Among other issues, measures to check trafficking in women and children, and capacity building of law enforcement activities etc. were discussed. Both sides agreed to enhance cooperation in security related issues and other areas of mutual interest. The Bangladesh Home Minister visited India from 04.12.2012 to 08.12.2012. Meetings between the Home Ministers of India and Bangladesh were held to discuss security and border related issues. Both Sides agreed to finalise the Extradition Treaty and Revised Travel Arrangement (RTA) between the two countries in January, 2013.

MYANMAR

11.25 The Government of India and Myanmar had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for maintenance and tranquility in border areas in January, 1994. Pursuant to this MoU, Joint Secretary and Home Secretary level talks between the two countries are held every year alternatively in India and Myanmar. So far, nineteen meetings at Joint Secretary level and seventeen meetings at Home Secretary level have been held between India and Myanmar.

11.26 The 19th Sectoral Level Meeting (SLM) at Joint Secretary level between India and Myanmar was held from 26.06.2012 to 27.06.2012 at Kolkata in which security related issues like presence of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) in Myanmar, intelligence sharing, arms smuggling, drug trafficking and border management, etc. were discussed. The leader of Indian delegation underscored that the visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Myanmar in May, 2012 has opened a new chapter in bilateral relations between the two countries. On India's concern on continued activities of IIGs in Myanmar, the leader of the Myanmar delegation assured that it would never allow IIGs in its territory which would disturb the harmony and cordial relations between the two countries. On the request of Myanmar, a workshop for proper implementation of Mutual Legal Agreement Treaty (MLAT) was organized at Nay Pyi Taw on 28.06.2012 and 29.06.2012 which was attended by Indian experts. India organized 2 English Language courses – one at Tamu in November - Dec. 2011 which was attended by experts from Manipur and the other at Champai in Mizoram in March / April, 2012. Both sides agreed to operationalize Border Liaison Office (BLO) at Changlang (Arunachal Pradesh, India) and Pan Hsaun (in Changlang, Myanmar on 30.10.2012). The First Meeting of BLO at Arunachal Sector was held on 30.10.2012.

11.27 The Leaders of the Indian and Myanmar Delegations also held a restricted meeting prior to the Delegation level talks.

11.28 The 17th National Level Meeting (NLM) at Home Secretary Level between India and Myanmar was held on 19-01-2012 and 20-01-2012 at Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar in which main security related issues like presence of IIGs along Indo-Myanmar border, intelligence sharing and arms smuggling were discussed. The 18th National Secretary Level Meeting between India and Myanmar has been held on 28.12.2012 and 29.12.2012 at New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by Mr. A.K. Mangotra, Secretary (Border Management), Ministry of Home Affairs and the Myanmar delegation was led by Brig. General Kyaw Zan Myint, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. Both sides discussed issues like insurgent Groups along the border, arms smuggling, drug trafficking, border management, illegal smuggling of wild life parts, Myanmar fishermen in Andaman and Nicobar Jails, etc. Both sides expressed satisfaction that the meeting provided an opportunity to discuss issues of mutual concern and to understand the concerns of one another.

HIGH LEVEL BILATERAL VISITS

11.29 A Government of India Delegation, led by Shri R.K. Singh, Union Home Secretary met a Government of Germany Delegation, led by Mr. Klaus-Dieter Fritsche, State Secretary, Ministry of Interior on 18.04.2012 in New Delhi during which bilateral security matters between the two countries were discussed.

11.30 Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Union Minister of State for Home visited Mozambique from 13.07.2012 to 15.07.2012 and met Mr. Jose Mandra, Deputy Minister of Interior to discuss bilateral security matters of mutual interest. The Union Minister of State for Home signed an MoU



Mr. Veselin Vuchkov, Deputy Minister of Interior of Bulgaria with Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Minister of State for Home on 16.10.2012 in New Delhi

on security related matters with his counterpart in the Government of Mozambique and handed over security related equipment to the Mozambique side.

11.31 A Government of Canada Delegation, led by Mr. John Baird, Foreign Minister, met the Union Home Minister in New Delhi on 12.09.2012 and discussed bilateral Security Matters of interest.

11.32 A delegation of Government of Indonesia, led by Mr. Bambang Budi Walnyo, Major General

of the Indonesia National Armed Forces met Shri R.K. Singh, Union Home Secretary on 18.09.2012 in New Delhi. The Indonesian delegation interacted with Union Home Secretary to learn more about the structure and functions of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

11.33 Mr. Veselin Vuchkov, Deputy Minister of Interior of Bulgaria met Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Minister of State for Home in New Delhi on 16.10.2012 and held discussions on wide ranging bilateral security issues.

11.34 Mr. Masagos Zulkifli, Senior Minister of Home and Foreign Affairs of Singapore met Shri R. P. N. Singh, Union Minister of State for Home in New Delhi on 01.11.2012 and discussed bilateral security matters of mutual interest.

11.35 A Mozambique Police Delegation, headed by Mr. Jorge Khalau, National Commander of the Mozambican Police, visited India from 18.11.2012 to 23.11.2012. During their stay in India, the Mozambican Delegation visited the Headquarters of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), Border Security Force (BSF), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and National Security Guard (NSG).



A delegation led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Canada, Mr. John Baird meeting the Union Home Minister, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, in New Delhi on September 12, 2012.

11.36 A Government of United Kingdom Delegation led by Ms. Theresa May, Home Secretary met a Government of India Delegation led by Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister in New Delhi on 27.11.2012 and discussed various issues pertaining to bilateral security cooperation.



Ms. Theresa May, Home Secretary of United Kingdom with Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister on 27.11.2012 in New Delhi

11.37 Mr. Abba Moro, Home Minister of Nigeria met Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, Union Home Minister on 13.12.2012 and discussed issues relating to visas and immigration.



Meeting of Mr. Abba Moro, Minister of Interior of Nigeria with Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister on 13.12.2012 in New Delhi

11.38 Mr. Antonio Guterres, UN High Commissioner for Refugees met Shri Sushil kumar Shinde, Union Home Minister and Shri R.K. Singh, Union Home Secretary on 19.12.2012 and discussed matters relating to refugees.

11.39 Mr. Jason Kenney, Immigration Minister of Canada met Union Home Minister in New Delhi on 10.01.2013 and discussed bilateral security matters of mutual interest.

11.40 Mr. Robert Fonberg, Deputy Minister of National Defence of Canada and Mr. Francois Guimont, Deputy Minister of Public Safety of Canada met Union Home Secretary on 23.01.2013 and discussed bilateral security matters between India and Canada.

CAPACITY BUILDING

11.41 The Ministry of Home Affairs undertakes capacity building not just for its own Police Forces but also for foreign police personnel. During the period from April – December, 2012, training courses have been offered to the police personnel of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Mongolia and Maldives under bilateral cooperation and to the police personnel of Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka through SAARC Secretariat.

11.42 The Government of the United States of America (USA) has offered/conducted training courses for police officers in India and also in USA under Anti-Terrorism Assistance Programme and through FBI. A total of 11 courses were conducted in India and USA during 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012). In these courses, 217 officers were trained.

Global Peacekeeping

11.43 The Ministry of Home Affairs also contributes to the UN efforts for global peacekeeping. Officers at various levels are sent on secondment, whenever asked by the UN and regular deployments of Formed Police Units too are made on request. During the period from April 2011 to December, 2012, 96 Indian CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States, UTs, CPOs and CPFs have been deployed with UN Peacekeeping Missions in South Sudan, Timor, Haiti, Cyprus and Liberia. The following Formed

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

- a) One each from BSF and ITBP at Congo.
- b) Two FPU from CRPF (01 Male and 01 Female) at Liberia.
- c) Three FPU each from BSF, CISF and Assam Rifles at Haiti.

11.44 Three weeks SpecialVIP Security Capsule Training to 30 Sri Lankan Police/Security Force personnel, fully funded by the Ministry of External Affairs was held at NSG Training Centre, Manesar, Gurgaon (Haryana) from 24.09.2012 to 13.10.2012.

SECURITY ISSUES

Preparation of Research Papers on Internal Security Issues

11.45 In order to undertake research and policy analysis on issues/areas relating to internal security, a permanent Chair has been set up in the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA), New Delhi. The Ministry of Home Affairs is financing the annual expenditure in this regard.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Implementation of HOPE and CADRE courses in India in collaboration with Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Bangkok

11.46 As a follow up of the visit of an Indian delegation under the leadership of the then Joint Secretary (DM), Ministry of Home Affairs to Manila, Philippines in March, 2011 to participate in the PEER Regional Planning Meeting, and the offer made by ADPC, Bangkok to implement two new courses for the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) namely Hospital Preparedness for Emergencies (HOPE) and Community Action for Disaster Response (CADRE), a meeting was held on 04.08.2011 at the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), New Delhi to plan the strategies for implementation of the

two courses in India. The meeting was attended by representatives of ADPC Bangkok, Ministry of Health, NDMA, NDRF and other stakeholders. During the meeting it was decided that ADPC would restructure the course curriculum of the two courses to include disasters like floods, earthquakes etc.

11.47 A meeting was held on 17.08.2012 between National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the representatives of Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Bangkok and other stakeholders. In the meeting it was decided that the course curriculum of the two training courses namely (i) Hospital Preparedness for Emergencies (HOPE) and Community Action for disaster Response (CADRE) may be restructured. Accordingly, CADRE curriculum, as restructured by NDRF, has been accepted by ADPC for implementation in the future courses.

EAS-India Workshop - 2012

11.48 As a follow up of the announcement made by the Prime Minister of India during the 6th East Asia Summit (EAS) held in Indonesia in November, 2011 regarding India's intention to host an EAS Workshop on Disaster Management and Relief in 2012, the Ministry of Home Affairs hosted the EAS-India Workshop: Building a Regional Framework for Earthquake Risk Management on 08.11.2012 and 09.11.2012 in New Delhi.



Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister inaugurating the EAS Workshop on Disaster Management and Relief held on 08-09.11.2012 at New Delhi

11.49 The Union Home Minister inaugurated the Workshop. The Workshop was attended by Officials of the National Disaster Management Authorities of the East Asia Summit (EAS) Member countries including India. Delegates from International Organizations and Officials and Experts from various Ministries, States, Technical Institutions, etc. from India also participated in the Workshop.

11.50 The objectives of the two day Workshop was to bring all EAS member countries together to discuss capacity building using national response mechanisms; exchange views on regional response mechanisms following a major earthquake in the region; discuss issues pertaining to the countries in the region to enable development of regional approach towards coordination of logistics, response, rescue, relief and recovery to minimize the impact on lives and assets; seek synergies through increased dialogue and stakeholders participation at the regional level for sharing best practices and evolve a roadmap towards development of a regional emergency response to post earthquake scenarios on establishment of clear channels of communication for international assistance; evolving strategy for training, capacity development and knowledge sharing in disaster management and disaster risk reduction; development of institutional framework for post-earthquake response and coordination in the region; and way forward for strengthening collaboration between research and knowledge-based institutions in the region.

11.51 The Workshop has conceptualized an outcome document titled “The Delhi Outcome on Earthquake Risk Reduction in EAS Member Countries” and the same has been placed before the Leaders during the 7th East Asia Summit held from 18.11.2012 to 20.11.2012 at Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Our initiative to host the EAS India Disaster Management Workshop in New Delhi was highly appreciated by the leaders during 7th East Asia Summit.

Gol-USAID assisted Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project

11.52 The bilateral agreement on the Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project between the Government of India and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was signed in September 2003 with the objective of reducing vulnerability to disasters and to build capacity of key Indian institutions.

11.53 The period of the agreement under the present DMS Project was up to 31.03.2010. The Road Map on implementation focuses on Capacity Building viz. Incident Command System (ICS), review of Management and Education System, Curriculum Development for Civil Defence and Disaster Communication, Study on Early Warning and assistance to Delhi Government for Retrofitting Project. The period of the Agreement has been extended from 31.03.2010 to 31.03.2015. Under the extended period of agreement, activities in the area relating to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change will be undertaken for which USAID will provide technical support.

11.54 Under the present Agreement, two batches of officers from the Government of India and States/UTs and the Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) have visited USA on a professional exchange with the US counterparts with special focus on Incident Command System and Emergency Operations Centre.

5th Trilateral Meeting of Experts of India-Russia-China in the field of Disaster Management.

11.55 The 5th Trilateral Meeting of Experts of India-Russia-China was organized by the Ministry of Civil Affairs of the Government of the Republic of China from 12.11.2012 to 15.11.2012 in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China.

11.56 A three member Indian delegation led by Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and comprising of representatives from NDMA and

ISRO participated in the said meeting. During the meeting it was decided to further strengthen cooperation, such as information sharing, technical exchange, reciprocal visit, training of personnel and co-hosting meetings, jointly make such international cooperation efforts as disaster reduction and relief and reconstruction and improve the cooperation and collaboration mechanism for the regional disaster management and jointly respond to the challenges of natural disasters. It was also decided to hold the Sixth Expert Meeting in India during 2013.

11.57 As part of the agreed Action Plan during the 4th Trilateral Meeting held at St. Petersburg, Russia from 07.09.2011 to 09.09.2011, the Department of Space, Government of India has conducted a 05 days Training Programme for Space Monitoring and Assessment of Floods and Droughts at the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad from 17.12.2012 to 22.12.2012.

International Courses/Trainings attended by NDRF personnel

11.58 During the calendar year 2012-13, a total of 13 NDRF officers/personnel attended various International trainings/courses abroad related to Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) matters/earthquake/International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG)/International Search & Rescue Forum etc.

Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (DRRP) (2009-2012)

11.59 Government of India (GoI) – UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Programme (2009-12) at an outlay of approximately ₹100 crore has been launched. The DRR Programme is aimed to support Central and State Government initiatives by providing critical inputs that would enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the efforts in Disaster Risk Reduction.

11.60 The Programme strives to strengthen the institutional structure to undertake Disaster Risk Reduction activities at various levels including risks being enhanced due to climate change and develop preparedness for recovery. The Programme consists of two components:

- (i) Institutional strengthening & capacity building for Disaster Risk Reduction
- (ii) Urban Risk Reduction.

11.61 The DRR Programme is being implemented within overall supervision of Programme Management Board headed by the Secretary (Border Management), Ministry of Home Affairs. Component (i) is being implemented by NDMA in 29 States/UTs at an outlay of approximately ₹63 crore and component (ii) is being implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 57 multi-hazard prone cities at an outlay of ₹37 crore.



SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES

12.1 The Scheme for 'Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) is a significant initiative of the Ministry of Home Affairs towards capacity building of the State Police Forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc. Some of the major items for which funds were provided under the Scheme include construction of police stations, outposts, police lines, ensuring mobility, provision of modern weaponry, security/surveillance/ communication/forensic equipment, upgradation of training infrastructure, police housing, computerisation, etc.

12.2. The States were earlier categorised into 'A' and 'B' with 100% and 75% Central funding, respectively. While Jammu & Kashmir and 08 North Eastern States viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim were classified as 'A' category States, the remaining 19 States were in the 'B' category. The MPF Scheme was formulated with the aim of accelerating the process of modernisation of the Police Forces, with a focused priority on States facing problems of terrorism and Left Wing Extremism (LWE).

12.3 The Scheme included a special component for strengthening the police infrastructure in the 76 naxal affected districts at the rate of ₹2 crore per affected district per year initially for a period of 5 years. Similarly, a provision was made for ₹ 1 crore per district per year initially for a period of 5 years for the 30 districts situated on international borders i.e. the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders. 100% Central assistance was given to

naxal affected districts in the financial years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.

12.4 The details of the Central assistance released to the State Governments under the MPF Scheme during the years 2000-01 to 2011-12 is given below:

(₹in crore)

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Amount released
1.	2000-01	1,000.00
2.	2001-02	1,000.00
3.	2002-03	695.00
4.	2003-04	705.27
5.	2004-05	960.00
6.	2005-06	1,025.00
7.	2006-07	1,065.22
8.	2007-08	1,248.70
9.	2008-09	1,157.64
10.	2009-10	1,230.00
11.	2010-11	1,224.63
12.	2011-12	800.00
Total		12,111.46

Objectives

12.5 The main objective of the scheme was to meet the identified deficiencies in various aspects of police administration, which were worked out by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) in a study done in the year 2000. Another objective of the scheme was to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and Central Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situation by way of equipping the State Police Forces adequately and imparting the required training. The focus of the scheme was on strengthening the police infrastructure at the cutting edge level by way of construction of police stations, equipping the

police stations with the required mobility, modern weaponry, communication equipment, forensic set-up, housing, etc.

Impact of the Scheme

12.6 The scheme made perceptible impact in all the States and provided the much needed assistance and impetus to police modernisation. Proper buildings for police stations/outposts with required facilities have 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. The increased availability of vehicles at cutting edge level has improved mobility and reduced response time.

Monitoring Mechanism of the Scheme

12.7 The Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) commissioned a comprehensive audit exercise to assess the efficacy of the Scheme through individual performance audit reviews in 16 States. The C&AG presented a Report on “Audit Evaluation of Modernisation of Police Force in India – Compendium of Performance Audit Reviews – January 2009” to the Ministry of Home Affairs containing Report on 16 States. In the Report, the C&AG had recommended that the Ministry of Home Affairs should establish a system to monitor the timely and appropriate use of funds sanctioned and released under the Scheme. Accordingly, a system of concurrent audit of MPF Scheme has been put in place in the Ministry of Home Affairs effective March, 2009. Quarterly Concurrent Audit of MPF Scheme funds for all the quarters of 2010-11 and 2011-12 has been completed and the Audit Reports have been sent to the respective State Governments.

Study by BPR&D on Impact Assessment of the MPF Scheme

12.8 The Ministry of Home Affairs entrusted the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) with the task of conducting a holistic study on the impact of MPF Scheme on the modernization of State Police Forces and also

to make an assessment of requirement of State Police Forces for the next 5-10 years so as to take a decision regarding further continuance of the Scheme beyond 2009-10.

12.9 The BPR&D had outsourced the study to M/s Ernst & Young Pvt. Ltd. M/s Ernst & Young Pvt. Ltd. visited identified eight States (Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh and Assam) and two Union Territories (Daman & Diu and Chandigarh) between January, 2010 to March, 2010 and conducted meetings and discussions with the key stakeholders including Police officials at various levels at the State, State Home Department and Finance Department. M/s Ernst & Young Pvt. Ltd submitted their report on 31.03.2010 to BPR&D. BPR&D sent the report of M/s Ernst & Young Pvt. Ltd in three volumes to the Ministry of Home Affairs in May, 2010.

12.10 As the formulation of revised scheme was taking considerable time, the Scheme was extended twice i.e. for 2010-11 and 2011-12. Simultaneously a proposal for extension of the Scheme for five years from 2012-13 was also initiated. The findings of M/s Ernst & Young Pvt. Ltd were taken into account while formulating proposal for extension of the scheme for next five years from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

Extension of the MPF Scheme beyond 2011-12

12.11 The MPF Scheme has been extended for a further period of five years with effect from 2012-13 to 2016-17, for implementation partly under Non-Plan and partly under Plan.

12.12 A budgetary provision of ₹300 crore has been made available for the Scheme under Non-plan in the financial year 2012-13.

12.13 Pending approval for extension of the Scheme from 2012-13 onwards, the process of consideration of MPF Annual Action Plans of States for 2012-13 was initiated in advance in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Annual Action Plans for 2012-13 were invited from States by 15.04.2012. The Action Plans of States have

been considered in meetings of High Powered Committee held in the Ministry between June – September, 2012 and have been approved ‘in principle’ with some modifications. The revised Action Plans of most of the States have been approved by the High Powered Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

12.14 Out of a budgetary provision of ₹300 crore provided under Non-Plan for the MPF Scheme in the current financial year 2012-13, an amount of ₹282.10 crore has been released as grants-in-aid to State Governments under MPF Scheme upto February, 2013. No provision has been made for the MPF Scheme under Plan budget in the current financial year 2012-13.

Mega City Policing

12.15 The Mega City Policing (MCP) will continue to be a sub-set of the Non-Plan MPF Scheme from 2012-13 and will be funded on 60:40 cost sharing basis. The requirements for Mega Cities of Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Bengaluru for their State Police will be funded under the Mega City Policing for two years.

Strengthening of Special Branches

12.16 The strengthening of Special Branches/ Intelligence set-up in the States / Union Territories in term of modern equipment, gadgets for communication, etc. is also supported under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces. Funds have been provided to State Governments as and when this component has been included in the Annual Action Plans of States under the MPF Scheme.

CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING NETWORK AND SYSTEM (CCTNS)

12.17 The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) project is a mission mode project under National e-Governance Plan being implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The project aims at creating

a comprehensive and integrated system and a nation-wide networked solution for connecting more than 15,000 Police Stations and nearly 6,000 Higher Offices in 28 States and 7 Union Territories of the country for sharing of real-time crime and criminal information. Further, the project also envisages establishment of a comprehensive and strong monitoring and coordination mechanism both at States and Centre and a robust governance structure to achieve the outcomes and objectives of the project.

12.18 The project has been conceptualized on the principle of ‘Centralized Planning and Decentralized Implementation’. A Core Application Software (CAS) is being developed with common definitions, scheme and specifications at the central level which would be handed over to the States/ UTs for State-specific customization. However, States/ UTs which have been allowed to continue to run on their existing applications have to align their existing software to facilitate information exchange with CAS.

12.19 The States/UTs have complete operational independence in project implementation. The implementation is through a ‘Bundle of Services’ concept wherein the System Integrators across all the States/ UTs implement all the required services as defined by Service Level Agreements arrived with the States/UTs. A strong governance mechanism with various committees has also been created as a part of CCTNS project to ensure quality and timely completion of the project.

Objectives of CCTNS

12.20 The objectives of the scheme are:

- i. Make the Police functioning citizen-friendly, transparent, accountable, effective and efficient by automating the processes and functions at the level of the Police Stations and other police offices at various levels.
- ii. To improve delivery of citizen-centric services through effective usage of Information & Communication Technology (ICT).

- iii. To provide police with the tools, technologies and information to facilitate faster and more accurate investigation of crime and detection of criminals.
- iv. To improve police functioning in various other areas such as law and order, traffic management, curbing organized crimes, resource management etc.
- v. To facilitate collection, storage, retrieval, analysis, transfer and sharing of data/information among Police Stations, Districts, State headquarters and other organizations/agencies, including those at Government of India level.
- vi. To enable and assist the senior police officers for better management of the Police Force.
- vii. To keep track of the progress of crimes and their criminal investigation and prosecution, including progress of cases in the Courts.
- viii. Reduction in manual and redundant record keeping.
- viii. Verification requests for servants, employment, passport, senior citizen registrations etc.
- ix. Portal for sharing information and enabling citizens to download required forms/certificates etc.

Key Milestones Achieved

12.22 The details of the key milestones achieved under CCTNS Scheme are:-

e-Services under CCTNS

12.21 The CCTNS project aims at providing online services to the citizens. The indicative e-services which are yet to be implemented are:-

- i. Filing of complaints/ information with the concerned Police Station
- ii. Obtaining the status of complaints or cases registered at Police Stations
- iii. Obtaining copies of FIRs, post-mortem reports and other permissible documents etc.
- iv. Details of arrested persons/ wanted criminals and their illegal activities etc.
- v. Details of missing/ kidnapped persons and matching them with arrested, unidentified persons and dead bodies
- vi. Details of stolen/ recovered vehicles, arms and other properties
- vii. Submission of requests for issue/ renewal of various NOCs, clearances and permits and status of such requests online
- a) Initiation of Capacity Building Infrastructure and Training was done in June, 2010.
- b) Submission and review of State Plans by States/ UTs to MHA in July, 2010.
- c) Appointment of Central Project Management Consultants (CPMCs) and State Project Management Consultants (SPMCs).
- d) Preparation and submission of CCTNS Project Monitoring and implementation Reports by States/ UTs to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
- e) Appointment of Software Development Agency (SDA) by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).
- f) Appointment of Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) by NCRB/ MHA.
- g) Project Implementation and Monitoring (PIM) evaluation and approval by NCRB/ MHA.
- h) Finalization of the Pilot States for the implementation of CCTNS project. workshops held for Pilot States.
- i) Issue of Model Request for Proposal (RFP) for the selection of System Integrators (SI) with States/ UTs by NCRB. Release of State/ UT customized SI RFPs and subsequent selection of SIs at States/ UTs.
- j) CCTNS Core Application Software design and development by Software Development Agency (SDA). Release of the first build of CAS by SDA in October, 2012.
- k) User Acceptance Testing of CAS with the States/ UTs.

- l) Release of Data Migration Utility to States/ UTs by NCRB.
- m) Appointment of Network Connectivity Agency (BSNL) for CCTNS project. Completion of Site Surveys by BSNL across all States/ UTs and establishment of CCTNS National Data Centre at New Delhi.
- n) Formation of CCTNS Network Committees at the States/UTs.
- o) Initiation of the certification process of CAS by Software Testing Quality Control (STQC).
- vii) Capacity Building (Training): Total 7,03,781 trainings have been imparted.
- viii. Formation of District Mission Teams at States and UTs has been completed in 33 States/UTs
- ix. Total funds of ₹428.58 crore have been released to States/UTs as grants-in aid under the CCTNS project. Out of this ₹189.29 crore has been utilized till 28.02.2013.

Present Status

12.23 The following are the key achievements which depict the present progress status of the project:

- i) Selection of System Integrator (SI) by all the States/UTs: 28 States/UTs have signed their respective System Integrator (SI) contracts. The resources have been deployed by the SIs at the States/UTs and work has started.
- ii) Selection of State Project Management Units (SPMUs): 30 States/ UTs have signed contracts with their respective SPMU. Resources have been deployed by the SPMUs at the States/ UTs and work has started.
- iii) National Data Centre (NDC) has been setup in Shastrri Park, New Delhi.
- iv) NDC – Disaster Recovery Centre (DRC) replication of data is to be implemented after connectivity is established between the two Centres.
- v) Network Connectivity: Subsequent to the completion of Network connectivity surveys at States/ UTs, Networking Agency (BSNL) has signed the Service Level Agreements (SLAs) with 27 States/ UTs and 8 States have been given permission to go for SWAN connectivity or they already have operational network.
- vi) Capacity Building Infrastructure–District Training Centre (DTC), Regional Training Centre (RTC), Police Training Centre

- x. 16 CCTNS State Data Centres have been operationalized
- xi. Proof of Concept (POC) with CDAC for multilingual requirements in CAS is complete and its demo was conducted on 09.09.2012.

12.24 CCTNS was launched on a pilot basis on 04.01.2013.



Union Home Minister, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde launching the CCTNS Pilot Programme in New Delhi on 04.01.2013

National Police Mission (NPM)

12.25 In his address to the DGsP/ IGsP conference (06.10.2005), the Prime Minister of India announced the intent of the Government to set up a Police Mission. The Mission will seek to transform the Police Forces in the country into an effective instrument for maintenance of internal security and to face challenges by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and organizational resources.

12.26 A two-tier system consisting of an Empowered Steering Group (ESG) chaired by the Home Minister, and under this Group, an Executive Committee (EC) chaired by the Union Home Secretary has been established. In order to achieve the objective of the NPM, the following six Micro Missions (MMs) have been established:

(i) MM:01 Human Resource Development

(Police Population Ratio - Career Progression - Leadership - Accountability - Performance Evaluation - Training - Attitudinal Changes - Welfare of Police Personnel- Police University, etc)

(ii) MM:02 Community Policing

(Involving Community in Policing - Police Interface with Media, Industry and other relevant segments - Police Image, etc.)

(iii) MM:03 Communication and Technology

(POLNET - CIPA - Cyber Techniques - Forensic Science - DNA - Narco - Analysis, etc)

(iv) MM:04 Infrastructure

(Buildings - official and residential - Equipment and Weaponry, etc)

(v) MM:05 New Processes (Process Engineering)

(On-going Police Practices - Review and Impact analysis - Existing Best Practices- Innovations in India and elsewhere, and their adoptability-Procurement procedures - Delegation and Decentralization, etc)

(vi) MM:06 Proactive Policing and Visualizing Future Challenges

(Extremism and naxalism - Mob Violence - Cyber crime-Money Laundering-Narco Terrorism-human trafficking, etc)

12.27 The Micro Missions have recommended 11 specific projects to be considered under the NPM. The following projects of Micro Missions have been approved for implementation:-

(i) Transparent Recruitment Process (TRP)

12.28 The objective of the project is to ensure a fair, impartial, transparent, objective, tamper proof, scientific and merit-based recruitment for the police personnel by using simple and well defined procedures reinforced by use of technologies like OMR Sheets, digital recording of height and weight, RFID chips, CCTV, Videography and Bio-metric devices, etc.

12.29 Union Home Minister has written to all Chief Ministers to implement the TRP. Letters, including CD of the Project were also sent to DGsP of all States by BPR&D. A monitoring proforma has also been prepared to assess the progress. A workshop to discuss the progress of implementation was conducted in BPR&D on 13.04.2011 which was attended by representatives of BSF, ITBP, CRPF, CISF, SSB, IB and RPF. A meeting on TRP was held in BPR&D on 02.08.2011 and 03.08.2011 to witness the presentations given by 15 vendors dealing with the products, services and technical instruments used during various stages of recruitment. The list of vendors was communicated to States by the BPR&D. 6 States/UTs have intimated more than 90% adoption of the TRP features. 13 States/UTs have intimated 10% to 40% adoption of TRP features. Haryana and Mizoram have not adopted any feature of the TRP so far. Defaulting States have been reminded on 31.10.2012 by Union Home Minister to adopt the TRP features.

12.30 Many States have demanded that funding for procurement of technology may be provided by the Centre. It has been agreed that the cost of technologies (non-recurring) for adoption of TRP features can be funded under MPF Scheme through their Annual Action Plans for police modernization.

(ii) Community Counselling Centres (CCCs)

12.31 The objective of the project is to facilitate resolution of conflicts affecting women, children and other vulnerable sections of society in partnership with voluntary organizations and other resource persons & professional counsellors.

12.32 The project is being implemented in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in collaboration with FICCI. Initially, it was proposed to set up five CCCs in Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Haryana and Odisha. However, FICCI failed to find sponsors and has been able to tie up for only three CCCs so far. Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) have been signed with Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and are under finalization with NCT of Delhi. Mumbai Police has declined to set-up CCCs on the ground that they already have running CCCs.

(iii) Soft Skill Training Module for Police Personnel

12.33 The objective of the project is to improve the attitude and behaviour of the police personnel to make them citizen friendly and service oriented and to develop a positive and helping attitude.

12.34 The States of Punjab and NCT of Delhi have been identified for running the pilot projects in a Public Private Partnership Mode. A training need analysis has been done by Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurgaon. FICCI has identified G4S as the agency for providing training. In Punjab, pilot training programmes are being conducted. 5-day Training of Trainers (TOT) module for Sub-Inspectors and above and a 3-day Module for Constables/Head Constables and Assistant Sub-Inspectors have been envisaged. Two training programmes were conducted at Punjab Police Academy Phillaur in December, 2010. So far 3 TOTs and 7 Regular Courses have been conducted at Ludhiana and 250 officers trained. The Soft Skills Programme for 37 Police personnel of Delhi Police (second pilot) was held from 26.07.2011 to 28.07.2011. It is proposed to upscale the project after the conduct of the impact study at Ludhiana.

(iv) Dial 100 for Effective Incident Response

12.35 The purpose is to initiate pro-active police response management by providing modern Control Room, computerized dispatch, GPS fitted vehicles, etc. Chennai, Hyderabad, Sringer and Guwahati were short listed for the pilots.

12.36 A US Based company M/s Optimal Solutions and Technologies (OST) has been asked to do a Draft Project Report (DPR) for Hyderabad. The representatives of OST made a presentation before BPR&D on 17.06.2011. A meeting of various stake holders was held at Police Headquarters, Hyderabad on 02.09.2011 to see the presentation of OST on Integrated Emergency Communication Systems (IECS) Conceptual Design Briefing.

12.37 BPR&D has constituted a Committee of Technical Experts with the mandate that in the first phase it will examine whether the OST has completed the given task of preparing the feasibility report for Hyderabad satisfactorily in compliance of the agreement between OST, USTDA and MHA. The Committee alongwith the representatives of OST met in Hyderabad on 25.09.2012 and 26.09.2012 and at New Delhi on 30.10.2012.

MODERNIZATION OF PRISONS

12.38 The Central Government launched a non-plan scheme in 2002-03 in 27 States in 2002 with an outlay of ₹1,800 core on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25 respectively for construction of new jails to reduce over-crowding, repair and renovation and construction of additional barracks in the existing jails, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of accommodation for prison personnel. The scheme has ended on 31.03.2009.

12.39 As an outcome of the scheme of Modernization of Prisons, the following infrastructure has so far been created by the State Governments:

- i) Construction of new jails : 125 Numbers
- ii) Construction of additional : 1,579
barracks Numbers
- iii) Construction of staff
quarters : 8,658 Numbers

Institutes of Correctional Administration

12.40 To improve the quality of prison administration and also to provide training

to prison personnel, the Government of India established the Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial assistance from the Centre. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh imparts training to prison personnel from all over India, particularly to prison personnel of neighboring States such as Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UT Chandigarh, etc.

12.41 During 2012 the Institute trained a total of 404 officers of various ranks from Assistant Superintendent to DIG/AIG ranks including Doctors, including personnel of Royal Bhutan Police, in 22 courses on various topics. The Institute has also devised an “Inspection Format for Prisons” on special request of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). This format has been accepted throughout the country. Four Outreach Training Programmes were organized during 2012 on “Prison Security Management (Mumbai)”, “Prisoners Re-integration and use of Per Prisons in India (Jaipur)”, “Prison Management in 21st Century (Simla)” and “Role of Prison Administration in the Re-integration of Offenders (Pune)”. 8 interns from Punjab University, TISS Mumbai, National Law University, Delhi University did their internship at the Institute in 2012.

12.42 In addition, a Regional Institute for Correctional Administration, namely Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA) is also functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu. The said Academy is being funded jointly by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Home Affairs had provided a one-time grant for setting up the Institute. It is running the following types of courses (a) Basic course of nine months and one year duration, (b) In-service courses of 3 months and 6 months, (c) One month course and (d) Short term courses. The Institute has trained 3,641 officers since its inception in 1979.

12.43 The State Government of West Bengal has set up a Regional Institute of Correctional Administration at Kolkata with the participation of North Eastern States for which Government of

India has provided a one-time grant to the tune of ₹1.55 crore.

Correctional Service Medals

12.44 The All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83) recommended that Government of India should institute medals for rewarding prison personnel and the State Governments/UT Administrations should suitably recognize special services rendered by the prison personnel.

12.45 Based on these recommendations, the following medals have been instituted for award to the prison personnel every year on the occasions of the Republic Day and Independence Day:

Gallantry Medal

- a) President’s Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (PCSMG)
- b) Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (CSMG)

Service Medal

- a) President’s Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service (PCSMDS)
- b) Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service (CSMMS)

12.46 The number of President’s Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service and the number of Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service which can be awarded in a year are 25 and 75 respectively. There is no limit to the number of medals to be awarded for gallantry in a year.

12.47 The President’s Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service/gallantry and the Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service/gallantry are awarded:

- i) Specially distinguished record in correctional service;
- ii) Success in organizing correctional service or maintaining the administration in face of special difficulties like mass admission of prisoners; and

iii) Outstanding ability in controlling riots, preventing escape of prisoners, sportsmanship, public work and exemplary service marked by efficiency, devotion to duty, integrity, loyalty, high sense of discipline and spirit of sacrifice.

12.48 The President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry and the Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry are awarded for conspicuous/ exceptional gallantry in apprehending a prisoner or in preventing their escape, the risk incurred being estimated with regard to the obligations and the duties of the officer concerned and for the outstanding work done in the preceding year.

12.49 On the occasion of Independence Day 2012, 28 Medals have been awarded in the category of President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service and Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service.

12.50 On the occasion of Republic Day 2013, 37 medals has been awarded in all for the categories of Meritorious Service, Gallantry and President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service.

STATE LEGISLATIONS

12.51 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for processing the Legislative proposals received from the State Governments for approval of the Government or for obtaining the assent of the President of India.

12.52 The proposals on legislation are examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. The position is reviewed periodically through meetings with the other Ministries/Departments and the concerned State Governments to facilitate early approval/assent of the Bills through resolving issues across the table.

12.53 During the period from 01.04.2012 to 05.03.2013, the Ministry of Home Affairs received 37 fresh/new state legislative proposals for approval/assent of the Government of India/ President of India. The number of proposals finalised during this period is given as under:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number
I	Bills for the consideration and assent of the President under Article 201 of the Constitution:	
i	Bills assented to by the President of India	30
ii	Bills returned to the State Government with Message from President of India	04
iii	Assent withheld by the President of India from the Bill	01
iv	Bills Withdrawn by the State Government	06
Total		41*

*This also includes Legislative proposals received before April 1, 2012.

12.54 The Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860, the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr. P.C.), 1973; petitions for mercy, remission and pardon made to the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution of India; sanction for prosecution under section 188 of Cr. P. C. 1973 and withdrawal of cases under section 321 of Cr. P.C., 1973.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS PASSED/ INTRODUCED BY/IN THE PARLIAMENT

12.55 The following legislative proposals of the Ministry were passed in the Parliament between 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012:

- (i) The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012
- (ii) The North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 2012
- (iii) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2012
- (iv) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (Ninety Eighth Amendment to Article 371 J)

12.56 The following legislative proposals of the Ministry have been introduced and are under consideration in the Lok Sabha

- i) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012
- (ii) The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 2012.



FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

13.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for immigration, visa, foreign contribution and citizenship related matters. Entry, stay and exit of foreigners in India is regulated through the Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and the State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations.

FOREIGNERS AND VISA**Entry and Movement of Foreigners**

13.2 Entry, stay and exit of foreigners in India are governed by two Acts, namely, the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry Into India) Act, 1920. While Indian visa to foreigners is granted by Indian Missions/ Posts abroad, the stay of the foreigners in India and their exit is regulated by the Bureau of Immigration and the State Government/UT Administration.

13.3 63, 09,222 foreigners visited India during 2011 registering an increase of 9.24% over the previous year. The maximum number of foreigners who visited India were from USA (9,80,688) followed by UK (7,98,249), Bangladesh (4,63,543), Sri Lanka (3,05,853), Canada (2,59,017), Germany (2,40,235), France (2,31,423), Malaysia (2,08,196), Japan (1,93,525) and Australia (1,92,592). These ten countries accounted for 61.39% of the total arrival of foreigners in India.

13.4 7,345 foreigners were arrested during 2011 for various violations of the Foreigners Act or for violating provisions of other Immigration Control Rules and Regulations, while 7,840 foreigners were deported during the year.

Repatriation of Pakistani and Indian Prisoners

13.5 During 2011, Government of India repatriated 102 Pakistani civil prisoners and 121

Pakistani fishermen, who had completed their sentences, to Pakistan. During 2012, another 50 Pakistani prisoners and 64 Pakistani fishermen have been repatriated to Pakistan. During 2011, Government of Pakistan repatriated 12 Indian civil prisoners and 103 Indian fishermen, who had completed their sentences, to India. During 2012, another 26 Indian civil prisoners and 661 Indian fishermen have been repatriated to India. As per the information furnished by the High Commission of India in Islamabad, 226 Indian civil prisoners and 215 Indian fishermen are lodged in jails in Pakistan as on 01.01.2013. 260 Pakistani civil prisoners and 37 Pakistani fishermen are lodged in jails in India as per the comprehensive lists furnished to the Pakistan High Commission on 01.01.2013 in terms of the Agreement on Consular Access signed between the two countries.

IMMIGRATION CONTROL

13.6 Immigration is an important sovereign function of the Government exercised through the Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). There are 81 ICPs in the country, out of which 27 are under the control of Bureau of Immigration and the remaining 54 are controlled by the respective State Governments/UTs.

13.7 The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a Plan Scheme "Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT)". The core objective of this Project is to develop and implement a secure and integrated service delivery framework that facilitates legitimate travelers, while strengthening security. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had approved ₹1,011 crore for implementing

the IVFRT in 2010. The Scheme is being implemented in a planned and phased manner in consonance with infrastructure/ connectivity readiness of locations supported by effective communication, training and capacity building.

13.8 Following steps have been taken for implementation of the IVFRT:

- i. Visa application forms have been standardized. Integrated online visa application system for visa applicants has been implemented in 101 Indian Missions abroad (Till 30.12.2012).
- ii. More secure visa stickers have been introduced in IVFRT compliant Indian Missions. The new visa sticker has additional security features like Bar code at the time of manufacture and photo at the time of personalization. It is very difficult to be duplicated by unauthorized printers.
- iii. Central IVFRT office has been operationalized in New Delhi and Visa Support Centre has been established in New Delhi to assist Missions in resolving day-to-day operational issues. This Centre is operational 3 shifts per day. Further, a Support Centre has been operationalized in Bureau of Immigration for providing operational, managerial and technical (including software related) support to all ICPs/Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs)/Foreigners Registration Officers (FROs).
- iv. Installation of computer hardware and ICS software has been completed in the 78 ICPs. 75 ICPs are now connected with the Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB).
- v. NIC has developed a module for Centralized Advance Passenger Information System (APIS). Under this module, the APIS data for 25 airports is being received at New Delhi for all the flights. Data pertaining to airport ICPs other than Delhi is being sent subsequently to the respective airport.
- vi. Regular training/orientation programs are being organized for the officers of State

Governments/UTs for sensitizing them about IVFRT.

OVERSEAS CITIZENSHIP OF INDIA (OCI)

13.9 Government of India had introduced the Overseas Citizen of India card and the Person of Indian Origin card to facilitate visa-free travel to India as well as to provide the rights of residency and participation in business and educational activities in India. The OCI Scheme is operational from 02.12.2005. The application form, procedure brochure and updated Frequently Asked Question (FAQs) have been hosted on the Ministry's website (<http://mha.nic.in>). The Scheme has generated a very enthusiastic response from the Indian Diaspora. 12,43,627 persons have been granted OCI registration as on 31.12.2012. 2,33,876 OCI cards have been issued during the period from 01.01 2012 to 31.12.2012. Government of India has recently reviewed the functioning of these schemes, and has decided to merge the OCI and PIO card into a single facility. For this purpose, a Bill has been introduced in Rajya Sabha to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION

13.10 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 regulates the receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution by institutions, associations and other voluntary organizations. The purpose of the Act is to ensure that foreign contribution received by any person or organisation is not misused or diverted for any activity detrimental to the national interest. The Act also regulates the acceptance of foreign hospitality by certain persons working in important areas of national life in order to ensure that they may function in a manner consistent with India's values as a sovereign democratic republic

13.11 The receipt/utilisation of foreign contribution used to be regulated under the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 till 30.04.2011. After passing of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation)

Act, 2010, the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 was repealed and the new Act-came into force with effect from 01.05.2011 with the issue of a Gazette Notification dated 29.04.2011. Another Gazette Notification was also issued on 29.04.2011 notifying the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 made under section 48 of the new Act. The Rules have also come into force with effect from 01.05.2011. The new Act is an improvement over the repealed Act as more stringent provisions have been made in order to prevent mis-utilisation of the foreign contribution received by not only an organisation but by a person also.

13.12 During the Period from 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2012, 200 Associations were granted prior permission and 1,417 associations were registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 to receive foreign contribution. The total number of associations registered as on 31.12.2012 is 40,478. The total receipt of foreign contribution reported by 22,735 associations during the year 2010-11 was ₹10,334.11 crore. The total receipt of foreign contribution during 2011-12, as reported by 14,391 associations till 31.12.2012, is ₹9,423.34 crore.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION

13.13 Indian freedom struggle is unique in the history of mankind. Persons from all walks of life, cutting across the barriers of caste, creed or religion worked unitedly for a common cause. It was the struggle and sacrifice of several generations of people, starting from 1857 and continuing up to 1947, which brought freedom to the country. Millions of people participated in the freedom struggle.

Pension Schemes

13.14 In order to honour the freedom fighters, the Government of India introduced a scheme known as the 'Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme' in 1969. In 1972, on the eve of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence,

a regular scheme called the "Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme" was introduced for granting pension to the freedom fighters. This Scheme was liberalized and renamed as the 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme' with effect from 01.08.1980. The salient features of 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980' are given below:

- (i) **Eligibility:** The following categories of freedom fighters are eligible for the Samman Pension under the Scheme:
 - (a) Eligible dependents of martyrs.
 - (b) A person who had suffered a minimum imprisonment of six months on account of participation in the freedom struggle.
 - (c) A person who, on account of his participation in the freedom struggle, remained underground for more than six months.
 - (d) A person who, on account of participation in the freedom struggle, was interned in his home or externed from his district for a minimum period of 6 months.
 - (e) A person whose property was confiscated or attached and sold due to his participation in the freedom struggle.
 - (f) A person who, on account of participation in the freedom struggle, became permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi charge.
 - (g) A person who lost his Government job for participation in the freedom struggle.
 - (h) A person who was awarded the punishment of 10 or more strokes of caning/flogging/whipping for his participation in the freedom struggle.
- (ii) **Dependents:** Spouses (widows/widowers), unmarried and unemployed daughters (up-to maximum three) and parents of deceased freedom fighters (as also of martyrs) in that order are eligible for grant of dependent family pension under the scheme. At one point of time, only one of the above mentioned categories of dependents is eligible for family pension.

- (iii) **Special Dispensation for Women and Weaker Sections of the Society:** The eligibility criteria for grant of pension on grounds of jail suffering specifies a minimum period of six months which the freedom fighters should have undergone in connection with the freedom movement. However, as a special dispensation for women freedom fighters and for the freedom fighters belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the minimum period has been kept at three months.
- iv. Telephone connection, subject to the feasibility, without installation charges and on payment of only half the rental;
 - v. General Pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) in Delhi;
 - vi. Accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home set up at New Delhi for the freedom fighters who have no one to look after them;
 - vii. Free air travel facility to ex-Andaman freedom fighters/their widows to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion; and
 - viii. Provision of 2% reservation under 'Freedom Fighters (FF)' Category in the normal selection procedure by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for allotment of petrol pumps, gas agencies, etc.

Other Facilities to the Freedom Fighters

13.15 Apart from pension, the freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by the Government of India:

- i. free railway pass (II AC in Rajdhani, Chair Car in Shatabdi and I Class/AC Sleeper in all other trains) for freedom fighter or his/her widow/widower, along with a companion, for life;
- ii. free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and hospitals run by PSUs under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises;
- iii. C.G.H.S. facilities have also been extended to the freedom fighters and their dependents;

13.16 All major facilities provided to the freedom fighters are also extended to their widows.

Amount of pension

13.17 There has been periodical review of the rate of freedom fighters' pension. As against the initial amount of ₹200 per month in the year 1972 the current rate of monthly pension and dearness relief payable to various categories of freedom fighters and their eligible dependents is given below:

S. No.	Category of freedom fighters	Basic Pension (in ₹)	Dearness Relief @ 165% w.e.f. 01.08.2012	Total amount of pension (in ₹)
i	Ex-Andaman political prisoners	7,330	12,095	19,425
ii	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	6,830	11,270	18,100
iii.	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	6,330	10,445	16,775
iv.	Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters	Entitlement is the same as of respective deceased freedom fighters		
v.	Each unmarried and unemployed daughter (upto three)	1,500	2,475	3,975
vi.	Mother and father each	1,000	1,650	2,650

Expenditure on Welfare of the Freedom Fighters

13.18 There is a provision of ₹770 crore in the sanctioned budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2012-13 for payment of pension and ₹25 crore for free Railway passes to the freedom fighters.

Number of Central Samman Pensioners

13.19 Under the Scheme, 1,71,516 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman Pension till February, 2013. State-wise break-up of freedom fighters/their dependents who have been sanctioned Samman Pension is given below:

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 28.02.2013)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15261
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4,441
4.	Bihar	24,886
5.	Jharkhand	
6.	Goa	1,505
7.	Gujarat	3,599
8.	Haryana	1,689
9.	Himachal Pradesh	628
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,807
11.	Karnataka	10,100
12.	Kerala	3,397
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,482
14.	Chhattisgarh	
15.	Maharashtra	17,961
16.	Manipur	62
17.	Meghalaya	86
18.	Mizoram	04
19.	Nagaland	03
20.	Odisha	4,195
21.	Punjab	7,029
22.	Rajasthan	814
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4122
25.	Tripura	888
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17,999
27.	Uttarakhand	
28.	West Bengal	22516

29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	03
30.	Chandigarh	91
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
32.	Daman & Diu	33
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	2,046
35.	Puducherry	318
	Indian National Army (INA)	22,468
	Total	1,71,516

Honouring Freedom Fighters

13.20 On the anniversary of the Quit India Movement, the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee honoured some of the freedom fighters from various States/Union Territories at the 'AT HOME' function held at the Rashtrapati Bhawan on 09.08.2012. 124 freedom fighters from various parts of the country attended this function and interacted with the Hon'ble President.



The Hon'ble President of India with the Freedom Fighters at 'At Home' function held on 09.08.2012 at Rashtrapati Bhawan

Hyderabad Liberation Movement

13.21 In 1985, those who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement for the merger of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the Union of India during 1947-48, were made eligible for grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 by relaxing the eligibility conditions. The number of beneficiaries who had undergone border camp suffering was estimated to be about 11,000. The Shroff Committee (from 1985 to 1996) listed 98 border camps and recommended about 7,000 cases. Pension was sanctioned to all the cases recommended by the Shroff Committee.

13.22 Subsequently in December 1996, another Screening Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of N. Giri Prasad and on passing away of Shri Giri Prasad, Shri Ch. Rajeswara Rao was appointed Chairman of the Screening Committee in June 1997. The Ch. Rajeswara Rao Committee (from 1997 to 1998) recommended about 13,500 cases. In July, 2004, the Ministry of Home Affairs recognized 18 additional border camps. In January, 2005, the Government approved an enhancement in the estimated number of beneficiaries from about 11,000 (estimated in 1985) to about 15,000, with the stipulation that only those applicants who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement up to 15.09.1948, i.e. before the police action in Hyderabad, would be eligible for the grant of pension. This stipulation has been adopted prospectively for the grant of pension to all pending cases of Hyderabad Liberation Movement.

13.23 Many complaints were, however, received that the Committee had recommended bogus claimants, including persons who were not even born or were toddlers at the time of the Hyderabad Liberation Movement. On an enquiry conducted by the Director General (Vigilance and Enforcement) it was found that a large number of bogus claimants had managed to get pension based on false information and documents. It was, therefore, decided that all the cases recommended by the Ch. Rajeswara Rao Committee would

be referred to the State Governments for re-verification. It was laid down that each case, including those already sanctioned, will be thoroughly re-verified and, thereafter, a committee of eminent freedom fighters would scrutinize the results of the re-verification and finalize its recommendations, ensuring that no fake claimant gets pension and no genuine freedom fighter is overlooked. The State Governments were also requested to give specific recommendations in each case. The State Governments were further requested that the following factors should be kept in mind while verifying the claims:

- a) The age of the applicant should be more than 15 years as on March, 1947 (i.e., the time of commencement of the Hyderabad Liberation Movement).
- b) Proof of age should be based on official records such as Birth Registration certificate or School certificate or Voter Identity Card, Voter List of 1995 or earlier, etc; and
- c) Claims may be got re-verified/ confirmed from the camp In-charge of the border camp who had issued the certificate in favour of the applicant, or from two central freedom fighters of the District of the applicant if the In-charge of the Border camp was no longer alive.

13.24 A Screening Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters (SCEFF) has been constituted in May, 2009 under the Chairmanship of Shri Boinapally Venkat Rama Rao to scrutinize the re-verified cases relating to Border Camp sufferers during the Hyderabad Liberation Movement. The Committee has started scrutinizing the re-verification reports from the State Governments. As on February, 2013, a total of 3,666 re-verification reports, including non-Committee cases have been received. Out of these, 3,419 have been scrutinised and 1,519 cases found fit for placing before the Committee. Out of 1,519 cases considered by the Hyderabad Screening Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters, pension has been sanctioned in 852 cases and 667 cases rejected on the recommendation of the Committee.

Goa Liberation Movement

13.25 The movement for liberation of Goa, in which the freedom fighters had undergone severe sufferings at the hands of the Portuguese authorities, was spread over three phases:

Phase-I	1946 to 1953
Phase-II	1954 to 1955
Phase-III	1956 to 1961

13.26 Freedom fighters of the movement during its various phases, who fulfilled the prescribed eligibility conditions and in whose cases the records of sufferings were available, were granted pension. In February, 2003, the Government of India relaxed the eligibility criteria under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 to grant pension to those freedom fighters of Phase-II of the Goa Liberation Movement who had been sanctioned State freedom fighters' pension by the State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh by 01.08.2002.

13.27 A total 2,185 freedom fighters who had participated in the Goa Liberation Movement Phase-II have been granted Samman Pension till February, 2013.

Policy Initiatives:

13.28 The following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to streamline the Samman Pension Scheme:-

- (i) After careful examination the minimum age limit for consideration of claims from the freedom fighters for Samman Pension has been fixed at above 15 years of age at the time of their participation in the freedom movement.
- (ii) As per Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, the disbursement of pension to the freedom fighters and their eligible dependents is made through various branches of Public Sector Banks and State Treasuries spread all over the country.
- (iii) Since the power to transfer the dependent family pension has been delegated to the disbursing authorities, the data of the Central samman pensioners/eligible dependents living and drawing pension from Public Sector Banks and Treasuries was obtained in the year 2010 and uploaded on the website of the Ministry (<http://mha.nic.in>).
- (iv) Some of the data furnished by the Public Sector Banks was scrutinized. The discrepancies found in disbursement of pension were communicated to the Banks and they were advised to rectify the data and send the same to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Public Sector Banks have taken steps to rectify the discrepancies in disbursement of pension. The re-verified data of the freedom fighters/dependents drawing pension from the Public Sector Banks has since been compiled and uploaded on the MHA's website. At present there are 42,733 freedom fighters/eligible dependents who are living and actually drawing pension from the banks. The data is now in public domain.
- (v) Similarly, compilation of re-verified data of the freedom fighters/dependents drawing pension from the State Treasuries is in progress.
- (vi) The office of C&AG and RBI have been advised to carry out a comprehensive audit of disbursement of Samman Pension by State Treasuries and Public Sector Banks respectively.
- (vii) After completion of digitization of list of freedom fighter pension files, the non current record is being transferred to National Archives of India for retention.
- (viii) For enhancing transparency in disposal of applications for sanction of pension, fresh cases in which freedom fighter's pension is sanctioned as well as the cases which are rejected, alongwith reasons for rejection, are also uploaded on the Ministry's website on monthly basis since November, 2011.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Sri Lankan Refugees

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

13.30 Refugees are of the following two categories:

- (i) Stateless persons who had not applied for Indian citizenship or those not yet conferred Sri Lankan citizenship; and
- (ii) Sri Lankan citizens.

13.31 Government of India's approach is to discourage the movement of people as refugees but if any refugees belonging to these categories enter India, they are granted relief on humanitarian grounds. The ultimate objective is that they should be repatriated back to Sri Lanka. Relief is given pending such repatriation.

13.32 While 99,469 refugees have been repatriated to Sri Lanka upto March, 1995, there has been no organized repatriation after March 1995. However, some refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka or left for other countries on their own. As on 01.11.2012, about 67,307 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in 112 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa. Besides, about 34,783 refugees are staying outside the camps, after getting themselves registered at the nearest Police Station.

13.33 Upon arrival, refugees are quarantined and after complete verification of their antecedents, they are shifted to refugee camps. Pending repatriation, certain essential relief facilities are provided to them. These facilities include shelter in camps, cash doles, subsidized ration, clothing, utensils, medical care and educational assistance. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees is incurred by the State Government and is subsequently reimbursed by the Government of India. An amount of ₹605.02 crore (approximately)

has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July 1983 to February, 2013. Repatriates from Sri Lanka

13.34 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 the years 1964, 1974 and 1986. Out of these 5.06 lakh persons, 3.35 lakh persons along with their natural increase of 1.26 lakh, comprising 1,16,152 families, were repatriated upto December 2006. The repatriate families have been provided with resettlement assistance. No organized repatriation has taken place from Sri Lanka after 1984 due to disturbed conditions there. However, some repatriates arriving in India on their own are being rehabilitated under various schemes in Tamil Nadu.

Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. (REPCO), Chennai

13.35 REPCO Bank was set up in the year 1969 as a Society under the Madras Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 (No. 53 of 1961) [now the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 (No.39 of 2002)] to help and promote the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Vietnam and other countries. The management of the Bank vests in a Board of Directors. Two of the Directors represent the Government of India. The total authorized capital of the Bank stood at ₹500.25 crore against which the amount of subscribed capital is ₹97.22 crore. The Government of India has contributed ₹76.32 crore, towards the paid-up capital. Four Southern States Tamil Nadu (with ₹3.03 crore), Andhra Pradesh (₹1.79 crore), (Karnataka (₹17.47 Lakh) and Kerala (₹61.16 Lakh) have also contributed to the share capital. Besides, other share-holders have contributed ₹15.29 crore.

13.36 As per its bye-laws, the administrative control over Repco is, at present, with the Government of India. The Bank has paid an amount of ₹13.40 crore as dividend @ 20% for

the year 2011-12 to the Government of India. Audit of the Bank is up-to-date. The Annual Accounts and the Annual Report of Repco Bank for the year 2011-12 have been laid on the Tables of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 18.12.2012 and 19.12.2012 respectively during the Winter Session of Parliament.

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

13.37 Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), an undertaking jointly owned by the Government of India and the Government of Kerala, was incorporated in the year 1976 under the Companies Act, 1956, for raising rubber plantations in Kerala to resettle repatriates as workers and employees. The management of the Company vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The paid-up share capital of the Company (as on 31.03.2012) was ₹339.27 lakh. The Government of Kerala holds ₹205.85 lakh and the Government of India ₹133.42 lakh of the equity in the Company. Since the State Government is the majority shareholder, the administrative control over RPL is with the State Government. During the financial year 2011-12, the Company made a profit of ₹2,192.97 lakh after tax. The dividend of ₹26.68 lakh for the year 2011-12 has also been paid by the company to the Government of India. The Annual Accounts and Annual Report of RPL for the year 2011-12 have been laid on the Tables of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 18.12.2012 and 19.12.2012 respectively during the Winter Session of Parliament.

Tibetan Refugees

13.38 Tibetan refugees began pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama in the year 1959 from Tibet. The Government of India decided to give them asylum as well as assistance towards temporary settlement. Care has been taken to retain their separate ethnic and cultural identity.

13.39 As per information provided by the Bureau of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, the

population of Tibetan refugees in India in 2009 was 1,09,015. Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in different States in the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (44,468), Himachal Pradesh (21,980), Arunachal Pradesh (7,530), Uttarakhand (8,545), West Bengal (5,785) and Jammu & Kashmir (6,920). The Ministry of Home Affairs have spent an amount of ₹18.72 crore upto December, 2012 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees. The Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees is almost complete and only one residuary housing scheme is at various stages of implementation in the State of Uttarakhand.

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM PAK OCCUPIED KASHMIR AND NON-CAMP DISPLACED PERSONS FROM CHHAMB-NIABAT AREA

13.40 In the wake of Pakistani aggression in Jammu and Kashmir in 1947, mass exodus of population took place from Pak occupied area of Kashmir (PoK) and 31,619 families, which migrated from Pakistan occupied areas registered till 1962, were settled in Jammu and Kashmir. Government of India announced relief packages in April and August, 2000 for the Non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area (1971) and displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir (1947) respectively. A Committee headed by Divisional Commissioner, Jammu was also appointed to verify the genuine claims of eligible displaced persons. The following benefits have been provided: -

- (i) Payment of ex-gratia @ of ₹25,000 per family to non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area (1971).
- (ii) Payment of ex-gratia @ of ₹25,000 per family to displaced persons from PoK (1947).
- (iii) Payment of cash compensation in lieu of land deficiency @ ₹25,000 per kanal subject to the maximum of ₹1.5 lakh per family of the displaced persons from PoK (1947).

- (iv) Payment of ₹2 crore to be provided for the allotment of plots to those displaced persons who have already been settled in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and who have not been allotted plots in the past.
- (v) Payment of ₹25 lakh to the State Government for improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularized colonies of displaced persons.

13.41 A Committee headed by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu has been constituted for verification of the genuine claimants for payment ex-gratia/rehabilitation assistance. It has started the work of identification of eligible beneficiaries of PoK(1947). A total amount of ₹6.17 crore had been released to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for disbursement to verified and eligible families. The Government of India released a further amount of ₹49 crore to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir on 24.12.2008 on account of payment of compensation for land deficiency to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir (1947) as per package announced by the Prime Minister in April, 2008. It has been intimated by the State Government of J&K that out of total assistance of ₹55.17 crore released for rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir (1947), an amount of ₹30.02 crore has been disbursed to 2,483 eligible families/beneficiaries till January, 2013.

13.42 As regards the non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area (1971), the Committee has verified 1,502 cases out of a total of 1,965 cases for payment of ex-gratia @ ₹25,000 per eligible family. The State Government has so far disbursed ex-gratia payment of ₹25,000 per family to 1,230 eligible beneficiaries.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS (DPs) FROM ERSTWHILE EAST PAKISTAN (NOW BANGLADESH)

13.43 About 52.31 lakh Displaced Persons (DPs) from former East Pakistan had migrated to India between 1946 and 1971. Out of them, the DPs

numbering about 41.17 lakh who arrived up to 31.03.1958 were called 'Old Migrants' and those who arrived between 01.01.1964 and 25.03.1971 numbering about 11.14 lakh were called 'New Migrants'. Out of the 41.17 lakh 'old migrants', about 31.32 lakh were settled in West Bengal. The remaining old and new migrants have been rehabilitated in different States of the country under various schemes of the Government of India.

13.44 Wide range of relief and rehabilitation measures were undertaken by the Government of India for rehabilitation of the old and new migrants. The rehabilitation of old migrants was by and large completed by the end of 1960s and that of the new migrants in 1980s. However, a few residuary schemes pertaining to the rehabilitation of these DPs are under implementation. These residuary schemes include regularization of squatters' colonies, provision of infrastructural facilities in rural DP colonies in West Bengal and reimbursement of old arrears claims of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. The scheme for development of infrastructural facilities for DP's in West Bengal for an amount of ₹79.10 crore has been approved by the Government. An amount of ₹31 crore has been released to the Government of West Bengal.

ENEMY PROPERTY

13.45 The work relating to the administration of Enemy Property, which was earlier under the Ministry of Commerce was transferred to Ministry of Home Affairs vide Notification No. 1/22/4/2007-Cab, dated 28.06.2007, issued by the Cabinet Secretariat in exercise of powers conferred under clause (3) of the Article 77 of the Constitution of India regarding amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961.

13.46 Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property (CEP) for India is presently functioning under the provisions contained in the Enemy Property Act,

1968 which was enacted for continued vesting to preserve and manage the Enemy Property vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India. Under the Act, all immovable and movable properties all over India belonging to or held or managed on behalf of Pakistan nationals between the period from 10.09.1965 to 26.07.1977, are vested in Custodian of Enemy Property for India.

13.47 The office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India is located in Mumbai with a branch office each at Kolkata and Lucknow. Presently, the CEP is managing 2,111 immovable enemy properties located in various States. In addition movable enemy properties like Shares, Debentures, Jewellery, etc. valued at about ₹1,600 crore are also vested in the CEP.

13.48 After the Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971, the Government of India passed a resolution No.12/1/1971-EI&EP dated 15.03.1971 to sanction ex-gratia payment to the extent of 25% of the lost properties to the Indian nationals and companies who were in West Pakistan and East Pakistan during the said wars. A sum of ₹71.04 crore has so far been paid by way of ex-gratia payment to the claimants.

13.49 In terms of the provisions of the Enemy Property Act, 1968, fees equal to 2% of the income derived from the properties vested in Custodian are levied and the same is credited to the Central Government. Accordingly, a sum of ₹6.65 crore (being 2% levy) has been credited to the Consolidated Fund of India till 31.12.2012 since 1965.

13.50 The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 15.11.2010. In pursuance of the rules relating to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee, the Chairman, Rajya Sabha referred the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Bill, 2010 to the Committee on 30.12.2010 for examination and report. The Committee has submitted its report on 03.11.2011. The Committee has recommended that the Government may withdraw the present Bill and bring forward a fresh Bill before the Parliament incorporating the views and observations of the Committee. The recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee are under consideration.



14.1 The Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORG&CCI) is an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is responsible for the following:

- (i) **Housing and Population Census:** Planning, coordination and supervision of the decennial Houselisting and Housing Census and the Population Enumeration. Tabulation/compilation and dissemination of Census results under the provisions of the Census Act, 1948 and the Census (Amendment) Act, 1993 is also the responsibility of ORG&CCI.
- (ii) **Civil Registration System (CRS):** Overall implementation of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969 in the country. Compilation of data of vital statistics on births and deaths.
- (iii) **Sample Registration System (SRS):** Bringing out estimates of fertility and mortality at the National and State levels through a well represented sample survey.
- (iv) **National Population Register (NPR):** The Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (RG & CCI) functions as the National Registration Authority and Registrar General of Citizen Registration under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003. ORG&CCI is responsible for the implementation of the NPR project.
- (v) **Annual Health Survey (AHS):** This scheme has been conceived at the behest of the National Commission on Population, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Prime Minister's Office and The Planning Commission. It is designed to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level.

- (vi) **Socio- Economic and Caste Census:** The Government of India is conducting the Socio Economic and Caste Census all over the country. While the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation are the nodal Ministries in the Government of India in rural and urban areas respectively, the ORG&CCI is rendering complete logistic and technical support.
- (vii) **Mother Tongue Survey:** A survey of the unclassified mother tongues returned in Census 2001 is under implementation.
- (viii) **Linguistic Survey:** The Linguistic Survey of India is an ongoing research project being implemented in ORG&CCI.

Population Census 2011

14.2 India has a long tradition of having regular decennial Population Censuses since 1872. Population Census 2011 is the 15th Census in the country and the 7th since Independence.

14.3 Population Census is the largest administrative exercise in the country providing vital data on different socio-economic parameters of population. The Census operations are conducted in two phases, viz., Houselisting & Housing Census and Population Enumeration. The first phase of Population Census 2011 - Houselisting & Housing Census was conducted in April-September, 2010 and the second phase - Population Enumeration in February-March, 2011. Data on various socio-economic and demographic parameters like quantity and quality of housing, amenities available, assets owned, age, sex, literacy, religion, disability, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, languages/mother tongues, status



Union Home Secretary, Shri R.K. Singh Speaking at Census Medal Distribution Ceremony Held on 11.01.2013 at Vigyan Bahwan, New Delhi

of economic activity and migration etc. in respect of households and individuals have been collected during the two phases of Census 2011. As a token of appreciation of hard work and devotion to duty at the Census 2011, President of India awarded Medals to selected census functionaries.

14.4 The results of Houselisting and Housing Census 2011 giving qualitative and quantitative data of Census House, amenities available and the assets possessed by the households across the country for SC and ST has been released. This data has also been released at Tehsil and Town levels. The



Union Minister of State for Home Sh. R. P. N Singh with Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, Dr. C. Chandramouli releasing Houselist data on female headed household on 28.12.2012 in a National Data Dissemination Workshop.

Houselist data on female headed households was released by the Union Minister of State for Home Shri R.P.N. Singh on 28.12.2012. The scanning as well as data processing of Population enumeration schedules has been completed in respect of all States. Reconciliation work for finalisation of Primary Census Asstrnet (PCA) is in progress.

14.5 The Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) on Houselisting and Housing Census-Census of India 2011 has been completed. PES of population enumeration is in progress.

Geographic Information System (GIS) Based Town Mapping

14.6 As a pre-requisite for Census taking, a large variety of maps are prepared. There are mapping activities, both before and after Census taking. The mapping activities taken up prior to Census include the preparation and updating of maps showing administrative units of the States, Districts, Sub-Districts, Villages, Towns and Wards in Towns for proper coverage of the entire geographical area of the country. The post-Census mapping activities include the preparation of thematic maps on Census data for various publications i.e. Census Atlases, other publications and District Census Handbooks (DCHBs). During each Census, the organization produces more than ten thousand administrative and thematic maps which are made available to the user agencies, departments, academicians, planners, researchers, students and policy makers. "Administrative Atlas of India - 2011" showing the latest administrative boundaries of the States/UTs (35), districts (640) and sub-districts (5924) as on 01.01.2010 has already been prepared and published. A series of Maps at the State and District level are under preparation.

14.7 In order to improve the quality and coverage of Census taking and to avoid any duplication or omission in Population Census 2011, GIS based town mapping was undertaken, for the first time, in 2132 wards in 33 State/UT Capital cities of the country. The field verification survey of all the wards is completed and the creation of digital files

also completed before the Population Enumeration in February 2011. The detailed ward maps show each house/building, major and minor roads, lanes, by-lanes and all important landmark features. One of the important features of the GIS based town mapping was demarcation of pre-carved out EBs for ensuring the complete coverage of all areas within these cities. ORG&CCI, being a nodal office of National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), Department of Science & Technology, has organised a two-days conference on National Geo-spatial Information System (NGIS) for sustainable development during 20-21 December, 2012 at New Delhi.

Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI)

14.8 A plan scheme on Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) in the 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-2017) has been taken up with the aim to conduct linguistic surveys of about 600 classified and unclassified mother tongues (including the mother tongues having lesser number of speakers). This is in continuation of the MTSI (Plan) project of the 11th Five Year Plan.

14.9 The plan project involves the audio-visual linguistic field data collection using videography and data collection using prescribed survey instruments by the Statistical Officials of the ORGI and Census Directorates. The survey instruments have been finalized under the guidance of the Technical Advisory Committee (Language) comprising of eminent experts in the field of linguistics and representatives of the ORGI and the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

14.10 So far, 81 mother tongues in 27 States have been earmarked for field survey in the year 2012-2013, out of which field survey has commenced for 38 mother tongues till September, 2012. The survey of the remaining 43 mother tongues is to be completed by 31.03.2013. The reports of the surveyed mother tongues are to be transcribed, analysed and then finalized by the linguistic experts and Professors from the Institutes and Universities in a phased manner starting from December 2012.

Linguistic Survey of India

14.11 Linguistic Survey Of India (LSI) is a regular research activity in ORG&CCI since the 6th Five Year Plan. Following the earlier publications under this project upto 2011-2012, the Volume on LSI-Sikkim (Part-II) has been published on official website of ORG&CCI during 2012-2013. The Volume contains the grammatical sketches of Nepali language in Sikkim, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh along with the comparative analysis on the same language in the aforesaid three States of India. The Volume of LSI-Bihar and Jharkhand is in the process of getting edited.

Data Processing for Language Data in Census 2011

14.12 Processing of data on Mother Tongue and other Languages Known, recorded in Census 2011 will be taken up through Computer Assisted Coding in 2013-14. Classification of nearly 540 Mother Tongue names, which were considered as unclassified in Census 2001 has been done through the MTSI (Plan) project in the 11th Five Year Plan. Updating of the codes using the results of this project has been completed in 2012-13.

Data Dissemination

14.13 One of the activities undertaken by the Census Organization after the data processing and data tabulation relating to Census 2011, is the dissemination of data for the data users. With this purpose in view, the Data Dissemination Center set up in each Census Directorate have been geared up to create awareness about availability of Census data and their use in various subjects, such as, Demography, Socio-economic activities, Migration, Fertility etc. A large number of Census data products in the form of printed volumes and CDs are being made available for use by wide array of data users, including Government Departments, voluntary organizations and also by individual research scholars within country and abroad.

14.14 The Provisional results of population enumeration and the final tables of Housing,

Household Amenities and Assets from Census 2011 have been disseminated in print, on CD and also made available at the Census of India website www.censusindia.gov.in. All tables and publications released on Census 2011 data sets are immediately uploaded on the website for free download.

14.15 A new interactive software module to disseminate Census 2011 data on housing, household amenities and assets, CensusInfo India Ver 2.01 was released on 17.12.2012. This software uses an innovative and flexible database technology for dissemination of Population and Housing results. The software developed by United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) is used to prepare tables, charts and maps depicting the data in a user friendly manner. The software was released in both Web and CD Version for use.

14.16 Another major innovative step taken by ORG&CCI is to set up Workstations for Research on Sample Micro-Data from Census. This office has entered into agreement with four Universities, e.g. Kerala, Patiala, Rajasthan and Kashmir Universities for setting up these Workstations. One Workstation is already functional at JNU, Delhi. Rs 20 lakh will be provided to each University for setting up the Workstation. Once ready, the scholars under the supervision of the faculty of the University would be able to undertake research analyzing the Census data from Sample Micro-Data files.

14.17 ORG&CCI has also taken a major step in archiving all old Census reports published since 1865 for making it available to the users. About 8 lakh pages of these reports will be microfilmed for preservation and documents made available in PDF for consultation. Archival Workstations are being set up at each of the 33 Census Directorates to extend the facility of accessing these reports.

14.18 In order to popularize the availability and use of census data which has been released so far, Data Dissemination Workshops were carried out across the country in November and December 2012. Scholars from various fields were invited

to present their analyses of Census 2011 data for discussion.

14.19 The Census of India website is being extensively used for data dissemination. For this purpose social media network on the web like Facebook is also used extensively. The ORG&CCI had also participated in 18th Delhi Book Fair during 01-09 September, 2012 and world Book Fair during 04-10 February, 2013 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi and attended OECD World Forum at New Delhi to sensitize the dignitaries, demographers, researchers, scholars etc on the availability of Census data and data products.

14.20 The following reports have so far been published during the year:

- a) Houses, Household Amenities & Assets-Census 2011: India and 35 States/UTs
- b) Annual Health Survey (AHS) 2010-2011 Fact Sheet (Nine States-Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand)
- c) SRS Report 2010
- d) Administrative Atlas-2011 Census India
- e) Atlas on Changes in the Boundary in Administrative Unit 2001-2011, India
- f) CDs on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets-Census 2011: India and 35 States/UTs
- g) MDDS Code 2011

VITAL STATISTICS

Implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969

14.21 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the functionaries appointed by the State Governments under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. The Registrar General, India coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths are the

chief executive authorities in the respective States for executing the provisions of the Act and the Rules and Orders made thereunder.

14.22 The proportion of registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase over the years. The registration level of births for the Country has gone up to 81.1%, registering an increase of more than three percent in 2009 over the previous year. On the other hand, registration level of deaths has increased by 0.2 percent and reached to 67%. The level of registration of death at National level has marginally increased because of low level of registration of deaths in the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Maharashtra in 2009 over the previous year.

14.23 Wide variations have continued to persist across the States in the level of registration. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Kerala, Punjab, Tripura and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved cent per cent level of registration of births. The States of Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, have achieved more than 90% level of registration of birth. However, it is less than 50% in the States of Bihar and Chhattisgarh.

14.24 There has been significant increase in level of registration of births in the States of Uttar Pradesh (+15.5%), Bihar (+13.4%), Rajasthan (+6.5%), Uttarakhand (+3.7%) and Assam (+ 3.6%). There is a marginal increase in level of registration of births in Chhattisgarh (+2.6%) Manipur (+1.5%) and Jammu & Kashmir (+ 0.5%) over the previous year.

14.25 In terms of level of registration of deaths, the States of Goa, Kerala and Mizoram, and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved cent percent level of registration of deaths. More than 90% of deaths are being registered in the States of Punjab, Sikkim and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. There has been considerable improvement over

the previous year in death registration in the States of Andaman & Nicobar Islands (+14.8%), Manipur (+10.1%), Nagaland (+8.1%), Jharkhand (+5.1%), Punjab (+ 3.0%) and Rajasthan (+2.9%). The death registration is below 40% in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Manipur. The level of registration of deaths is lower than that of births in most of the States / UTs except Chhattisgarh, Goa and A & N Islands. Lower level of death registration may partly be attributed to non-registration of female deaths and infant deaths.

Medical Certification of Cause of Death

14.26 The scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) under the registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) ACT, 1969 provides data on causes of death, a prerequisite to monitoring health trends of the population. As on 31.10.2012, 32 States/UTs have issued the notification for implementation of the scheme of MCCD. The remaining two states, viz, Kerala and Meghalaya and the UT of Lakshadweep are implementing the scheme under RBD Act, 1969.

14.27 As per the Annual Report on “Medical Certification of Cause of Death” for the year 2007, out of the total registered deaths of 42,19,770 in 26 States/UTs, a total of 7,98,546 deaths (5,00,748 Males and 2,97,798 Females) have been reported to be medically certified.

14.28 The coverage of MCCD is limited to selected hospitals in urban areas. Steps are taken by the States to expand the scope of MCCD to all the medical institutions.

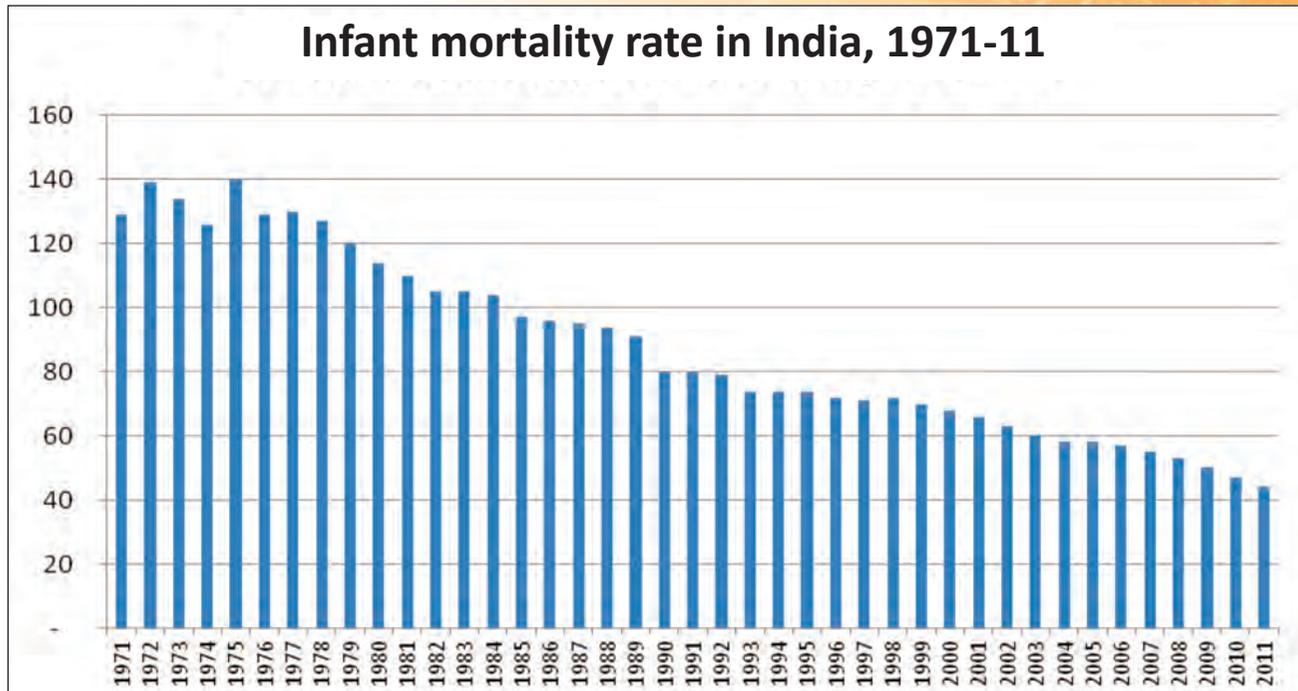
Sample Registration System (SRS)

14.29 The Sample Registration System (SRS) which 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 was initiated by the ORG&CCI on a pilot basis in a few selected States in 1964-65, became fully operational in

1969-70 covering about 3700 sample units. With a view to monitoring the changes in vital rates, the SRS sampling frame is revised every ten years, apart from efforts for enhancing its scope and rationalizing the system. The latest replacement is based on the 2001 Census and is effective from 1st January, 2004. The present SRS has 7,597 sample units (4,433 rural and 3,164 urban) spread across all States and Union Territories, encompassing about 1.3 million households and nearly 7 million population. The SRS is a dual record system and consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths by resident part-time enumerators and an independent half yearly survey by supervisors. The unmatched data from these sources are re-verified in the field. The time lag between the field survey and release of results under SRS has been reduced to less than one year.

14.30 The SRS Bulletin-2012, under Sample Registration System (SRS), containing estimates of birth rate, death rate, and infant mortality rate for the year 2011 have been released for all States/ Union Territories, separately for rural and urban areas, which are given at the **Annexure-XVII**. Salient findings for the year 2011 are as under:

- i) Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 21.8 at the national level per 1,000 population; 23.3 in rural areas and 17.6 in urban areas. Among bigger States, CBR is the lowest (15.2) in Kerala and the highest (27.8) in Uttar Pradesh;
- ii) Crude Death Rate (CDR) is 7.1 at the National level per 1,000 population; 7.6 in rural areas and 5.7 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Delhi has recorded the lowest (4.3) and Odisha with the highest (8.5);
- iii) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 44 (< one year) at the National level per 1000 live births; 48 in rural areas and 29 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala has recorded the lowest (12) while Madhya Pradesh reported the highest (59).



14.31 The Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2007-09 under Sample Registration System (SRS) has been released. Salient findings are as under:

- i. The Maternal Mortality Ratio in India has declined from 254 in 2004-2006 to 212 in 2007-2009. The decline has been most significant in Empowered Action Group (EAG) States and Assam from 375 to 308. Among the Southern States, the decline has been from 149 to 127 and in the other States from 174 to 149.
- ii. The number of States that have realized Millennium Development Goals (MDG) target in 2007-2009 has gone up to 3 against 1; Kerala was the sole State with this distinction in 2004-2006. Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are the new entrants. Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and Haryana are in closer proximity to the MDG target.

14.32 The SRS based Abridged form of Life Tables 2003-07 to 2006-10 under Sample Registration System have been released. The expectancy of life at birth by sex and residence

for India and bigger States is given at the **Annexure-XVIII**. The salient findings for the year 2006 - 2010 are as under:

- i. The life expectancy at birth for the country has increased from 49.7 years in 1970-75 to 66.1 years in 2006-10, registering an increase of 16.4 years over a period of 35 years.
- ii. The life expectancy at birth is 66.1 years at national level; 64.6 years for males and 67.7 years for females. Among bigger States, life expectancy is the highest 74.2 years in Kerala and the lowest (61.9 years) in Assam.
- iii. The life expectancy at birth is 64.9 years in rural areas; 63.5 years for males and 66.5 for females. Among bigger States, Kerala has recorded the highest 74.2 years and Assam with the lowest (61.0 years) in rural areas.
- iv. The life expectancy at birth is 69.6 years in urban areas; 68.0 years for males and 71.4 years for females. Among bigger States, Kerala has recorded the highest 74.3 years and Uttar Pradesh with the lowest (66.0 years) in urban areas.

Annual Health Survey

14.33 The Annual Health Survey (AHS) has been conceived at the behest of the National Commission on Population, the Prime Minister's Office and the Planning Commission to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level and to map its rate of change on a continual basis to assess the efficacy of various health interventions including those under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The AHS will, inter-alia, generate indicators such as Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Sex Ratio at Birth and host of other indicators on maternal and child care, family planning practices, etc. and changes therein on a year to year basis at appropriate level of aggregations. The AHS is being implemented in all the 284 districts of the Empowered Action Group (EAG) States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand) and Assam (henceforth referred to as AHS States) during the mission period 2007-2012 starting from 2010-2011. The survey will be undertaken every year in 20,694 statistically selected sample units (Census Enumeration Blocks in case of urban areas and villages or a segment thereof in case of villages with population exceeding 2000 in rural areas) spread across the nine AHS States covering a total Population of about 18.2 million and 3.6 million households (as per 2001 Census). About 70 sample units of approximately 1,000 population in case of a village in rural areas and 650 for an enumeration block in urban areas will be covered in each district. However, during the baseline survey, a total of 20.1 million population and 4.14 million households have actually been covered and a total of 20.61 million population and 4.28 million households have been covered during the first updation survey.

14.34 Following the completion of field work for the Base-line Survey (2010-11) in the 284 districts of the 9 AHS States and authentication of the

quality of data collected by the Survey Agencies through third party audit by independent third party audit agencies, the AHS Bulletin of the Base-line Survey containing the district level data on 9 core vital indicators, viz., Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Under-5 Mortality, Sex Ratio at Birth, etc., was released by the Union Health Secretary in August last year. In furtherance to the release of the AHS Bulletin, the District-wise detailed Factsheet of the 9 AHS States containing data on the remaining 152 indicators pertaining to Total Fertility Rate, Abortion, Family Planning Practices, Ante-natal Care, Delivery Care, Post-natal Care, Immunization, Childhood Diseases, Breastfeeding and Supplementation, Birth Registration, Disability, Injury, Mortality, Personal Habits, etc., in respect of the Base-line Survey was released by the Union Health Secretary on 16.07.2012.

14.35 The highlights of the District Level Factsheets of the Base-line Survey are –

- i. Across 284 districts in the 9 AHS States, the Total Fertility Rate, which represents the average number of children born to a woman during her entire reproductive span, ranges from 1.7 in Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand) to 5.9 in Shrawasti (Uttar Pradesh) exhibiting a variability of more than 4 children. Twenty districts have already reached the replacement level of 2.1.
- ii. Current Usage of Family Planning ranged from 21.9% in Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh) to 79.2% in Ganganagar (Rajasthan) exhibiting a variability of about 4 times. The data on Unmet Need for Family Planning, a crucial indicator for assessing the future demand for Family Planning services / supplies, reveals that only in 69 out of the 284 districts, the total unmet need for family planning is below 20%. Baleswar in Odisha with 6.1% and Sitapur in Uttar Pradesh with 61.3% are the two extremes across the 284 districts.
- iii. The Mean Age at Marriage for Females varies from 19.7 in Rajasthan to 22.0 years in Uttarakhand. Marriage among Females

- below legal age (18 years) varies from 3% in Uttarakhand to 21.9% in Rajasthan. Higher proportion of males gets married below legal age (21 years) as compared to females in all the AHS States.
- iv. The coverage of full Ante-natal Care (ANC) is less than 5% in 94 out of 284 districts, with only 15 districts reporting 25% & above coverage. The least (0.6%) coverage of full ANC has been reported in Balrampur of Uttar Pradesh.
 - v. Institutional Delivery reported is below 60% in 170 out of the 284 districts. Balrampur (Uttar Pradesh) has recorded the least (16.8%) institutional delivery whereas Indore (Madhya Pradesh) has recorded the most (92.5%) showing a variability of more than 5 times. Safe delivery comprising Institutional deliveries and domiciliary deliveries assisted by doctor/nurse/Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)/Local Health Volunteer accounts for 90% & above in 14 out of the 284 districts. Of this, 10 districts belong to Madhya Pradesh. Seven out of every 10 deliveries are 'safe' in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odisha and Assam while it is less than 5 in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.
 - vi. Mothers availing financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), one of the most important programmes under the umbrella of National Rural Health Mission aimed at reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio and Neo-natal Mortality Rate by promoting Institutional deliveries, range from 14.6% in Jharkhand to 61.6% in Odisha.
 - vii. Mothers receiving Post-natal Care within 48 hours of delivery varies from 57% in Assam to 74.5% in Odisha. New-born checked up within 24 hours of birth exceeds 50% in all the AHS States and it varies from 52.6% in Bihar to 74.9% in Odisha.
 - viii. Full immunization comprising vaccination against Tuberculosis, 3 doses of DPT & Polio and one dose of Measles is below 50% in 90 districts. Full immunization has been the least in Rayagada District (11.9%) of Odisha and the highest in Kanker District (93.2%) of Chhattisgarh.
 - ix. Children exclusively breastfed for at least 6 months ranges from 17.75% in Uttar Pradesh to 47.5% in Chhattisgarh.
- 14.36 The fieldwork for the 1st updation round of the Annual Health Survey has been completed in April, 2012. The third party audit intended to authenticate the quality of data collected by the Survey Agencies has also been completed in June, 2012. The process for validation of the data has since been completed. The AHS Bulletin of the 1st updation round is slated for release during March, 2013. The District-wise detailed Factsheets of the 1st updation round is proposed to be released by the middle of 2013. The component of Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-chemical (CAB) tests to yield district level data on the prevalence of under and over-nutrition, anaemia and hypertension, abnormalities in fasting glucose levels, and household availability of iodized salt in selected sub-samples of households across all the AHS districts is proposed to be introduced during the current financial year for which preparatory work is currently in progress.
- National Population Register (NPR) in the Country**
- 14.37 The Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the Country by collecting information on specific characteristics of each 'usual resident'. The NPR would also have photographs, 10 finger prints and IRIS information of all 'usual residents' who are of age 05 years and above.
- 14.38 The field work of biographic data collection for creation of NPR in the Country has been completed in all the States/ UTs. The scanning of these filled in NPR schedules (approx. 27 crore) has also been completed.

14.39 The work of digitization and capture of biometry under NPR for the Country has been entrusted to a Consortium of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and the Department of technology (DIT). The data entry from the scanned images of more than 114.35 crore records has been completed. The capture of biometrics is in progress and biometric enrolment of 11.59 crore persons has been completed.

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

National Population Register (NPR) in Coastal Areas

14.41 As one of the measures to strengthen coastal security, creation of National Population Register (NPR) in 3331 coastal villages in all the 9 Maritime States and 4 Union Territories (UTs) has been undertaken. In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, all the towns have also been covered. In these areas, the method of direct data collection has been resorted to and photographs and finger prints of all the usual residents of these villages [15 year of age and above] has also been undertaken. The direct data collection of more than 120 lakh persons and biometric details [for persons of age 15 years and above] of more than 70 lakh persons have been collected. The Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) has been displayed in the local areas for inviting correction and objections. After vetting by Gram Sabha, the corrections in LRUR have been incorporated. The work of production and personalization of identity (smart) cards, which are issued to 'usual residents' of age 18 years and

above in these areas, is in progress and 62.31 lakh cards have been produced. More than 50 lakh cards have been dispatched.

Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011

14.42 As per the decision of the Union Cabinet, a Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) is being carried out all over the country. The SECC is to be completed in a phased manner from June 2011 onwards in all States/Union Territories of India with the financial and technical support of the Government of India. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) in the Government of India are the nodal Ministries for this combined exercise in rural and urban areas respectively. The ORG&CCI is rendering complete logistic and technical support.

14.43 The technical and logistic support of ORG&CCI includes providing direct inputs like the Charge Register, Layout Maps and Abridged House lists used during Population Census 2011, imparting training by the officers at the State Directorates along with those of MoRD & MoHUPA to the State/UT functionaries at all levels and supervision during the field operations.

14.44 Separate instruction manual as well as questionnaires for the purpose of data collection both for rural and urban areas were prepared. These questionnaires cover various socio-economic aspects and for rural areas contains 37 variables such as raw materials used in wall, roof of the house, social status of the household member, employment and income characteristics, main source of household income, land owned, other assets owned, assets of household etc. For urban areas, questionnaire contains 32 variables including main source of income, disability, chronic illness, housing material, ownership status of house, household amenities, assets, etc. Questions on religion and caste have been added to both the questionnaires.

14.45 A Pilot survey of Socio Economic and Caste Census was done in the two villages viz. Bhatgaon and Ratangarh of Sonapat (Municipal Council) of Haryana, using handheld devices and the software prepared by M/S Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) for data entry.

14.46 The methodology which is being followed in this exercise is as under:

- a) The enumerator will visit every household and canvass the questionnaire in rural as well as urban areas.
- b) The responses of the persons would be noted down as returned by the respondent. No proof or document would be asked for from the respondents.
- c) The SECC schedule is being canvassed using a hand held device (HHD). Enumerator (a Government servant) would ask the questions, while a data entry operator (to be provided by M/s BEL) will enter the responses into the hand held device.
- d) The National Population Register (NPR) forms filled up during the first phase of Population Census 2011 would be used as a base for the SECC. These forms have already been scanned and the images are being loaded on the hand-held devices

which are used for canvassing the SECC questionnaires. If the same family that was enumerated in the NPR is available in the household, only additional questions are asked. If there is a new family or there are new members in the family, their entire details are captured afresh. Acknowledgement slip will be provided to each household after the enumeration.

14.47 The SECC was formally launched with the State of Tripura on 29.06.2011. The SECC field work is already over in 31 States/UTs. Field work for rest of the States/UTs is likely to be completed by middle of 2013. Out of a total 24,73,752 Enumeration Blocks (EBs) in all 35 States/UTs, field work has so far been completed in 24,21,317 EBs (97.9%).

14.48 After the data has been collected in the HHDs from the field, the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India would process the caste data and hand over the details of the castes/tribes returns to the proposed Expert Group to be constituted by the Central Government in consultation with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for categorization and classification.



AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Bharat Ratna Award

15.1.1 'Bharat Ratna' is the highest civilian honour of the country. It is awarded in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order in any field of human endeavour. Instituted in the year 1954, this Award has been conferred on 41 persons so far. It was last conferred on Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi for the year 2009. There was no Bharat Ratna awarded during 2012-13.

Padma Awards

15.1.2 Padma Awards are conferred in three categories, namely, 'Padma Vibhushan', 'Padma Bhushan' and 'Padma Shri'. The Awards are given in all disciplines/ fields of activities, viz., art, social work, public affairs, science & engineering, trade & industry, medicine, literature & education, sports, civil service and others.

15.1.3 The Padma Vibhushan is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service in any field; Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of a high order in any field and Padma Shri for distinguished service in any field.

15.1.4 Nominations for Padma Awards are invited every year from all State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government, Institutes of Excellence and recipients of Bharat Ratna/ Padma Vibhushan Awards. Besides, a large number of recommendations are also received suomoto from several Cabinet Ministers, Governors, Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, private individuals, organizations, etc. All these recommendations are placed before the Padma Awards Committee

for its consideration. The recommendations of the Padma Awards Committee are submitted to the Prime Minister and the President of India for their approval and the awards are announced on the eve of the Republic Day.

15.1.5 The decorations of the Awards announced on the Republic Day, 2012 were presented by the President of India in two ceremonies held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on 22.03.2012 and 04.04.2012. The 108 Awards conferred in the two ceremonies included 5 Padma Vibhushan, 27 Padma Bhushan and 76 Padma Shri Awards. The names of the recipients are available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs (<http://mha.nic.in>).

15.1.6 The President of India has consented to confer Padma Awards to 107 persons for 2013, which comprises 4 Padma Vibhushan, 23 Padma Bhushan and 80 Padma Shri Awards. These Awards will be presented by the President of India in March - April, 2013.

Gallantry Awards

15.1.7 The Ashoka Chakra series of Gallantry Awards, administered by the Ministry of Defence, are announced on the Republic Day and the Independence Day every year. Recommendations in respect of civilian citizens for these Awards are processed in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

15.1.8 The President approved the names of 02 civilians for Ashoka Chakra series of Gallantry Award on the Independence Day, 2012.

Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards

15.1.9 Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards were instituted in the year 1961, which are given to a rescuer for saving someone's life.

15.1.10 The Awards are given in three categories, namely, 'Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak', 'Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak' and 'Jeevan Raksha Padak'. Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for conspicuous courage under the circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer; Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer; and Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer in an act or series of acts of human nature in saving life from drowning, fire, accident, electrocution, land-slide, animal attack, etc.

15.1.11 Nominations for the Awards are invited every year from all State Governments/UT Administrations and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These are considered by an Awards Committee. The recommendations of the Awards Committee are approved by the Prime Minister and the President of India.

15.1.12 The ceremony for these awards is held in the respective State Capitals of the awardees, where the awardee is presented a medallion and a Certificate signed by the Home Minister. The awardees are also given a lump-sum monetary allowance at the rate of ₹ 1 lakh for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, ₹60,000 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and ₹40,000 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

15.1.13 For the year 2012, the President of India approved Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards for 50 persons. This includes 03 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padaks, 10 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padaks and 37 Jeevan Raksha Padaks.

President and Vice-President's Swearing Ceremony

15.1.14 The Ministry of Home Affairs coordinated the Swearing-in-Ceremony of the President of India (Shri Pranab Mukherjee) on 25.07.2012.

15.1.15 The Ministry of Home Affairs also coordinated the Swearing-in-Ceremony of the

Vice-President of India (Shri Mohd. Hamid Ansari) on 11.08.2012.

VIGILANCE MACHINERY

15.2.1 The Vigilance set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs is headed by the Joint Secretary (Administration), who is also the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Ministry. He is assisted by a Director and an Under Secretary in the discharge of his functions. The Vigilance Section deals with all disciplinary matters of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper), all matters related to Annual Confidential Reports and coordinates vigilance activities in the Attached and Subordinate Offices of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

15.2.2 To strengthen preventive vigilance, the Ministry of Home Affairs took the following measures during the year:-

- a) The Chief Vigilance Officer maintained liaison with all attached/ subordinate offices to ensure timely completion of various reports/cases/tasks relating to vigilance work.
- b) The Annual Action Plan for vigilance/anti-corruption measures of the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) was implemented. The Attached/Subordinate offices in the Ministry were also asked to implement the Annual Action Plan effectively and report the progress every quarter to the Ministry. Regular reviews of the vigilance activities in the subordinate formations of the Ministry were undertaken and reports sent to the DoPT at the end of every quarter.
- c) All reports required to be sent to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and the DoPT were sent at the prescribed periodic intervals.
- d) Divisions having substantial public dealings, like Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division, Foreigners Division and Procurement Wing of Police Modernisation Division, were kept under close watch.

- e) All officers and members of staff working in sensitive Sections/ Divisions have to fill up a special security questionnaire and positive vetting is done in their cases through the Intelligence agencies. It serves as an effective tool in ensuring that only persons with unimpeachable integrity are posted in sensitive Sections/Divisions in the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- f) Liaison is maintained with the Heads of the Divisions which have been categorized as sensitive to ensure that a close watch is kept on the activities of the officials working in such Divisions.
- g) The CVO regularly monitors the progress on disposal of complaints received from various sources and pendency of disciplinary/vigilance cases.
- h) With a view to curbing development of vested interests, staff is regularly rotated amongst various divisions. An exercise to categorise the posts as sensitive or non-sensitive was undertaken to facilitate rotation of staff.
- i) List of officers whose integrity is doubtful is maintained and periodically reviewed.

15.2.3 The “Vigilance Awareness Week” was observed from 29.10.2012 to 03.11.2012. A pledge was administered on 29.10.2012 to the officers of Ministry of Home Affairs. A Debate on “Transparency in Public Procurement” was organized on 01.11.2012. The Vigilance Awareness Week was also observed in the Attached/Subordinate Offices of the Ministry.

15.2.4 The Ministry keeps a close watch over vigilance cases pending at different stages including the cases pending in its Attached and Subordinate Offices, so that such cases are disposed of in a time bound manner. The status of pendency is monitored by the CVO and at appropriate intervals.

15.2.5 The details of the vigilance and disciplinary cases in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its Attached and Subordinate Offices during the year 2012-2013 are at **Annexure-XIX**.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION (RTI) ACT, 2005

15.3.1 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, an RTI Section has been set up in the Ministry to coordinate the RTI related work. The RTI Section receives and, thereafter forwards RTI applications under the RTI Act, 2005 to the Central Public Information Officers/ Public Authorities concerned. The RTI Section also coordinates follow up on the Appeals/ Orders received from the Central Information Commission (CIC), etc. The RTI Section is responsible for submission of quarterly returns on RTI applications/appeals to the CIC. Following actions have also been taken in this regard:-

- a) Details of the Ministry’s functions along with its functionaries etc. have been placed on the RTI portal of website of the Ministry (<http://mha.gov.in>) as required under section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act.
- b) All Deputy Secretary/Director level officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officer (CPIOs) under section 5(1) of the Act, in respect of subject being handled by them.
- c) All Joint Secretaries have been designated as Appellate Authorities in terms of section 19 (1) of the Act, in respect of Deputy Secretaries/Directors (CPIOs) working under them.
- d) From the year 2010-11 onwards the Ministry including its Attached/Subordinate Offices and other organizations are uploading their returns on CIC’s web-site independently.
- e) To facilitate the receipt of applications under the RTI Act, 2005, a provision has been made to receive the applications at the Reception Counter at North Block and NDCC-II Building. The applications so received are forwarded by the RTI Section to the CPIOs /Public Authorities concerned.

15.3.2 During the period from 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012, 6,811 applications were received in Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper) and forwarded

to concerned CPIOs/Public Authorities for providing information requested for.

SECRETARIAT SECURITY ORGANIZATION

15.4.1 The Secretariat Security Organization (SSO) is the nodal agency for the security of Government buildings under the security cover of the Ministry of Home Affairs. At present, there are 37 buildings under the Ministry of Home Affairs security cover, housing offices of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These buildings are located at various places in Delhi in a radius of approximately 16 kilometers.

15.4.2 Access control to Government buildings under the Ministry of Home Affairs security cover is also regulated by SSO through the Reception Organization. The Reception Organization comprising of 137 personnel is manning 53 Reception Offices located in the said 37 Government buildings. Entry of visitors to these buildings is regulated through the various Reception Offices from where visitors' passes are issued and a record kept thereof. Visitor passes are issued only after confirming from officers of a pre-determined level, if the visitor is to be allowed entry or otherwise.

15.4.3 The SSO is responsible for formulation and execution of policies relating to security and access control of Government buildings under MHA security cover. Presently security personnel of CISF as well as SSF are used for security of Government buildings. On the basis of categorization of Government buildings security personnel of CISF or SSF are deployed for security of these buildings. A dedicated Unit namely 'Government Building Security' (GBS) Unit has been created in CISF especially for security of Government buildings under control of Administration Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The GBS Unit of CISF takes care of security of Government buildings falling under Category 'A' and 'B' and they are assigned with following tasks:-

- (a) **Access Control** - To ensure that no unauthorized person, vehicle or material is allowed access to the Government buildings including their premises. Only bonafide persons holding valid I/Cards issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs are allowed entry. Apart from this, visitors holding valid temporary/daily visitors pass are allowed entry after checking/frisking including checking of their bags/brief cases etc.
- (b) **Anti-terrorist Measures** - The CISF is primarily responsible for anti-terrorist measures in the buildings.
- (c) **Forcible entry/armed attack** - To prevent/counter any attempt at forcible entry/armed attack on the buildings and take effective action against such forcible entry/armed attack as first response.
- (d) **Intrusion** - To deter, detect and neutralize any kind of intrusion into the building.
- (e) **Exit Control**-To prevent pilferage of government property from the building.

15.4.4 Secretariat Security Force (SSF) is a civilian unarmed force of the Ministry of Home Affairs with a sanctioned strength of 1,032, especially raised for security of Government buildings. SSF is presently looking after the security of Category 'C' buildings under MHA security cover.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

15.5.1 An Official Language Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs assists in implementing the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967), the Official Languages (Use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended in 1987) and the other administrative instructions issued on the subject from time to time and in ensuring compliance with the Official Language Policy of the Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its Attached and Subordinate Offices.

Implementation of the official Language policy

15.5.2 Keeping in view the large size of the Ministry, 20 Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted at the Division level, each headed by the Joint Secretary of the Division concerned. All Officers of the rank of Section Officer/Desk Officer and above up to the rank of Director of the Division concerned are members of the respective Committee. The Quarterly Progress Reports regarding progressive use of Hindi in the official work received from the Sections/Desks of the respective Divisions are reviewed by these Committees and remedial measures suggested to avoid recurrence of the shortcomings.

Compliance with the Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963

15.5.3 Section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967) is being complied with fully and all the documents covered under this section are being invariably issued both in Hindi and English. All the letters received or signed in Hindi, are being replied to in Hindi. Efforts are being made to increase the correspondence in Hindi with the offices of the Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations and the general public in the Regions 'A' & 'B'.

Official Language Inspection

15.5.4 During 2012-13, official language inspections were carried out in 34 offices under the Ministry of Home Affairs located outside Delhi. Besides, 25 Sections of the Ministry were inspected by the personnel of the Official Language Division of the Ministry. The First Sub-Committee of the Committee of the Parliament on Official Language also inspected 12 offices of the Ministry during the year.

Hindi Day/Hindi Month

15.5.5 Hindi Month was organized in the Ministry from 14.09.2012 to 15.10.2012. Various Hindi competitions and programmes such as a

Hindi Workshop and an informative lecture by an eminent Hindi Scholar, Shri Lakshmi Shankar Vajpai, Deputy Director General, All India Radio, New Delhi were organized in which a number of both Hindi speaking as well as non Hindi speaking personnel of the Ministry participated with enthusiasm.

Training in Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography

15.5.6 Out of a total of 68 Lower Division Clerks, 58 are trained in Hindi typewriting at present. Similarly, out of the total 134 Stenographers, 45 are trained in Hindi Stenography.

Hindi Workshop

15.5.7 Two Hindi Workshops were organized on 03.07.2012 and 28.09.2012 to motivate employees to do their official work in Hindi and to train them to attempt and write notes and drafts originally in Hindi. 55 employees participated in these Workshops.

Hindi Salahakar Samiti

15.5.8 The process of ensuring necessary follow up action on the decisions taken/suggestions made during the course of the deliberations of the 40th meeting of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Ministry held on 21.02.2012 and holding the next meeting of the Samiti at the earliest is on.

REDRESSAL OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

15.6.1 An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery (IGRM), functioning in this Ministry, attends to all the public grievances. 5,535 public grievances were received and attended to during the period from 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012.

15.6.2 The Joint Secretary (Coordination and Public Grievances) has been nominated as Director of Public Grievances. The name, designation, room number, telephone number, etc. of the Director of Public Grievances have been displayed at the Reception Counter and on the website of the Ministry (<http://mha.gov.in>).

15.6.3 A Public Grievance Officer has been nominated in each Division as the Nodal Officer who monitors the progress of the redressal of public grievances relating to the respective Division.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS

15.7.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with a wide range of subjects, which are complex as well as sensitive in nature, warranting constant parliamentary attention. This is reflected in the legislative and non-legislative business of the Ministry of Home Affairs transacted in the Parliament. The Ministry has also taken appropriate action and forwarded consolidated response on the recommendations of various Parliamentary Committees such as the Standing Committee of Parliament on Home Affairs, Public Accounts Committee, Committee on Government Assurances, etc.

15.7.2 The Meetings of the Parliamentary Standing Committee were held periodically to discuss the various legislative issues pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs and also the issues of national importance such as terrorism, national security, etc.

15.7.3 The Ministry held four meetings of the Consultative Committee during the year 2012-2013 (up to 08.03.2013) under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister on the following subjects:

- (i) A review of the Counter-Terrorism Infrastructure & Mechanism on 11.05.2012.
- (ii) Border Guarding & Border Management on 24.07.2012.
- (iii) Review of Security Situation in Jammu and Kashmir on 12.12.2012.
- (iv) Security Situation in North Eastern States- A Review on 07.03.2013.

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION

15.8.1 The Departmental Accounting Organization (DAO) of the Ministry of Home

Affairs works as a part of Internal Finance Division (IFD) of the Ministry of Home Affairs. DAO is responsible for payment, accounting and internal audit of the Ministry of Home Affairs and all attached offices. DAO brings out monthly and annual financial statements for the Ministry and submits it to the Controller General of Accounts. DAO is headed by Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) who acts as the Principal Accounting Advisor to the Chief Accounting Authority (Secretary) of the Ministry. As an integral part of Internal Finance Division of the Ministry, CCA helps in maintaining an efficient system of financial management in the Ministry. DAO works in a computerized environment using an expenditure accounting software called "COMPACT" for managing its payment and accounting functions. The data of COMPACT is uploaded on a web based application called "e-lekha" which has the capability of generating real time reports which serve as an expenditure information system for the Ministry. DAO also assists the IFD in budget formulation, budget execution and budget reporting.

15.8.2 The internal audit wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under the overall guidance of Controller General of Accounts, has undertaken the Risk Based Audit of various schemes of the Ministry. The revised Internal Audit Manual, 2009 has also focused on reorienting the internal audit function for conducting a Risk Based and Performance Audit of various aspects of functioning of the Ministry. An Audit Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary of the Ministry with Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser (AS&FA) as Vice Chairman, and CCA, who is also the Chief Audit Executive, as Member Secretary has been constituted for oversight of the functioning of Risk Management and Controls in the Ministry and attached offices. An internal audit charter has also been approved and issued. The Internal Audit Wing carries out Concurrent Audit for Modernization of Police Force and post-audit of Security Related Expenditures in various States. Also, it has been mandated to conduct audits of Freedom Fighters Pension disbursement. The Audit Wing carried out the audit of Crime

and Criminal Tracking Network System in certain sample States to assess the implementation of the Scheme and findings were presented to the Audit Committee. The Internal Audit Wing also undertook the audit of NBCC and various other spending units of Para-Military Forces to ensure that expenditure are being incurred as per applicable rules and procedures. The Internal Audit Wing also carried out audits of NGOs with respect to the provisions of FCRA as per decision taken in the third Audit Committee Meeting.

15.8.3 The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) include budgetary requirements of various Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Central Police Organizations (CPOs), Union Territories (UTs) (with and without legislature), Registrar General of India, Department of Official Language, etc. The 10 Demand for Grants take care of expenditure requirements of all these agencies. Beside, Internal Audit, the operations and financial statements of MHA are subjected to Statutory Audit, which is carried out by the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG).

15.8.4 After carrying out the audit of expenditure initially, the Inspection Notes indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Units/Organizations, which make efforts to settle the observations in time. The C&AG through the Report submitted to Parliament, details the audit paras against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by the Ministry. In order to promptly settle the audit paras, the status of pendency is monitored by the Audit Committee. The receipt and settlement of audit paras is a continuous ongoing process. As on 01.01.2012, there were 29 such audit paras pending in this Ministry. During the period from 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2012, 36 new paras were received, bringing the total to 65, out of which, 20 paras have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 45 such paras as on 31.12.2012.

15.8.5 The number of outstanding Inspection C&AG Notes/Paras in respect of all organizations

under the control of MHA as on 01.01.2012 was 4,878. During the period from 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2012, the total number of Inspection Notes/Paras settled and received was 1,541 and 1,316 respectively. Thus, as on 31.12.2012, the number of outstanding Inspection Notes/Paras was 4,653. The position in respect of each organization is at **Annexure-XX**. To monitor the progress of settlement of these Notes/Paras, ad-hoc committees have been constituted in the Ministry.

15.8.6 Status of the ATNs on Important Audit Observations included in earlier Annual Reports is given at **Annexure-XXI**. A summary of the most recent and important audit observations pertaining to this Ministry and made available by the C&AG and their latest status is at **Annexures – XXII, XXIII and XXIV** respectively.

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Redressal of Complaints Pertaining to Sexual Harassment at Work Place

15.9.1 The Complaints Committee for redressal of complaints made by the aggrieved women employees of the Ministry of Home Affairs was reconstituted on 28.09.2012 and the number of members of the same have been increased from five to six. The Committee has one male member and five female members, including the Chairperson and a member of Young Women's Christian Association as the independent member and representative of NGOs.

15.9.2 The Committee has received one complaint regarding sexual harassment at workplace during the year 2012. The Committee has submitted its Report and action is being taken thereon.

Benefit to Physically Handicapped Persons

15.9.3 The Central Government have prescribed 3% reservation in employment to physically handicapped persons (1% each for blindness or low vision, hearing impairment and locomotor disability or cerebral palsy).

15.9.4 There are 15 visually challenged, 01 hearing impaired and 15 orthopaedically challenged persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

15.9.5 On account of the nature of work, all categories of posts of 'combatant personnel' of the Central Armed Police Forces are exempted from Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

GENDER BUDGETING

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

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

15.9.7 The CISF has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centre (FWCs) at Reserve Battalions and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefit of women. Construction of Family Welfare Centre at RTC Arakkonam and RTC Behror have already been completed and put into use for the benefit of women. The work of Family Welfare Centre at RTC Deoli is in progress and will be completed in 2013-14. These Family Welfare Centres are constructed exclusively for the women to learn new skills and augment their family income by earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts, production of food items, etc.

15.9.8 Budgetary Provision of ₹10 lakh in BE 2012-13 has been increased to ₹48 lakh in RE 2012-13.

Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D)

15.9.9 BPR&D is undertaking studies on police problems and formulating and coordinating policies and programmes for police training etc. A provision of ₹1.25 crore in Budget Estimates 2012-13 has been made. Following activities have taken place for the benefit of women:-

1. 5th National Conference for Women in Police (₹10 lakh)-212 personnel have participated.

2. Research study on Women Empowerment and Future Vision in Central Armed Police Forces awarded to Smt. Nitu D Bhattacharya and Ist Instalment of ₹1.60 lakh released.
3. Research study on Anti-human trafficking and Multi- Stakeholder involvement in the Rehabilitation of Rescued Persons awarded to Dr. Ranjana Kumar and Ist instalment of ₹1.65 lakh released.
4. Doctoral fellowship on criminology awarded to 5 women (₹2.75 lakh).
5. Research Studies undertaken by Women professional (₹ 01 lakh).
6. Organized training for women on "Self Development and conflict Management" for women police officers of the rank of Dy. SP to ASI (₹08 lakh) (01 course was organized and 24 officers were trained).
7. Organized courses on Crime Against Women vis a vis Human Rights, Juvenile Justice and Human Rights & Investigation of female foeticide cases at CDTS Chandigarh, Kolkata and Hyderabad (₹5 lakh).
8. Organized the Workshops/Seminars on 'Trafficking in Persons - Role of Police', in the States to sensitize Police Officers on these issues. (₹20 lakh).
9. Set up crèche for women Employees in 3 CDTS and Fitness Center for Women in 3 CDTS (₹5 lakh).
10. Set up Rest Room for Women trainees and Women Employees in each CDTS (₹5 lakh).

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

15.9.10 The Government had initially approved the raising of one fully female Mahila Bn in CRPF during 1985. Within a short span of time, another two Mahila Bns have been inducted and presently three Mahila Bns are functioning in CRPF. Besides, the Force has enlisted women personnel for three CRPF units exclusively for women and posted them in these units including RAF units/Group Centres deployed in various parts of the country. CRPF has constructed Family Welfare Centres for exclusively for

women to learn new skills and to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and productions of food items etc.

15.9.11 CRPF has the following schemes exclusively benefiting women:

i)	Women's Hostel
ii)	Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation/common staff room.
iii)	Gym and other facilities for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
iv)	Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc for recreation of women in the ladies room.
v)	Day care centre/crèches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women.
vi)	Providing embroidery machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra skills.

15.9.12 CRPF has constituted a four member Complaint Committee at Sector level to quickly redress complaints, if any, regarding sexual harassment of women at the workplace.

15.9.13 Facilities of separate rest rooms, recreation rooms and mobile toilets have been provided to women in CRPF. During deployment, separate toilets, even in the unit vehicles, are made available to women. Besides, relaxation in wearing of Pant, Shirt and web belt has been given during the time of pregnancy. All out efforts to solve problems of women personnel are being taken at appropriate level. Gender sensitization is also being carried out and rights of women are informed by holding regular interactions through interviews, Roll Call,

Sainik Sammelans. Field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command.

15.9.14 CRPF comprises three exclusive Mahila Battalions, one each at Delhi, Gandinagar (Gujarat) and Ajmer (Rajasthan). The Mahila personnel of trained battalions are deployed for various law and order duties. In addition, Mahila employees posted at Group Centres and RAF at various levels are rendering law and order and other police duties around the country.

15.9.15 Total number of women working in each group are as under and approximate annual salary cost of women employees is ₹182.36 crore :-

Gazetted	Non Gazetted	Total
204	5418	5622

15.9.16 The first Indian Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) consisting of 125 female formed police officers reached Monrovia, Liberia on 30.01.2007 and started duty at Unity Conference Centre w.e.f. 08.02.2007. The deployment of FFPU continues till date and subsequent batches have been deployed in the year 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011. The present batch i.e. FFPU-Vth contingent comprising of 125 mahila officers/men are deployed in Monrovia, Liberia under UNMIL w.e.f. 19.02.2012. The contingent is due for rotation in the month of February, 2013 by another contingent. The schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under :-

(₹ in crore)

Details of the Schemes	BE 2012-13		BE 2013-14	
	N/Plan	N/Plan	N/Plan	Total
Day care centre	8.00	8.00	8.50	8.50
Gender Sensitization	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00
Health Care Centre	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00
Improvised Service	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00
Nutritional care centre	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00
Women's hostel/ family accommodation	40.00	40.00	100.00	100.00
Total	77.00	77.00	141.50	141.50

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

15.9.17 The schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 in respect of SSB are as under:-

(₹ In crore)

Sl. No.	Details of the Schemes	Allocation	
		2012-13	2013-14
1.	Day Care Centre	00.56	00.60
2.	Gender Sensitization	00.10	00.23
3.	Health & Nutritional Care Centre	00.34	00.34
4.	Women Hostel	00.00	00.25
5.	Separate Accommodation for women employees	00.00	00.10
	Total	01.00	01.52

Border Security Force (BSF)

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

- i) All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 86 BOPs of Punjab Ftr., BSF
- ii) All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 06 BOPs of South Bengal Ftr., BSF
- iii) All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 04 BOPs of North Bengal Ftr., BSF
- iv) Women Hostel for Mahila Trainees at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab
- v) Lecture Posts at STC BSF Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab
- vi) Toilet Blocks at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab
- vii) Mahila Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 25 Bn BSF, Chhawla Camp, New Delhi

15.9.19 The following two projects will be completed shortly:-

- i) Accommodation for Mahila Constables at BOP Arjun of 17 Bn BSF under SHQ BSF JPG, at BOP Ambikanagar of 16 Bn BSF

SHQ BSFKNJ and BOP Singhpara of 48 Bn under SHQ BSF SLG.

- ii) Mahila accommodations (83 units) at BOPs and STC under Punjab Ftr.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

15.9.20 The Force has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres for the benefit of women. These Family Welfare Centres are constructed exclusively for women to learn new skills and to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and productions of food items.

15.9.21 The following schemes were being introduced exclusively benefiting women:-

- a) Women hostel.
- b) Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation/common staff rooms.
- c) Gym and other facilities for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- d) Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in the ladies room.
- e) Day care center/Creches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women.
- f) Providing embroidery machines exclusive to women to enable them to gain extra.

15.9.22 Facilities of separate rest rooms and mobile toilets are being provided to women. During deployment, separate toilets, even in the unit vehicles, are made available to women. Besides, relaxation in wearing of Pant, Shirt and web belt has been given during the time of pregnancy. All out efforts to solve problems of women personnel are being taken at appropriate level. Gender sensitization is also being carried out and rights of women are informed. Besides, regular interactions through interviews, Roll Call, Sainik Sammelans, field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command.

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

Group-A	Group- B	Group-C	Group-D	Total
38	56	841	14	949

15.9.24 At present 07 women from ITBP are on deputation to Congo/Afganisthan.

15.9.25 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions proposed against each of them during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under :-

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Details of the Scheme	BE 2012-13	RE 2012-13	BE 2013-14
1	Opening of Creche for Women, Day Care Center, Gender sensitization, Health care Center, Nutritional Care center, Women Rest Rooms (furniture & fixtures), 8 station Multipurpose Gym, Music Systems.	0.10	0.12	0.4
2	Construction of Barracks, toilets Cum Bathroom, women hostel, Recreation & Retiring /Rest Room with attached toilet and bathroom for women.	0.00	0.00	0.0.17
	Total	0.10	0.12	0.21

Police Training Institutes of CAPFs -

15.9.26 The scheme is being implemented in the 6 CAPFs namely Assam Rifles, Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Central Industrial Security Force, Indo Tibetan Police and Shastra Seema Bal. An amount of ₹15 crore has been allocated to these CAPFs during the financial year 2012-13. All the CAPFs are imparting training to their women employees and taking initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres (FWC) at Battalions and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefit of the women to learn new skills and to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and product of food items etc. Besides, special computer training (soft and hardware), training material and other important training aids are being provided to women employees in the CAPFs. The budget provision for benefiting women employees has been kept in other major heads by the respective CAPFs as well.

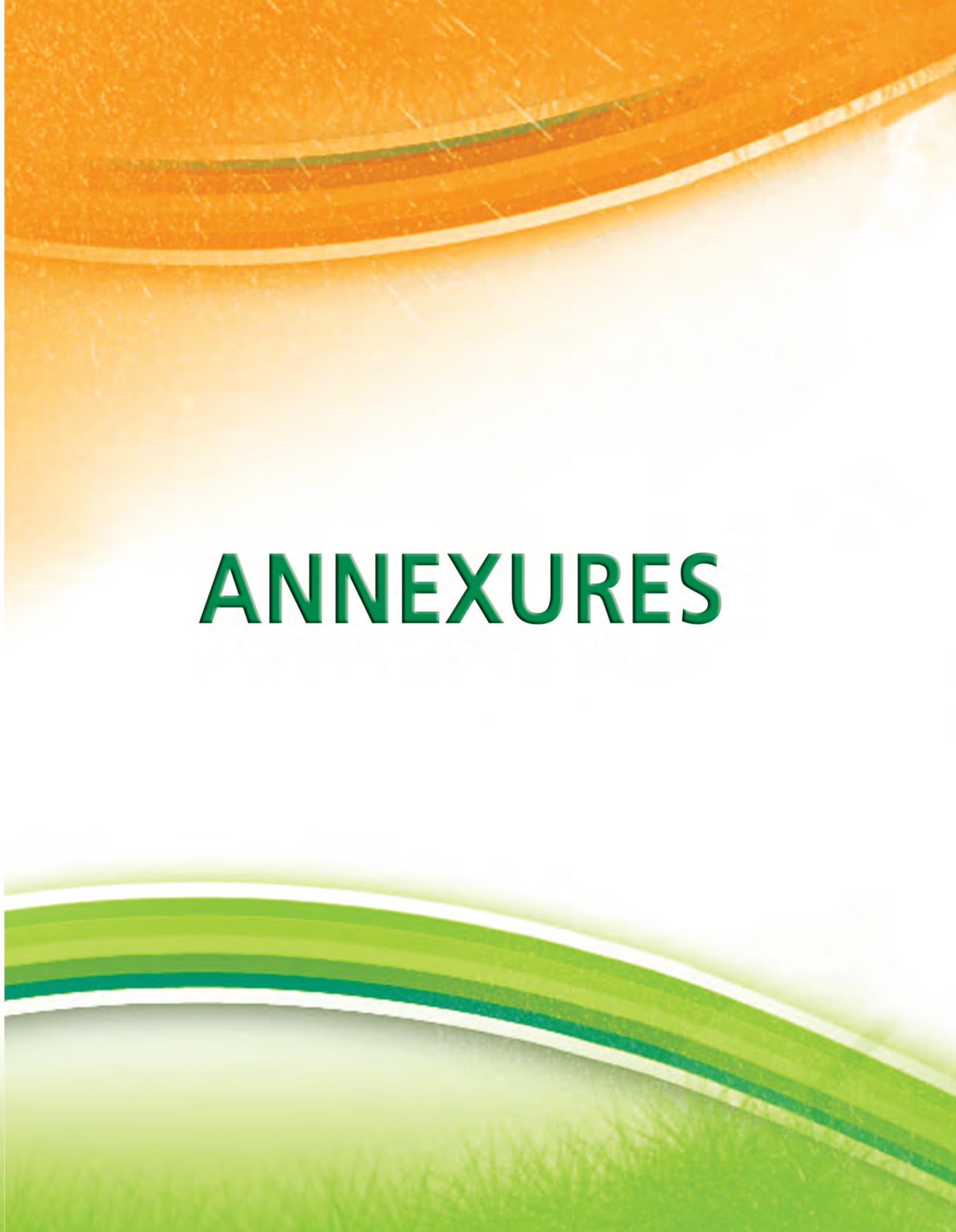
Augmentation of Infrastructures at SVPNPA, Hyderabad

15.9.27 National Police Academy (NPA) is imparting basic training to the new entrants in the Indian Police Service and also updating the skills of the in-service officers through periodical in-service courses thereby improving their efficiency in discharge of their duties. The officers are kept abreast with the latest and updated provisions and technologies and technological gadgets in the field of policing. NPA is also undertaking research on Police Subjects for betterment of policing. NPA has been allocated ₹100 crore to augment their infrastructure during the financial year 2012-13. The expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related matters on training of the Indian Police Service Officers (men and women).

15.9.28 So far as the budget provision for women benefiting is concerned, ₹ 9.02 crore has been kept exclusively for the purpose in the BE-2012-13, out of which ₹2.89 crore will be utilized for payment of salaries/daily wages to the women employee including officer trainees and the rest the amount will be utilized for the benefit of the following:-

- i. Gym and other facilities extended for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- ii. Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc., for recreation of women in their hostel rooms at IPS mess.
- iii. Women oriented periodicals books and journals in recreation/common halls at IPS/IPS mess.
- iv. Provision of women specific items and equipments like Abdominal Exercise Machines for the use of women at Gymnasiums.
- v. Special initiative for recruitment of special batch of Ladies containing 7 Sub Inspectors and 5 Constables for the purpose of support in training of Lady IPS Officers/participants.
- vi. Organizing special awareness campaigns/programmes exclusively for women on "Domestic violence".
- vii. A special lady doctor supporting by four women Staff Nurse are appointed for health check of women employees and families of employee.





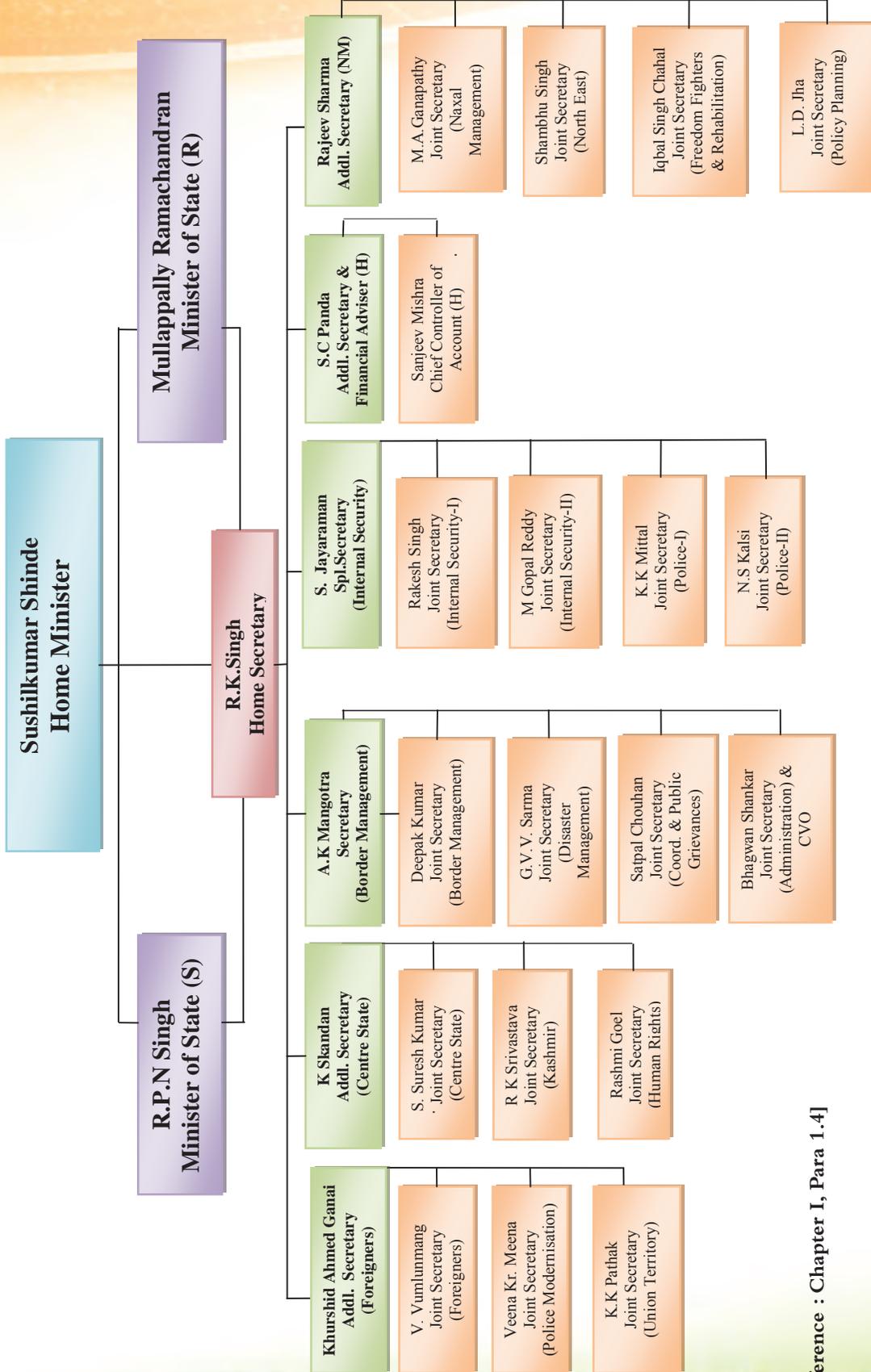
ANNEXURES



MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD / HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DURING THE YEAR 2012-13 (AS ON 06.03.2013)	
Shri P Chidambaram (upto 31.07.2012)	HOME MINISTER
Shri Sushilkumar Shinde (since 31.07.2012)	
Shri Mullappally Ramachandran Shri Jitendra Singh (upto 28.10.2012) Shri R.P. N. Singh (since 29.10.2012)	MINISTERS OF STATE
Shri Raj Kumar Singh	HOME SECRETARY
Shri A.E. Ahmad (upto 31.05.2012)	SECRETARY (Border Management)
Shri A.K. Mangotra (since 17.07.2012)	
Shri Ajay Chadha (upto 19.12.2012)	SPECIAL SECRETARY
Shri S. Jayaraman (since 24.01.2013)	
Shri S.C. Panda Shri Khurshid Ahmed Ganai (since 08.08.2012) Shri K. Skandan (since 23.08.2012) Shri Rajiv Sharma (since 25.01.2013)	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Shri Bhagwan Shankar Shri Dharmendra Sharma (Upto 07.01.2013) Shri Deepak Kumar (since 20.01.2013) Shri G.V. Venugopala Sarma Shri Iqbal Singh Chahal (since 05.03.2013) Shri Kamal Kant Mittal Shri K.K. Pathak Shri K.A. Ganai (from 11.07.2012 to 07.08.2012) Shri K. Skandan (upto 22.08.2012) Shri L.D. Jha Shri M. Gopal Reddy Shri M.A. Ganapathy Dr. Nirmaljeet Singh Kalsi Shri R.K. Srivastava Shri Rakesh Singh Smt. Rashmi Goel Shri R.P. Nath (upto 30.04.2012) Shri Radha Raman Jha (upto 31.10.2012) Shri Satpal Chouhan Shri Shambhu Singh Shri S. Suresh Kumar Shri V. Vumlunmang (since 01.05.2012) Ms. Veena Kumari Meena (since 31.12.2012)	JOINT SECRETARIES
Dr. (Ms.) Prafulla Kerketta Shri Jagdish Lal Chugh Shri M.C. Mehanathan (since 19.10.2012) Dr. A.K. Saxena (since 19.10.2012) Smt. Bina Prasad (since 19.10.2012) Dr. R.K. Mitra (since 23.01.2013)	JOINT SECRETARIES (In-situ)
Dr. Sanjeev Mishra	CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS

(Reference : Chapter I, Para 1.4)

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (As on 06.03.2013)



[Reference : Chapter I, Para 1.4]

SECURITY SITUATION IN NORTH EASTERN STATES DURING THE YEARS 2005-2012								
Head	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
ASSAM								
Incidents	398	413	474	387	424	251	145	169
Extremists arrested/ killed/surrendered	544	752	759	1237	1259	1026	542	1228
SFs killed	7	32	27	18	22	12	14	5
Civilians killed	173	164	287	245	152	53	18	27
MEGHALAYA								
Incidents	37	38	28	16	12	29	56	127
Extremists arrested/ killed/surrendered	108	112	85	88	67	119	107	128
SFs killed	0	0	1	02	-	-	8	1
Civilians killed	1	6	9	01	03	4	12	36
TRIPURA								
Incidents	115	87	94	68	19	30	13	6
Extremists arrested/ killed/ surrendered	212	196	303	382	308	155	44	61
SFs killed	11	14	6	03	01	2	-	-
Civilians killed	28	14	14	10	08	2	1	-
ARUNACHAL PRADESH								
Incidents	32	16	35	28	53	32	53	54
Extremists arrested/ killed/surrendered	58	23	53	26	108	116	95	57
SFs killed	1	0	5	-	-	-	-	-
Civilians killed	3	0	12	3	3	2	2	4
NAGALAND								
Incidents	192	309	272	321	129	64	61	151
Extremists arrested/ killed/ surrendered	141	203	211	460	206	264	275	345
SFs killed	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-
Civilians killed	28	29	44	70	16	-	7	8
MIZORAM								
Incidents	4	5	2	1	1	-	1	-
Extremists arrested/ killed/surrendered	210	848	21	13	-	-	6	2
SFs killed	0	0	0	4	-	-	-	-
Civilians killed	2	0	2	-	1	-	-	-
MANIPUR								
Incidents	554	498	584	740	659	367	298	518
Extremists arrested/ killed/surrendered	1186	1097	1443	2112	1896	1626	1677	1701
SFs killed	50	28	39	16	19	06	10	8
Civilians killed	158	96	130	137	81	33	26	21

[Reference : Chapter II, Para 2.3.2]

MAJOR MILITANT/INSURGENT GROUPS ACTIVE IN THE NORTH EASTERN STATES	
ASSAM	
(i)	United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
(ii)	National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
MANIPUR	
(i)	People's Liberation army (PLA)
(ii)	United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
(iii)	People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
(iv)	Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
(v)	Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
(vi)	Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
(vii)	Revolutionary People's Front (RPF)
MEGHALAYA	
(i)	Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)
(ii)	Garo National Liberations Army (GNLA)***
TRIPURA	
(i)	All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
(ii)	National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)
NAGALAND	
(i)	The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) – [NSCN(I/M)]
(ii)	The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN (K)].
<p>* All the militant outfits mentioned above except the two factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland, have been declared 'Unlawful Associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. In addition, the outfits named above in respect of Assam, Manipur and Tripura (except the two NSCN factions) have also been listed as 'terrorist organisations' in the schedule to the above Act.</p> <p>** In addition, other militant groups like Naga National Council (NNC) etc. are also active in the North Eastern States.</p> <p>***GNLA in Meghalaya is declared only as a terrorist organisation.</p>	

[Reference : Chapter II, Para 2.3.14]

Annexure-V

STATEWISE DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE RELEASED TO NE STATES UNDER SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE) DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS (₹ in crore)												
State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 25.02.2013)
Assam	92.86	68.01	50.80	75.40	63.91	90.86	75.61	108.60	60.56	92.04	153.04	99.11
Nagaland	12.71	22.42	19.17	26.49	24.83	25.55	21.97	33.13	41.23	79.81	83.11	69.36
Manipur	7.75	7.64	4.00	9.44	33.65	13.60	14.45	21.58	27.26	27.28	28.88	20.62
Tripura	27.70	29.85	34.33	36.17	27.00	18.24	16.47	45.04	11.85	21.12	39.25	11.32
Arunachal Pradesh	1.90	0.95	2.47	1.35	1.35	1.28	3.02	5.45	7.17	16.57	27.82	50.74
Meghalaya	0.60	8.35	1.92	1.56	13.17	3.91	5.88	6.24	1.93	3.16	17.90	--
Total	143.52	137.22	112.69	150.41	163.91	153.44	137.40	220.04	150.00	239.98	350.00	251.15

[Reference : Chapter II, Para 2.3.27]

DSETAILS OF FUNDS RELEASED UNDER SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES (MPF) SCHEME TO NE STATES DURING 2001-01 TO 2012-13 (₹ in crore)													
Name of the State	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 06.03.2013)
Arunachal Pradesh	6.53	5.21	10.61	8.06	9.13	7.00	11.53	11.71	14.72	11.50	10.52	0.2274	1.78
Assam	59.03	58.80	32.11	36.89	41.37	56.68	52.18	88.12	68.12	60.79	48.11	0.3790	11.93
Manipur	10.61	8.57	12.22	17.52	15.24	16.97	14.09	32.06	39.24	27.44	26.48	22.659	4.32
Meghalaya	7.89	8.43	5.43	5.32	7.58	6.57	8.59	15.41	10.82	9.73	8.33	0.0758	1.70
Mizoram	9.31	9.15	13.64	8.51	7.45	6.00	10.48	10.98	12.69	11.48	19.40	10.9392	2.16
Nagaland	9.35	19.39	25.83	23.29	13.09	17.52	22.68	30.72	38.43	31.50	33.61	0.1516	4.86
Sikkim	3.89	3.76	1.83	0.95	5.90	2.43	3.46	4.42	6.12	4.72	2.09	0.0758	0.90
Tripura	20.20	13.92	15.92	19.89	11.17	11.83	11.34	8.85	20.66	22.92	23.00	0.0758	3.55
TOTAL	126.81	125.23	117.63	120.43	110.93	125.00	134.35	202.27	210.80	180.08	171.54	34.5836	31.20

[Reference : Chapter II, Para 2.3.31]

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNION TERRITORIES				
S. No.	Union Territory	Area (in Sq. Km.)	Population (2001 Census)	Population (2011 Census-Provisional)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	3,56,152	3,79,944
2.	Chandigarh	114	9,00,635	10,54,686
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	2,20,490	3,42,853
4.	Daman and Diu	112	1,58,204	2,42,911
5.	Lakshadweep	32	60,650	64,429
6.	National Capital Territory of Delhi.	1,483	1,38,50,507	1,67,53,235
7.	Puducherry	479	9,74,345	12,44,464
	Total	10,960	1,65,20,983	2,00,82,522

(Reference : Chapter VII, Para 7.1.2)

ABSTRACT OF BUDGET OF THE UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE			
	2011-12		2012-13
	BE	Actuals	BE
A&N islands			
Plan	1430.45	814.61	1701.43
Non-Plan	1173.90	1173.90	1390.74
Total	2604.35	1988.51	3092.17
Chandigarh			
Plan	661.89	482.00	737.23
Non-Plan	1646.53	1646.53	2178.78
Total	2308.42	2128.53	2916.01
Dadra & Nagar Haveli			
Plan	334.14	282.26	607.68
Non-Plan	97.30	97.30	1780.32
Total	431.44	379.56	2388.00
Daman & Diu			
Plan	324.95	228.35	568.25
Non-Plan	105.40	105.40	835.80
Total	430.35	333.75	1404.05
Lakshadweep			
Plan	388.79	382.46	400.61
Non-Plan	385.76	385.76	503.06
Total	774.55	768.22	903.67
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (GAP GRANT) TO UTS WITH LEGISLATURE			
Puducherry			
Plan	396.56	266.09	609.28
Non-Plan	565.00	640.00	585
Total	961.56	906.09	1194.28
NCT of Delhi			
Plan	1192.73	582.3	1031.61
Non-Plan	3.00	--	1.00
Total	1195.73	582.3	1032.61

(Reference : Chapter VII, Para 7.1.2)

STATUS OF 18 PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER POLICE MODERNIZATION SCHEME BY MHA		
S. No.	Project Name	Status
1	DAP Lines & Staff Qtrs. at Sec-09, Dwarka	100% work of DAP Lines has been completed. STP tender opened. It will be awarded on receipt of AA&ES. Staff Qtrs.- Bldg. plans released on 18.6.2012 by DDA. Detailed estimate is under preparation.
2	DCP Office & Staff Qtrs. at Mandawali Fazalpur (East Distt.)	DCP Office completed and handed over to Delhi Police on 18.5.2012. Staff Qtrs. -Bldg. Plan released
3	Staff Qtrs. at Mandir Marg (Re-development)	Construction work completed. Finishing work going on.
4	PS Barakhamba Road-	Construction work Completed. Water and Sewer supply including electricity connections yet to provide
5.	Police Housing at Mandoli (East Distt.)	79% work of Type III Qtrs. completed. Civil work of the building will be completed by 31.12.2012. Lift work to be awarded.
6	PS & Staff Qtrs. Anand Vihar (East Distt.)	Construction of PS bldg. completed & handed over to Delhi Police on 17.5.12. <u>Staff Qtrs.</u> - MCD has sent the Bldg. plans in DUAC for approval.
7	Staff Qtrs. Malviya Nagar (South Distt.)	60% work completed.
8	Staff Qtrs. at Sec-3, Rohini (South) (Outer Distt.)	98% work completed.
9	ITS, Malviya Nagar (South Distt.)	98% work completed.
10	PS & Staff Qtrs. at Dilshad Garden (Not notified. Bldg. will be utilized for PS GTB Enclave) NE Distt.	Construction of PS Bldg. Completed. Staff Qtrs. - Revised drawing of staff qtrs. released by MCD on 13.01.12. NIT being issued, shortly.
11	PS Spl. Cell (SB) & staff qtrs. at Sec-22, Rohini (PS Begumpur) Outer Distt.	98% work completed 2.
12.	PS at PVC Bazar Tikri Kalan West Distt.	Construction Work of PS Bldg. completed. Meter connection for electric supply has been applied. Completion Plan has been applied in DDA.
13	ACP Office cum PS STF (now PS Vijay Vihar) & Staff Qtrs. Sec-5, Rohini, Outer Distt.	80% work completed.
14.	PP Gazipur East Distt.	Construction work completed. Project handed over to Delhi Police on 17.05.2012
15	DAP Lines & Staff Qtrs. at Kondli Check Post East Distt.	10% work completed.
16	Police Housing Sec.11 Rohini (Outer Distt.)	20% work completed.
17	PP Jamrudpur (SE Distt.)	Completed
18	ACP Office cum Ps & Staff Qtrs. at Parshant Vihar, Sec.16 Rohini	Completed

(Reference : Chapter VII, Para 7.3.17)

NON PLAN BUDGET ALLOCATION TO DELHI POLICE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 2011-12 AND 2012-13					
(₹ In crore)					
		2011-12		2012-13	
		Final Budget Allocation	Actual Exp.	Budget Allocation	Expenditure up to 31.10.2012
1	Salaries (Voted)	2542.69	2542.67	2740.00	1828.96
2	Salaries (Charged)	0	0	0.01	0
3	Wages	0	0	0.02	0
4	Medical Treatment	45.99	45.99	41.25	35.56
5	Domestic Travel Expenses	13.91	12.23	14.81	7.26
6	Foreign Travel Expenses	0.19	0.11	0.19	0.14
7	Office Expenses	102.00	102.00	100.00	54.66
8	Rent, Rate & Taxes	6.05	6.05	5.00	1.65
9	Publication	2.00	1.67	2.00	2.00
10	Other Admn. Expenses	0.25	0.21	0.15	0.01
11	Material & Supply	5.00	5.00	4.65	1.42
12	Arms & Ammunition	62.13	62.13	62.00	4.66
13	Cost of Ration	152.10	152.10	157.00	120.01
14	P.O.L.	41.79	41.77	44.44	23.66
15	Clothing & Ten-tage	11.26	11.26	12.92	3.35
16	Advertising & Publicity	18.00	18.00	17.00	14.11
17	Minor Works	36.00	33.36	36.00	17.40
18	Professional Services	176.00	176.00	176.00	146.01
19	Secret Service Expenditure	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.37
20	Other Charges (Voted)	82.50	82.49	60.00	35.49
21	Other Charges (Charged)	1.20	1.13	1.20	1.20
22	Recruitment	0	0	0	
	Office Expenses	0.50	0.50	1.54	1.46
	Advertisement & Publicity	0	0	0.05	0
23	Information & Technology (M&E)	3.50	3.50	3.50	2.07
24	Motor Vehicle	27.00	27.00	25.00	10.13
25	Machinery & Equipment	40.00	39.96	60.00	57.56
26	Modernization of Delhi Police	96.78	96.77	100.00	22.94
Total		3467.24	3462.30	3665.33	2392.08

(Reference : Chapter VII, Para 7.3.18)

PLAN BUDGET ALLOCATION TO DELHI POLICE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 2011-12 and 2012-13 (₹ In Crore)					
SI. No.	Plan Schemes	2011-12		2012-13	
		Final Budget Allocation	Actual Exp.	Budget Allocation	Exp. up to 15.02.2013
1	Road Safety Cell	10.00	10.00	10.50	5.89
2.	Developing Traffic Communication Network in NCR/Mega Cities and Model Traffic System (ITS)	9.06	9.06	13.50	8.15
3.	Up-gradation for expansion of Communication Infrastructure	0.64	0.46	0	0
4.	Office Buildings	21.00	20.75	156.76	141.50
5.	Residential Buildings	8.50	8.50	24.50	24.50
6.	Installation of Signals & Blinkers	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.04
7.	Induction of Latest Technology in Delhi Police	0.45	0.44	0.50	0.10
8.	Up-gradation of Training in Delhi Police	0.50	0.49	2.00	1.61
9.	Public Private Partnership initiatives and Delhi Police Housing	0	0	0.90	0.90
Total		52.15	51.70	210.16	183.69

(Reference : Chapter VII, Para 7.3.19)

TRAINING COURSES CONDUCTED BY NIDM DURING THE YEAR 2012-13 (UPTO 31.10.2012)					
Sl. No.	Name of Course	Venue	Date(s)	Faculty	No. of Participants
1.	Geo-informatics Applications in DM	NIDM	2-4 April	Sreeja Nair	15
2.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings in Delhi by Rapid Visual Survey	NIDM	24-27 April	C. Ghosh	68
3.	IRS: Basic & Intermediate	NIDM	30 Apr-4 May	Arun Sahdeo	14
4.	Regional ToT: Reproductive & Child Health in Humanitarian Action	MCRHRDI Hyd.	30 Apr-3 May	S. Satapathy	30
5.	Flood Disaster Management: Agenda for Action in collaboration with National Water Academy (NWA)	NWA Pune	30 Apr-4 May	KJ Anandha Kumar	34
6.	ToT on School Safety for Teachers	NIDM	7-11 May	Ritu Raj	29
7.	Earthquake Risk Evaluation & Management	Himachal Pradesh	7-11 May	C. Ghosh	26
8.	Regional ToT: Reproductive & Child Health in Humanitarian Action	AASC, Assam	8-11 May	S. Satapathy	15
9.	ToT on School Safety for School Management	NIDM	14-18 May	Ritu Raj	31
10.	ToT on School Safety for Disaster Education Officers	NIDM	21-25 May	Ajinder Walia	25
11.	Managing Flood Disaster under Changing Climate	UPAAM	21-25 May	Anil K Gupta Dr. AD Kaushik	28
12.	ToT on School Safety for Teachers	NIDM	28 May – 1 Jun	Ritu Raj	19
13.	ToT on School Safety for School Management	NIDM	4-8 Jun	Ajinder Walia	20
14.	Disaster Preparedness for people with Disabilities	NIDM	11-15 Jun	S. Chaturvedi Deepak K. Mishra	10
15.	ToT on School Safety for Disaster Education Officers	NIDM	11-15 Jun	Ritu Raj	21
16.	ToT on School Safety for School Management	NIDM	18-22 Jun	Ritu Raj	24
17.	Formulation of District Disaster Management Plan: Plan and Process	Chhattisgarh	18-22 Jun	S. Chaturvedi	34
18.	Flood Disaster Management	Gujarat	18-22 Jun	KJ Anandha Kumar A. D. Kaushik	25
19.	Programme on Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs)	NIDM	25-29 Jun	Arun Sahdeo	39
20.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings in Delhi by Rapid Visual Survey	NIDM	27 – 29 Jun	C. Ghosh	57
21.	Road Accidents & its Safety	NIDM	2-3 Jul	S. Chaturvedi	20

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Venue	Date(s)	Faculty	No. of Participants
22.	Legal Framework for Disaster Management	Orissa	2-4 Jul	Anil K. Gupta Sreeja Nair	16
23.	Gender Sensitive Disaster Management	NIDM	16-20 Jul	Ajinder Walia	27
24.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings in Delhi by Rapid Visual Survey	NIDM	25-27 Jul	C. Ghosh	47
25.	Disaster Health Care Management	Bihar	6-9 Aug	Santosh Kumar	27
26.	IRS: Operations Section Chief Course	NIDM	3-5 Sept	Arun Sahdeo	12
27.	Post Disaster Damage & Needs Assessment and Recovery Framework	Jharkhand	3-7 Sept	Santosh Kumar	25
28.	Application of Geo Informatics in Disaster Management	Karnataka	3-7 Sept	Sreeja Nair	17
29.	Disaster Risk Reduction and Media	NIDM	5-7 Sept.	C. Bandyopadhyay	22
30.	Prog. on DM for NCC and NSS officers	NIDM	17-21 Sept	PK Pathak	14
31.	Needs for Children in Disasters	NIDM	17-21 Sept	Ajinder Walia Deepak K. Mishra	21
32.	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Disaster affected Areas	Sikkim	19-22 Sept.	C. Ghosh	30
33.	Climate Change & Drought Risk Management	NIDM	24-28 Sept	Anil K. Gupta	22
34.	Formulation of Village DM Plan	HIPA, Himachal Pradesh	24-28 Sept.	Ajinder Walia Sushma Guleria	23
35.	Cyclone Risk Mitigation & Management	West Bengal	24-28 Sept	K. J. Anandha Kumar	21
36.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings in Delhi by Rapid Visual Survey	NIDM	26-28 Sept.	C. Ghosh	51
37.	Mainstreaming DRR into Environment (Eco System Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction)	NIDM	8-12 Oct	Anil K Gupta	19
38.	ToT on School Safety for School Management	MATI, Meghalaya	8-12 Oct.	S. Chaturvedi	42
39.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings in Delhi by Rapid Visual Survey	NIDM	17-19 Oct.	C. Ghosh	38
40.	Civil Defence and Disaster Management	NIDM	29 Oct-2 Nov	PK Pathak	15
41.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings in Delhi by Rapid Visual Survey	NIDM	31 Oct. – 2 Nov.	C. Ghosh	69
Total					1142

[Reference : Chapter X, Para 10.30]

STATE DISASTER RELIEF FUND DURING 2010-2015							
							(₹in crore)
Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total 2010-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	508.84	534.28	560.99	589.04	618.49	2811.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.74	38.58	40.51	42.54	44.67	203.04
3.	Assam	263.77	276.96	290.81	305.35	320.62	1457.51
4.	Bihar	334.49	351.21	368.77	387.21	406.57	1848.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	151.32	158.89	166.83	175.17	183.93	836.14
6.	Goa	2.96	3.11	3.27	3.43	3.60	16.37
7.	Gujarat	502.12	527.23	553.59	581.27	610.33	2774.54
8.	Haryana	192.90	202.55	212.68	223.31	234.48	1065.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	130.76	137.30	144.17	151.38	158.95	722.56
10.	J & K	172.46	181.08	190.13	199.64	209.62	952.93
11.	Jharkhand	259.45	272.42	286.04	300.34	315.36	1433.61
12.	Karnataka	160.96	169.01	177.46	186.33	195.65	889.41
13.	Kerala	131.08	137.63	144.51	151.74	159.33	724.29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	392.75	412.39	433.01	454.66	477.39	2170.20
15.	Maharashtra	442.69	464.82	488.06	512.46	538.08	2446.11
16.	Manipur	7.22	7.58	7.96	8.36	8.78	39.90
17.	Meghalaya	14.65	15.38	16.15	16.96	17.81	80.95
18.	Mizoram	8.55	8.98	9.43	9.90	10.40	47.26
19.	Nagaland	4.97	5.22	5.48	5.75	6.04	27.46
20.	Odisha	391.58	411.16	431.72	453.31	475.98	2163.75
21.	Punjab	222.92	234.07	245.77	258.06	270.96	1231.78
22.	Rajasthan	600.66	630.69	662.22	695.33	730.10	3319.00
23.	Sikkim	22.75	23.89	25.08	26.33	27.65	125.70
24.	Tamil Nadu	293.52	308.20	323.61	339.79	356.78	1621.90
25.	Tripura	19.31	20.28	21.29	22.35	23.47	106.70
26.	Uttar Pradesh	385.39	404.66	424.89	446.13	468.44	2129.51
27.	Uttarakhand	117.66	123.54	129.72	136.21	143.02	650.15
28.	West Bengal	304.83	320.07	336.07	352.87	370.51	1684.35
	Total	6077.30	6381.18	6700.22	7035.22	7387.01	33580.93

[Reference : Chapter X, Para 10.51]

**ALLOCATION AND RELEASE OF FUNDS FROM SDRF/NDRF DURING 2012-2013
(UPTO 21.11.2012)**

(₹in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1 st Instalment	2 nd Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	420.74	140.25	560.99	210.37	210.37	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.46	4.05	40.51	18.23	--	100.44
3.	Assam	261.73	29.08	290.81	255.495 @	199.50 (130.865+68.64*)	45.00 \$
4.	Bihar	276.58	92.19	368.77	138.29	--	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	125.12	41.71	166.83	59.585 @	--	--
6.	Goa	2.45	0.82	3.27	--	--	--
7.	Gujarat	415.19	138.40	553.59	207.595	--	--
8.	Haryana	159.51	53.17	212.68	--	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	129.75	14.42	144.17	64.875	64.875	--
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	171.12	19.01	190.13	77.605 @	--	--
11.	Jharkhand	214.53	71.51	286.04	107.265	--	--
12.	Karnataka	133.10	44.36	177.46	66.55	--	282.35
13.	Kerala	108.38	36.13	144.51	54.19	--	--
14.	Madhya Pradesh	324.76	108.25	433.01	162.38	--	--
15.	Maharashtra	366.05	122.01	488.06	174.305 @	--	574.71
16.	Manipur	7.16	0.80	7.96	6.99 @	3.58	--
17.	Meghalaya	14.54	1.61	16.15	6.92 @	--	--
18.	Mizoram	8.49	0.94	9.43	4.04	--	--
19.	Nagaland	4.93	0.55	5.48	9.405 @	--	--
20.	Odisha	323.79	107.93	431.72	161.895	--	--
21.	Punjab	184.33	61.44	245.77	179.94 @	--	--
22.	Rajasthan	496.67	165.55	662.22	248.335	--	--
23.	Sikkim	22.57	2.51	25.08	11.285	11.285	0.8668
24.	Tamil Nadu	242.71	80.9	323.61	121.355	--	--
25.	Tripura	19.16	2.13	21.29	9.58	--	--
26.	Uttar Pradesh	318.67	106.22	424.89	159.335	--	--
27.	Uttarakhand	116.75	12.97	129.72	169.565	36.03	--
28.	West Bengal	252.05	84.02	336.07	126.025	--	--
	Total: -	5157.29	1542.93	6700.22	2811.41	525.65	1003.37

[Reference : Chapter X, Para 10.55]

SDRF share released earlier, in advance, during 2011-12 for 2012-13.

* SDRF share released, in advance, during 2012-13 for 2013-14.

@ Includes arrears of central share for the previous i.e. year 2011-12.

\$ Released 'on account' basis.

Note: - Balance and 1st installment of Centre's share of SDRF for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 has not been released for non-submission of requisite confirmations and supporting documents by the State Government as mentioned in para 11 of the guidelines [viz; submission of utilization certificate, constitution of State Executive Committee (SEC), Annual report and creation of SDRF duly certified by the AG (A&E) of State etc.].

STATE-WISE ALLOCATION OF GRANT FOR CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE PERIOD OF 2010-15 (₹in crore)							
Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total 2010-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3	Assam	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
4	Bihar	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
5	Chhattisgarh	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
6	Goa	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
7	Gujarat	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
8	Haryana	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
11	Jharkhand	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
12	Karnataka	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
13	Kerala	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
15	Maharashtra	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
16	Manipur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
17	Meghalaya	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
18	Mizoram	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
19	Nagaland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
20	Odisha	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
21	Punjab	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
22	Rajasthan	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
23	Sikkim	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
24	Tamil Nadu	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
25	Tripura	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
27	Uttarakhand	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
28	West Bengal	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
	Total	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	525.00

[Reference : Chapter X, Para 10.56]

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE DETAILS OF DAMAGE DUE TO CYCLONIC STORM/ FLASH FLOODS/ FLOODS/LANDSLIDES/ CLOUDBURST ETC. DURING 2012-13 (Provisional) As on 12.12.2012					
S/No.	State/UT	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	61	1858	30973	8.37
2	Arunachal Pradesh	68	891	1819	0.13
3	Assam	168	9921	531186	3.28
4	Bihar	8	--	1713	0.08
5	Chhattisgarh	5	65	--	--
6	Goa	1	2	34	--
7	Gujarat	26	67	2676	--
8	Himachal Pradesh	29	127	2411	1.57
9	Kerala	47	619	2455	0.172
10	Nagaland	--	2560	849	0.073
11	Odisha	4	--	522	0.02
12	Punjab	8	3034	149	0.0271
13	Sikkim	47	105	2780	0.10
14	Tamil Nadu	15	90	4831*	0.173
15	Uttar Pradesh	17	--	1344	0.04326
16	Uttarakhand	201	705	5569	0.3854
17	West Bengal	241	4234	77981	0.02148
18	Puducherry	--	15	27	--
	Total	946	24293	667319	14.44

[Reference : Chapter X, Para 10.61]

*This includes 4,693 no. of huts.

Table 1: Estimated Birth Rate, Death Rate, Natural Growth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate, 2011												
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	21.8	23.3	17.6	7.1	7.6	5.7	14.7	15.7	11.9	44	48	29
Bigger states												
1. Andhra Pradesh	17.5	17.8	16.6	7.5	8.5	5.2	10.0	9.4	11.3	43	47	31
2. Assam	22.8	24.0	15.5	8.0	8.4	5.6	14.8	15.6	9.9	55	58	34
3. Bihar	27.7	28.4	21.7	6.7	6.9	5.5	21.0	21.5	16.2	44	45	34
4. Chhattisgarh	24.9	26.3	18.3	7.9	8.3	6.1	17.0	18.0	12.2	48	49	41
5. Delhi	17.5	19.3	17.2	4.3	4.7	4.3	13.2	14.6	12.9	28	36	26
6. Gujarat	21.3	22.9	19.0	6.7	7.4	5.7	14.6	15.5	13.3	41	48	27
7. Haryana	21.8	22.9	19.5	6.5	7.0	5.3	15.4	15.9	14.1	44	48	35
8. Jammu & Kashmir	17.8	19.1	13.1	5.5	5.7	4.7	12.3	13.4	8.4	41	43	28
9. Jharkhand	25.0	26.3	19.0	6.9	7.3	5.2	18.1	19.1	13.8	39	41	28
10. Karnataka	18.8	19.7	17.2	7.1	8.0	5.4	11.7	11.7	11.8	35	39	26
11. Kerala	15.2	15.4	14.4	7.0	7.1	6.6	8.2	8.3	7.8	12	13	9
12. Madhya Pradesh	26.9	28.8	20.1	8.2	8.7	6.1	18.7	20.1	13.9	59	63	39
13. Maharashtra	16.7	17.3	15.8	6.3	7.3	5.1	10.3	10.0	10.8	25	30	17
14. Odisha	20.1	21.0	14.7	8.5	8.8	6.5	11.6	12.1	8.2	57	58	40
15. Punjab	16.2	16.8	15.2	6.8	7.5	5.6	9.4	9.4	9.5	30	33	25
16. Rajasthan	26.2	27.4	22.5	6.7	7.0	5.8	19.6	20.5	16.7	52	57	32
17. Tamil Nadu	15.9	16.0	15.7	7.4	8.1	6.4	8.5	8.0	9.3	22	24	19
18. Uttar Pradesh	27.8	28.8	23.7	7.9	8.3	6.1	20.0	20.5	17.7	57	60	41
19. West Bengal	16.3	18.1	11.5	6.2	6.1	6.5	10.1	12.0	5.0	32	33	26
Smaller states												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	19.8	21.4	14.2	5.8	6.8	2.5	14.0	14.7	11.6	32	36	10
2. Goa	13.3	12.5	13.7	6.7	8.0	5.9	6.6	4.5	7.8	11	6	13
3. Himachal Pradesh	16.5	17.1	11.2	6.7	7.0	3.6	9.8	10.0	7.6	38	38	28
4. Manipur	14.4	14.2	15.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	10.3	10.2	10.8	11	11	12
5. Meghalaya	24.1	26.2	14.6	7.8	8.3	5.5	16.3	17.9	9.1	52	54	38
6. Mizoram	16.6	20.6	12.6	4.4	5.4	3.4	12.2	15.2	9.2	34	43	19
7. Nagaland	16.1	16.3	15.5	3.3	3.4	2.9	12.8	12.9	12.5	21	21	20
8. Sikkim	17.6	17.7	16.6	5.6	5.9	3.5	12.0	11.8	13.1	26	28	17
9. Tripura	14.3	15.1	11.0	5.0	4.9	5.4	9.4	10.2	5.6	29	31	19
10. Uttarakhand	18.9	19.7	16.0	6.2	6.5	4.9	12.8	13.2	11.2	36	39	23
Union Territories												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.1	14.9	15.3	4.6	5.1	3.6	10.5	9.8	11.7	23	28	14
2. Chandigarh	15.0	21.2	14.4	4.1	3.6	4.1	11.0	17.6	10.3	20	19	20
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.1	25.5	28.1	4.6	5.1	3.0	21.4	20.4	25.1	35	39	22
4. Daman & Diu	18.4	18.8	17.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	13.5	13.7	13.2	22	18	29
5. Lakshadweep	14.7	15.7	13.7	6.4	6.0	6.7	8.3	9.7	7.0	24	21	27
6. Puducherry	16.1	16.4	15.9	7.2	7.9	6.8	8.9	8.5	9.1	19	21	18

[Reference : Chapter XIV, Para 14.30]

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-years period 2009-11.

Annexure-XVIII

Expectancy of Life at Birth by Sex and Residence, India and Bigger States, 2006-10									
India & bigger States	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
India*	66.1	64.6	67.7	64.9	63.5	66.5	69.6	68.0	71.4
Andhra Pradesh	65.8	63.5	68.2	64.6	62.2	67.1	68.9	66.9	70.9
Assam	61.9	61.0	63.2	61.0	60.2	62.1	68.8	66.9	71.1
Bihar	65.8	65.5	66.2	65.6	65.4	66.0	67.9	67.1	68.9
Gujarat	66.8	64.9	69.0	65.0	62.8	67.4	70.2	68.4	72.0
Haryana	67.0	67.0	69.5	66.1	63.7	68.8	69.1	67.5	71.0
Himachal Pradesh	70.0	67.7	72.4	69.7	67.3	72.2	74.1	72.6	75.7
Jammu & Kashmir	70.1	69.2	71.1	69.3	68.6	70.2	73.6	72.2	75.0
Karnataka	67.2	64.9	69.7	65.5	63.2	68.0	70.5	68.4	72.8
Kerala	74.2	71.5	76.9	74.2	71.2	77.2	74.3	72.3	76.4
Madhya Pradesh	62.4	61.1	63.8	61.1	59.8	62.6	68.2	67.3	69.3
Maharashtra	69.9	67.9	71.9	68.9	66.8	71.1	71.3	69.6	73.2
Odisha	63.0	62.2	63.9	62.4	61.7	63.2	67.1	65.9	68.5
Punjab	69.3	67.4	71.6	68.3	66.4	70.5	71.1	69.1	73.5
Rajasthan	66.5	64.7	68.3	65.9	64.1	67.8	68.8	67.2	70.6
Tamil Nadu	68.9	67.1	70.9	67.7	65.9	69.6	70.8	69.0	72.8
Uttar Pradesh	62.7	61.8	63.7	62.0	61.2	62.9	66.0	64.8	67.4
West Bengal	69.0	67.4	71.0	68.3	66.6	70.2	71.1	69.6	72.9

[Reference : Chapter XIV, Para 14.32]

* : India includes all States/UTs

Note: Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh excludes Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand respectively.

DETAILS OF VIGILANCE/DISCIPLINARY CASES IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND ITS ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES AS ON 31.12.2012					
S. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 01.01.2012.	165	173	795	916
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2012.	133	146	2353	2454
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed off up to 31.12.2012	125	137	2204*	2304**
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 31.12.2012(1+2-3)	173	182	944	1016
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed off (with reference to Serial No. 3):-	-	-	-	-
	(a) Dismissal	3	3	327	329
	(b) Removal	4	4	300	303
	(c) Compulsory retirement	6	6	61	63
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	10	10	82	85
	(e) Withholding of increment	-	-	328	337
	(f) Withholding of promotion	-	-	4	3
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	-	-	98	117
	(h) Censure	6	6	318	325
	(i) Warning	14	14	131	143
	(j) Displeasure	8	9	7	7
	(k) Exoneration	16	17	43	60
	(l) Transfer of cases	2	2	109	117
	(m) Proceedings dropped	47	57	88	88
	(n) Cut in Pension	3	3	-	-
	(o) Resignation accepted	2	2	7	7
	(p) Confinement in Unit	-	-	86	88
	(q) Confinement in Q. Guard	-	-	175	181
	(r) Transferred out	3	3	11	11
	(s) Kept in abeyance	-	-	10	10
	(t) Removal from Instl. Area	-	-	21	21
	(u) Proceeding dropped as per court orders.	1	1	6	6
	Total (a to u)	125	137	2212*	2301**

(Reference : Chapter XV, Para No. 15.2.5)

* Variation in SI. No. 3 and SI.. no. 5 of non –Gazetted cases column is due to the fact that number of persons involved and accordingly punishments awarded in one single case is more than one and therefore, has to be shown repeatedly in different punishment columns of SI. No.5.

** In 04 disc. Cases,04 Non –Gazetted personnel have been reprimanded

DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING C&AG INSPECTION NOTES/PARAS AS ON 31.12.2012					
Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Paras outstanding at the end of 31.12.2011	Paras received during 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2012	Paras settled during January 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2012	Paras outstanding at the end of 31.12.2012
1	Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper)	32	0	0	32
2	Department of Official Language	37	2	0	39
3	Registrar General of India	418	151	179	390
4	Border Security Force	314	273	144	443
5	Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	148	0	30	118
6	National Security Guard (NSG)	4	55	15	44
7	Central Industrial Security Force (C.I.S.F.)	238	88	79	247
8	Intelligence Bureau (I.B.)	79	36	22	93
9	SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad (N.P.A.)	19	0	14	5
10	Assam Rifles	86	65	58	93
11	Indo - Tibetan Border Police (I.T.B.P.)	64	16	29	51
12	Bureau of Police Research and Development (B.P.R.& D.)	11	8	10	9
13	National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science	23	0	9	14
14	National Crime Record Bureau	34	26	22	38
15	Lakshadweep	414	88	162	340
16	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1260	263	453	1070
17	Daman and Diu	205	106	16	295
18	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76	0	0	76
19	Chandigarh	1416	125	285	1256
	Total	4878	1316	1541	4653

(Reference: Chapter XV Para No. 15.8.5)

STATUS OF THE ATNs ON IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS OF C&AG INCLUDED IN EARLIER ANNUAL REPORTS					
Sl. No.	Year	No. of Paras/PAC reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PA reports on which ATNs are pending.		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and audit awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
1.	2011-12	4 (9.1, 9.2, 9.3 & 9.4 of Report No. 16 of 2011-12)	-	1 9.5	-

(Reference: Chapter XV Para No. 15.8.6)

OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBSERVATIONS/PARAS OF C&AG AND A.T.R. AS ON 31.12.2012**Most Recent and Important Audit Observations/Paras****I. SPLITTING UP OF SANCTIONS:**

The Director General, ITBP Force accorded 19 split sanctions between June 2010 and March 2011 for an aggregate value of ₹4.72 crore. Each sanction was limited within the financial powers of ₹25 lakh, purportedly to avoid the necessity of referring the matter to the Ministry.

(Para No. 4.1 of Report No. 13 of 2012-13)

Transaction Audit Observations

II IMPROPER PROCURMENT PLANNING LEADING TO DELAY IN EXECUTION OF A PROJECT AND IDLING OF EQUIPMENT

Failure of the Intelligence Bureau to synchronize various related activities for commissioning of the Intelnet Network before going in for procurement of encryptors led to idling of equipment worth ₹ 2.89 crore for a period of two years.

(Para No. 4.2 of Report No. 13 of 2012-13)

Transaction Audit Observations

III INORDINATE DELAY IN CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS

Inordinate delay in the construction of staff quarters by the Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau, Lucknow led to cost escalation of ₹2.17 crore. This also resulted in avoidable expenditure of ₹86.59 lakh towards payment of House Rent Allowance to its staff members.

(Para No.4.3 of Report No. 13 of 2012-13)

Transaction Audit Observations

**IV ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION
DIRECTORATE OF SHIPPING SERVICES****LOSS DUE TO DELAY IN DISPOSAL OF A DECOMMISSIONED VESSEL:**

Delay in initiating timely action and consequential delay in fixing the appropriate reserve price of an outlived vessel resulted in avoidable expenditure of ₹ 6.29 crore.

(Para No.8.1 of Report No. 13 of 2012-13)

Transaction Audit Observations

V AVOIDABLE EXPENDITURE ON AN OUTLIVED VESSEL

Ineffective co-ordination and follow-up by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration led to delay in surrendering a vessel consequential avoidable expenditure of ₹3.69 crore.

(Para No.8.2 of Report No. 13 of 2012-13)

Transaction Audit Observations

VI LAKSHADWEEP ADMINISTRATION

PROCUREMENT OF X-RAY BAGGAGE INSPECTION SYSTEMS

Failure of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration to synchronize the supply, installation and commissioning of two X-ray baggage inspection systems with creation of the necessary infrastructure, resulted in non-achievement of the objective of strengthening the safety and security of passengers, despite incurring ₹61 lakh on the purchase of the systems.

(Para No.8.3 of Report No. 13 of 2012-13)

Transaction Audit Observations

VII PORT BLAIR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

UNFRUITFUL EXPENDITURE DUE TO NON-COMMISSIONING OF A CREMATORY FURNACE

Lack of proper planning and poor co-ordination resulted in unfruitful expenditure of ₹74.09 lakh on non-commissioning of a crematory furnace, besides defeating the basic purpose of providing an alternate mode of cremation.

(Para No.4.1 of Report No. 33 of 2011-12)

Transaction Audit Observations

VIII IDLE EXPENDITURE ON PROCUREMENT OF X-RAY BAGGAGE INSPECTION SYSTEM

Premature decision and poor co-ordination with the Airport Authority by Port Blair Municipal Council before procurement of X-ray Baggage Inspection System resulted in idle expenditure of ₹ 47.43 lakh.

(Para No.4.2 of Report No. 33 of 2011-12)

Transaction Audit Observations

(Reference: Chapter XV, Para 15.8.6)

STATUS OF MOST RECENT AND IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO MHA AS ON 31.12.2012				
SL. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministry/Department	Present Status
1	4.1 of Report No.13 of 2012 -13	Splitting up of Sanctions – ITBP Accorded 19 split sanctions between June 2010 and March 2011 for an aggregate value of ₹4.72 crore each limited within the financial powers of ₹25 lakh, to avoid the necessity of referring the matter to the Ministry.	PM Dn.	Draft ATN is under process.
2	4.2 of Report No.13 of 2012-13	Improper procurement planning by IB leading to delay in execution of a project and idling of equipment worth ₹ 2.89 crore for a period of two years.	Police Dn.	Draft ATN is under process.
3	4.3 of Report No.13 of 2012-13	Inordinate delay in the construction of staff quarters – Inordinate delay in the construction of staff quarters by the subsidiary IB, Lucknow led to cost escalation of ₹2.17 crore and resulted in avoidable expenditure of ₹86.59 lakh towards payment of HRA to its staff members .	Police Dn.	Draft ATN has been sent to office of the DG (Audit) for vetting.
4	8.1 of Report No. 13 of 2012-13	Andaman and Nicobar Administration – Directorate of Shipping Services – Loss due to delay in disposal of a decommissioned vessel – Delay in initiating timely action and consequential delay in fixing the appropriate reserve price of an outlived vessel resulted in avoidable expenditure of ₹ 6.29 crore.	UT Dn.	Draft ATN is under process.
5	8.2 of Report No. 13 of 2012-13	Avoidable expenditure on an outlived vessel – Delay in surrendering a vessel consequential avoidable expenditure of ₹3.69 crore due to ineffective co-ordination and follow-up by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration	UT Dn	Draft ATN is under process.

SL. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministry/Department	Present Status
6	8.3 of Report No. 13 of 2012-13	Lakshadweep Administration – Procurement of X-ray Baggage Inspection Systems - Failure of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration to synchronize the supply, installation and commissioning of two X-ray baggage inspection systems with creation of the necessary infrastructure, resulted in non-achievement of the objective of strengthening the safety and security of passengers, despite incurring ₹ 61 lakh on the purchase of the systems.	UT Dn	Draft ATN is under process.
7	4.1 of Report No. 33 of 2011-12	Unfruitful expenditure due to non-commissioning of crematory furnace Lack of proper planning and poor co-ordination resulted in unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 74.09 lakh on non-commissioning of a crematory furnace, besides defeating the basic purpose of providing an alternate mode of cremation.	UT Dn.	Draft ATN is under process.
8	4.1 of Report No. 33 of 2011-12	Idle expenditure on procurement of X-Ray Baggage Inspection System Premature decision and poor co-ordination with the Airport Authority by Port Blair Municipal Council before procurement of X-ray Baggage Inspection System resulted in idle expenditure of ₹ 47.43 lakh.	UT Dn.	Draft ATN is under process.

(Reference: Chapter XV, Para No.15.8.6)

CAG's REPORT NO.1 FOR THE YEAR 2011-12 ON ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 2010-11 OF THE UNION GOVERNMENT**Para No.4.2.1 : Failure to obtain legislative approval for augmenting provision – Augmentation of provision to object head “Grants-in-aid”**

In accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance in May 2006, augmentation of provision by way of re-appropriation to the object head ‘Grants-in-aid’ to any body or authority from the Consolidated Fund of India in all cases could only be made with the prior approval of the Parliament.

Scrutiny of Appropriation Accounts revealed that in three cases pertaining to UTs of Chandigarh and Daman & Diu ₹3.41 crore were augmented by the Ministry during the financial year 2010-11 under ‘grants-in-aid’ to a body/authority without obtaining the prior approval of the Parliament.

Para No.4.2.2 : Failure to obtain legislative approval for augmenting provision – Augmentation of provision to object head ‘Subsidy’

In accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance in May 2006, for augmentation of provision in the existing appropriation under the object head ‘subsidies’ through re-appropriation, prior approval of the Parliament is required, if the additionality is more than 10 per cent of the appropriation already voted by the Parliament or ₹ 10 crore, whichever is less.

Scrutiny of Appropriation Accounts revealed that in two cases ₹ 5.19 crore were augmented by the Ministry during the financial year 2010-11 under the object head ‘subsidy’ in violation of the extant instructions, without obtaining prior approval of the Parliament, thereby attracting the limitations of New Service/New Instrument of Service.

(Reference: Chapter XV, Para No.15.8.6)





सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS