



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



ANNUAL REPORT
2018-19



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CONTENTS

Chapter - 1 Mandate and Organisational Structure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	1-5
Chapter - 2 Internal Security	6-33
Chapter - 3 Border Management	34-50
Chapter - 4 Centre-State Relations	51-55
Chapter - 5 Crime Scenario in the Country	56-63
Chapter - 6 Human Rights and National Integration	64-69
Chapter - 7 Union Territories	70-109
Chapter - 8 POLICE FORCES	110-147
Chapter - 9 Other Police Organizations and Institutions	148-169
Chapter - 10 Disaster Management	170-199
Chapter - 11 International Cooperation	200-211
Chapter - 12 Major Initiatives and Schemes	212-231
Chapter - 13 Foreigners, Freedom Fighters' Pension and Rehabilitation	232-249
Chapter - 14 Women Safety	250-261
Chapter - 15 Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (RG&CCI)	262-274
Chapter - 16 Miscellaneous Issues	275-287
Annexures (I-XXIII)	289-337

Chapter - 1

Mandate and Organisational Structure of The Ministry of Home Affairs

1.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) discharges 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 inputs, extends manpower and financial support, guidance and expertise to the State Governments for maintenance of security, peace and harmony without encroaching upon the constitutional rights of the States.

1.2 The information relating to Ministers, Home Secretary, Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries who held / are holding position in the Ministry of Home Affairs during the year is at Annexure-I. The

Organisational Chart has also been given at Annexure-II.

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

Administration Division

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

Border Management-I (BM-I) Division

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

Border Management-II (BM-II) Division

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

Coordination & International Co-operation (CIC) Division

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

1.8 The International Cooperation (IC) Wing of the Division is the nodal Division for all matters pertaining to finalization/ negotiations of agreements/treaties in

respect of security cooperation, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and bilateral mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs). It also is the focal point in MHA for work in respect of SAARC, BIMSTEC, ASEAN, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) etc. The Division also coordinates for security clearance in respect of all MoUs/ Agreements signed with foreign countries and Bilateral dialogues/ meetings at Home Minister and Home Secretary level.

Centre-State (CS) Division

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

1.10 The Judicial Wing of CS Division deals with all the matters relating to the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and also the Commission of Inquiry Act. It also handles 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.

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

Cyber and Information Security (CIS) Division

1.12 CIS Division was created in October 2017 to address the issue of growing concerns of cyber security and cyber crime in the country. The CIS Division handles matters/ work relating to implementation of National Information Security Policy and Guidelines (NISPG) by all the Government Ministries and Departments, cyber security and risk assessment of IT Infrastructure of various Government Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations, coordination in handling of cybercrimes in the country, Scheme on prevention of cybercrimes against women and children, Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) Scheme, establishment of cyber forensics laboratories, regular information security audits, international conventions on cyber security and cybercrimes, Lawful Interception and NATGRID.

Counter Terrorism and Counter Radicalization (CTCR) Division

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

Disaster Management (DM) Division

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

Finance Division

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

Foreigners Division

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

Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation (FFR) Division

1.17 FFR Division frames and implements the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme and the schemes for rehabilitation of migrants from former West Pakistan / East Pakistan and provision of relief to Sri Lankan and Tibetan refugees.

Internal Security–I (IS-I) Division

1.18 Internal Security-I Division deals with matters relating to internal security, law & order, Punjab; protection of human rights; national integration, communal harmony, Ayodhya, observance of National Unity Day; arms and explosives; security of persons and of vital installations; security clearances of projects and proposals; matters relating to BPR&D and establishment of National Police University.

Internal Security–II (IS-II) Division

1.19 Internal Security-II Division deals with matters relating to extradition, mutual legal assistance, Interpole, Drug Law Enforcement & Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), the National Security

Act and Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victim/Families of Victims of Terrorist/Communal/LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory.

Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) Division

1.20 J&K 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.

Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Division

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

North East (NE) Division

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

Police – I (P-I) Division

1.23 Police-I Division functions as the cadre controlling authority in respect of Indian

Police Service (IPS) and also deals with all matters relating to training of police personnel, award of President's Police Medals for Meritorious / Distinguished service and Gallantry, etc.

Police – II (P-II) Division

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

Police Modernisation (PM) Division

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

Union Territories (UT) Division

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

Women Safety (WS) Division

1.27 The Government gives utmost priority to women safety in the country.

To this purpose it enacted the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018. In order to ensure that the amendments in law effectively translate at ground level, and to enhance women safety in the country, the Government has set up a Women Safety Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 28th May, 2018 to strengthen measures for safety of women in the country and instill greater sense of security in them through speedy and effective administration of justice in a holistic manner and by providing a safer

environment for women. The new Division is responsible for policy formulation, planning, coordinating, formulating and implementing projects/schemes to assist States/Union Territories to achieve the objective, as also prison reforms and related subjects. This inter-alia includes increased use of IT and technology in criminal justice system and enabling a supportive eco-system for forensic sciences and crime & criminal records.

Chapter - 2

Internal Security

Overview

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

- (i) Terrorism in the hinterland of the country.
- (ii) Left Wing Extremism in certain areas.
- (iii) Security situation in Jammu & Kashmir.
- (iv) Insurgency in the North Eastern States.

2.2 During the year 2018, the internal security situation in the country remained under control. The Government of India accorded due priority to enhancing internal security during this period and in this regard, adopted the following strategy:

- I. The principal focus on the internal security front remained on countering terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir, improving the security scenario in the North Eastern States, combating Left Wing Extremism, and maintaining peace in the hinterland of the country.
- II. Government of India in tandem with the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, promote economic activity, provide relief to victims and strengthen the State Government security apparatus.
- III. The Government followed a multi-pronged strategy to deal with

insurgent and militant activities in the North East region. The approach includes security measures, development works, negotiations with groups provided they abjure violence and seek resolution of their demands within the framework of the Indian Constitution to come into the mainstream of national life. The Central Government is also supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through various measures such as deployment of Central Security Forces to assist the State Authorities in countering counter-insurgency operations and providing security to vulnerable institutions and installations based on threat assessment.

- IV. Keeping in mind that the States' Forces are the first responders to any terrorist incident, the Government has devised programmes for capacity building of States' Forces in intelligence collection, responding to terror incidents and investigation of terror cases. As on 31.03.2019, 2556 officers have been trained in 74 training programmes conducted by the Central Agencies.
- V. The Government of India has added the names of (i) Al-Qaida in Indian Sub-Continent (AQIS) and all its manifestations; (ii) Islamic State in Khorasan Province (ISKP)/ ISIS Wilayat Khorasan/ Islamic State of Iraq and the Sham-Khorasan

(ISIS-K) and all its manifestations; (iii) Khalistan Liberation Force (KLF) and all its manifestations; and (iv) Tehreek-ul-Mujahideen (TuM) and all its manifestations as terrorist organisations in the First Schedule of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, during 2018-19.

- VI. The Ministry of Home Affairs actively participated in 18 Joint Working Group Meetings on Counter Terrorism with foreign countries like France, Canada, United States of America, Australia, Russia, China, United Kingdom, European Union, Netherlands, Indonesia, Tunisia, Egypt, Uzbekistan and also at BRICS and BIMSTEC etc.
- VII. The Government remained committed to curbing the funding of terrorism and anti-national activities.

National Investigation Agency (NIA)

2.3 The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted under the NIA Act of 2008 as a special agency for investigation and prosecution of offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule of NIA Act. National Investigation Agency is the premier investigating agency at the Central level to investigate terrorism related cases including terrorism financing cases. The NIA headquarters is at New Delhi and the branch offices are located at Hyderabad, Guwahati, Mumbai, Lucknow, Kochi, Kolkata, Jammu and Raipur. A total of 45 NIA Special Courts have been constituted in the States/Union Territories. The NIA, since its inception, has registered 258 cases (60 cases in 2018-19) till 31.03.2019, out of which, 194 cases (43 cases in 2018-19) have been charge sheeted. Trial has been concluded

in 48 cases, out of which 43 cases have resulted in conviction.

2.4 The Government has approved a new vertical i.e. Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Cell, in NIA to tackle rise in LWE related offences.

The Multi Agency Centre (MAC)

2.5 Since inception of Multi Agency Centre (MAC), 3,16,385 inputs have been shared through MAC platform till 31.03. 2019.

2.6 In pursuance of its mandate, 367 Daily Nodal Officer Meetings, Focus Group Meetings, Meetings on Cross Border Terrorism and issues related to insurgency in North East were organized at MAC in New Delhi in 2018-19. In addition, 316 meetings were organized at Subsidiary Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) to discuss terrorism related issues at State level.

2.7 MAC had also launched National Memory Bank (NMB) integrated with Threat Management System (TMS) on MAC-SMAC-State SB network, in June 2012. NMB can be defined as Classified Electronic Library on CT information and is designed as a repository of data related to CT matters, accessible to all stakeholders nationwide. Till Date, 16170 data have been uploaded on the NMB in the form of IRs, Periodicals, Dossiers, Incident Reports etc. to facilitate analysis by stakeholders on counter terrorism related issues.

National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)

2.8 The NATGRID is conceived to be a framework, which will leverage Information Technology to connect approved User Agencies (security/law enforcement) with designated data providers in order to enhance the country's counter terrorism capability. The Project was approved in 2012 and ₹ 1002.97 crore has been sanctioned for key elements of the NATGRID Project. The construction

of NATGRID facilities including Data Center (DC) and Business Continuity Plan (BCP) is at advanced stage of completion.

Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT Cell)

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

2.10 A FICN Co-ordination Centre (FCORD) is functioning in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence / information amongst the different security agencies of Centre / States to counter the menace of circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes within the Country. A total of 34 meetings of the FCORD have been held up to 31.03.2019 in which the States and other agencies have participated to discuss the important issues relating to containing the FICN menace.

2.11 A Terror Funding and Fake Currency (TFFC) Cell is functioning under National Investigation Agency (NIA). As on 31.03.2019, NIA has registered a total of 31 cases related to terror funding and 40 cases related to FICN, since 2009. In one of the FICN cases investigated by NIA, the Special Court established under the NIA Act, 2008 has observed that a neighbouring sovereign country is involved in the circulation of FICN with the sole purpose and intention to damage and threaten the unity, integrity, economic security and sovereignty of India and also to strike terror in the people.

2.12 A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of fake currency notes was signed on 06.06.2015 between India and Bangladesh during the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to Bangladesh. Under the

mandate of the said MoU, four meetings of the Joint Task Force have been held in India & Bangladesh alternatively to review the progress in this regard. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was signed under the MoU in February, 2016 which includes establishment of nodal contact points for exchange of information, sharing of intelligence inputs and investigative leads, maintaining data base on all aspects of FICN trade, enhancing capabilities of forensic labs, mass awareness programs by the Central banks of both the countries and the training of officers of both the countries.

2.13 India is a Member of Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an Inter-Governmental Body, which makes recommendations relating to Combating of Financing of Terrorism, Money Laundering, etc. The Ministry of Home Affairs participates in the Plenary and Working Group Meetings of the FATF to present the developments in the country with regard to the policy to combat financing of terrorism and the status of effectiveness of the legal regime in this regard. India is also member of the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG) and Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), which are FATF Styled Regional Bodies (FSRBs) and the Ministry of Home Affairs participates in their deliberations to highlight India's position with regard to the issues relating to Combating Financing of Terrorism. India also participates actively in the meeting of the BIMSTEC Sub-group on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (SGAML-CFT).

Security of Holders of High Public Offices

2.14 The threat from terrorist and militant groups makes it imperative to provide adequate security to holders of high public

offices and other persons under threat. As the threat to security of such individuals is a dynamic phenomenon, assessment of their security requirement is done by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. The security arrangements are assessed by High Level Committee to effectively tackle the evil designs of terrorists and militants and thereby ensure maintenance of security, public order and peace in the country.

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

2.16 The revised and updated version of the Yellow Book (guidelines dealing with personal protection) was issued by the Home Ministry in February, 2019.

Airport Security/ Delhi Metro Security

2.17 In order to strengthen the security of the aviation sector, acquisition of modern security gadgets, improved security procedures and adequate deployment of security personnel at airports has been given close attention. Administrative mechanisms have been put in place to deal with any emergent situation in consultation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, IB, CISF and others. Counter Terrorist Contingency Plan [CTCP] for airports has been prepared and circulated to all States/ UTs for implementation.

2.18 Security for Delhi Metro is provided by CISF under a robust security framework

which is reviewed and updated from time to time.

Government's Approach and Action Plan to deal with LWE

2.19 The '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. Therefore, the policy of the Government of India is to effectively deal with the LWE insurgency primarily by capacity building of the State Governments, both in areas of security and development.

The Government of India has adopted an integrated and holistic approach to deal with the Left Wing Extremist (LWE) insurgency by addressing the areas of security, development and promoting good governance simultaneously. To achieve this, a National Policy and Action Plan has been put in place that adopts a multi-pronged strategy in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights & entitlements of local communities.

2.20 The security related measures include, providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, modernization and up gradation of the State Police under the Umbrella Scheme 'Modernization of Police Forces' (MPF scheme), re-imburement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, strengthening of Special Intelligence Branches/Special Forces of the States and fortification of Police Stations under the Special Infrastructure Scheme(SIS), providing helicopters for anti-LWE operations, assistance in training of State Police through the Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organizations and Bureau of Police Research and Development, sharing of intelligence, facilitating inter-

State coordination, Community Policing and Civic Action etc. Simultaneously, focused attention is also given to development. The Government of India has launched special schemes for improving the basic infrastructure like road & telecom connectivity and skill up gradation etc. Besides, 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 priority. To give further impetus, funds are provided for filling critical infrastructure gaps in public infrastructure and services which are of urgent nature under Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme for the most affected LWE districts. The underlying philosophy is to enhance the capacity of State Governments to tackle the LWE menace in a concerted manner.

2.21 Resolute implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan by the Government has resulted in significant improvement in the Left Wing Extremism scenario across the country. Last five years have seen a significant decline in LWE violence as well as the geographical spread of LWE. The declining trend in LWE violence continued in 2018 as well. There has been an overall 26.7% reduction in violent incidents (1136 to 833) and 39.5% reduction (397 to 240) in LWE related deaths since end-2013. In comparison to 2017, the year 2018 saw a decline of 8.3% (908 to 833) in incidents

of violence and the number of deaths by 8.7% (263 to 240). The casualties to Security Forces declined by 10.7% (75 to 67) and the number of LWE cadres eliminated went up by 65.4% (136 to 225). At the same time, the developmental outreach by the government of India has seen an increasingly large number of LWE cadres shunning the path of violence and returning to the mainstream.

2.22 Chhattisgarh (392 incidents and 153 deaths) remains the most affected State followed by Jharkhand (205 incidents and 43 deaths), Bihar (59 incidents and 15 deaths), Odisha (75 incidents and 12 deaths) and Maharashtra (75 incidents and 12 deaths). Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand together accounted for 71.7% of the violent incidents and 81.7% of deaths. Odisha and Maharashtra followed by Bihar accounted for 9%, 9% and 7.1% of the incidents respectively in 2018. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana together reported less than 4% incidents.

2.23 The overall improvement in LWE scenario can be attributed to greater presence and increased capacity of the Security Forces across the LWE affected States, better operational strategy and better monitoring of development schemes in affected areas. The State-wise break up of LWE violence profile is given in the table below.

State-wise extent of LWE violence during 2010 to 2018

State	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019 (up to 31.03.2019)	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths																
Andhra Pradesh	100	24	54	9	67	13	28	7	18	4	35	8	17	6	26	7	12	3	4	0
Bihar	307	97	316	63	166	44	177	69	163	32	110	17	129	28	99	22	59	15	22	4
Chhattisgarh	625	343	465	204	370	109	355	111	328	112	466	101	395	107	373	130	392	153	68	11
Jharkhand	501	157	517	182	480	163	387	152	384	103	310	56	323	85	251	56	205	43	42	5
M.P.	7	1	8	0	11	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	12	2	3	1	4	0	0	0
Maharashtra	94	45	109	54	134	41	71	19	70	28	55	18	73	23	69	16	75	12	21	9
Odisha	218	79	192	53	171	45	101	35	103	26	92	28	86	27	81	29	75	12	15	4
																			(22)	(2)

Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	4	14	5	11	2	7	0	5	2	11	2	2	0
Uttar Pradesh	6	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	350	258	92	45	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	5	0	6	1	8	0	7	0	8	0	10	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	2213	1005	1760	611	1415	415	1136	397	1091	310	1089	230	1048	278	908	263	833	240	175	33
																			(230)	(68)

2.24 The geographical spread of LWE violence has also been shrinking considerably. In 2018, LWE violence was reported from 251 PSs in 60 districts spread across 8 States as compared to 330 PSs in 76 districts spread over 10 States in 2013. The arc of violence has been considerably restricted with just 30 districts accounting 89% of the LWE violence. The CPI (Maoist) continues to be the most potent among the various LWE outfits in the country and accounted for more than 88% of total LWE violent incidents and resultant deaths. Amidst increasing reverses, the CPI (Maoist) has been making efforts to expand to new areas along Inter-State borders without any significant success.

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

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

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

2.27 **Strengthening the Intelligence Mechanism:** In order to counter the growing challenge of LWE activities, several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade

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

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

2.29 **Tackling the Problem of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs):** Majority of casualties to security forces in anti-LWE operations are caused by IEDs. The Ministry of Home Affairs continues to support extensive counter-IED capacity building efforts of CAPFs and State Police Forces. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued a Standard Operating Procedure

(SOP) on 'Issues related to Explosives/IEDs/Landmines in LWE Affected Areas' and circulated to all stakeholders to promote best practices in IED Management.

2.30 India Reserve (IR)/ Specialised India Reserve Battalion (SIRB): The Left Wing Extremism affected States have been sanctioned India Reserve (IR) battalions mainly to strengthen security apparatus at their level and also to enable the States to provide gainful employment to youth, particularly in the LWE affected areas. 56 India Reserve (IR) Battalions were sanctioned to 10 LWE affected States of which 44 have been raised. In addition, Government has sanctioned raising of 10 new Specialized India Reserve Bn (SIRB) in the LWE States of Bihar (01), Chhattisgarh (02), Jharkhand (02), Madhya Pradesh (01), Odisha (03) and West Bengal (01). Of these 8 SIR Bns are raised.

2.31 Schemes of MHA in LWE Affected Areas: The following Schemes are being implemented by the MHA in LWE affected areas:

(i) **Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme:** The Government of India reimburses the LWE affected State Governments the security related expenditure incurred on ex-gratia payment to the family of civilian/security forces killed in LWE violence, training and operational needs of security forces, insurance of police personnel, compensation to the surrendered Left Wing Extremist cadres, community policing, village defence committees and publicity material. The Union Government has approved continuation of the scheme for a period of 3 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with substantial increase in its annual outlay to Rs.445 crore. The

scheme has been further strengthened with the increased outlay. In addition, new items like compensation for the incapacitated security personnel and property damage have been included for the first time. The SRE Scheme would enhance the capacity of LWE affected States to fight the LWE menace.

(ii) **Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) including Construction of 250 Fortified Police Stations in LWE Affected States:** The scheme has been approved for a period of 3 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 for strengthening of the State Intelligence Branches (SIBs) & Special Forces of the States as well as fortification of 250 Police Stations @ Rs. 2.5 crore per Police Station. The total outlay of the scheme is Rs. 1006 crore i.e. Rs. 604 crore as Central Share (60%) and Rs. 402 crore as State share. This is a reimbursement scheme.

(iii) **Fortified Police Stations Scheme:** The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a scheme to assist the State Governments in construction/strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations @ Rs.2.00 crore per police station in Left Wing Extremist affected districts on 80:20 (Centre share: State share) basis. Under the scheme, 397 fortified police stations have been constructed.

(iv) **Civic Action Programme (CAP):** Under this Scheme, financial grants are provided to the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to undertake various welfare activities in the LWE affected areas. This Scheme aims to bridge the gap between the local population and Security Forces (SFs).

Rs. 20.00 crore were released to CAPFs in 2018-19.

(v) Special Central Assistance (SCA) for most LWE Affected Districts:

This Scheme has been approved by the Government of India on 27.09.2017 for a period of 03 years i.e. from 2017-18 to 2019-20, with an outlay of ₹3000 crore (₹1000 crore per year). The most affected LWE districts are badly deprived of basic infrastructure and facilities. The main objective of the Scheme is to fill the critical gaps in Public Infrastructure and Services, which are of emergent nature and require immediate action. ₹1175 crore have been released till now.

(vi) Assistance to Central Agencies for LWE Management Scheme (ACALWEMS):

The Scheme has been approved by the Government of India for a period of 03 years i.e. from 2017-20 to 2019-20, with total outlay of ₹ 150 crore @ ₹ 50 crore per annum. Under the scheme funds are provided to the CAPFs/Central agencies for hiring of helicopters by CRPF, payment of bills pertaining to air-lift provided by Indian Air Force for counter LWE operations and for infrastructure support to CAPFs.

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

2.33 Schemes/Initiatives being implemented by different Ministries/Departments in the LWE Affected Areas:

- (i) For ensuring faster and speedy development in the LWE affected States, the Ministry of Environment and Forest has extended the limit of the general approval under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land upto 40 hectares for creating infrastructure of 14 categories relating to schools, dispensaries/hospitals, electrical and telecommunication lines, drinking water projects, water/rain harvesting structures, minor irrigation canals, non-conventional sources of energy, skill upgradation/vocational training center, rural roads. Validity of general approval has been extended upto 31.12.2020.
- (ii) The Government of India has been implementing Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I) since 26.02.2009 for improving road connectivity in 34 LWE affected districts of 8 States namely, Andhra Pradesh/Telangana, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. The Scheme envisages construction of 5,422 km of roads and 08 critical bridges at the estimated cost of ₹8,593 crore. Up to 31.03.2019, total 4,792 km roads and 04 bridges have been completed.
- (iii) The Government approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas" on 28.12.2016 to improve the rural road connectivity in the most LWE affected districts. The Ministry of Rural Development is the sponsoring/

implementing Ministry of the Project. The scheme envisaged construction/upgradation of 5412 km road and 126 bridges/cross drainage works at an estimated cost of ₹11,725 crore in 44 LWE affected districts. Sanction of 4574 km has already been conveyed to the States. Besides, the Ministry of Home Affairs, in consultation with the State Governments and security agencies, has identified 6043 km additional roads and recommended for their inclusion into the scheme within the sanctioned budget.

- (iv) In order to address connectivity issues in LWE areas, a scheme for installation of Mobile Towers is being implemented by the Department of Telecommunication, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. 2335 Mobile Towers have been operationalised in Phase-I of the scheme and installation of 4072 Mobile Towers is envisaged in Phase-II of the Project.
- (v) Under provision of 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006', 1543656 title deeds have been distributed to the individuals and Community to ensure their livelihood and food security and protect their rights on the forest land in 10 LWE affected States, namely: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- (vi) The Government of India has been implementing two schemes, namely: 'Skill Development in 47 LWE affected districts' and 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' for

creating infrastructure and providing employment linked skill training to youths in LWE affected areas. The Scheme of Skill Development envisages construction/establishment of 01 ITI each in 47 districts and 02 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) each in 34 districts.

- (vii) Department of School Education & Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Human Resource Development has opened 7 new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and 6 new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the most LWE affected districts, which did not have KVs/JNVs. 02 new KVs are to be opened in Gadchiroli & Kondagaon.

2.34 The Government of India has been addressing the menace holistically by adopting the multipronged approach and the results have been encouraging. The LWE theatre has witnessed a consistent decline in violence and considerable shrinkage in geographical spread in the last 5 years. However, it is clear that the Maoists do not want root causes like underdevelopment addressed in a meaningful manner since they resort to targeting school buildings, roads, railways, bridges, health infrastructure, communication facilities etc in a major way. They wish to keep the population in their areas of influence marginalized to perpetuate their outdated ideology. Consequently, the process of development has been set back by decades in many parts of the country under LWE influence. This needs to be recognized by the civil society and the media to build pressure on the Maoists to eschew violence, join the mainstream and recognize the fact that the socio-economic and political dynamics and aspirations of 21st Century India are far removed from the Maoist world-view. The Government is optimistic of eradicating the

LWE problem through the strategic vision articulated above.

Security Situation in Jammu & Kashmir

2.35 The State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) has been affected by terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for more than two and half decades. Since the advent of militancy in J&K (in 1990), 14024 Civilians and 5273 Security Force (SF) personnel have lost their lives (upto 31.03.2019). The trends of terrorist violence in J&K during the last few years and current year are shown in the table given below:

Year	Incidents	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists killed
2014	222	47	28	110
2015	208	39	17	108
2016	322	82	15	150
2017	342	80	40	213
2018	614	91	39	257
2019 (up to 31.03.2019)	116	59	9	62

2.36 The ongoing militancy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir is intrinsically linked with infiltration of terrorists from across the border both from the “International Border” as well as the “Line of Control” in J&K. The reported infiltration attempts and Net infiltration in J&K since 2014 is indicated in the table below:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (up to 30.03.2019)
Infiltration attempts	222	121	371	419	328	23
Net Estimated infiltration	65	33	119	136	143	07

2.37 The security situation in J&K is monitored and reviewed by the Governor/ Chief Minister of J&K with senior representatives of the State Government, Army, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and other security agencies. The Ministry of Home Affairs also monitors the security

situation closely and continuously with the State Government and the Ministry of Defence.

2.38 The Government of India in tandem with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, inter-alia, includes strengthening of the border infrastructure, multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along international Border / Line of Control, and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technological surveillance, weapons and equipments for Security Forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination; synergized intelligence flow and pro-active action against terrorists within the State. The Government has adopted various counter measures to neutralise these efforts and capabilities of militants to disturb peace in the State. The Government has also encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy.

2.39 The endeavour of the Government has been to:-

- (i) Proactively take suitable measures by all the SFs to safeguard the borders from cross-border terrorism and to contain militancy.
- (ii) To ensure that the democratic process is sustained and primacy of civil administration is restored to effectively tackle the socio-economic problems facing the people on account of the effects of prolonged militancy in the State, and
- (iii) To ensure a sustained peace process and to provide adequate opportunities to all sections of people in the State

who eschew violence to effectively represent their view points and to redress their genuine grievances.

2.40 Government has approved raising of following battalions for Jammu & Kashmir Police:-

- (i) 5 IR Battalions
- (ii) 2 Border Battalions
- (iii) 2 Women Battalions

Besides, the honorarium of SPOs of J&K Police has been enhanced upto ₹12000/- per month in the following manner:-

- (i) SPOs having experience less than 5 years – ₹6000/- per month
- (ii) SPOs having experience more than 5 years and less than 15 years – ₹9000/- per month
- (iii) SPOs having experience more than 15 years – ₹12000/- per month

2.41 To support the State Government in its initiatives, the Central Government has been making available Central Armed Police Forces as and when necessary, and has been helping to strengthen the State Police. The Ministry of Home Affairs reimburses the expenditure 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 Programmes, 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 31.03.2019 under Security Related Expenditure (Police) is ₹7402.72 crore. During the financial year 2018-19, a sum of ₹500.53 crore has been reimbursed to Jammu and Kashmir Government under SRE (P).

Special Industry Initiative (SII J&K) 'UDAAN'

2.42 Based on the recommendations of the Expert Group constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, the Government of India launched the Scheme Special Industry Initiative for Jammu & Kashmir titled 'UDAAN' in the nature of Public Private Partnership with the corporates of India.

2.43 The Scheme has been implemented and monitored by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Scheme aimed at enhancing the skills and employability of unemployed youths of J&K who are graduate, post graduates or three year engineering diploma holders. As on 31.03.2019, 48,584 candidates have been selected for training, 44,369 candidates have joined training, out of which 38,798 have completed training and jobs have been offered to 21,088 candidates. The Scheme has come to an end on 31.12.2018.

Prime Minister Development Package for J&K- 2015 (PMDP-2015)

2.44 Hon'ble Prime Minister announced a package of ₹80,068 crore towards Special Assistance to J&K on 7.11.2015 for development of 63 Infrastructure Projects concerning various sectors such as Road, Power, New and Renewable Energy, Tourism, Health, Education, Water Resources, Sports, Urban Development, Defence, Textile etc. relating to 15 Ministries/Departments of Government of India.

2.45 As on 31.03.2019, an amount of ₹65,461.71 crore has been sanctioned and ₹30,049.05 crore has been released under package. Further, out of 63 projects, 18 have been completed/substantially completed

and other are ongoing/ at various stages of implementation.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants

2.46 Due to onset of militancy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) in the early 1990s, most of the Kashmiri Pandit families along with some Sikh and Muslim families migrated from the Kashmir Valley to Jammu, Delhi and other parts of the country. At present, 41,248 registered migrant families are living in Jammu, 19,338 families in Delhi/ NCR and 1,995 in a few other States/ UTs in the country. The Ministry of Home Affairs, (Government of India) is running various schemes for relief and rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants. The schemes are being implemented by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir (GoJK) and expenditure incurred by the GoJK is being reimbursed by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) under Security Related Expenditure (Relief and Rehabilitation) - SRE(R&R).

Relief to Kashmiri and Jammu Migrants settled in Jammu

2.47 The GoJK has been providing cash relief and dry ration to the Kashmiri migrants settled in Jammu.

2.48 Presently, the GoJK is providing cash relief at the enhanced rate of ₹3,250/- per head per month subject to a ceiling of ₹13,000/- per family per month (as revised on 13.06.2018) to the Kashmiri and Jammu migrants settled in Jammu. ₹1834.05 crore has been reimbursed in this regard since its inception till financial year 2018-19. Approximately, 21,000 migrants are being paid cash relief per month.

2.49 Further, the GoJK is providing basic dry ration at the rate of 9 Kg of rice and 2 Kg of atta per person and 1 Kg of sugar per

family per month to the needy migrants. ₹205.28 crore has been reimbursed in this regard since its inception till 31.03.2019. Approximately, 21,000 migrants are being given dry ration per month.

2.50 In addition, the migrants are entitled for ex-gratia relief for the loss of their property equal to 50 % of the loss of immovable property subject to a ceiling of ₹10 lakh.

Relief to Kashmiri and Jammu Migrants settled in Delhi/NCR

2.51 The Government of NCT of Delhi also provides cash relief to the Kashmiri migrants settled in Delhi/NCR. The Ministry of Home Affairs, vide order dated 13.06.2018, has enhanced the cash relief to be paid to such migrants to ₹3,250/- per head per month subject to a ceiling of ₹13,000/- per family per month. Out of the amount of ₹3,250/-, the share of GNCTD is ₹1000/- per person per month. The Ministry of Home Affairs reimburses the expenditure incurred by the Delhi Government over and above ₹1000/- per person per month under SRE(R&R).

Employment to Kashmiri Migrants

2.52 The Government of India had approved 3000 State Government jobs under the Prime Minister's Relief Package-2008, out of which 2910 posts have been filled. Further, another package was approved on 04.12.2015 for providing additional 3000 State Government jobs to the Kashmiri migrants under the Prime Minister's Development Package, 2015. All the posts have been notified to the recruiting agencies. Examination for 1910 posts has been completed by JKSSB and recruitment for 500 post under Home Department is under process. The JKSSB has issued selection list of approximately 700 candidates in the month of March, 2019.

Transit Accommodation for Kashmiri Migrants

2.53 The Government of India under the PMDP, 2015 had approved construction of 6000 Transit Accommodations in the Kashmir Valley at a total cost of ₹920 crore to be allotted to the Kashmiri migrants to whom State Government jobs have been provided/will be provided.

Relief to Displaced families from Pakistan Occupied Jammu & Kashmir (1947) and Chhamb Niabat (1965 and 1971)

2.54 The Government of India, under the Prime Minister's Development Package-2015 (PMDP) for J&K had approved a rehabilitation package for 36,384 displaced families from PoJK and Chhamb DPs living in J&K with an allocation of funds of ₹2000 crore. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to these families at the rate of ₹5.5 lakh per family directly in their Aadhar-linked bank accounts. Since inception of the scheme, a total of ₹1079.32 crore has been disbursed to 24,539 beneficiaries till 31.03.2019.

Relief to West Pakistan Refugees (WPRs)

2.55 5764 families who migrated from several areas of West Pakistan in the aftermath of the partition of 1947 and settled in different parts of the Jammu region, were extended with financial assistance amounting to ₹5.5 lakh per family in June 2018 and the approval was conveyed to the Govt. of J&K on 13.06.2018.

Ex-gratia to be extended to NoKs of JKP/SPOs/CAPFs/Army personnel posted in J&K deceased due to violence

2.56 The rate of ex-gratia to be funded from SRE (R&R) has been enhanced to ₹5 lakh. ₹487.45 crore has been released in this regard till financial year 2018-19 since its inception.

Relief/Compensation for Border Population affected by Cross Border Firing/Ceasefire Violations

2.57 In order to mitigate the hardships being faced by the people living on IB/LoC due to Cross Border Firing/Ceasefire violations, the Government of India has undertaken the following measures for providing relief/compensation:

- i) An amount of ₹415.73 crore has been sanctioned to the State Government for the construction of 14,460 bunkers in the five border districts.
- ii) Government of India has approved the reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the State Government to compensate losses to houses, agriculture etc. since December, 2017 at the rates mentioned in NDRF guidelines.
- iii) The limit of 3 milch animals for claiming compensation for the losses suffered has been removed and the amount of compensation has been enhanced to ₹50,000/- per loss of animal w.e.f. 01.06.2018.
- iv) Ex-gratia cash relief of ₹5 lakh to the Next of Kin (NoKs) of victims in case of death or to the victim for suffering more than 50 % disability.

Cross LoC Travel

2.58 A 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 Measures (CBMs) from both sides of the LoC, the fortnightly bus services on both the routes were converted into a weekly service with effect from 08.09.2008 and 11.09.2008 respectively.

	No. of passenger visited up to 31.03.2019	No. of Passenger returned up to 31.03.2019
Indian	11028	11011
POK	25725	25679

Cross LoC Trade between J&K and PoK

2.59 During the meeting of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India 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. Consequently, Cross LoC Trade between J&K and PoK in respect of 21 agreed items on zero duty basis started on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakote routes with effect from 20.10.2008. Consequent upon increase in volume of trade, number of trading days was increased from 2 to 4 days per week (w.e.f. 15.11.2011). Till 31.03.2019, a total number of 72,511 trucks have crossed over to PoJK and 43,582 trucks have crossed over to India's side through these two routes.

2.60 02 Trade Facilitation Centres (TFC) have been established in two check points i.e. Salamabad, Uri and Chakan-da-Bagh, Poonch for safe and smooth Cross LoC Trade. Upgradation of Phase-I @ ₹10.00 crore for each TFC have been approved in 2009. An amount of ₹12.60 crore and ₹10.40 crore has been sanctioned in 2016 to the State Govt. of J&K for 2nd Phase upgradation of TFC Salamabad and TFC Chakan-da-Bagh respectively.

2.61 Cross LOC trade between India and PoK has been suspended from 19.04.2019 till a stricter regime is put in place to ensure that only bonafide trade takes place for the benefit of the people of J&K.

Bharat Darshan/Watan Ko Jano Programme

2.62 Government of India is providing funds for organizing Bharat Darshan Tour/Watan Ko Jano Programme for children/youth of Jammu and Kashmir with the help of CAPFs, JKP and State Government of J&K. The main objective of the program is to give exposure to the youth of J&K about the social and cultural diversity of India so that they feel socially, culturally and emotionally integrated with rest of the country and also to show them cultural and socio-economic development taking place in other parts of the country. Nearly 5000 Children/ Youth have participated in the programme in the year 2018-19.

Women Empowerment

2.63 Government of India has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 5.09 crore to Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) for setting up of Resource Centre (Shehzar) at Kupwara. In this Centre 4780 women are trained including 883 Master Trainers (MT) against the target of training 3000 trainees and 500 Master Trainers in various crafts to augment their income. Crafts include Cutting, Tailoring, Handicraft, Food Processing, Renewable Energy and Agriculture and allied activities.

2.64 Keeping in view the success of the above centre, two more Centres have been sanctioned to SEWA which have to be set up at Ganderbal for training of 2500 women (including 500 MTs) at the cost of ₹ 1.11 crore and Leh with sub center at Kargil at the cost of ₹ 1.94 crore for training of 2000 women including 90 Master Trainers.

Subsidized Helicopter Services in J&K and Himachal Pradesh

2.65 Government has approved a scheme for operation of subsidized helicopter services

in the States of J&K and Himachal Pradesh on a pilot basis in 10 sectors in each of these States in order to provide connectivity to remote areas in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, which are inaccessible by road or even when connected by road, remain cut off during winter due to heavy rain/snowfall. Orders in this respect have been issued on 06.09.2016. The scheme has been extended till March, 2020. Government of India will share 75% of subsidy requirement and remaining 25% share of subsidy will be borne by the concerned State Government.

Extension of Special Concession/ Incentive to the Central Government Employees posted in the Kashmir Valley

2.66 On 02.03.2016, the Government has approved the proposal for extension of special concessions / incentives to the Central Government employees posted in the Kashmir valley for further period of two years w.e.f. 01.01.2016. The incentives include additional HRA, mess facilities, payment of monthly pension to Pensioners of Kashmir valley etc. Government of India has extended the package of Special Concession/ Incentives to Central Government Employees posted in the Kashmir valley for further a period of two years w.e.f. 01.01.2018.

Amarnath Yatra

2.67 Shri Amarnathji Yatra, 2018 commenced on 28.06.2018 and continued till 26.08.2018. There are two routes to reach the Holy Cave viz. (1) Jammu-Pahalgam-Chandanwari-Pissu Top-Sheshnag-Panchtarni-Holy Cave and (2) Jammu-Baltal-Domail-Barari-Holy Cave. Registration of pilgrims for Shri Amarnathji Yatra, commenced on 01.03.2018 for both the Routes. Step by Step procedure which yatis needed to follow to register for the

yatra was available on Shri Amarnathji Shrine Board (SASB)'s web-site. Necessary arrangements were made for safety of pilgrims with additional security measures by introducing aerial survey through chopper, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), installation of high definition CCTV surveillance system and Radio Frequency Identification System (RFID). The Yatra went off peacefully.

2.68 A total of 2.85 lakh Yatis visited the Holy Cave during the 2018 Yatra as against 2.60 lakh pilgrims during the year 2017.

The Governor's Rule and President Rule in J&K

2.69 The Governor of Jammu and Kashmir with the concurrence of President of India issued a proclamation on 20.06.2018 inter alia assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. On expiry of Governor's rule on 19.12.2018, the President of India issued a Proclamation on 19.12.2018 under Article 356 of the Constitution of India in relation to the State Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir inter alia assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and all powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor.

The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Amendment Order, 2019.

2.70 The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Amendment Order, 2019 was issued on 01.03.2019 thereby extending the relevant provisions of the Constitution of India as amended by Constitution (Seventy Seventh Amendment) Act, 1995 and Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 for the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This enables the State Govt. of J&K to give benefit of reservation

in promotions to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also facilitates the reservation up to 10% for “economically weaker sections” in educational institutions and public employment in addition to the existing reservations.

The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019

2.71 The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 was issued on 01.03.2019 thereby effecting amendments in the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Act, 2004 and bringing persons residing in the areas adjoining International Border within the ambit of reservation at par with persons living in areas adjoining Actual Line of Control (ALoC).

North East

2.72 The North Eastern Region comprises of eight States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. This region is culturally and ethnically diverse having more than 200 ethnic groups which have distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identities. The Region covers 8% of the country’s geographical area and about 4% of the national population. Almost all

of its borders of about 5,484 Kilometers is international border along Bangladesh (1880 kms), Myanmar (1,643 kms), China (1,346 kms), Bhutan (516 kms) and Nepal (99 kms).

2.73 The security situation in the North Eastern States has improved substantially since 2013. The year 2018 witnessed the lowest number of insurgency incidents and civilian deaths since 1997. Compared to 2017, insurgency incidents have registered a decline of 18% in the year 2018 [2017-308, 2018-252]. Similarly, there was 25% reduction in number of civilians and Security Forces personnel deaths in 2018 [2017-49, 2018-37]. Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 34 militants, arrest of 804 militants and recovery of 478 weapons in 2018 in the region. Compared to 2013, insurgency incidents declined significantly by 66%, civilians casualties by 79%, SFs casualties by 23% and kidnapping/abduction cases by 62% in the region in 2018. In the first three months of 2019 (upto 31.03.2019), security situation has further improved in the region with the decline in insurgency incidents. The profile of violence in North Eastern Region as a whole during the last seven years and current year is given below:-

Security Situation in North East Region								
Years	Incidents	Extremist arrested	Extremist killed	Arms recovered/surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremist surrendered	Persons kidnapped
2012	1025	2145	222	1856	14	97	1195	329
2013	732	1712	138	1596	18	107	640	307
2014	824	1934	181	1255	20	212	965	369
2015	574	1900	149	897	46	46	143	267
2016	484	1202	87	698	17	48	267	168
2017	308	995	57	432	12	37	130	102
2018	252	804	34	478	14	23	161	117
2019	61	188	2	71	-	4	11	32

2.74 While there is almost no insurgency in Tripura and Mizoram, there has been a marked improvement in security situation in other States of the region. In 2018, insurgency related violence declined by 48% in Meghalaya, 40% in Arunachal Pradesh, 16% in Assam and 24% in Manipur compared to 2017. There has been increase in insurgency incidents in Nagaland in 2018. The State-wise details of violence during the last seven years and current year (upto 31.03.2019) in North Eastern Region are at Annexure-III.

Arunachal Pradesh

2.75 The State of Arunachal Pradesh does not have any active indigenous insurgent group. The State is affected by spill-over militant activities of Naga insurgents from Nagaland-based UG factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland [NSCN] (NSCN/Isak-Muviah, NSCN/Khaplang, NSCN/Reformation and NSCN/Neopao Konyak- Kitovi) in Tirap, Changlang and Longding districts, as also activities of Assam-based ULFA/Independent and NDFB/Saoraigwra. Cadres of NDFB(S) and ULFA(I) frequent the State in the areas bordering Assam and Myanmar for shelter and transit.

2.76 In the year 2018, security situation in Arunachal Pradesh improved substantially with decline in insurgency incidents by 40% [2017-61, 2018-37]. The number of civilian deaths has further come down (2017-3, 2018-1) and Counter-Insurgency Operations by SFs resulted in killing of 12 cadres/insurgents, arrest of 69 insurgents and recovery of 60 weapons in 2018.

Assam

2.77 The major militant outfits presently active in the State of Assam are United Liberation Front of Asom – (Independent),

(ULFA-I), National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Saoraigwra), (NDFB-S). ULFA and NDFB have been declared as Unlawful Associations under the provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Besides, Karbi Peoples Liberation Tigers (KPLT) is active in Karbi Anglong District of Assam. ULFA (Pro-Talk), NDFB (Ranjan Diamary), NDFB (Progressive) and Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF) are under SoO agreement with the Government of India and /or Government of Assam.

2.78 In 2018, the insurgency related incidents declined by 16% in Assam compared to 2017 [2017-33, 2018-28]. Security forces have been able to contain violent activities of the militant groups to a great extent with killing of 5 extremists, arrest of 133 cadres and recovery of 92 weapons in the State during 2018. ULFA/I accounted for about 57% of the insurgency incidents in the State in 2018, killing 7 civilians and one SF personnel.

2.79 After the wanton killings of Adivasis in Sonitpur, Kokrajhar and Chirang districts of Assam in December, 2014, sustained counter insurgency operations are continuing against NDFB (Saoraigwra) group. During the period from 23.12.2014 to 31.03.2019, 1146 Cadre/linkmen of NDFB/S have been arrested with recovery of huge quantity of arms and ammunition from them and 63 cadres have been neutralized in counter insurgency operations.

Manipur

2.80 The State of Manipur is an insurgency-ridden State affected by activities of Meitei, Naga, Kuki, Zomi, Hmar and Muslim UG outfits. The State of Manipur remained the most violent State accounting for about 50% of the total incidents in the region in 2018 (entire NE: 252, Manipur: 127). However, in 2018

the State witnessed a decline in insurgency related incidents by 24% (2017-167, 2018-127) and Civilian deaths have further come down from 23 in 2017 to 8 in 2018. In the year 2018, Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 10 militants, arrest of 404 militants and recovery of 99 weapons in the State. Meitei insurgency accounted for about 57% of insurgency incidents in the State, killing 6 SFs personnel and 5 civilians in 2018.

Meghalaya

2.81 The State of Meghalaya has been witnessing Garo militancy since 2010-11. The major militant outfits presently active in the State are Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA), a Garo militant group and Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC), a Khasi militant group. There was significant improvement in security situation in the State in the year 2018. The State witnessed more than 48% decline in the number of violent incidents in 2018 compared to 2017 (2017-28, 2018-15) and security forces have been able to contain violent activities of the militant groups to a great extent with killing of 3 extremists and arrest of 17 cadres in the State. Kidnapping and abduction cases significantly came down from 18 [2017] to 1 [2018].

Nagaland

2.82 The major insurgent groups operating in the State of Nagaland are the factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) which came into being in 1980 following the failure of the 1975 Shillong Accord. These insurgent groups are NSCN(IM) led by Th. Muivah, NSCN(K) and new factions formed in June, 2011, NSCN/NK led by Neopao Konyak-Kitovi and NSCN/R led by Y. Wangtin Konyak in 2015. The split faction of NSCN/K (i.e. NSCN/K-Khango

faction) under the leadership of Khango joined peace talks with the Government in February, 2019. Though steps have been taken by the Government from time to time to control insurgency, the NSCN factions continue to indulge in factional violence and other violent/illegal activities affecting normal life in the State.

2.83 There is an increase in violent incidents and kidnapping/ abduction cases in 2018 in the State. Counter-Insurgency Operations by SFs resulted in killing of 4 cadres/militants, arrest of 181 cadres and recovery of 64 weapons in the State.

Tripura

2.84 Security scenario in Tripura has shown marked improvement in recent years with a steady decline in violence since 2013. No incident of violence has been reported since 2016. The activities of main UG outfits viz. National Liberation Front of Twipra/ Biswamohan (NLFT/B) and All Tripura Tiger Force(ATTF) have been contained.

Sikkim and Mizoram

2.85 The State of Sikkim is free from insurgency related incidents and security situation in Mizoram, by and large, remained peaceful in 2018, barring a few incidents of violence. 114 cadres of Hmar People's Convention (Democracy) surrendered in April, 2018 with 44 weapons in the State of Mizoram.

Steps taken by Government to deal with the situation

2.86 Keeping in view the multiplicity of diverse ethnic groups and the resultant complex situation in the region, the Central Government has been pursuing a policy for talks/negotiation with such groups which abjure violence, lay down arms and seek

solutions for their problems peacefully within the framework of the Constitution of India. As a result, a number of outfits have come forward for talks with the Government and have entered into Suspension of Operations (SoO) agreements and some of them have signed Memorandum of Settlements (MoS) and dissolved themselves. Those who are not in talks are being dealt with by the Central Armed Police Forces, Armed Forces and the State Police through Counter-Insurgency Operations.

2.87 The Law & Order is a State subject. However, the Central Government is supplementing efforts of the State Governments for curbing the illegal and unlawful activities of militant/insurgent groups of North Eastern States through various measures. These include deployment of Central Armed Police Forces, reimbursement of security related expenditure to the State Governments under SRE Scheme, central assistance to the State Governments for modernization of State Police Forces, sanction of India Reserve Battalions, banning the Unlawful Associations operating in NE Region under UAPA, declaring specific areas/states as 'disturbed areas' for the purpose of AFSPA and issuing notifications for Unified Command Structure.

2.88 The implementation of the agreed Ground Rules of insurgent outfits is periodically reviewed by Joint Monitoring Groups comprising representatives of the Government of India, State Governments, Security Forces and the outfits concerned.

2.89 To curb the illegal and unlawful activities of abductions, extortions, killings, recruitment and training of armed cadres, explosions and attack on infrastructural installations by insurgent groups of North Eastern States, 17 insurgent organizations have been declared "unlawful associations" and/or "terrorist

organizations" under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. During the year 2018, ban on NLFT, ATTF and Meitei extremist groups have been extended for 5 more years. A list of unlawful associations/terrorist organizations of North Eastern Region is at Annexure-IV.

2.90 To deal with armed insurgency in North East, entire States of Nagaland, Assam and Manipur (except Imphal Municipal area) are under Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 [AFSPA]. Due to improved security situation, AFSPA has been removed from the entire State of Meghalaya from 31.3.2018. In Arunachal Pradesh, area under AFSPA has been reduced from 16 Police Stations/Outposts area bordering Assam earlier to 4 Police Stations and three districts of Tirap, Changlang and Longding. The notifications declaring Manipur and Assam as "disturbed area" have been issued by the State Governments.

2.91 Central Government has deployed Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security to vulnerable institutions and installations. 404 Coys of CAPFs (as on 01.04.2019) are deployed for Border guarding duties along the international borders of Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh and Myanmar. 844 Coys of CAPFs and 18 CoBRA teams (as on 01.04.2019) are deployed in the North Eastern States for Internal Security and Counter Insurgency Operations.

2.92 The Government of India is assisting the State Governments for augmenting and upgrading their police forces to deal with insurgency /militancy. Towards this end, 61 India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns) have been sanctioned for the NE States as per details given below:-

States	No. of IR Bns raised	New IR Bns sanctioned in 2018	Total
Assam	09	02	11
Arunachal Pradesh	05	02	07
Mizoram	05	-	05
Manipur	09	02	11
Meghalaya	04	02	06
Nagaland	07	-	07
Tripura	09	02	11
Sikkim	03	-	03
Total	51	10	61

Status of peace process in North Eastern States

2.93 The Government is engaged in peace talks with various insurgent groups of NE States. Shri R.N. Ravi, Gol's representative/ Interlocutor is holding peace talks with Naga insurgent groups. For peace talks with other insurgent groups of NE States (except Nagaland), Shri A.B. Mathur has been appointed as Gol's representative/ Interlocutor.

(I) Assam

- ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam) talks are continuing. Suspension of Operation (SoO) with the outfit is valid from 3.9.2011 and is continuing indefinitely.
- NDFB(P) [National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Progressive)] signed the SoO agreement on 24.5.2005 and is presently valid up to 31.12.2019.
- NDFB (RD) [National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Ranjan Daimairy), a splinter group of NDFB signed SoO agreement on 29.11.2013. SoO is valid upto 31.12.2019.

(II) Manipur

- A total of 23 UG outfits under two conglomerates (United Progressive

Front [UPF] -8 and Kuki National Organization [KNO] -15) are currently under Suspension of Operation with the Government since August, 2008. SoO agreements with KNO and UPF are valid up to 31.8.2019. Political dialogue with these groups commenced in June, 2016.

(III) Nagaland

- Ceasefire agreement signed with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Neopao Konyak-Kitovi) [NSCN/NK] and NSCN (Reformation) has been extended up to 27.4.2020. NSCN (Isak-Muivah) has signed Ceasefire Agreement for an indefinite period. A framework agreement was signed with NSCN(I/M) on 3.8.2015. Ceasefire agreement with newly formed NSCN/K-Khango group was signed on 15.04.2019 and is valid for one year upto 14.04.2020.

Major Schemes administered by NE Division

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

2.94 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of militants in North East w.e.f. 01.01.1998 to wean away the misguided youth and hardcore militants who stray into the fold of militancy and later find themselves trapped into that net. The Scheme also seeks to ensure that the militants, who have surrendered, do not find it attractive to join militancy again. The scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1.4.2018 for six NE States (except Sikkim and Mizoram). Under the revised policy, following benefits will be extended to surrenderees-

- (i) An immediate grant of Rs. 4 lakh to each surrenderee, which is to be kept in the name of the surrenderee as Fixed Deposit in a bank for a period of 3 years. This money can be utilized as collateral security/Margin Money against loan to be availed by the surrenderee from the bank for self-employment;
- (ii) Payment of stipend of Rs. 6,000/- per month to each surrenderee for a period of three years;
- (iii) Incentives for weapons/ammunitions surrendered by the militants.
- (iv) Vocational training to the surrenderees for self-employment.
- (v) Funds for construction of rehabilitation camps
- (vi) 90% of total expenditure incurred on rehabilitation of surrenderees will be reimbursed under SRE Scheme to NE States.

2.95 Pursuant to this policy of the Government, many cadres of various insurgent groups of NE Region have surrendered and joined the mainstream of the society. Surrenders in different states during last five years and current year (upto 31.03.2019) in the North East are as under:-

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (upto 31.03.2019)
Arunachal Pradesh	7	3	4	3	2	0
Assam	102	30	15	13	13	7
Manipur	80	4	0	74	0	0
Meghalaya	733	78	205	37	19	1
Mizoram	3	0	0	0	114	0
Nagaland	0	13	16	2	0	3
Tripura	40	15	27	1	13	0
Total	965	143	267	130	161	11

Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)

2.96 The Central Government has been implementing a scheme for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for the States seriously affected by militancy/insurgency since 1995. The scheme is being implemented in all NE States except Mizoram and Sikkim. Under the scheme, fund will be shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 90:10 and expenditure incurred by NE States on various security related items, including raising of India Reserve Battalions, logistics provided to the CAPFs/Army deployed in the

State, ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence, 75% of the expenditure incurred on POL (petrol, oil and lubricants) in operations, 100% ex-gratia to NoK of police personnel, honorarium paid to Village Guards/Village Defence Committees/Home Guards deployed for security purposes, expenditure incurred on maintenance of designated camps set up for groups with whom the Central Government/State Governments have entered into agreement for Suspension of Operations and expenditure incurred on surrendered militants and their rehabilitation is being reimbursed. A comprehensive review of

the SRE Scheme for NE States was effected w.e.f. 1.4.2018 and the following changes were made -

- ☞ Wages for Home Guards hiked to Rs. 200 per day from Rs.150 per day.
- ☞ Honorarium for Village Defence Guards (VDGs) doubled to Rs. 3,000 per month from Rs. 1,500 per month.
- ☞ Maintenance expenses of designated camp for each SoO cadre enhanced from Rs 3,000 to Rs 6,000 per month.
- ☞ Enhanced ex-gratia for killed / injured person in extremist violence –
 - Civilian death – increased from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 2 lakh.
 - Police personnel death – increased from Rs. 3 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh.
 - Permanent disability for Police- enhanced from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 5 lakh.
- ☞ Provision for vocational training of SoO Cadres.

Reimbursements made to North Eastern States under SRE scheme during the last seven years is at Annexure-V.

Civic Action Programme in the North Eastern States

2.97 Since some of the North Eastern States are affected by insurgency and militancy, there is a constant need to deploy Army and other Central Paramilitary Forces in the region to combat insurgency. In order to take the local populace in confidence and boost the image of armed forces among the common people, Army and Central Paramilitary Forces conduct Civic Action Programme. Under this Programme, various welfare/developmental activities are undertaken like holding of medical camps,

sanitation drives, sports meets, distribution of study material to children, minor repairs of school buildings, roads, bridges, etc. and running adult education centers etc. Details of fund released to CAPFs/Army under Civic Action Programme during the last seven years is at Annexure-VI.

Advertisement and Publicity

2.98 Keeping in view the peculiar problems of the North East, viz. militancy, infiltration, and perceived feeling of alienation, Ministry of Home Affairs implements a scheme of Advertisement and Publicity in North Eastern States with a view to highlight the activities being undertaken by the Government for peace in the region and also with a view to convey that “Peace pays”. Under this scheme, various initiatives are undertaken including the visits of youths of NE States to rest of India and vice-versa under the aegis of Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), telecasting of various programmes on Doordarshan and AIR, financial assistance to various organizations for organizing functions on NE themes etc. During the last seven years, the following expenditure has been made under the scheme –

S. No.	Years	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
1.	2012-13	6.00
2.	2013-14	2.00
3.	2014-15	3.00
4.	2015-16	2.96
5.	2016-17	2.00
6.	2017-18	2.90
7.	2018-19	2.76

Other Issues

Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

2.99 Due to ethnic violence in the western part of Mizoram in October 1997, a large

number of minority Bru (Reang) families migrated to North Tripura in 1997-1998. Approximately 30,000 (5,000 families) Bru migrants were given shelter in six relief camps set-up in Kanchanpur district of North Tripura.

2.100 Approximately Rs. 368.94 crore has been released to Government of Tripura and Rs. 118.90 crore to Government of Mizoram as on 31.03.2019 for rehabilitation/repatriation of Bru families. Repatriation of Brus started in 2010 and till 2014, approximately 1622 Bru families (8,573 persons) were repatriated in six batches and resettled in Mizoram.

2.101 In order to arrive at a feasible solution, an agreement was signed between Govt. of India, Govt. of Mizoram, Govt. of Tripura and Mizoram Bru Displaced People's Forum (MBDPF) on 3.7.2018 for repatriation of 5,407 Bru families comprising 32,876 persons residing in temporary camps in Tripura. According to the agreement, Government of India will provide financial assistance for rehabilitation of Brus in Mizoram and address their issues of security, education etc.

Financial Assistance to be provided to each Repatriating Families

- (i) ₹ 4 lakh cash incentive as fixed deposit to each Bru family.
- (ii) ₹ 5,000/- per month cash assistance for two years to each family.
- (iii) ₹ 1.50 lakh for Housing assistance to each family.
- (iv) Free ration for two years to each person.
- (v) Utensils and blankets to each family.
- (vi) Reimbursement of transportation, administrative and security cost for Bru families.

2.102 As per the terms of the agreement dated 03.07.2018, a Monitoring Committee under Special Secretary (IS), MHA has been constituted to coordinate the implementation of this agreement. Consequent to the agreement, 35 families have repatriated to Mizoram from Tripura till 31.05.2019. However, due to Assembly Elections of November, 2018 and Parliament Elections, the process of repatriation has been affected. With the completion of election process in May, efforts are being made to complete the repatriation in the year 2019. Presently the date of repatriation has been extended to 30.09.2019.

2.103 Year-wise details of expenditure/ fund released for Rehabilitation Schemes (Grant-in-aid) to Govt. of Mizoram and Govt. of Tripura for Bru Migrants during last seven years -

(₹ in crore)

Years	Tripura	Mizoram
2012-13	18.15	7.87
2013-14	10.46	----
2014-15	35.00	4.70
2015-16	30.00	5.00
2016-17	22.26	7.50
2017-18	25.14	16.50
2018-19	45.17	50.00

Helicopter Service in the North East

2.104 In order to provide connectivity to remote areas as also for providing air connectivity to these areas with rest of India, helicopter services are in operation in the NE States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Mizoram and Manipur under non-plan scheme with subsidy from Ministry of Home Affairs. The subsidy portion is limited to 75% of operational cost after adjusting recovery from passengers. For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours has been fixed for the

helicopter service operating in these States.

2.105 In the year 2018, helicopter services have been introduced in the State of Manipur. One each additional Double Engine Helicopter has also been sanctioned to Nagaland and Mizoram in 2018 with overall ceiling of 1200 flying hours each for two Helicopters per annum to both the States.

2.106 Year-wise details of expenditure/ fund released for Helicopter Service in NE States during last seven years -

(₹ in crore)

Years	Expenditure/ Fund released
2012-13	25.00
2013-14	38.08
2014-15	53.41
2015-16	76.45
2016-17	86.00
2017-18	86.00
2018-19	90.00

Security of Vital Installations

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

range of vital installations. Now the number of vital installations has increased from 494 to 676.

Security of Religious Shrines/Places

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

Regulation of Arms and Ammunitions

2.109 In order to simplify the process and procedure of export and import of small arms and ammunition, a Notification vide S.O.5607(E) dated 01.11.2018 has been issued by this Ministry, wherein powers and functions for import of arms and ammunitions have been delegated to the Secretary, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, while powers and functions for export of arms and ammunitions have been delegated to the Secretary, Department of Defence Productions, Ministry of Defence. To facilitate and encourage exporters, the application forms and licencing procedures for exports have been simplified. Also, export licences now have been made purchase order based rather than consignment based.

2.110 Policy decision was taken for life time validity of arms and ammunition manufacturing licence under the Arms Act, 1959 and the Arms Rules, 2016 to encourage investment in this sector. Till date 28 manufacturing licences for small arms and ammunition have been issued.

National Security Clearance

2.111 Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the nodal Ministry for granting security clearance in sensitive sectors before issue of licence, permit, permission, contract etc, to companies, bidders and individuals by the administrative Ministry. The objective of national security clearance is to evaluate potential security threats, including economic threats, and provide risk assessment before clearing investment and project proposals in key, sensitive sectors. The aim is to strike a healthy balance between meeting the imperatives of national security on the one hand and facilitating ease of doing business and promoting investment in the country on the other. MHA has streamlined the security clearance procedures and issued a fresh set of guidelines on security clearance procedures on 25.06.2018 in supersession of the guidelines dated 01.07.2015. A Committee of Officers meets every week in MHA for timely decision on security clearance proposals. 5490 proposals related to security clearance were disposed from May, 2014 to March, 2019.

2.112 In order to bring further efficiency and transparency and promote ease of doing business, an online 'e-sahaj' portal for applying for security clearance was launched by the Union Home Secretary on 18.09.2018. With the introduction of online portal, the process has become standardized, resulting in a process which is faster, transparent and easy to monitor. Various functionaries can access the application and documents online, take timely decisions and obviate delays. The portal facilitates the applicant to submit application online and also to view the status of his application from time to time. The administrative Ministries are being encouraged to make full use of the 'e-sahaj' portal.

National Police Memorial

2.113 The National Police Memorial (NPM) has been established at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi as a homage of the ultimate sacrifice made by policemen of the country in performance of their duty. Being the only national memorial erected to honour the martyrdom of policemen in the country, it gives the Central and State Police Forces a sense of national identity, pride, unity of purpose and shared history and destiny, besides reinforcing their commitment to protect the nation even by making the supreme sacrifice. The Prime Minister dedicated the NPM to the nation on Police Commemoration Day on October 21, 2018.



The Prime Minister dedicated the National Police Memorial to the nation on Police Commemoration Day on October 21, 2018

Commemoration of 550th Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Devji

2.114 The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 22.11.2018 took a historic decision to commemorate the 550th Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Devji in 2019 throughout the country and worldwide, in befitting manner. The celebrations will help to propagate his abiding message of humanity, peace and brotherhood in India and abroad.

2.115 In a landmark decision, the Union Cabinet approved the development of Kartarpur Sahib corridor from Dera Baba Nanak in Gurdaspur district to International Border. The project, with all modern amenities and facilities for pilgrims, is being implemented with Central Government funding. It will provide smooth and easy passage to pilgrims to visit Gurdwara Darbar Sahib, Kartarpur, Pakistan throughout the year. Government of Pakistan have been urged to develop a corridor with suitable facilities in their territory.

2.116 In another major decision, Cabinet decided to develop historic town of Sultanpur Lodhi as a major attraction for pilgrims and tourists and a heritage complex. A centre for inter faith studies will be set up at Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. Chairs on Shri Guru Nanak Devji will be set up in one University each in UK and Canada. Commemorative coin and postage stamps will also be released by the Government to mark the occasion.

Annual DsGP/ IsGP Conference

2.117 The 53rd Annual DsGP/ IsGP Conference was held at the Statue of Unity, Kevadiya, Gujarat from December 20-22, 2018. The Conference was inaugurated by the Union Home Minister on December 20. The Prime Minister presided over the proceedings of the conference on December 21 and 22, 2018. The detailed deliberations held on several critical issues related to national security, counter-terrorism, cyber security and significant aspects of policing.



Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi and Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh at the Conference

30% after receipt of audit verification report by the Internal Audit Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs. During the Financial Year 2018-19, an amount of ₹4.495 crore (upto 31.03.2019) has been disbursed under this Scheme.

Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA)

2.119 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 an autonomous body called Gorkha Territorial Administration (GTA) which is to administer the region so that the socio-economic, infrastructural, educational, cultural and linguistic development is expedited, for achieving all round

development of the people of the region. With the formation of GTA on 03.08.2012, the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC) Act of 1988 has been repealed by the State Government.

2.120 In terms of clause 14 of the agreement, the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal are to provide all possible assistance to the GTA for overall development of the region. The Government of India was to provide financial assistance of ₹ 200 crore per annum for 3 years for projects that will develop the socio-economic infrastructure in GTA, over and above the normal plan assistance to the State of West Bengal. Government of India has released entire amount ₹ 600 crore to GTA through the State Government of West Bengal.

Chapter - 3

Border Management



Not to Scale

International Land Border

BACKGROUND

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

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

Afghanistan	106.0
Total	15,106.7

3.2 The Department of Border Management was created in the Ministry of Home Affairs in January, 2004 to devote focussed attention to the issues relating to the management of the international land & coastal borders, strengthening of border policing & guarding, creation of infrastructure such as roads, fencing and flood lighting of the borders and implementation of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP).

Objective of Border Management

3.3 Securing the country's borders against interests hostile to the country and putting in place systems that are able to interdict such elements while facilitating legitimate trade and commerce are among the principal objectives of border management. Proper management of borders, which is vital to the national security, presents many challenges and includes coordination and concerted action by the administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country to secure the frontiers and to serve its best interests.

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

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

- Bangladesh and Pakistan borders
 - » Border Security Force (BSF)
- China border
 - » Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
- Nepal and Bhutan borders
 - » Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

- Myanmar border
 - » Assam Rifles
- Besides:
 - Indian army is guarding land borders along the LOC on Pakistan border along with BSF and Line of Actual Control (LAC) on China border along with ITBP.
 - Indian Navy is responsible for overall maritime security which includes coastal and offshore security. Indian Coast Guard has been additionally designated as authority responsible for coastal security in India's territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by the Coastal Police.

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

Management of International Borders

Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB)

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

Border Out Posts

3.8 Border Out Posts (BOPs) are the main workstation of the BSF along the borders. These are self - contained defence out-posts with a specified area of responsibility established along the entire continuum of land borders. Inter-alia, the BOPs are meant to provide appropriate show of force to deter trans-border criminals, infiltrators and the hostile elements from indulging in the activities of intrusion/encroachment and border violations. Each BOP

is provided with the necessary infrastructure for accommodation, logistic supports and combat functions. At present, 1011 BOPs held by BSF along the IBB.

3.9 A proposal for the construction of 422 Composite BOPs (total BOPs along

Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB) and IBB), at an estimated cost of ₹ 2584.86 crore has been approved by the Government. Out of 422 Composite BOPs, 326 Composite BOPs are to be constructed along the Indo-Bangladesh Border. The project is targeted for completion by March, 2020.



Border Outpost along Indo-Bangladesh Border

(Source: BSF)

Fencing

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

3.11 The Indo-Bangladesh Border is marked by a high degree of porosity and the checking of illegal cross border activities and illegal migration from Bangladesh in to India have been major challenges. In order to prevent illegal migration and illegal activities including anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India had sanctioned the construction of border fencing with floodlights

in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border is 4096.7 km, out of which (approx) 3052.014 km has been covered by physical barrier and remaining about 1044.686 km will be covered by physical and non-physical barriers. All the ongoing works will be completed by March, 2020. The stretches where physical fence is not feasible will be covered by Technological Solution. There have been some problems in the construction of fencing in certain stretches on this border due to riverine/low lying areas, habitations within 150 yards of the border, pending land acquisition cases and protests by the border population, which has led to a delay in the completion of the project.



Fence & Road along Indo-Bangladesh Border

(Source: BSF)

Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) along Indo-Bangladesh Border

3.12 Government of India has taken an initiative to cover the area where physical fence is not feasible with non-physical barriers in the form of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS). CIBMS includes integration of manpower, sensors, networks, intelligence

and Command & Control Solutions to improve situational awareness at different levels of hierarchy to facilitate prompt and informed decision making and quick response to emerging situations. In Phase-I, a Pilot project along 61 km riverine border in Dhubri, Assam along Indo-Bangladesh Border has been implemented. After evaluation of Phase-I of the project, subsequently Phase-II & Phase-III of CIBMS will be rolled out in Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram and West Bengal.



CIBMS Project at Dhubri (Assam)

(Source: BSF)

Roads

3.13 In order to have better communication and operational mobility of BSF in border areas, border roads have been constructed. So far total 3660.70 km border road have been constructed out of the sanction length of 4223.04 km. All the ongoing work will be completed by March, 2020.

Floodlighting

3.14 During the period from December 2003 to June 2006, works of installation

of floodlights along the fence of 277 km has been completed in West Bengal as a pilot project. In order to carry forward this initiative, the Government has decided to undertake the work of installation of floodlights in the States of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura along Indo-Bangladesh Border. The total 2698.6 km length of Border Flood Light have been sanctioned out of which about 2357.29 km have been completed. The ongoing work will be completed by March, 2020.



Floodlight along Indo-Bangladesh Border

(Source: BSF)

Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB)

3.15 India shares 3323 km 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 the terrorists and smuggling of the arms, ammunition and contraband; the

LoC being the most active and live portion of the border.

Border Out Posts (BOPs)

3.16 Presently, 656 BOPs already held by BSF along the IPB. A proposal for construction of 93 Composite BOPs along the Indo-Pakistan border has been sanctioned. The construction of

these Composite BOPs will provide the entire necessary infrastructure for the accommodation, logistic support and the combat functions of the BSF troops deployed on the Indo-Pakistan borders. The project is targeted for completion by March, 2020.

Construction activities in 87 BOPs have been completed and work is in progress in remaining 6 BOPs. Further, a proposal for construction of 18 Coastal BOPs along Indo-Pakistan Border has been sanctioned.



Border Out Post along Indo-Pakistan Border

(Source: BSF)

Floodlighting

3.17 In order to curb the attempt of infiltration and cross-border crimes along the Indo-Pakistan Border, the Government has sanctioned 2043.76 km of floodlights along the International Border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Along Indo-Pakistan Border, 2043.76 km has been sanctioned out of which 1983.76 km has been completed and remaining is in progress.

Fence

3.18 In order to curb the infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across the Indo-Pakistan border, the Government has sanctioned 2063.066 km fence, out of which 2004.66 km fence work has been completed.



Fence & Floodlighting along Indo-Pakistan Border

(Source: BSF)

Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) along Indo-Pakistan Border

3.19 As part of initiative by Government of India to cover the Indo-Pakistan Border through physical or non-physical barriers, the area where physical fence is not feasible, will be covered through non physical barriers



in the form of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS). In Phase-I, a Pilot project along two stretches of five km each has been implemented in Jammu on Indo-Pakistan Border. In Phase-II & Phase-III, CIBMS will be implemented in Gujarat and Punjab.



CIBMS Project at Jammu (J&K)

(Source: BSF)

Indo-Myanmar Border (IMB)

3.20 India shares 1643 km long border with Myanmar. The States of Arunachal Pradesh (520 km), Nagaland (215 km), Manipur (398 km) and Mizoram (510 km) have common border with Myanmar. The Assam Rifles is guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border. Out of 1643 km, demarcation of 1472 km has been completed. There are two undemarcated portions along Indo-Myanmar border:

- (i) Lohit sub-sector of Arunachal Pradesh – 136 km.
- (ii) Kabaw valley in Manipur – 35 km.

3.21 There is a Joint Boundary Working

Group (JBWG) between India and Myanmar to examine/discuss all boundary related issues in a comprehensive manner. The mandate of JBWG include discussion on settlement of 09 unsettled Boundary Pillars (BPs) in Manipur Sector, construction within 10 meter 'No Construction Zone', demarcation of boundary beyond BP 186 in Arunachal Pradesh Sector and any other related issues as mutually agreed upon between the two sides.

3.22 A Free Movement Regime (FMR) exists between India and Myanmar. Under the FMR, every member of the hill tribes, who is either a citizen of India or a citizen of Myanmar and who is resident of any

area within 16 km on either side of Indo-Myanmar Border (IMB) can cross the IMB on production of a border pass with one year validity, issued by a Competent Authority. Citizen of Myanmar can move into the area in India which is within 16 km from India-Myanmar Border and can stay up to two weeks per visit.

India-China Border

3.23 To redress the situation arising out of lack of infrastructure along the Indo-China border and for effective movement of Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), the border guarding force for this border, the Ministry of Home Affairs has undertaken the construction of roads along the Indo-China border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. 32 Battalions of Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) have been deployed as Border Guarding Force for Indo-China Border.

Indo-Nepal Border

3.24 India and Nepal share an open border of 1,751 km. The main challenges are to check misuse of open border by the terrorists and criminals for illegal and anti-national activities and to improve the security along this border. 34 battalions of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force (BGF) on this border.

3.25 To facilitate bilateral dialogue on matters of mutual concern regarding border management, Governments of India and Nepal have decided to constitute an institutionalised mechanism in the form of Home Secretary-level talks and Joint Working Group at the level of Joint Secretaries. In addition, there is a mechanism of Border District Coordination Committees at the level of district officials of the two countries.

These mechanisms serve as platforms for discussing the issues of mutual concern such as containing cross border crimes, smuggling, situations arising out of terrorist activities, at the national and regional/local levels.

3.26 In order to meet operational requirements of the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), the Government has approved construction and up-gradation of 1,377 km of strategic roads along the Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand (173 km), Uttar Pradesh (640 km) and Bihar (564 km). 232.36 km of road has been completed along Indo-Nepal Border.

Indo-Bhutan Border

3.27 To improve the security environment along Indo-Bhutan border measuring 699 km, Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been deployed as the Border Guarding Force.

3.28 A bilateral mechanism in the shape of a Secretary level India-Bhutan Group on Border Management and Security exists. This mechanism has proved to be very useful in assessing threat perceptions of the two countries from elements attempting to take advantage of this open border and in discussing ways of improving the security environment along the border areas.

3.29 The Government of India has approved construction of 313 km. border road for which Detailed Project Report (DPR) is under preparation.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

3.30 The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of comprehensive

approach to border management. The aim of BADP is to meet special developmental needs and well being of the people living in the remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international borders and to provide essential infrastructure through convergence of the Central/State/BADP/Local schemes through participatory approach. The programme covers 396 border blocks in 111 border districts of 17 States located along the international land border. The BADP is Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The funding pattern of BADP (like other Core

CSSs), in respect of 8 North Eastern States (viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) & 3 Himalayan States (viz. Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Uttarakhand) is in the ratio 90:10 (Centre Share: State Share) and in respect of 6 other States (viz. Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) the ratio is 60:40. Funds are provided to the States for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors etc.



**Construction of Chhomo Hostel at Village: Kungri, Block: Kaza (Spiti),
District: Lahaul Spiti, Year of completion: 2018-19.**

(Source: State Government of Himachal Pradesh)

Guidelines of BADP

3.31 The programme covers all the villages which are located within 0-10 km distance of the International Border. The works/projects undertaken under the BADP relate to construction of roads, bridges, safe drinking

water supply, health, agriculture and allied activities, social sector activities such as creation of social infrastructure, capacity building and skill development, construction of toilets particularly for women, education, sports activities, promotion of rural tourism/border tourism, etc.



Construction of Bituminous Road from 24 RD NUD to Shakti Nagar 3.00 km, Village: Shaktinagar, Block: Jaisalmer, District: Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) under BADP, Date of completion: 09.10.2018.

(Source: State Government of Rajasthan)

Funding pattern under BADP

3.32 As per the BADP guidelines (June, 2015), annual budgetary allocation is divided into two components- viz. (i) 40% of total allocation is for the eight North-Eastern (NE) States (including Sikkim); and (ii) Remaining 60% of total allocation is distributed among

the 9 States having international land border. Funds are allocated to States on the basis of (i) Length of international border (ii) Population of the border blocks (iii) Area of the border blocks and 15% weightage is given to hilly, desert and Rann of Kutch areas.



Metalling and black topping of road from Batabari Bazar to Kumarsarli SSB Camp under BADP, Village: Kumarsarli, Block: Borobazar, District: Chirang (Assam), Date of completion: 23.07.2018.

(Source: State Government of Assam)

Fund flow under BADP

3.33 In 2018-19, budgetary allocation for BADP was ₹770.62 crore. The details of

funds released to the States under BADP during 2014-15 to 2018-19 are as under:

Statement showing release of funds under BADP during the financial years(2014-15 to 2018-19)

₹in crore

S. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Central Share)	2017-18 (Central Share)	2018-19 (Central Share)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	92.49	89.96	108.97	154.14	80.87
2	Assam	21.05	30.66	34.05	56.00	49.50
3	Bihar	31.30	60.65	46.00	46.00	32.20
4	Gujarat	45.05	33.08	38.00	31.72	56.23
5	Himachal Pradesh	21.00	23.10	31.00	35.00	25.95
6	Jammu & Kashmir	115.20	130.11	190.39	198.89	84.00
7	Manipur	22.00	22.00	30.76	27.56	20.34
8	Meghalaya	21.00	27.31	36.67	36.56	22.69
9	Mizoram	35.34	38.62	46.00	46.00	32.20
10	Nagaland	20.00	29.10	32.15	40.04	33.96
11	Punjab	37.16	38.12	27.98	28.00	33.08
12	Rajasthan	101.40	158.39	123.72	116.00	81.20
13	Sikkim	20.00	20.00	25.00	28.01	27.50
14	Tripura	37.98	50.57	70.89	65.07	49.70
15	Uttar Pradesh	49.82	48.59	38.00	38.00	26.60
16	Uttarakhand	31.82	27.95	27.08	31.00	29.20
17	West Bengal	97.39	161.79	108.32	122.00	85.40
	Grand Total	800.00	990.00	1015.00	1100.00	770.62



Construction of Flood Shelter at village: Molladanga, Block: Raninagar-I, District: Murshidabad (West Bengal) under BADP, Date of completion: 19.07.2018

(Source: State Government of West Bengal)

Coastal Security

India's Coastline

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

S. 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

Maritime and Coastal Security Set-up

3.35 Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security, which includes coastal and offshore security. Indian Navy is assisted by Indian Coast Guard (ICG), Coastal Police and other Central and State agencies. ICG is also designated as authority responsible

for coastal security in Territorial Waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The Director General of ICG has been designated as Commander Coastal Command and is responsible for overall coordination between Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal security.

Coastal Security Scheme (CSS)

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

3.37 The CSS (Phase-I) was implemented from 2005-06 with an outlay of ₹ 646 crore over a period of 6 years. Under the Scheme, coastal States/UTs were provided with 73 Coastal Police Stations (CPS), 97 check posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks, 204 interceptor boats, 153 jeeps, 312 motor cycles and 10 Rigid Inflatable Boats (RIBs).

3.38 The CSS (Phase-II) has been formulated in the context of the fast changing coastal security scenario subsequent to the Mumbai incidents on 26/11/2008 and followed by a vulnerability/gap analysis carried out by coastal States and UTs which projected additional requirements for strengthening the coastal security infrastructure. The CSS (Phase-II) has been approved with an outlay of ₹1579.91 crore and is under implementation upto 31.03.2020. Under the Phase-II, the coastal States/UTs are being provided with 131 CPS, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Operational Centres, 150 boats (12 Tons), 75 special category of boats/RIBs, 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles.

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	Costal 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	0	20 (19 m)	12	30	60
7	Andhra Pradesh	15	30		7	15	30
8	Odisha	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 RIB	2	3	6
12	Puducherry	3	6		2	3	6
13	A&N Islands	20# 10 MOCs		10 LV 23RIB	10	20	20
	Total	131	150	75	60	131	242

MOC- Marine Operational Centers, LV- large vessels, RIB- Rigid Inflatable Boats, # - Existing Coastal Police Stations will be upgraded.

3.39 Under CSS phase-II, 127 CPSs Operational Centres are functional, 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles have been operationalized, 30 jetties have been constructed/upgraded, 10 Marine procured.

S. No.	State/UT	CPS				Jetties		Four wheelers		Two wheelers		Marine Operation Centres		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Constructed	Construction underway	Sanctioned	Constructed / upgraded	Sanctioned	Purchased	Sanctioned	Purchased	Sanctioned	Operational	Constructed
1	Gujarat	12	12	11	1	5	0	12	12	24	24	0	0	0
2	Maharashtra	7	7	4	0	3	14*	7	7	14	14	0	0	0
3	Goa	4	4	1	1	2	2	4	4	8	8	0	0	0
4	Karnataka	4	4	4	0	2	0	4	4	8	8	0	0	0
5	Kerala	10	10	10	0	4	1	10	10	20	20	0	0	0
6	Tamil Nadu	30	27	29	1	12	0	30	30	60	60	0	0	0
7	Andhra Pradesh	15	15	15	0	7	0	15	15	30	30	0	0	0
8	Odisha	13	13	11	1	5	0	13	13	26	26	0	0	0
9	West Bengal	8	8	6	2	4	0	8	8	16	16	0	0	0

10	Daman & Diu	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	4	4	0	0	0
11	Puducherry	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	6	6	0	0	0
12	Lakshadweep	3	3	1	2	2	1	3	3	6	6	0	0	0
13	A&N Islands	20	20	20	0	10	8	20	20	20	20	10	10	1
	TOTAL	131	127	115	9	60	30	131	131	242	242	10	10	1

(*) – State Government of Maharashtra is upgrading 14 jetties of MMB by constructing engine rooms, operational rooms for the crew of boats etc., against construction of sanctioned 3 jetties.

Other Coastal Security Initiatives

Community Interaction Programmes (CIP)

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

Fishermen Biometric ID Cards

3.41 Fisherman Biometric ID Cards are issued to the Fishermen by the Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries. DAHD&F have informed that out of 19,90,521 fishermen identified for issuance of biometric ID cards by the Coastal States/UTs, Biometric enrolment in respect of 19,74,098 (99%) fishermen have been completed. 18,68,905 biometric ID cards have been issued to coastal States/UTs for distribution to fishermen.

Tracking of Vessels/Boats

3.42 All vessels above 20 metres length are mandatorily required to be fitted with Automatic Identification System (AIS) equipment. As per the directions of National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS), Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has been requested to provide 500 transponders each to the sensitive coastal States of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. NCSMCS reviewed the issue in its 16th meeting held on 29.06.2018, wherein

the Committee recommended that MHA may, on completion of the pilot project for installation of satellite-based transponders in sub-20 meter fishing boats in Gujarat & Tamil Nadu, carry out a comprehensive evaluation of the project and thereafter, consider implementing it in rest of the coastal states.

3.43 In accordance with the decisions of NCSMCS, ISRO is in process of delivery and integration of 500 transponders each for Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.

Security of Non-major Ports

3.44 There are 227 non-major ports in Coastal States. A ‘Compendium of Guidelines’ on Security of Non-major ports was circulated to all stake-holders on 11 March, 2016. It contains broad spectrum of basic security requirements which are needed at minor ports to address various security concerns.

Security of Single Point Mooring

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

Coastal Mapping:

3.46 Coastal mapping is an important step towards strengthening of coastal security.

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

Notification of Coastal Police Stations to deal with all Crimes Committed in the International Waters

3.47 Ministry of Home Affairs has notified 10 Coastal Police Stations in Coastal States/UTs namely, Navibandar Coastal Police Station, District Porbandar (Gujarat), Yellow Gate Police Station, Mumbai (Maharashtra and Daman and Diu), Harbour Coastal Security Police Station, Harbour, Mormugao, District South Goa (Goa), Mangalore Coastal Security Police Station, District Dakshina Kannada (Karnataka), Fort Kochi Coastal Police Station, Kochi (Kerala and Lakshadweep), B5 Harbour Police Station, Chennai (Tamil Nadu and Puducherry), Gilakaladindi, Machilipatnam, District Krishna (Andhra Pradesh), Paradeep Marine Police Station, District Jagatsinghpur (Odisha), Nayachar Coastal Police Station, District Purba Medinipur (West Bengal), and Central Crimes Station, Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) to deal with crimes committed in International waters, i.e., beyond territorial waters and upto Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Vide Notification dated 13.06.2016.

National Academy of Coastal Policing (NACP)

3.48 The Government of India has approved the setting up of National Academy of Coastal Policing (NACP) in Mojap Village, District, Devbhoomi, Dwarka, in the State of Gujarat, for which 100 hectares of land has been identified by MHA. The temporary campus of the NACP is functional w.e.f. October, 2018.

Development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs)

3.49 The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) was established under the LPAI Act, 2010 on 01.03.2012. It functions as a statutory body under the Department of Border Management, MHA with representation from the Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, the Department of Revenue and other stakeholders. LPAI also associates with the concerned State Governments and respective Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) like BSF, SSB and Assam Rifles, deployed at the concerned border of India, in its functioning.

3.50 LPAI provides "single window" infrastructural facilities such as warehouses, examination sheds, parking bays, weigh bridges etc. for the cross border movement of passengers and goods at designated locations on the international land borders of India with Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan. LPAI undertakes this by setting up Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at the existing Land Customs Stations. The ICPs are envisaged to provide all the facilities required for the 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 provided by the ICPs are as under:

- (i) Passenger Terminal Building (ii) 24 hrs. power supply – Electrical substation – DG Sets – power back-up (iii) Cargo inspection sheds (iv) Quarantine Block (v) Banks (vi) Door Frame Metal Detector/ Hand Held Metal Detector (vii) Isolation Bay (viii) Cafeteria (ix) Currency exchange (x) Cargo process building

- (xi) Warehouse/Cold storage (xii) Area for loose cargo (xiii) Weigh bridges (xiv) Secure and well-lit premises/CCTV/PA System/Fire alarm systems (xv) Parking area for passengers and cargo vehicles (xvi) Other public utilities.

An ICP, although a single walled complex, is segregated into a passenger facilitation area and a cargo area for processing imports and exports.

3.51 Status of the ICPs under Phase – I

S. No.	Location	State	International Border	Date of Operationalization
1	Attari	Punjab	India-Pakistan	13.04.2012
2	Agartala	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	17.11.2013
3	Petrapole (Cargo Terminal)	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	12.02.2016, Inaugurated by PM on 21.07.2016
4	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal	03.06.2016
5	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal	15.11.2016
6	Moreh (Passenger Terminal)	Manipur	India-Myanmar	15.03.2018 Inaugurated by PM on 04.01.2019
7	Dawki	Meghalaya	India-Bangladesh	Under construction

Development of additional ICPs

3.52 The following 13 locations have been identified for development of Integrated Check Posts to further improve the security on the border and as well as to improve bilateral trade and relations with the neighboring countries: -

S. No.	Location	State	Border
1.	Sutarkandi	Assam	Bangladesh
2.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal
3.	Rupaidiha	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal
4.	Bhitamore	Bihar	Nepal
5.	Kawrpuchhuah	Mizoram	Bangladesh
6.	Banbasa	Uttarakhand	Nepal
7.	Jaigaon	West Bengal	Bhutan
8.	Panitanki	West Bengal	Nepal
9.	Hili	West Bengal	Bangladesh

10.	Changrabandha	West Bengal	Bangladesh
11.	Mahadipur	West Bengal	Bangladesh
12.	Fulbari	West Bengal	Bangladesh
13.	Ghojadanga	West Bengal	Bangladesh

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

3.54 Ongoing Projects:

- (i) Union Home Minister laid the foundation stone for construction of

BGF accommodation at ICP Attari (Punjab) along Indo-Pakistan Border on 22.01.2019

- (ii) Union Home Minister laid the foundation stone for ICP Rupaidiha, Uttar Pradesh along the Indo-Nepal Border on 14.01.2019

3.55 Government of India has decided to commemorate 550th Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Dev and in this

regard the Government has approved the development of the Kartarpur Sahib Corridor from Dera Baba Nanak in Gurdaspur District to the international border with Pakistan to facilitate visit of pilgrims to Gurudwara Darbar Sahib, Kartarpur, Pakistan where Shri Guru Nanak Dev spent last 18 years of his life. The project will also include a state-of-the-art Passenger Terminal Building (PTB) on the Indian side with all modern amenities and facilities.



Integrated Check Post, Moreh

(Source: Land Ports Authority of India)



ICP Raxaul

(Source: Land Ports Authority of India)

Chapter - 4

Centre-State Relations

Inter-State Council (ISC)

4.1 Article 263 of the Constitution of India envisages establishment of an institutional mechanism for coordination of policies and their implementation between Centre and States as well as among States. Accordingly, the Inter-State Council (ISC) was set up in 1990 through a Presidential Order dated 28.05.1990.

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

4.3 The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Council. Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories having Legislative Assemblies, Administrators of Union Territories not having Legislative Assemblies, Governors of States under President's rule and six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers, nominated by the Chairman of the Council, are members of the Council. Other ministers of the Union Government can also be invited by the Chairman depending upon the agenda. The ISC was last reconstituted on 27.10.2017.

4.4 The Council Secretariat monitors the implementation of the recommendations made by the ISC, and places the Action Taken

Report before the Standing Committee of ISC for consideration.

Meetings of the Inter – State Council

4.5 So far, 11 meetings of ISC have been held. The 11th meeting of the Inter-State Council was held on July 16, 2016 after gap of 10 years.

Commission on Centre – State Relations

4.6 The Commission on Centre- State Relations under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India, submitted its Report to the Government on 31st March, 2010.

4.7 As decided in the 11th meeting of Inter- State Council (ISC) held on 16.07.2016, the recommendations contained in all the Volumes of the Punchhi Commission Report have been considered by the Standing Committee in its meetings held on 09.04.2017, 25.11.2017 and 25.05.2018.

Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council

4.8 The Standing Committee of ISC was constituted in the year 1996 for continuous consultation and processing of matters for the consideration of the Council. Union Home Minister is the Chairman of the Standing Committee, which has four Union Cabinet Ministers and seven Chief Ministers as Members. 13 meetings of the Standing Committee of the ISC have been held since its inception.

4.9 The 13th meeting of the Standing Committee of ISC was held on May 25, 2018 under Chairmanship of Union Home Minister. Recommendations contained in the 2 remaining volumes viz. Volumes – VI & VII of the Punchhi Commission's Report were examined. The recommendations in Volume – VI of the Report relate to Environment, Natural Resources and Infrastructure and cover the subjects of (a) Environment, (b) Water, (c) Forests, (d) Minerals and (e) Infrastructure. The recommendations in Volume – VII of the Report relate to Socio- Economic Development, Public Policy and Good Governance and cover the

subjects of (a) Policy Making, Constitutional Governance and Public Administration; (b) Socio – Political Development and its impact on Governance; (c) Basic needs of people, Directive Principles and State Accountability; (d) Centrally – Sponsored Development Schemes and Federal Relations; (e) Migration, Human Development and Challenges to Constitutional Governance; and (f) Good Governance and Delivery of Public Services. There was consensus among the members on most of recommendations and the views of the Standing Committee were finalized for further consideration of the Inter – State Council.



13th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council

(Source ISCS)

Zonal Council

Role and Functions of Zonal Councils

4.10 Five Zonal Councils are statutory bodies set up under the States Re-organization Act, 1956 to provide a common meeting ground to the States and UTs in each zone for resolution of inter-state and regional issues, fostering balanced socio – economic regional development and building harmonious Centre- State relations. The Zonal Council meetings are chaired by the Union Home Minister. The Chief Ministers

and two Ministers from the member States are the members in each Zonal Council. In case of UTs, there are two members from each UT.

4.11 Each Zonal Council has set up a Standing Committee consisting of Chief Secretaries of the member States of the respective Zonal Councils. The Standing Committees meet from time to time to resolve the issues or to do necessary ground work for further meetings of the Zonal Councils.

4.12 Seniors Officers from NITI Aayog, Central Ministries and State Governments

are also associated with the meetings depending upon necessity.

Meetings of Zonal Councils and Standing Committees

4.13 The Zonal Councils have, so far, met 123 times since their inception. 61 meetings of the Standing Committees have also been held.

Zonal Council Meetings

4.14 The 23rd meeting of Western Zonal Council, comprising the State of Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat and the Union Territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, was held in Gandhinagar

under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister on 24th April, 2018. Some of the important issues discussed in the meeting were surplus lands of various Organizations/ Agencies of Central Government to be made available for achieving objectives of 'Housing for All:2022, issues relating to Aadhar and DBT, congestion in Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), non-signing of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) by State of Maharashtra with renewable energy operators, implementation of Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA), input tax credit on Natural Gas and difficulties in laying of pipelines in Gujarat, etc.



23rd meeting of the Western Zonal Council

(Source : State Govt.)



28th meeting of the Southern Zonal Council

(Source : State Govt.)

4.15 The 28th meeting of Southern Zonal Council, comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and UT of Puducherry and A&N Islands and Lakshadweep as Special Invitees, was held in Bengaluru under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister on 18th September, 2018. Some of the important items discussed in the meeting were issues relating to security of fishermen, introduction of peninsular tourism trains in Southern Zone, uniformity in allocation of funds in proportion to population of SC/ST for scholarship for all the courses, optimum harnessing of renewable energy available in the Southern States without endangering grid security, development of Puducherry Airport, issues arising out of the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh (AP), supply of Krishna water to augment the drinking water supply of Chennai city, introduction of Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi trains between Puducherry and Chennai and scheme for modernisation of State Police Forces in the States of Southern Zone, etc.

4.16 The 21st meeting of Central Zonal Council, comprising the States of Uttar

Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh, was also held in Lucknow under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister on 24th September, 2018. Some of the important issues discussed included measures to increase density of roads and upgradation of existing roads, assistance required to combat Left Wing Extremism, leveraging Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for creation of community assets in Bastar, improvement of the Airport Infrastructure in the States, issues related to storage in food grains, discrepancies in the Bhagirathi Eco Sensitive Zone notification, unconditional acceptance of procured coarse grain under Price Support Scheme (PSS) in Central pool, commencement of Air Taxi Service in Chhattisgarh, special package for the new capital of Chhattisgarh, revision of National Health Mission (NHM) guidelines to increase flexibility for undertaking state – specific need based initiatives, insulation of Power lines in forest areas, Bundelkhand Package – Special Assistance of Centre Plan Scheme – pending release of funds by Gol to States against committed liabilities, etc.



21st meeting of the Central Zonal Council

(Source : State Govt.)



23rd meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council

(Source: State Govt.)

4.17 The 23rd meeting of Eastern Zonal Council, comprising the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand, was held at Kolkata under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister on October 1, 2018. Some of the important issues discussed in the meeting related to cost sharing of Phulbari Dam on Upper Mahananda Water Scheme under the agreement of 1978 signed by the States of Bihar and West Bengal, release of Central share under Post-matric and Pre-matric Scholarship Schemes for SCs/STs, scheme for modernisation of State Police Forces, allocation of land for National

Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) at Kolkata and Hajipur, measures to curb Left Wing Extremism in the States, matters arising out of the bifurcation of Bihar, problems in Railway Electrification, construction of Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC), waiver of condition of advance payment for CAPF deployment by MHA, release of funds to Bihar under Special Plan from Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), development of allocated Coal Mines in the States, expeditious clearance for Right for Way (RoW) for Network for Spectrum (NFS) Defence Project.

Chapter - 5

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 as well as 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.

A. Crime Trend Analysis

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

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014 – 2015	2015 – 2016
IPC	28,51,563	29,49,400	29,75,711	229.2	234.2	233.6	3.4%	0.9%
SLL	17,20,100	17,61,276	18,55,804	138.3	139.9	145.7	2.4%	5.4%
Total	45,71,663	47,10,676	48,31,515	367.5	374.1	379.3	3.0%	2.6%

5.2 A total of 48,31,515 cognizable crimes comprising 29,75,711 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 18,55,804 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported in 2016, showing an increase of 2.6% over 2015 (47,10,676 cases). During 2016, IPC crimes have increased by 0.9% and SLL crimes have increased by 5.4% over 2015. Percentage share of IPC was 61.6% while percentage share of SLL cases was 38.4% of total cognizable crimes during 2016.

b) Offences affecting the Human Body

5.3 A total of 8,97,171 cases of offences affecting the human body were reported

which accounted for 30.1% of total IPC crimes during 2016, out of which causing simple & grievous injuries due to rash driving (3,48,914 cases) accounted for maximum cases i.e. 38.9% followed by cases of causing death by negligence (1,40,215 cases) and grievous hurt (89,039 cases) accounting for 15.6% and 9.9% respectively.

c) Offences against Public Tranquillity

5.4 A total of 72,829 cases of offences against public tranquillity were registered under various sections of IPC during 2016, out of which rioting cases accounted for 85.1% of total such cases.

**Data for 2017 reported by States/UTs is under verification with States/UTs concerned

d) Violent Crimes

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate*			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014 – 2015	2015 – 2016
Murder	33,981	32,127	30,450	2.7	2.6	2.4	-5.5%	-5.2%
Kidnapping & Abduction	77,237	82,999	88,008	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.5%	6.0%
Total Violent Crimes	4,33,349	4,25,922	4,29,299	34.8	33.8	33.7	-1.7%	0.8%

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

e) Violent Crimes - Murder

5.5 A total of 30,450 cases of murder were reported during 2016, showing a decline of 5.2% over 2015 (32,127 cases). Personal vendetta or enmity (5,179 cases) was the motive in highest number of murder cases followed by property dispute (3424 cases) and gain (2,270 cases).

male and 66,525 females) persons were kidnapped or abducted, out of which maximum number of persons were reportedly kidnapped or abducted for the purpose of marriage (33,855) during 2016. During 2016, a total of 69,599 kidnapped or abducted persons (18,974 males and 50,625 females) were recovered of which 69,274 persons were recovered alive and 325 persons were dead.

f) Violent Crimes - Kidnapping & Abduction

5.6 A total of 88, 008 cases of kidnapping & abduction were reported during 2016. A total of 89,875 (23,350

g) Disposal of IPC Cases by Police & Court

S. No.	Crime Head under IPC	Total Cases for Investigation	Charge-sheeting Rate	Total Cases for Trial	Total Cases Convicted	Conviction Rate
1	Murder	55,026	85.2	2,13,264	6,884	38.5
2	Rape	55,071	87.6	1,52,165	4,739	25.5
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	1,41,561	43.4	1,85,363	3,306	20.8
4	Rioting	97,931	87.4	4,86,349	4,619	16.1
5	Grievous Hurt (including Acid Attack)	1,24,599	87.0	7,25,027	13,804	26.7
6.	Dacoity	8,326	78.5	34,375	408	19.7
7.	Total IPC Crimes	41,16,498	72.9	1,11,07,472	5,96,078	46.8

5.7 A total of 41,16,498 (11,40,787 old + 29,75,711 new) cases were reported in the country for investigation. During the year 2016, charge-sheets were submitted in 20,94,996 cases with a charge-sheeting rate of 72.9%. 28,74,811 cases were disposed off by police and 12,41,443 cases were

pending for investigation at the end of the year. A total of 1,11,07,472 (90,12,476 old + 20,94,996 new) cases were reported for trial during the year in the country. During 2016, trials were completed in 12,74,348 cases and 5,96,078 cases resulted in conviction with the conviction rate of 46.8% and the remaining resulted in acquittals.

h) Disposal of SLL Cases by Police & Court

S. No	Crime Head under SLL	Total Cases for Investigation	Charge-sheeting Rate	Total Cases for Trial	Total Cases Convicted	Conviction Rate
1.	Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985	73,561	97.9	1,99,412	25,782	72.4
2.	Information Technology Act, 2000	16,783	39.0	6,919	159	28.8
3.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	11,060	77.0	50,357	701	15.4
4.	Total SLL Crimes	21,56,376	94.5	72,51,442	10,60,724	82.4

5.8 A total of 21,56,376 (3,00,572 old + 18,55,804 new) cases were reported for investigation. During 2016, charge-sheets were submitted in 17,04,057 cases with the charge-sheeting rate of 94.5%. 18,02,484 cases were disposed off by police and 3,53,878 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. A total of 72,51,442 (55,47,385 old + 17,04,057 new) cases were reported for trial during the year in the country. During 2016, trials were completed in 12,87,270 cases and 10,60,724 cases resulted in conviction with a conviction

rate of 82.4% and the remaining resulted in acquittals.

i) Arrests, Conviction & Acquittal

5.9 A total of 37,37,870 persons were arrested under 29,75,711 IPC crimes. A total of 32,71,262 persons were charge sheeted, 7,94,616 persons were convicted, 11,79,191 persons were acquitted or discharged. A total of 23,92,637 persons were arrested under 18,55,804 SLL crimes. A total of 22,64,834 persons were charge sheeted, 12,66,206 persons were convicted, 3,03,202 persons were acquitted or discharged.

B. Vulnerable Sections of Society

a) Crime against Women

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
3,39,457	3,29,243	3,38,954	56.6	54.2	55.2	-3.0%	2.9%

Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported
Cruelty by husband or his relatives	1,10,378
Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	84,746
Kidnapping & Abduction	64,519
Rape	38,947

5.10 Women are also victims of many general crimes such as murder, robbery, cheating, etc. Only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterized as 'Crimes against Women'. It may be seen from the table that the reporting of cases relating to crimes against women during the year 2016 have increased by

2.9% over the year 2015. This could be a factor of steps taken by Government to make it mandatory for police to record FIR, sensitization of Police through advisories issued by MHA to States and increased public awareness. The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women is 10.9% of total IPC crimes reported during the year 2016. The rate of crime committed against women was 55.2 in 2016 per one lakh of female population.

5.11 Majority of cases under crimes against women were reported under 'Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives' (32.6%) followed by 'Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty' (25.0%), 'Kidnapping & Abduction of Women' (19.0%) and 'Rape' (11.5%).

b) Crime against Children

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
89,423	94,172	1,06,958	20.1	21.1	24.0	5.3%	13.6%

Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported
Kidnapping & Abduction	54,723
POCSO Act, 2012	36,022

5.12 It may be seen from the table that a total of 1,06,958 cases of crime against children were registered in the country during 2016. In percentage terms, major crime heads under 'Crime Against Children' during 2016

were kidnapping & abduction (52.3%) and cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (34.4%) including child rape. The rate of crime against children was observed as 24.0 during 2016 per one lakh population of children.

c) Juveniles in Conflict with Law

Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
38,455	33,433	35,849	-13.1%	7.2%

Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported
Theft	7,717
Rape	1,903
Arms Act, 1959	228
Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000	224

5.13 A total of 44,171 juveniles were apprehended in 35,849 cases, out of which 41,826 juveniles were apprehended under cases of IPC and 2,345 juveniles were apprehended under cases of SLL during 2016. Majority of juveniles in conflict with law apprehended under IPC & SLL crimes were in the age group of 16 yrs. to 18 years (73.8%) (32,577 out of 44,171) during 2016.

d) Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SCs)

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
40,401	38,670	40,801	20.1	19.2	20.3	-4.3%	5.5%

5.14 The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes was observed as 20.3 per one lakh SCs population.

e) Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
6,827	6,276	6,568	6.5	6.0	6.3	-8.1%	4.7%

5.15 It may be seen from the above shown table that a total of 6,568 cases/ atrocities against the Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during 2016. The rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes was observed as 6.3 per one lakh STs population.

f) Crime against Senior Citizens

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
18,714	20,532	21,410	18.3	20.0	20.6	9.7%	4.3%

Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported
Cheating	1,941
Murder	1,055
Robbery	1,024

5.16 A total of 21,410 cases of crimes against senior citizens were reported in the country during 2016. Cheating, Murder and Robbery were the major crimes committed against senior citizen during 2016.

C. Economic Offences

Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
1,42,560	1,50,170	1,43,524	5.3%	-4.4%

5.17 Out of four specified category of economic offences viz. criminal breach of trust, cheating, forgery and counterfeiting, cheating accounted for maximum such cases, with 1,09,611 cases, followed by criminal breach of trust (18,708 cases) and forgery (13,729 cases) during 2016.

D. Cyber Crimes

Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
9,622	11,592	12,317	20.5%	6.3%

5.18 During 2016, 48.6% of cyber-crime cases were reported for illegal gain (5,987 out of 12,317 cases) followed by revenge with 8.6% (1,056 cases) and insult to the modesty of women with 5.6% (686 cases).

cases (43.2%) were under auto theft cases. During 2016, 2,20,854 cases of property crimes took place at residential premises. However, majority of robberies took place on highways/roads with 17,599 cases.

E. Offences against Property

5.19 During 2016, a total of 7,96,032 cases were reported under offences against property (26.8% of total IPC crimes) out of which, theft (4,94,404 cases) followed by criminal trespass/burglaries (1,11,746 cases) accounting for 62.1% and 14.3% respectively.

Year	2014	2015	2016
Value of Property Stolen (in crore)	7,515	8,210	9,733
Value of Property Recovered (in crore)	1,576	1,350	1,459
Percentage Recovery of Stolen Property	21.0%	16.4%	15.0%

5.20 During 2016, Properties worth ₹ 9,733 crore were stolen and Properties worth ₹1,459 crore were recovered accounting for 15.0% of recovery of stolen properties. During 2016, out of total theft (4,94,404 cases), 2,13,765

F. Missing Persons

5.21 A total of 5,49,008 persons (2,34,334 males and 3,14,674 females) were missing in 2016 (including missing from previous years). Out of total 5,49,008 missing persons during the year 2016, a total of 2,29,381 persons (1,39,858 males and 89,523 females) were traced by the end of the year.

5.22 A total of 1,11,569 children (41,175 males and 70,394 females) were missing in 2016 (including missing from previous years). Out of total 1,11,569 missing children during the year 2016, a total of 55,944 children (20,364 males and 35,580 females) were traced by the end of the year.

G. Seizure under Arms Act

5.23 A total of 53,929 cases were registered under the Arms Act, 1959 in which 56,516 firearms were seized out of which 36,064 arms were unlicensed/improvised/crude/

country made and 1,052 arms were licensed/factory made. A total of 1,06,900 number of ammunitions were seized during 2016.

H. Seizure of Drugs

5.24 A total 3,50,862 Kg drugs were seized during 2016, out of which Ganja (2,94,347 Kg), Methaqualone (24,107 Kg), Ephedrine/Pseudo Ephedrine (21,273 Kg), Hashish (2,805 Kg) and Heroin (1,675 Kg) accounted for maximum quantity of drugs seized.

5.25 As per Narcotics Control Bureau, a total of 25,147 cases were registered for drugs seizure in which 31,683 persons were arrested during 2016 in the country.

5.26 Out of total 3,50,862 Kg drugs seized, a total of 3,00,206 Kg drugs were seized by State Police followed by 37,370 Kg by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), 9,965 Kg by Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), 3,065 Kg by State Excise, 165 Kg by Central Bureau of Narcotics (C.B.N) and 91 Kg by Customs and Central Excise (CCE) during 2016.

Prevention of Human Trafficking

5.27 The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up an Anti Trafficking Cell for dealing with matters relating to trafficking in human beings. 'Police' is a State subject and as such registration, investigation and prevention of the crime of human trafficking is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been supplementing the efforts of State Governments by taking various steps for combating the crime of human trafficking.

Strengthening Law Enforcement Response to Trafficking

5.28 For strengthening the law enforcement response against trafficking in persons,

the Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds for setting up Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in various districts of States from time to time. MHA had approved the proposal to establish 332 AHTUs in States. Financial assistance was released to State Governments for setting up 26 Units in various States during the financial year 2018-19. The total number of AHTUs for which financial assistance has been provided to States so far is 296. MHA holds periodical meetings of Nodal Officers of AHTUs to assess the situation of human trafficking in States and provides guidance to States and UTs.

State-level Conference and Judicial Colloquiums

5.29 Financial assistance is provided to State Governments and UTs to hold Judicial Colloquiums on Human Trafficking. This aims at sensitizing Judges and law officers on procedures for speedy disposal of trafficking cases and taking stringent action against traffickers.

5.30 Financial assistance is also provided to States to hold State Level Conferences on Human Trafficking to bring awareness among various law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders in the States in the matter of trafficking.

Advisories to State Governments/ UT Administrations

5.31 MHA has been providing regular guidance to States and UTs through various advisories issued from time to time on measures to be adopted for prevention of crimes against women, SC/ST and other vulnerable sections of society as well as for handling human trafficking issues. These advisories are available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at: <https://mha.gov.in>. MHA also engages with the Ministry of

Women and Child Development, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of External Affairs and State Governments and UT Administrations to address issues relating to rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking and also to keep check on fake placement agencies and agents etc. who dupe unscrupulous victims in the garb of providing employment in the country and overseas. MHA has also been coordinating with the Ministry of Railways and State Governments/UTs to keep watch on movement of trafficked victims through Railway, buses and other modes of public transport etc. The States and UTs have been advised to keep continuous vigil at Railway Stations, bus depots, and check posts etc. and advise their officers to be vigilant and sensitive to address the issues of trafficking in a holistic manner.

Bilateral and Multilateral Mechanism

5.32 India has signed bilateral Memoranda of Understanding with Governments of Bangladesh, UAE and Cambodia on human trafficking. A Joint Task Force meeting of India and Bangladesh on Human Trafficking was held on 11-12 March, 2019 at New Delhi.

5.33 India is signatory to the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution. India has also ratified the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC) and its Protocols namely (i) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children and (ii) Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea, supplementing the UNCTOC.

Chapter - 6

Human Rights and National Integration

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

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

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

6.3 The National Human Rights Commission 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 The budgetary allocation for NHRC for the year 2018-19 is ₹ 48.72 crore. Upto

31.03.2019, an amount of ₹48.72 crore was sanctioned, out of which ₹45.92 crore was released after adjusting ₹2.80 crore as unspent balance for the year 2017-18.

Handling of Complaints

6.5 During the period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, 1,07,664 cases were registered out of which NHRC disposed of 1,14,848 cases, which include the cases brought forward from the previous year. NHRC also transferred 23,573 cases to the State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) for disposal. During the said period, NHRC recommended payment of monetary relief in 851 cases amounting to ₹ 30,88,79,999/-.

Investigation of Cases

6.6 During the period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, NHRC dealt with 4608 cases, including 2497 cases of deaths in judicial custody, 178 cases of deaths in Police custody and 1933 fact finding cases. NHRC also dealt with 386 cases of police encounter deaths, and conducted spot investigations in 108 cases of alleged violations of civil and political rights, social and cultural rights.

International Cooperation

6.7 NHRC is a member of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) and a founder member of the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF). NHRC participated in 10 meetings/workshops/seminars held in Kathmandu, London, Bangkok, New York,

Colombo, Mauritius, Geneva and Marrakesh (Morocco). NHRC also held interactions with delegations from Afghanistan, Germany, Asian NGO Network on Human Rights Institutions, Switzerland, Norway, UK, Nepal and Japan.

Core Groups

6.8 NHRC has Core Groups and Experts Groups consisting of eminent persons or representatives of bodies working on different human rights issues, who voluntarily agree to serve, in an honorary capacity, as members of those Groups, which render expert advice to NHRC. There are functional Core Groups on disability and elderly person, bonded labour, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender & Intersex (LGBTI) persons, etc. which have convened meetings under the chairmanship of Members, NHRC and held deliberations.

Visits of Special Rapporteurs, NHRC

6.9 Special Rapporteurs of NHRC visited Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Chandigarh and Goa.

Research Projects

6.10 Research projects were sanctioned in a wide range of areas, such as sexual harassment of women including low-wage female workers at workplace, transgender inclusivity, social issues and legal challenges of transgender, intersections of migration, bonded labour and trafficking, reintegration of released prisoners, etc.

Conditions in Prisons

6.11 Under the provision of Section 12(c) of PHR Act 1993, NHRC in order to study the living conditions of the inmates, can visit any jail or other institution under the control of the State Govt. where persons are detained

or lodged for the purpose of treatment, reformation or protection. 45 jail visits were undertaken by the Special Rapporteurs appointed by NHRC. The reports were placed before the NHRC and its recommendations sent to the State Governments concerned for compliance. The reports are available on the NHRC website www.nhrc.nic.in.

Open House Discussion on Prisoners Welfare and Prison Reform, 29th June, 2018

6.12 NHRC organized an Open House Discussion on Prisoners Welfare and Prison Reforms on 29th June, 2018 under the Chairmanship of Justice Shri H.L. Dattu, Chairperson, NHRC. The recommendations made therein were sent to all the States. The recommendations are available on NHRC website.

Training Programme

6.13 NHRC is involved in spreading human rights awareness among functionaries of Government, especially police besides students, NGOs and civil society through training programmes on human rights. 174 NHRC sponsored training programmes on human rights and related issues were conducted by 162 institutions.

Rights of Women and Children

6.14 NHRC is committed to the protection of human rights of women and children due to their vulnerability and therefore gives importance to it in its work in all thematic areas. The key international agreement on women's human rights is the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which is ratified by 185 UN Member States. Likewise, the key international agreement on children's human rights is the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

The CEDAW was ratified by the Government of India in 1993, whereas the CRC was ratified in 1992. Having ratified the CRC and the CEDAW, its provisions are reflected in numerous policies, laws, schemes and programmes being implemented for children and women by the Government of India.

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

Conference to end Child Marriage

6.16 NHRC organized a Regional Conference on Child Marriage, on 4-5 January 2018 at Bhubaneswar, Odisha and also organized a National Conference in collaboration with South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC), on 29-30 August, 2018 in New Delhi. The objective of these Conferences was to spread awareness about the menace of child marriage, which is illegal and a violation of the child's human rights.

One-Day Workshop on Sexual Harassment at Workplace

6.17 NHRC organized a one day workshop on "Sexual Harassment at Workplace" on 28 March 2018. The workshop was held under the Chairpersonship of Smt. Jyotika Kalra, Member, NHRC. The workshop was attended by senior officials of National Commission for Women, Delhi Commission for Women and others.

Open House Discussion on 'Rising incidents of sexual violence against children'

6.18 An Open House Discussion on 'Rising incidents of sexual violence against children' was held on 15.05.2018 which was chaired by Justice Shri H.L. Dattu, Chairperson, NHRC

and attended by other officials of NHRC, Ministry of Women and Child Development, and others.

Silver Jubilee

6.19 Silver Jubilee Foundation Day

Function: NHRC celebrated its Silver Jubilee Foundation Day Function on 12.10.2018 at the Plenary Hall, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The occasion was graced by the Prime Minister and Union Home Minister. On the occasion, the Prime Minister released a Silver Jubilee Commemorative Postage Stamp and Special Cover on NHRC prepared by the Department of Posts, Government of India and inaugurated the Commission's new website (nhrc.nic.in) which is GIGW compliant, more user-friendly, accessible to persons with disabilities, responsive to mobile devices, and easier to maintain. Earlier, on 10 September 2018, NHRC organized its 'Silver Jubilee Lecture' at Teen Murti Auditorium, New Delhi. Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, Shri Kailash Sathyarthi was the Chief Guest of the programme.

6.20 International Human Rights

Conclave: NHRC organized the 'International Human Rights Conclave' on 01.10.2018 at Ashok Hotel, New Delhi, which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Vice President of India, Shri M Venkaiah Naidu. The Conclave was aimed at providing a platform to National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), regional networks of NHRIs, the Global Alliance of NHRIs (GANHRI), Government, SHRCs, NGOs and other stakeholders to share their views, experiences, challenges, and best practices on three important thematic human rights issues – (a) emerging dimensions of human rights with focus on trafficking, migrant and forced labour and rights of marginalized sections of society, (b) business and human rights, and (c) empowerment and protection of women and children.

Communal Harmony

6.21 The Communal Harmony Guidelines were issued by the Central Government, which inter-alia, lay down standard operating procedures to deal with the situations arising out of communal violence. These guidelines are aimed to maintain due vigilance, careful planning and preparatory measures to prevent and pre-empt potential communal violence. These guidelines are reiterated from time to time, to sensitize States/ UTs. In order to assist the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to maintain communal harmony in their respective jurisdiction, the Central Government adopts various measures like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, advisories etc. from time to time on matters having bearing on communal harmony. On the request of the States/ Union Territories, the Central Government deploys Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force, created especially for dealing with such situations.

Activities of Religious Fundamentalist Organization

6.22 The activities of all fundamentalist organizations or groups, having a bearing on security, peace and public tranquility of the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies, and action under law is taken wherever necessary.

6.23 The Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI), the Jamaat-e-Islami, Jammu and Kashmir (Jel) and the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (Mohd. Yasin Malik faction) (JKLF-Y) were declared as an unlawful associations under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 vide Government Notifications dated 31.01.2019, 28.02.2019 and 22.03.2019

respectively. As per the provisions of the Act, every such notification has to be confirmed by the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal within six months from the date of the issue of such notification. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunals in the matter of declaration of above organizations as unlawful association have been duly constituted.

National Foundation for Communal Harmony

6.24 The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The main objective of the Foundation is to provide assistance to the children / youth rendered orphan / destitute in communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence for their rehabilitation besides promoting communal harmony and national integration through various activities. Some important activities of the Foundation during period from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019 are given below:

- (i) Project 'Assist': It is the flagship scheme of NFCH for providing financial assistance to the child and youth victims of communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence. An amount of ₹ 560 lakh was released for 3337 beneficiaries including 470 new beneficiaries.
- (ii) Communal Harmony Campaign Week & Flag Day: NFCH observed Communal Harmony Campaign and Fund Raising Week from 19th to 25th November concluding with the Flag Day. Six children, two from Jammu & Kashmir and one each from Gujarat, Manipur, Bihar and Chhattisgarh participated in the Communal Harmony Campaign Week and Flag Day.

- (iii) Governing Council: The 21st meeting of the Governing Council of NFCH was held under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister on 12.04.2018.
- (iv) Extension Activities: Some of the activities of the Foundation under Extension Activities during the period are as follows:

A. Interfaith Dialogue Programmes

- (i) The Foundation organized two days National Conference on Interfaith Dialogue on Communal harmony and National Integration in collaboration with Magadh University, Bodhgaya on 9th & 10th March 2018.
- (ii) NFCH in collaboration with Amity School of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development, Noida organized a One day Essay and Debate Competition cum National Workshop on “The Role of Interfaith Dialogue for Sustainable Development of the Indian Society” on 13.03.2018.
- (iii) The Foundation organized a round table conference on ‘Interfaith Dialogue for Prosperity in the Country’ on 29.08.2018 to spread the message of communal harmony and strengthening national integration.
- (iv) The Foundation collaborated with the Sikkim University, Gangtok, for organizing one day National workshop ‘Walk for Global Peace and Interfaith Dialogue for Social Harmony’ under Project ‘Reach’ on 21.09.2018 at Sikkim University, Gangtok.
- (v) The Foundation collaborated with the Christ University, Bangalore for organizing two days National Conference on “Models of Interfaith

Dialogue in Conflict Resolution and Peace building” under Project ‘Partnership’ on 24th - 25th September 2018 at Bangalore.

B. Other Promotional Activities

- (i) To observe Communal Harmony Campaign Week & Flag Day 2018, ASN Senior Secondary School, Mayur Vihar-I, Delhi organized special programme for felicitation of the assisted children of NFCH on 20th November 2018. About 500 school children participated.
- (ii) NFCH supported the Nadd Foundation, New Delhi for organizing a series of festival of music titled ‘Concert for Harmony’ at Kolkata on 09.12.2018 and Vadodara on 16.12.2018.

Rashtriya Ekta Diwas and Qaumi Ekta Week

6.25 Rashtriya Ekta Diwas was celebrated throughout the country with fervour and enthusiasm to commemorate the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on 31.10.2018. To reinforce the resolve of citizens to preserve and strengthen the unity and integrity of the nation, the world’s tallest statue ‘Statue of Unity’ dedicated to Sardar Patel was unveiled by the Prime Minister. In the national capital of Delhi, the celebrations included floral tribute to Sardar Patel, pledge taking and Run for Unity led by the Union Home Minister. About 15,000 people participated in the Run for Unity in Delhi. CAPFs and Delhi Police organized March Past in the evening. Central Ministries organized various events at their establishments throughout the country. States/ UTs also celebrated Rashtriya Ekta Diwas in a befitting manner by organizing pledge taking ceremony; Run for Unity; and March Past by Police and other agencies.



The Union Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh flagging off the 'Run for Unity' on Rashtriya Ekta Diwas at Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium in New Delhi on 31.10.2018.



The Union Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh paying floral tribute to Sardar Patel on his birth anniversary at Patel Chowk in New Delhi on 31.10.2018.

(Source: PIB)

6.26 All Ministries, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were requested to observe Qaumi Ekta Week during 19.11.2018 to 25.11.2018.

Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Issue

6.27 The special full bench of Allahabad High Court, Lucknow Bench pronounced its judgment on title suits of Ram Janam Bhoomi Babri Masjid on 30.09.2010. Shri M. Siddiq of Jamiat Ulama- i- Hind & some other parties have filed Civil Appeals in the Supreme Court against the Impugned judgment, Order and Decree dated 30.09.2010 of the High Court of judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench in the matter concerning ownership of disputed property/ premises commonly known as Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid at Ayodhya. The Supreme court heard the said appeals on 9.05.2011 and directed that during the pendency of the appeals, the operation of the judgment and decree passed by the Special Full Bench of Allahabad High

Court, 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 of the Supreme Court of India in Transferred Case(C) Nos. 41,43 and 45 of 1993: Dr. M. Ismail Faruqui etc. v/s Union of India & others.

6.28 Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 08.03.2019 has appointed the following panel of mediators to go into the dispute with liberty to co-opt other members of the panel, if so required:

1. Justice Fakkir Mohamed Ibrahim Kalifulla, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India- Chairman
2. Sri Sri Ravi Shankar- Member
3. Sri Sriram Panchu, Senior Advocate-Member

The panel has been requested to send the report of the progress of mediation to the Supreme Court.

Chapter - 7

Union Territories

Introduction

7.1 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.

7.2 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 2,00,83,714. The UT-wise population and area is at Annexure-VII. The budget details are at Annexure-VIII.

Constitutional Status

7.3 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 Administrators are designated as Lt. Governors.

Administrative Interface

7.4 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)/ Administrator's Advisory Committee (AAC). While HMAC is chaired by the Union Home Minister, AAC is chaired by the Administrator of the concerned UT. Member of Parliament and elected members from the local bodies e.g. District Panchayats and Municipal Council of the respective UTs are members of these committees among others. The Committee discusses the general issues relating to social and economic development of the UTs.

NCT of DELHI

Introduction

7.5 Through the 69th Constitutional Amendment by way of insertion of Article 239AA and the passage of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991, National Capital Territory of Delhi came into existence. It has a Legislative Assembly with 70 members.

7.6 Total area of the National Capital Territory of Delhi is 1483 square kilometres. There are 11 revenue districts with 33 sub divisions in National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Economy

7.7 Delhi has achieved significant economic progress. Per Capita Income in

Delhi at current prices in 2018-19 is estimated at ₹ 3,65,529 as compared to ₹ 3,28,985 in 2017-18, indicating a growth of 11.11%. In 2018-19, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices, as per advance estimates was ₹ 7,79,652 crore showing a growth of 12.98%. Contribution of Delhi to the National level GDP was 4.14% during 2018-19.

7.8 Government of NCT of Delhi has prepared an Outcome Budget for the current financial year 2018-19, wherein specific indicators to monitor the outcome of various schemes and programmes have been linked with output and budgetary allocations. While presenting the budget for the year 2018-19, the Government presented Green Budget for the first time after studying several initiatives to reduce pollution.

Welfare

7.9 To ensure that citizens get basic amenities, Government has continued with the subsidy of 50% on energy charges for all domestic consumers consuming up to 400 Units per month. Similarly, domestic households having functional water meter get free water supply up to 20 KL per month. This facility has also been extended to Group Housing Societies.

7.10 For the welfare of the Senior Citizens, Government has also launched Mukhyamatri Tirth Yatra Yojana on 05.12.2018, this scheme is applicable to Senior Citizen who have completed 60 years of age.

7.11 For the general welfare of workers and other persons, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has constituted Delhi Labour Welfare Board under the provisions of Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953 and Delhi Labour Welfare Fund Rules-1997 vide notification issued on 12.06.2018.

7.12 The Government has laid maximum

emphasis on in-situ rehabilitation of slum dwellers so that the Jhuggi dwellers continue with their livelihood activities without much disturbance. The Delhi Slum and JJ Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy has been notified by Delhi Government on 11.12.2017 by extending cut-off date for eligibility to 01.01.2015. This will make 90% of JJ dwellers eligible for allotment of a flat. In the next two years, around 5000 flats will be constructed for rehabilitation of JJ bastis situated at Bhalswa, Dev Nagar, Karol Bagh, Sangam Park and Lajpat Nagar.

7.13 The Government has taken special care of the marginalized and vulnerable section of the society. Government provides financial assistance of ₹2,500 through Delhi Pension Scheme to women in distress. Similarly, one time grant of ₹30,000 is paid to poor widows for performing marriage of their daughters and also for performing marriage of orphan girls. Financial assistance is also provided to old persons who are without any means of subsistence. People in the age group of 60 – 69 years are given pension of ₹2,000 per month with an additional ₹500 per month to the beneficiaries who belong to SCs/STs/Minorities category. Persons who are 70 years and above are given a monthly pension of ₹2,500. Through Disability Pension Scheme, financial assistance of ₹2,500 per month is provided to persons with disability. In addition to this, financial assistance is also provided under National Family Benefit Scheme. Under this scheme, one time assistance of ₹20,000 is provided to the beneficiary.

Education

7.14 A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government to improve the education sector. Pre-primary & Primary Classes have been given big boost with the introduction of Nursery Classes in 149

more Sarvodaya Vidyalayas, thereby paving the way for increase in the intake of more students in Nursery classes and promote integrated education. From Academic Session 2018-19, one new Rastriya Pratibha Vikas Vidyalaya (RPVV) was opened and 09 existing schools were upgraded. Further, 05 schools of excellence have become functional from 2018-19.

7.15 3,30,460 students have attended classes under new programme "Mission Buniyad" through which special campaign was organized during April, 2018 to June, 2018 for students from Class – I to IX of Delhi Government and Municipal Corporation Schools to improve reading ability and mathematical skills.

7.16 A new curriculum – 'Happiness Curriculum' has been started in all Government Schools to improve communication skills of the students. Special classes have been conducted to cover 24,000 students for development of spoken English skills and communicative competence.

7.17 To provide same level of educational opportunity to the economically weaker section and disadvantaged section of the population; 32,455 students were nominated through online lottery system for admission in the entry grade classes in different un-aided Private Schools under Economically Weaker Section and Disadvantaged Group quota under Right to Education (RTE) Act during 2018-19.

7.18 To strengthen school infrastructure, construction of 31 new school buildings has started. Around 12,748 additional class rooms are being constructed in existing schools for increasing access to education. Up-gradation of Nursery class rooms in existing 155 Sarvodaya Vidyalayas and Middle School Libraries in 400 Schools have been initiated.

7.19 Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Vikas Yojana is envisaged for assisting students belonging to SC category to appear in various competitive examinations by way of providing coaching through empanelled private coaching institutes. Students belonging to SC category having total family income of not more than ₹6.00 lakh per annum are eligible under this scheme. Monthly stipend of ₹2500 per student is paid for attending the coaching classes. During the financial year 2018-19, funds to the tune of ₹24 crore has been allocated under the scheme for providing coaching to nearly 5000 SC students.

7.20 To encourage Higher Education, Government has extended financial support through the Merit-cum-Means linked Financial Assistance Scheme and Delhi Higher Education & Skill Development Guarantee Scheme.

7.21 As recognition of excellence, National Law University, Delhi has received the second rank in the Law School category of National Institutional Ranking Framework 2018 of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

7.22 Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology was upgraded as a University with effect from 26.09.2018. It is now known as Netaji Subhash University of Technology.

Health

7.23 Healthcare is one of the priority sectors of the Government. There are 36 Multispeciality Hospitals including 6 Super Speciality Hospitals. In addition to this, 182 Allopathic Dispensaries, 189 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics and 24 Polyclinics are providing preventive and curative healthcare services to the citizens of Delhi. There are proposals to increase many more such Mohalla Clinics. All essential drugs are being

provided free of cost to the patients attending public health centres of Delhi Government. Free lab diagnostic and free radiological services to the patients through empanelled radiological centres are available if referred from Delhi Government Health Centres. Free surgery of 52 kinds by 48 empanelled hospitals on referral by Delhi Government hospitals are being provided to patients. The scheme of free treatment/surgery/diagnostic for general public, which cannot be provided at Delhi Government hospitals, are being provided through identified private hospitals for which payment is released through Delhi Arogya Kosh. Further, financial assistance is provided through Delhi Arogya Kosh for free treatment of Medico-legal victims of road accident, acid attack & thermal burn injury in identified private hospitals/Nursing homes. Further, in order to provide additional 10,000 beds, the work of enhancement of bed capacity through construction of hospital at Burari, Ambedkar Nagar and Dwarka is in progress.

7.24 To reduce the response time in congested area and J.J clusters, CATS has initiated a pilot project for induction of First Responder Vehicles (FRVs) with a fleet of 16 FRVs (Motorcycle) in East Delhi (East, North East & Shahdara District).

Sanitation & Water Supply

7.25 Piped Water supply has been extended to 1337 unauthorised colonies. About 108 km old water pipe line has been replaced in this year to prevent water contamination.

7.26 Rain water harvesting has been made mandatory for plots of 100 square meters and above. Besides, 10% rebate is given in the water bills to the consumers on plot sizes of 100 Square meters and above who install adequate and functional rain water harvesting system.

7.27 About 110 Million Gallons per Day (MGDs) waste water flows have been trapped from the drains and is now being treated at the Sewer Treatment Plant before it flows to Yamuna River.

Energy

7.28 Government has approved "Mukhyamantri Kisaan Aay Badhotari Solar Yojna" on 24.7.2018 and "Mukhyamantri Solar Power Yojna" for Domestic Consumers in Delhi on 25.09.2018. Due to focused attention, peak power demand of 7016 MW was successfully met in July, 2018.

Infrastructure

7.29 Infrastructure of the city has been further upgraded; the Signature Bridge was made operational for the public. The Signature Bridge is the first asymmetrical cable-stayed bridge in India. In addition, skywalk and foot over bridge at ITO was opened for public use. To improve the infrastructure in the city, elevated Road over Barapullah Nallah (Phase-II) was opened.

7.30 The Government has increased Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development (MLALAD) funds to ₹10 crore for each Assembly Constituency so that MLAs could carry out more developmental works in their assembly constituencies.

7.31 To boost Public Transport Infrastructure in Delhi, agreements have been signed for engagement of 1000 Standard Height Floor Buses under Cluster Scheme. In keeping with its commitment to provide environmental friendly public transport, the Government has also decided to engage 1000 Low Floor Electric Buses under the Cluster Scheme. With this decision, Delhi has become the first State to engage electric buses at such a large scale. In addition, 1000 Low Floor CNG propelled buses has been approved under Cluster Scheme. Further,

the Government has decided to expand the Metro Rail Network. Towards this end, the Government has recently approved Phase-IV of the Delhi Metro which will add 103.937 kms to the Delhi Metro Network.

Environment

7.32 A number of actions have been taken to improve the environment of city and to check pollution which includes constant monitoring of air pollution, implementation of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP), plantation drive, providing subsidy to industries to use PNG, incentivizing eateries to convert from coal based tandoors to Gas based tandoors. To control water pollution, Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) are installed in various industrial units, hotels etc. For treatment of waste water generated from the industrial areas, 13 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) have been installed.

DELHI POLICE

7.33 Delhi Police has a total sanctioned strength of 91,964 personnel and is headed by Commissioner of Police assisted by 12 Special Commissioners of Police, 20 Joint Commissioners of Police, 20 Additional Commissioners of Police and 108 Deputy Commissioners of Police/Additional Deputy Commissioners of Police. Delhi Police is divided into 6 Ranges, 15 Districts and 209 Police Stations. Besides, there are specialized units to address other key responsibilities like traffic management, intelligence gathering and counter terrorism, VIP Security, armed reserves and police training nucleus.

7.34 Delhi Police is committed to its mandate of maintaining the Law & Order of the city, having priority areas, which inter-alia include, safety of vulnerable groups - women, children, senior citizens and people from NE Region, Smart Policing - use of technology,

zero tolerance against corruption, people-friendly, responsive and transparent policing, anti-terrorist measures, traffic regulation and road safety.

Law and Order Situation in Delhi

Crimogenic Factors

7.35 The important factors impacting on crime in Delhi, inter-alia include, the size and heterogeneous nature of its population, disparities in income/unemployment/under employment, consumerism/ materialism and socio-economic imbalances, unplanned urbanization, impact of the mass media, urban anonymity and slack family control, easy accessibility/means of escape to criminal elements from across the borders and extended hinterland in the NCR region. 2,70,513 IPC cases have been registered during the current financial year 2018-19, as against 2,29,050 in the corresponding period of 2017-18.

Strategy to Control Crime

7.36 The strategies adopted to control Crime, inter-alia include, crime mapping and identification of hot spots, dynamic deployment with focus on identified areas, identification of active criminals, arrest of notorious criminals, increased visibility of police on streets, Group patrolling by District DCsP/ Addl. DCsP, integrated patrolling by local police, PCR staff and Traffic police, action against drinking in public places, breaking the supply routes of fire arms in Delhi and citizen-centric policing through Jan Sampark and other community approach programmes. The percentage of heinous crimes registered to total IPC crimes registered has declined from 5.85% in 2015, 3.93% in 2016, 2.79% in 2017 and 2.27% in 2018. Total Heinous Crime declined by 14.45%, Attempt to Murder by 21.07%, Robbery by 24.13%, rape by 2.35%,

kidnapping for ransom by 11.76% and Riot by 62.50% during the financial year 2018-19. The incidents of snatching and burglaries have also come down.

Women

7.37 During the financial year 2018-19, the data of crime against women show reduction in cases pertaining to rape by 2.48%, molestation of women by 2.77% and insult to the modesty of women by 16.30%. In 97.52% of rape cases, the accused were known to the survivor (acquaintance, relative etc). Informing the Civic Agencies about dark patches in the city and directing BPOs to ensure safety of women employees while dropping them back to their respective residences, have also helped in curbing crime against women. During the financial year 2018-19, Delhi Police has achieved high solving rate of 95.57% in rape cases, 85.54% in molestation of women cases and 85.02% in insult to modesty of women. During concerted action against drinking in public places, 35,938 persons were arrested in 2018.

7.38 While continuing all existing initiatives to ensure safety and security of women, new initiatives have been taken which include Anti-Stalking Services for Women, Himmat Plus App, Spl. CP/Women Safety working as Nodal Officer to interact with NGOs working for women, all women Police Control Room Vans at 15 places and exclusive Help Desks for Women.

Children

7.39 Analysis of reasons behind missing children conducted by Crime Branch, Delhi Police reveals that in most of the cases children go missing after being scolded by parents at home, due to academic pressure, losing their way, elopement, etc. No organized gangs were found to be behind

kidnapping of children or child begging in the city. The efforts of Delhi Police also under the Scheme Operation Smile-II and Operation Muskan-II resulted in tracing and re-uniting a total of 4933 children in the year 2017, 4534 during the year 2018 and 271 in the year 2019 (upto 31st March). During the financial year 2018-19, 6482 children were reported missing as compared to 6443 in the previous corresponding period. The scheme "Pehchaan" also continued through the year 2018 and 1,92,332 children have been photographed under this scheme so far to maintain a data bank which could be used to trace the child in case he/she was ever reported missing.

Senior Citizens

7.40 To ensure security of senior citizens, Delhi Police carries out regular contacts/visits to senior citizen by the Beat Officers and Security Audit of the residences of Senior Citizens. So far, 34,874 security audits were conducted and 5,46,550 senior citizens visited and 3,94,088 senior citizens contacted via telephone. 3892 senior citizens were enrolled afresh during the financial year 2018-19 under this scheme. So far, more than 15,680 senior citizens have downloaded the Senior Citizen Mobile App which connects the police with senior citizen and also has SOS button for emergency calls.

Security of North Eastern People

7.41 The efforts taken to ensure safety and security of people from north east region, inter-alia include regular meetings of designated officer, Jt. CP/ Special Police Unit for Women and Child (SPUWAC) and Special Police Unit for North East Region (SPUNER), with the representatives of North East people and monitoring calls received on Helpline No. 1093. The Facebook page "Delhi Police for North East Folks" maintained

by Jt. CP/SPUWAC and SPUNER has more than 1.78 crore visitors so far.

Community Policing Initiatives

7.42 Community Policing Initiatives launched by Delhi Police include Neighbourhood Watch Scheme, Eyes and Ears Scheme involving various sections of people to obtain information regarding suspicious activities of individuals and crime, Prahari Scheme involving guards and chowkidars in prevention of crime, Police Mitra involving civil society in crime prevention and maintenance of law & order, Nigehban ensuring installation of CCTV cameras with public participation, Sashakti for Self-Defence Training for girls/women, Nirbheek ensuring reporting of crimes by victims in school/college going age group, Shishtachar for deployment of women officers in civil clothes in busy areas to watch out for miscreants, Pehchaan for maintaining data base of photographs of children in vulnerable areas, Traffic Sentinel Scheme to empower citizens to report certain identified traffic violations and Yuva Scheme for organizing sports activities, painting workshops, vocational training etc. to channelize the energy of young adults and underprivileged children. Under YUVA, Delhi Police has now started working in collaboration with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) under Prime Minister's "Kaushal Vikas Yojna" from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding.

Anti-Terror Measures

7.43 Delhi Police, over the years, has taken a number of anti-terror measures, which include intensive verification of tenants, checking of second-hand car dealers and cyber cafes, checking of guest houses, periodic surprise checking to prevent high-speed escape and higher police visibility

with deterrent posturing in high footfall areas. The Special Cell of Delhi Police is constantly on the alert in collecting, collating and disseminating anti-terror intelligence apart from launching its anti-terror operations. All women SWAT Team was formed and women commandos got trained. The team is dedicated to tackling hardened criminals and to combat terrorist activities. 30 'Parakram' Commando Vehicles were launched to add to the anti-terror backup in the city. All these 'Parakram' Vans are GPRS enabled and are fitted with pan-Delhi wireless communication.

Officer-Oriented Policing Model

7.44 Delhi Police has launched a unique experiment of Officer-oriented Policing Model in two of its police stations – P.S. Parliament Street and P.S. Maurice Nagar. In this model, officers and lady police remain in the forefront vis-à-vis the demonstrators, and the anti-riot platoons become a fall-back contingency option. With this step, situations of confrontation have mostly been nipped in the bud this year.

Perception Management

7.45 To improve public perception of police, Delhi Police has initiated the scheme of Public Facilitation Officers (PFOs) in Police Stations this year. In this innovative endeavour, well-trained and sensitized police officers (male & female) man the initial contact point of the police station and have been designated as the Public Facilitation Officers. These PFOs are attired in specially designed civilian dress so that the fear of uniform does not become a barrier in smooth interface and facilitation. As a 'green' initiative for patrolling the parks, congested lanes and by-lanes, the cooperative societies, etc, the Delhi Police has introduced bicycle patrols to complement and supplement its existing motorcycle and PCR patrols. Two

“Facilitation Kiosks (Suvidha Sewa)” one at AIIMS, another at Khan Market, New Delhi, a joint effort of Delhi Police and NDMC has been made operational. Another such public facilitation Kiosk, with interactive pandas, has been created at IGI Airport for facilitating passengers & travellers. The kiosks are provided with internet connectivity for online registration of FIRs regarding thefts, vehicle thefts, lost mobile/articles etc., besides several other service delivery pro forma i.e. tenant & servant verification forms etc. A pilot project, to modernize and digitize the Malkhana was taken up by Delhi Police, wherein South-East District has completed the digitization of all Police Station case properties and become first “Digital Malkhana District of the Country”. This project is being implemented by other districts as well.

Action against Drug Trafficking

7.46 During the financial year 2018-19, concerted action taken against drug trafficking resulted in the recovery of huge quantity of Narcotics Substances. Anti Narcotics Squad has been setup in all districts for taking effective action against drug traffickers and for holding drug abuse awareness campaigns for citizens. During the financial year 2018-19, 571 cases have been registered and 761 persons have been arrested and recovered 30.808 Kg Charas, 53.700 Kg Opium, 3348.937 Kg Ganja, 328.694 Kg Smack/Heroine, 1891.040 Kg Poppy Head and 1.030 Kg Cocaine.

Action against Illicit Arms

7.47 Efforts were made during 2018 to connect all backward and forward linkages and unearth the entire chain of supply, transit route, mode of trafficking, end users and source of manufacturing of illicit firearms. During the financial year 2018-19, 2,182 illicit firearms and 8,830 ammunition have

been recovered by Delhi Police and 2,193 persons have been arrested under the Arms Act. In order to check the supply of illegal firearms, audit of the records of the licensed firearm dealers is also being conducted.

Counterfeit Currency

7.48 Delhi Police launched a drive against Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) and associated other agencies like RBI, Customs department and Intelligence Bureau in this pursuit. During the financial year 2018-19, 50 cases of FICN were registered and ₹4.00 crores (approx.) was recovered.

Digital Initiative

7.49 Some of the important digital initiatives launched so far include, e-Motor Vehicle Theft app, Property Theft App, Lost Report App, Himmat Plus App for women in distress, Police Clearance Certificate App, Senior Citizen App, Delhi Traffic Police Mobile App to share traffic information to public and public participation in better traffic management, Online Character Verification Report and Online Cyber Safety Website to have proactive communication with the citizens on cyber safety issues and to provide a responsive cyber crime reporting mechanism for the victims.

Police Training

7.50 The Training Wing of Delhi Police comprises of a Training College, 3 Training Schools, a Specialized Training Centre (STC) and an Academy for Smart Policing (ASP). A Long Range Weapon Firing Range has been developed at Abhanpura, Alwar, Rajasthan. The present training capacity is approximately 6000, taking all its six centres together including 250 at Police Training School (PTS)-Dwarka exclusively for women trainees. During the period, 387 in service/specialized courses were conducted in which 11,474 police personnel participated.

In addition to the above, basic/induction courses were organized for 6,985 trainees and promotional courses for 875 police personnel. The Cyber Training Division at PTS-Dwarka conducted 12 courses on Cyber Forensics and Investigation in which 254 officers participated and 09 courses on Call Detail Record (CDR) analysis and investigation of bank frauds were attended by 237 officers. The Academy for Smart Policing at Chankyapuri which conducts short duration courses/workshops for Gazetted Officers (GOs) of Delhi Police conducted 31 training programmes which were attended by 594 officers.

7.51 A special Soft Skills programme for SHOs and Inspectors was conducted at STC. 24 courses were conducted which was attended by 488 Inspectors from Delhi Police. 05 special courses, on the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, were conducted for Investigating Officers (IOs) of SPUWAC in which 126 women IOs participated. In addition, specialized courses for Public Facilitation Desk Officers, Gender Sensitization, Workshop on Proactive policing and Sensitization on issues concerning persons belonging to North-East States, backward sections of the society, women and children are regularly conducted for Delhi Police personnel. Two half day workshops were also conducted for sensitization of police personnel on issues relating to differently-abled/ visually impaired persons. A new initiative has been taken by PTS-Dwarka under the programme Collaborative Learning & Partnership (CLAP) in which two Delhi University colleges have been involved. It is an interactive learning for the benefit of students and police personnel on various topics like knowledge about Delhi Police web applications, issues related to security and women, self defence training

programme and cyber crime awareness. Yoga has been made an integral part of Outdoor Training for trainees in all basic and promotional courses.

Welfare

7.52 Various Welfare Schemes are implemented by Delhi Police Welfare Society for the Delhi Police personnel and their families. Other welfare schemes of Delhi Police include "Delhi Police Amenities Fund", Vipatti Sahayata Kosh, which have been merged in Delhi Police Welfare Scheme and Delhi Police Martyr's Fund.

Land & Building

7.53 During the financial year 2018-19, 07 building projects were completed, construction of 09 projects including 03 Police Stations is under progress and construction work has started in 02 Projects of Police Station, Pandav Nagar and DCP/Outer office & Staff Qtrs., at Sector 05, Rohini. During the financial year 2018-19, 20 projects including 15 New Projects [05 Police Stations, 12 Police Posts, 02 Projects of Residential Qtrs. and 01 Police Training School Jharoda Kalan, (Classroom/Barracks)] are at planning stage.

Budget

7.54 The financial allocation and expenditure during the last year and current year is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Head of Account	Final Allocation 2018-19	Actual Expenditure 2018-19
Direction & Administration	7287.39	7277.89
Schemes	566.01	566.00
Schemes for Safety of Women (Financed from Nirbhaya Fund)	6.41	6.27

Delhi Traffic Police

7.55 The initiatives undertaken during the financial year 2018-19 for smooth flow of traffic on the roads of Delhi and to minimize road accidents, inter-alia include procurement and installation of Gantry/ Cantilever Mounted Automatic Over Speed Violation Detection Cameras, Red Light Violation Detection (RLVD) Check Camera, Portable Tripod Mounted Radar Speed Guns, implementation of new e-Challan System and installation of new signals and blinkers.

7.56 Major Achievements during 2018-19

1. Approval accorded for implementation of new APCO System at an estimated cost of ₹72.27 crore.
2. Approval of flagship schemes/ projects of Delhi Police:
 - Approval accorded for development of Police Headquarter under PPP mode.
 - Approval accorded for taking up 15 new projects (4 Police Stations & 11 Police Posts) costing ₹194.81 crore under Delhi Police Building Programme.
 - SFC appraised the proposal for purchase of MIG flats from DDA at a total cost of ₹136.91 crore.
 - Approval accorded for purchase of 582 LIG flats (after amalgamation) from DDA at a total cost of ₹88.0 crore.
 - Approval accorded for revised proposal for implementation of Phase 2(b) CCTV System in 06 locations (2727 cameras) at an estimated cost of ₹147.07 crore.

DAMAN & DIU

Area, Population and Location

7.57 The Union Territory of Daman and Diu has two districts, namely Daman and Diu. It has a total area of 112 Sq. Kms. (Daman 72 Sq. Kms. and Diu 40 Sq. Kms). Total population of Union Territory of Daman and Diu was 243247 as per 2011 Population Census (Daman-191173 and Diu-52074). Both Districts are situated on the Western Coast of India. The Head Quarter of this Union Territory is at Daman.

7.58 The UT of Daman and Diu is a centrally administered territory and 100% of grants are received from the Government of India in the form of Central Assistance. During the financial year 2017-18, the UT was allotted fund of ₹1585.06 crore. The UT Administration has spent ₹1579.34 crore (99.64%) of fund allocation. The fund allocation for the year 2018-19 is ₹1675.49 crore. On the Revenue side, the tax collection of the UT of Daman & Diu was ₹939.39 crore approximately during the year 2017-18.

Major Development Projects

7.59 Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi visited Daman & Diu on 24.02.2018 during which the under mentioned major developmental infrastructure initiatives undertaken by the UT Administration in the different sectors were inaugurated/ commissioned/flagged off/foundation stone laid:

- Pedestrian Bridge connecting Nani Daman & Moti Daman across Damanganga River near Old Damanganga Bridge at Daman and Tad Bridge at Diu was dedicated to the public.
- 17 MLD Water Treatment Plant at Dunetha, Nani Daman, Pipeline to enable direct supply of water from

Madhuban Dam in Gujarat to Water Treatment Plants at Dabhel, Dunetha and Magarwada in Daman and 8 MLD Water Treatment Plant at Kevdi, Diu was inaugurated.

- Helicopter Services between Daman and Diu and Air Odisha Flight - connecting Ahmedabad with Diu under regional connectivity scheme UDAN was flagged off.
- 6MW Grid Connected Solar Power Plant at Diu and 220/66 KV Transformer Bays, along with associated 220 KV & 66 KV Line Bays at Ringanwada, Daman were commissioned.

- Girls Hostel at Government College, Daman, Redeveloped Government Schools at Daman, Redeveloped Nandghars (Anganwadies) and Plastic Engineering Course at Daman were inaugurated.
- The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi laid foundation stone of construction of Engineering College Building at Varkund, Nani Daman at a cost of ₹47.00 Cr. and Centralized kitchen for providing Mid-day meal to school children and industrial labourers through "Akshay Patra" at a cost of ₹14.53 Cr. on 24.02.2018.



Visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi to Daman

(Source: UT Administration)

- The construction work for extension of Padmabhushan Complex consisting of construction of facility blocks, swimming pool, internal boundary wall and fencing was inaugurated.
- Foundation stone for construction of Sports Complex at Bandodkar Stadium, Nani Daman at a cost of ₹18.00 crore was laid.
- Hearse Van, 108 Ambulance service equipped with all basic life supporting medicines, equipment, trained EMT and Pilot as driver, and Pehli Savari – which will provide transportation facility to expectant mothers, mother discharged after delivery and sick infants were flagged off.
- Foundation Stone for construction of Nursing College at Daman was laid.

- Foundation Stone for tourism related development projects—Improvement and Beautification of various Sea Front development work at Jampore Beach in Daman at a cost of ₹71.13 crore, Development of Chhapli Sheri Beach & Moti Daman Fort front at Daman at a cost of ₹32.97 crore, Beautification of Ghogla Beach at a cost of ₹20.68 crore, Multi-level Parking in Daman Municipality at a cost of ₹13.78 crore, Beautification of Nagoa Beach at a cost of ₹12.30 crore, Redevelopment of Jallandar Circuit House at Diu at a cost of ₹10.36 crore was laid.
 - The foundation stone for 4.5 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant for Moti Daman area and Sewage Line Network for Diu Municipal areas at a cost of ₹7.20 Cr and ₹18.35 Cr respectively was laid.
- 7.60 The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi visited UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli on 19.01.2019 and inaugurated/ launched the following projects of UT of Daman & Diu :
- Inauguration of the Bridge connecting Kachigam and Zari on Damanganga river costing of ₹47.80 crore.
 - Inauguration of Protection wall for anti-sea erosion from Badalpur to Lighthouse in Moti Daman at a cost of ₹ 21.18 Crore. This wall will be better protection for the people who are living on the seashore.
 - Inauguration of Daman Sewerage Line Network with Sewerage Treatment Plant of 4.21 MLD capacity for Moti Daman costing of ₹ 21.26 crore.
 - Inauguration of Multi Office Complex at Moti Daman at a cost of ₹ 11.43 crore.
 - Inauguration of Tribal Cultural Center in Moti Daman at a cost of ₹ 4.73 crore.
 - Launched M-Aarogya App of Medical and Health Department and IT Policy of Information and Technology Department.
- 7.61 Major Developmental Infrastructure Initiatives**
- Bridges: The construction of Bridge from Magarwada to Kachigam connecting Moti Daman to Nani Daman is under progress.
 - Water Supply and Sanitation: Augmentation of Nani Daman Water Supply Scheme and Moti Daman Water Supply Scheme on Bhamti Canal of Madhuban Dam at a cost of ₹31.21 crore and ₹22.23 crore respectively.
 - Roads: Improvement & Beautification of various Major District Roads and Other District Roads in Daman District at a cost of ₹71.13 crore is in progress.
 - **Construction of Buildings:**
 - (i) Construction of building for Degree College at Education Hub, Diu and Government Polytechnic at Diu has been completed at a cost of ₹48.59 crore and ₹40.27 crore respectively.
 - (ii) Construction of New Government Guest House at existing annexure Circuit House at a cost of ₹20.59 crore is in progress.
 - (iii) Construction of Government Primary School Building at Kachigam, Ambawadi, Damanwada and Ringanwada in Daman District at a cost of ₹70 crore is in progress.

- (iv) Construction of Hostel building, Faculty Housing, Guest House for Education Hub at Kevdi, Diu at a cost of ₹34.92 crore is in progress.
- **Tourism Infrastructure:** Sea Front Road and Beautification of Devka Beach at Nani Daman Km.0/0 to 6/380 at a cost of ₹92.14 crore is in progress.
- **Fisheries:** Fishing Platform at Kajimam at Ghoghla, Diu has been completed at a cost of ₹13.58 crore. Construction of 50.00 mtrs Pile Jetty at Vanakbara, Diu at a cost of ₹4.26 crore and construction of 85 mtr long dry dock platform at a cost of ₹1.18 crore is in progress.

7.62 Health

- The “Ayushman Bharat Scheme” was launched in UT of Daman & Diu on 30.04.2018 i.e. “Ayushman Bharat Day” during Gram Swaraj Abhiyan. This scheme will help poor people in getting treatment in various Hospitals by providing health insurance up to ₹ 5.00 lakh per family.

7.63 Swachh Bharat Mission

- Both Districts of the Union Territory have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).
- Door to door solid waste collection is happening in all 15 Gram Panchayats.
- The UT Administration of Daman & Diu organized a fortnight initiative “Swachhta Hi Seva” that started from 16.10.2018 and concluded on 02.10.2018.

7.64 Awards

- Daman District has been awarded PM Award for Excellence in Public

Administration for Promotion of Digital Payments.

- UT Administration of Daman & Diu has been awarded by National award (3rd Rank) by Ministry of Rural Development under Group –I (NER, Himalayan States and UTs) for overall performance in implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G).
- The UT Administration of Daman & Diu has received 8 national awards for implementation of Prime Minister’s Matritva Suraksha Abhiyan (PMSMA).
- UT Administration of Daman & Diu has been awarded with 3 Awards in various categories for the performance under “Rastriya Poshan Abhiyan”.

7.65 Initiatives

- 50% increment in the Pension to Freedom Fighters: The pension of Freedom Fighters has been increased by 50%.
- Shram Yogi Prasad Programme was launched on Labour Day (01.05.2018) wherein wholesome and nutritious food is being provided at a cost of ₹10/- to the Industrial workers and at a cost of ₹5/- to Building & Construction Workers and other workers.
- With a view to provide Affordable Rental Smart Housing and affordable residence to the Industrial workers, construction workers, domestic workers and workers from other economically weaker sections, Scheme for Promotion of Affordable Rental Smart Housing (SPARSH) has been launched.

Other VVIP Visits

7.66 The Hon'ble Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh visited Diu on 20th-21st April,

2018 and reviewed the implementation status of developmental projects and inaugurated & laid foundation stone of various developmental projects.



Visit of Hon'ble Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh to Diu

(Source: UT Administration)

7.67 The Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav visited UT of Daman & Diu on 4.06.2018

and reviewed Rural Developmental projects and schemes with Senior Officers of UT Administration.



Visit of Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav to Daman & Diu

(Source: UT Administration)

DADRA and NAGAR HAVELI

7.68 The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli nestles on the Western Ghat of India. As per 2011 Census, the U.T.

comprises of 65 Villages, 05 Census Town, 01 Municipal Council, 01 District Panchayat and 20 Village Panchayat and has a population of 3,43,709 (1,93,760 Males and 1,49,949 Females). Dadra and Nagar Haveli is spread

over an area of 491 sq.km and comprises of two enclaves viz. (1) Dadra, and (2) Nagar Haveli. The U.T. is surrounded by Valsad District of Gujarat & Palghar District of Maharashtra.

Administration

7.69 Dadra and Nagar Haveli comprises of a single District and Taluka. However, for the purpose of revenue administration, all villages/ towns have been divided into 20 Patelads. The U.T. has no legislature. The Administrator is the head of the Administration and is assisted by the Advisor to the Administrator, Finance Secretary, Inspector General of Police and District Collector. For implementation of Panchayati Raj System, 20 Village Panchayats have been constituted consisting of elected members. Moreover, there is a District Panchayat comprising of representatives from all Village Panchayats, and a Municipal Council comprising of 15 wards. One seat of Lok Sabha has been allotted to the U.T., which is reserved for representative of Scheduled Tribes.

Economy

7.70 Revenue: The U.T. Administration has collected revenue receipts of ₹950.36 crore during the financial year 2018-19.

7.71 Allocation and Expenditure: During 2018-19 the U.T. was allotted a fund of ₹1084.29 crore, against which, an expenditure of ₹1084.20 crore has already been incurred.

Financial Schemes

7.72 Total 113063 and 2887 accounts have been opened upto 31.03.2019 under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) and Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) respectively.

Sectoral Development

7.73 Bridges: Construction of High Level Bridge at Piparia for Ring Road stretch F to G across river Piparia costing ₹4.72 crore has been completed, Construction of High Level Bridges at the cost of ₹88.26 crore has been initiated at Gunsa Bildhari and Kauncha and Construction of High Level Bridge along Chikhali Surangi road (Ch. 0/0 to 08/2 Km) costing ₹4.46 crore is in progress.

7.74 Connectivity: Beautification and Strengthening of roads including up-gradation of Storm Water Drains, Management of Utilities and Landscaping works at Silvassa Naroli road between Shahid Chowk to Athal Naroli Entrance Gate (Check Post) and from Pipariya to Shahid Chowk to Samarvani with the cost of ₹135.16 crore has been initiated. Construction of Ring Road for Silvassa town at a cost of ₹65.80 crore and construction of RCC drainage, road divider, street light, etc for ring road costing ₹28.38 crore is under progress.

7.75 Building

Construction of following projects have been initiated during the financial year 2018-19:

(i) Up-gradation and Expansion of Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital at Silvassa to Multi-Speciality Hospital at a cost of ₹73.59 crore, (ii) Construction of High School building at Morkhal, Falandi, Masat, Surangi, Kherdi and Sindoni at a cost of ₹48.24 crore, (iii) Construction of Medical College and allied buildings at Dadra and Nagar Haveli at a cost of ₹165.75 crore and (iv) Construction of Educational Institute at Silvassa at a cost of ₹ 65 crore.

Health

7.76 The public health services are being provided through the following network in the U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli:

- In UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Healthcare Scheme “Ayushman Bharat” under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana was launched on 23.09.2018 by the Hon'ble Administrator at Medical College Ground, Saily.
- Health Department of D&NH received “KayaKalp” Award for Sub District Hospital, Khanvel.
- Annaprashan under POSHAN Maah was launched in 18.09.2018 wherein Annaprashan Kit was provided to the Post Natal Care (PNC) women and 6 months old babies.
- UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli received award for implementing best practices in Leprosy Programme. The UT also received award for commendable performance in the Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY).
- Labour room of Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital and Sub District Hospital, Khanvel has got LaQshya Certification. Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital, Silvassa has been given National Accreditation Quality Standards (NAQS) Accreditation by Union Government. The Quality Assurance Officer of

Rural Development

7.77 The UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli received 1st Prize in Swachh Survekshan Gramin, 2018 and 1st Prize in declaring UT as ODF in stipulated time.

Education

7.78 UT Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli organized PRAVESHOTSAV (Shala Pravesh) at 93 centers covering all primary/ upper primary schools in entire UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. 3600 Children were given warm welcome in the Praveshotsav.



Shala Praveshotsav, 2018

(Source: UT Administration)

7.79 National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2017 for class III, V, VIII has been conducted on 13.11.2017. Total 10303 students of class- III, V & VIII participated in NAS-2017. The learning outcome level of UT students is above that of national average in respective

subjects in all three classes. The UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has stood 2nd in NAS in UT category.

Water Supply

7.80 The projects of Integrated Water Management Plan for UT of Dadra and Nagar

Haveli water supply arrangement in Zone-I for Naroli, Samarvarni, Masat at a cost of ₹58.75 crore, Water Supply Scheme for Kauncha & Jamalpada & Gunsa & Bildhari at a cost of ₹10.00 crore and Connection for Samarvarni Patelad, Naroli Patelad at a cost of ₹24.93 crore have been completed.



Project of Integrated Water Management Plant

(Source: UT Administration)

New Initiative

7.81 The Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh visited the U.T. of Dadra & Nagar Haveli on 20.04.2018. Various Development Projects were launched during the visit:

- “Swabhimaan Scheme”, which aims to improve the nutritional status of pregnant women, lactating mothers and out of school adolescent girls between the age group of 11 to 14 years who find it difficult to attend Anganwadi Centres for obtaining supplementary nutrition. Under the Scheme, Take Home Ration (THR) in monthly kits (comprising of 7.5 kgs. of food grains / fortified oil) will be provided to the beneficiaries.
- Inauguration of Silvassa Sports Complex to promote sports facilities.

The sport complex consist of all the basic sports amenities with indoor games, gymnasium, Swimming, Table Tennis, Billiards, Squash courts, snookers etc. The complex is built at the centre of city to create enthusiasm among kids and adults to accept sports and healthy living.

- Inauguration of Sewerage System scheme phase-II for Silvassa-Amlia area town at a cost of ₹15.59 crore. Augmentation of Silvassa-Amlia Water Supply Scheme for Sewerage Treatment Plant for Silvassa Municipal Area at a cost of ₹37.61 crore.
- Laying of Foundation stone of High Level Bridge at Kauncha across Damanganga River at a cost of ₹54.73 crore.



Visit of Hon'ble Union Home Minister at Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

(Source: UT Administration)



7.82 The Hon'ble Prime Minister visited the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli on 19.01.19. During the visit, foundation stone for several projects of Dadra and Nagar Haveli was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, at an approximate cost of ₹865 crore. The following projects initiated in field of Health, Education and Infrastructure were launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

- Under "Aarogyam Sarvadhya" :-

The UT Administration has allotted 15 acre of land in Sayli area for setting up of Medical College with intake capacity of 150- medical seats. This College will improve tertiary health care facilities in Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu as well as adjoining areas. The total area covered for construction is 85,793 sqm.



Laying of Foundation Stone of Medical College, Silvassa by Hon'ble Prime Minister.

(Source: UT Administration)

- The Golden Cards were issued to citizens who availed the benefit under "Ayushman Bharat Scheme".



Distribution of Golden cards under Ayushman Bharat to the beneficiaries by Hon'ble Prime Minister.

(Source: UT Administration)

- Affordable Housing complex of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban) at a cost of ₹ 79.00 crore was launched in which 477 beneficiaries will be benefited.
- Inauguration of 9 Sub-Centres upgraded to Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) Vasona, Pati, Chikhali, Sili, Randha, Velugam, Sayli, Athal and Dhapsa and 3 PHCs which were upgraded to Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) Kilwani, Masat and Dapada at the a cost of ₹40.58 crore.
- Project of Centralized kitchen for mid-day meal under the corporate social responsibility at a cost of ₹18.60 crore, having built up area of 12,955 sqm at Athalin was initiated which will cater to 35,000 students of 280 schools.
- 'Gunotsav' programme was organized in 270 Government Primary Schools. A total of 30,000 students were evaluated by 417 valuators which included Senior Officers of the U.T. Administration.
- "Swachh Shakti Award" for best performance was awarded to Smt. Magi Chanuben on 12.02.19 in Kurukshetra, Haryana for her contribution as a Swachhagrahi and helping her village Amboli to be Open Defecation Free.



Glimpse of "Swachh Shakti Award"

(Source: UT Administration)

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

7.83 The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the largest archipelago system in the Bay of Bengal, consisting of nearly 836 Islands, rocks and Islets out of which only 31 Islands are inhabited. The Islands are situated 1,255 km. away from Kolkata and 1190 km. from Chennai. The Islands were infamously known as the “Black Water Prison” or “Kaala Pani”. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have originally been the abode of aboriginal tribes. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation 1956, promulgated by the President of India provides for protection of the interests of aboriginal tribes and declaration of the geographical area as reserved areas, which are predominantly and exclusively inhabited by these tribes. There are six Scheduled Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands viz. Great Andamanese, Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Shompens and Nicobarese. The tribes other than Nicobarese are classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

Shipping

7.84 Shipping is the life line of the islanders. To revamp the shipping fleet of the UT

Administration, acquisition of 25 ships has been planned. Four 150 pax harbour craft at a cost of ₹ 27.64 crore have already been inducted into service during January and May, 2018. Four major vessels i.e. two 500 passenger vessels for Inter-Island and two 1200 passenger vessels for Mainland-Island are under construction at M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd. 1200 pax vessels are likely to be delivered in September, 2019 and March, 2020 respectively and 500 pax vessels in July and December, 2019 respectively. MoU has been signed with Cochin Shipyard Ltd. for augmentation/modernisation of marine dock yard and skill development of manpower and for repair of major vessels (3 mainland and 6 inter-island). Extension of existing dry dock at Port Blair by 90 meter at an estimated cost of ₹96.24 crore is in progress.

7.85 In Port infrastructure, an RCC Jetty with vehicle ferry ramp at Afra Bay in Great Nicobar Islands have been constructed at the cost of ₹17.21crore. Extension of Hopetown wharf in South Andaman by 60 metre and construction of additional approach jetty, berthing jetty and dredging of jetty in Shaheed Dweep is in progress.



Afra Bay Jetty

(Source: UT Administration)

Transport

7.86 State Transport Service (STS) operates a fleet of 284 buses on 154 routes. To facilitate islanders of North & Middle Andaman travelling to Port Blair for day assignment and return in the same day, night Buses connecting Port Blair with Diglipur, Mayabunder & Nimbutala (ATR) has been introduced with effect from 29.10.2018.

Electricity

7.87 The UT Administration is providing round the clock power supply in all major islands to about 1,34,791 consumers with 124.47 MW of installed capacity and an annual generation of 334.57 Mega Unit (MU) to meet a peak demand of 60 MW. Only 13.92% of installed capacity is from Renewable Energy Power Plants comprising of 5.25 MW small Hydro & 12.077 MWp Solar PV Plant and unit share of Renewable energy is 7.38%. Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) is developing 20 MWp Solar Power Plant with battery storage of 8 MWh to be commissioned by October-November 2019, out of which 2.5 MWp has

already been commissioned on 30.12.2018 and 4 MWp Rooftop Solar on Government Buildings has been installed and commissioned on 30.12.2018. Power Purchase Agreement with NTPC was signed on 26.10.2018 for establishing 50 MW LNG Based Power Plant and Floating Storage Re-gasification Unit at South Andaman to balance stability of grid as backup during cloudy/ rainy season.

Health

7.88 Free Curative, preventive, rehabilitative and supportive health care services are provided across the islands through a well-developed Government health infrastructure. Two Urban Health Centres have been converted into Health and Wellness Centre. “Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana” was launched in this UT on 23.09.2018. 21000 beneficiaries will get cashless coverage upto Rupees five lakh per family annually for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation in addition to UT’s Andaman and Nicobar Islands Scheme for Health Insurance.



Launch of Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana

(Source: UT Administration)

7.89 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra has been set up at the premises of GB Pant Hospital, Port Blair on 10.10.2018 for providing quality generic medicines at affordable price to the masses through this Kendra.

Education

7.90 There are 462 schools functioning in the UT of A & N Islands of which 121 are private schools, including 45 Pre-primary schools. Government schools have Hindi, English, Tamil, Telugu and Bengali medium of instruction. Islands have Industrial Training Institute, Engineering Degree College, Medical College, Law College and Community College one each and 4 Degree College and 2 Diploma Polytechnic. 7 schools have secured 100% result in class 12 and 16 schools in class 10. 16 smart classrooms have been setup and 125 are planned in phase -2. One Navodaya Vidhyalaya in South Andaman and 1 Diploma polytechnic in Diglipur have been started in academic session 2018-19.

Agriculture

7.91 In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 47000 ha of land is under agriculture of which 70% is under plantation, spices, horticultural crops and remaining under field crops. Crops in the islands are rain fed. As there is no scope of further area expansion, therefore high value and low volume agriculture is promoted. Agricultural inputs are supplied on subsidy to the farmers. 6400 soil health cards were issued against the target of 5902. 68 organic farming clusters has been formed. There is scarcity of water during December to April and to overcome this, minor irrigation schemes are implemented under which 67 farmers have been selected for creation of water harvesting structure.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

7.92 Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services are provided through a network of 01 Veterinary Polyclinic, 09 Veterinary Hospital, 12 Veterinary Dispensary, 49 Veterinary Sub dispensary and 15 Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries. Veterinary Hospital at Diglipur has been modernised. 100 chicks capacity brooder shed at Sitanagar and Veterinary Dispensary at Katchal have been constructed.

Tourism

7.93 Islands have experienced 61% increase in tourist inflow during the last three years. However, foreign tourist inflow was stagnant. Restricted Area Permit has been relaxed to promote foreign tourist arrival. Four PPP projects have been identified as ready to launch projects by NITI Aayog in Long Island, Smith Island, Aves Island and Shaheed Dweep.

Coastal Security & Police

7.94 Andaman & Nicobar group of Islands has a total coastline of nearly 1962 km, which is about 1/4th of the total coastline of India. The Andaman & Nicobar archipelago is located at a distance of 1200 km, east of mainland India in Bay of Bengal and are spatially closer to littoral states of Bay of Bengal i.e. Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia in South East Asia. The Landfall Island, in North, is just 40 km from Coco Islands of Myanmar and in South, the Great Nicobar Island is 150 km from Sumatra island of Indonesia. These islands have fringing coral reefs on eastern side and barrier reef on the western side endowed with rich marine wealth and source of great attraction for foreign fishing vessels and poachers from neighbouring South-East Asian countries.

7.95 The Indian Navy and Coastguard are providing safeguard to the sea frontiers. The responsibility of policing the creeks, backwaters and coastal waters up to base line, however lies with the Police because the large sized vessels of Coast Guard and Navy cannot patrol in the shallow waters and narrow creeks. Under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II of MHA, 20 Four wheeler and 20 Two Wheeler Vehicles have been purchased and deployed to the various Coastal Police Stations for patrolling. Marine Police Operation Centre (MPOC) at Kadamtala has been operationalized and remaining 9 MPOC are at various stage of establishment.

Police

7.96 There are 24 Police Stations, 22 Out Posts, 12 Jarawa Protection Posts, 07 Look Out Posts, 24 Fire Stations, 27 Police Radio Stations in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

7.97 A school based training initiative "Student Police Cadets Project" was started to evolve students of class VIII to XI standard as future leaders of our democratic society by inculcating in them the respect for law, discipline, civic sense, empathy for vulnerable section of the society and resistance to social evils/ anti- social elements.

Forest

7.98 The total geographical area of this UT is 8,249 sq. Km with 86.93 % recorded as forest. The target of 2418 ha 1st year operation reclamation and 3041 2nd to 4th year operation reclamation under regeneration of tropical forests has been achieved.

Fisheries

7.99 The Andaman & Nicobar Islands have a vast potential for fisheries in view of coastal length of about 1,962 Km and the continental

shelf area of about 35,000 Sq. Km. 6,00,000 Sq Km. of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) has about 1.48 lakh metric tons of exploitable fisheries resources.

7.100 Total fish production of A&N Islands during the year 2018-19 is 41185 MT with a contribution of 40945 MT from Marine sector and 240 MT from Inland sector. To encourage fish farming as an alternate for livelihood 17.07 lakh seeds of Indian Major Carps (IMC) and Silver Carps has been produced and 4.69 lakh IMC seeds procured from mainland and distributed to 2614 fish farmers.

7.101 One of the main focus is on the development of marine fisheries infrastructure viz, Fish Landing Centers to enhance Fish production and to facilitate organized fishing/ fish landing in hygienic conditions. With the Commissioning of Fish Landing Center at Tee Top, Car Nicobar, a total of 8 Fish Landing Centers are operational against target of 19. Remaining 11 are under various stages of completion. One Modern fish market has been operationalised at Junglighat.

Industries

7.102 Andaman and Nicobar Islands is industrially backward due to the distance from mainland and fragile ecology. Subsidy and skill development is key factor for promotion of industries. 170 persons across islands were imparted one year training in the trades viz. Cane and Bamboo, Carpentry, General Engineering, Tailoring and Garment making and Coir product and 79 persons were imparted short term skill development training in waste pet bottle art and designing and food processing in the training centres of the Industries Department. 123 candidates participated in 6 entrepreneurship development programmes.

7.103 Under the "Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme" 102 units

with project cost of ₹2.14 crore generating 113 employment opportunities has been recommended with margin money/subsidy to the tune of ₹64.36 lakh.

7.104 Rural Development

- Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin): Andaman & Nicobar Islands has achieved Open Defecation Free status on 31.01.2018. Now the concentration is on Solid & Liquid Waste Management, ODF+ and ODF++. During the period from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019, 51 out of 62 Community Sanitary Complexes sanctioned have been completed. An expenditure of ₹15.20 crore has been incurred.
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): During the year 2018-19 (Up to 31.03.2019), 310 job cards were issued to the households. 215754 Person-days were generated out of which 144333 were by women and 16768 by STs.
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM): During the year 2018-19 (upto 31.03.2019), 335 Self Help Groups and 25 village organizations were formed. An expenditure of ₹1.53 crore has been incurred.

Social Welfare

7.105 13,530 beneficiaries of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) were served through 5 ICDS Project and 689 Anganwadi Centres and 31 Mini Anganwadi Centres throughout the Islands. 3158 beneficiaries have been registered under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) scheme of ICDS Projects. Cash incentive of ₹5000/- in three instalments is

provided to Pregnant and Lactating woman whose age is 19 years and above, for their first live birth. 1st installment of incentive has been released to 2957 beneficiaries, 2nd installment to 2756 beneficiaries and 3rd installment to 1883 beneficiaries. Seven Anganwadies has been constructed and 36 are in progress.

7.106 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' (BBBP) scheme is under implementation in Nicobar District. An amount of ₹25.00 lakh has been received from the Ministry of Women & Child Development during 2018-19. Career counselling to school students and brief talk on importance of education are organized in the District.

7.107 Under UT sector, financial assistance schemes are implemented for welfare of women, senior citizen, and Divyang. Financial assistance of ₹2500 per month and ₹3000 per month to senior citizen above 80 years of age are provided. 7584 widows and destitute women, 3719 divyang and 14433 senior citizen are benefiting from the schemes during the year 2018-19, of which 1273 are Schedule Tribes.

7.108 Wellness cum One Stop Centre has been established for relief and rehabilitation of woman in stress and trouble. New one stop centres have been setup at Mayabunder for North & Middle District and at Car Nicobar for Nicobar District. Women Helpline 181 was made universal with call facilities from mobile phone.

Tribal Welfare

7.109 Andaman and Nicobar Islands is adobe of six aboriginal tribes with a population of 28530 (2011 Census) of which 988 belong to 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups'. Tribes other than the Nicobari Tribes, are hunters and gatherers. Tribal Sub-Plan is formulated and implemented in

co-ordination with line departments. ₹449.37 crore was earmarked for the welfare and development of the Tribals in 2018-19. Research in preservation of endangered tribal languages of A & N Islands is underway. Free ration and clothing are provided to Great Andamanese, Onges and Shompens. 07 Sewing machines were provided to the seven groups of Andamanese women (each group consisting of three women) for livelihood. 'Swatchta hi Seva' campaign was conducted in the habitats of Jarawas, Andamanese and Onges. Active participation of the tribe was seen in the Swachhta drive. Additional scholarship @ ₹1000/- per month is provided to 301 students belonging to ST community for pursuing higher studies.

PUDUCHERRY

7.110 Puducherry is a Union Territory with a legislature. It comprises of four regions namely Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from one another.

Economy

7.111 The Quick Estimate of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the U.T. of Puducherry in 2017-18 with new base year 2011-12 has been estimated at ₹32,215.20 crore at current prices. This shows 10.18% increase in the growth rate of GSDP while comparing last year (2016-17) GSDP at ₹ 29,239.89 crore (provisional).

7.112 The Quick Estimate of per capita income of UT of Puducherry for the year 2017-18 has been estimated at ₹ 1,97,999 at current prices. This shows 7.10% increase in the growth rate while comparing last year's (2016-17) provisional figure of ₹ 1,84,869. The Advance Estimate of the Gross State Domestic Product of the UT of Puducherry in 2018-19 with the new base year 2011-12 has been estimated at ₹ 35,859.41 crore

at current prices which is 11.31% increase while comparing last year (2017-18) GSDP Quick Estimates of ₹ 32,215.20 crore. The Advanced Estimate of per capita income of UT of Puducherry for the year 2018-19 has been estimated at ₹ 2,12,922 at current prices. This shows the growth of 7.54% increase while comparing last year (2017-18) estimate of ₹ 1,97,999.

The status of major development projects undertaken in different sectors by the Government of Puducherry is as follows:

Agriculture

7.113 Government has been extending subsidy on agricultural machineries and implements. Fifty percent subsidy granted to farmers for purchase of power tiller has been enhanced to the maximum of ₹75,000 and ₹1,00,000 for farmers belonging to SC category.

7.114 In order to promote roof gardening and vegetable cultivation, a cultivation kit worth ₹3000 per kit @ 75% subsidy was distributed to farmers in rural areas and general public in urban areas. Around 1000 vegetable seed kits were distributed to farm women, general public and self-help groups. Back ended subsidy for vegetable crops cultivation was extended to 336 farmers to the tune of ₹11.04 lakh. Under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) project, combined harvester at 50% subsidy at a cost of ₹ 17.61 lakh was distributed to twenty members of Commodity Interest Group (CIG) at Karayamputhur. Similarly, two combined harvesters @ 50% subsidy amounting to ₹ 23.90 lakh each were distributed to twenty members of CIG at Korkadu and Embalam.

7.115 U.T. of Puducherry has made 100% achievement by installing 97 e-Point of Sales (e-POS) devices to retail fertilizer units in Puducherry, Karaikal and Yanam regions.

Electricity

7.116 100% achievement was made under the Central scheme viz. Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijili Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in which power supply was provided to 597 households to the tune of ₹ 5.97 lakh. 30,500 LED bulbs at a cost of ₹15.25 lakh were distributed under the scheme “Unnat Jyoti by Affordable Low Emission Diode for All” (UJALA).

7.117 15 nos. of 220V 315 KVA distribution transformers at a cost of ₹1.2 crore, 2 nos. of 11 KV 630 KVA distribution transformers at a cost of ₹19.55 lakh and one pillar box at a cost of ₹0.84 lakh have been erected. Further 10,000 LT wedge connectors at a cost of ₹25.25 lakh and 200 HT wedge connectors at a cost of ₹2.86 lakh have been provided under the scheme “Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)”.

7.118 7000 domestic services, 684 commercial services, 26 agricultural services, 5 new HT industrial services, 17 LT industrial services and 291 street lights were energized. The establishment of 110/22 KV Sub-Station at Thondamanatham, Puducherry with two nos. of 110/22 KV, 25 MVA power transformers and eight numbers of outgoing feeders alongwith associated bays and equipment have been completed and technically commissioned on 06.03.2019 through the executing agency M/s Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. at an estimated cost of ₹ 11.65 crore.

Fisheries

7.119 Ban relief assistance amounting to ₹11.44 crore was provided to 20810 families in Puducherry, Kariakal and Yanam region during the ban period of 61 days and ₹30.02 lakh was distributed to 640 families in Mahe region during the 52 day-ban period. Old

age pension to the tune of ₹710.86 lakh was granted to 6894 fishermen.

7.120 Reimbursement of 75% subsidy to the tune of ₹10.42 lakh towards annual premium paid by the registered mechanized boat operators for insuring their boats during the financial year 2018-2019 was provided. Under “Savings cum relief fund” scheme funds to the tune of ₹60.44 lakh was extended to 3358 nos. of active fishermen beneficiaries of Yanam region @ ₹1800 each.

7.121 Government of India has released Central financial assistance to the tune of ₹4.52 crore under the scheme “Savings – cum- relief for fishermen” during the month of August 2018 covering 15067 beneficiaries for the year 2018-19. In addition, Government of India has also released Central financial assistance to the tune of ₹59.33 lakh under the scheme “Motorization of traditional crafts and Safety of fishermen at sea” during the month of September 2018 for the year 2018-19.

Health

7.122 A Memorandum of Understanding has been entered with Puducherry Cancer Trust Hospital. 31 cancer patients have availed of high end radiotherapy and chemotherapy medical treatment. During the National Breast Feeding Week celebrated during August, 2018, emphasis was laid on donating the breast milk. Periodical still birth audit and caesarean audit has been initiated and being conducted on monthly basis. These measures have helped to put in place corrective action.

Port

7.123 Trial run of container handling operation was successfully conducted. Subsequent to completion of capital dredging under Sagarmala scheme, regular port operations would commence. The Pondicherry Port supplied dredged sand

to the Pondicherry Beach Restoration Project implemented by National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT). At Karaikal Port, mechanization of carrying coal by conveyor system was completed according to the instructions of Pondicherry Pollution Control Committee.

Public Works

7.124 Construction of Perunthalaivar Kamarajar Manimandapam complex, Karuvadikuppam, Puducherry at a cost of ₹22.00 crore is under progress.

7.125 Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Core Urban Area (Central Zone) of Karaikal district at a cost of ₹49.46 crore by availing HUDCO Loan Assistance is under progress.

7.126 Improvements to the road leading from Nallambal to Valathamangalam village in Thirunallar Commune was completed on 17.04.2018 at a cost of ₹10.58 crore. Also, construction of paved shoulders including strengthening of existing carriage way in Karaikal region was completed on 30.06.2018 at a cost of ₹10.58 crore.

7.127 Construction of Combined Court complex including free Legal Aid Centre at Karaikal at a cost of ₹6.86 crore is under progress.

7.128 Construction of water treatment plant with the capacity of five million litres per day (MLD) water treatment in Arasalar river under augmentation of Karaikal water supply scheme at a cost of ₹5.40 crore by availing NABARD loan is under progress.

7.129 Rural Development

- **Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin):** During the period 1.4.2018 to 31.03.2019, 8,927 individual household latrines have been

completed at an expenditure of ₹11.07 crore. Since the inception of the scheme, 21,007 individual household toilets have been constructed.

- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):** During the year 2018-19 68,000 jobs cards were issued to the households. 6,64,000 person-days were generated out of which 5,81,996 (87.65%) person-days were by women.

School Education

7.130 Free distribution of text books, notebooks and uniforms have been supplied to 1,04,055 students. Transport facilities are provided to all school students at concessional rate of ₹1.

7.131 Broadband connectivity is provided to all Government schools to impart information communication technology education, access online e-content and provide data through online portals. In order to make teaching interactive and joyful, smart class rooms have been established in ninety six schools and in-service training programme are conducted to teachers.

7.132 Special emphasis is laid on Swachh Vidyalaya for hygienic environment in schools. Government of Puducherry has been ranked number one State in the country for receiving maximum number of national-level Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar Award and Karaikal district has been ranked number three district for receiving two national awards.

Tourism

7.133 Under Thirunallar Temple Town Development Project, construction of accommodation facilities with fifty rooms at a cost of ₹5.93 crore is in progress.

7.134 Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, development of Spiritual Park at a cost of ₹7.77 crore, development of Sacred Pond at Thirunallar at a cost of ₹2.31 crore, development of Sri Badra Kaliamma Temple, Ambagarathur at a cost of ₹2.89 crore and development of Sri Jadayupureeswarar, T.R. Pattinam at a cost of ₹2.78 crore have been taken up. Further, development of wooden walkway and tourist amenities (Phase 3) has been taken up each at a cost of ₹4.87 crore

at Island No.3 and ₹4.01 crore at Island No. 5 respectively in Yanam region. Development of heritage area in Puducherry including restoration, conservation and illumination of heritage structure has also been taken up.

Town & Country Planning

7.135 Under Slum Upgradation Programme, 96 tenements in six blocks of multi-storeyed tenements at Chinnayapuram (Vazhikulam), Puducherry has been constructed.



Construction of 96 dwelling units in 6 blocks at Chinnayapuram, Puducherry

(Source: UT Administration)

7.136 First instalment of financial assistance to the tune of ₹70,000 per beneficiary was released to 1404 beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana scheme (Beneficiary led Construction component).

Women and Child Development

7.137 Financial assistance of ₹99.78 lakh was granted to 1663 pregnant women and lactating mothers at the rate of ₹6000 each. Apart from this, a sum of ₹50 lakh was deposited in the name of five hundred girl children at the rate ₹10,000 each covered under the scheme “Incentive to family having one or two girl children” subject to condition that parents should have undergone family planning.

7.138 Integrated Child Development Services scheme is implemented in UT of Puducherry through Anganwadi centers for providing supplementary nutrition. 28,574 children and 9,320 mothers were benefitted and a sum of ₹26.87 crore was spent for this scheme.

7.139 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) scheme is implemented in the ICDS projects with the objective of improving health and nutrition status of pregnant women and lactating mothers. Cash incentive of ₹5000 has been provided to 3884 pregnant women and lactating mothers in three instalments.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

7.140 Free tailoring classes were imparted to 46 Scheduled Caste women beneficiaries with the stipend ₹ 1,500 to each beneficiary for twelve months.

7.141 Financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 76.06 lakh was disbursed to seventeen Scheduled Caste students who were selected for pursuing MBBS course.

LAKSHADWEEP

7.142 Lakshadweep, an archipelago consisting of coral islands and reefs, is the smallest Union Territory of India. These beautiful and unpolluted Islands comprising of total land mass area of 32 sq. km are surrounded by around 4,200 sq. km territorial sea area. There are 36 Islands (3 reefs and 6 submerged sandy banks) in all, of which, 10 are inhabited and scattered in the Arabian Sea at distance of 220 to 440 kms. of the west coast of Kerala with a total population of 64,429 as per Census 2011. The entire indigenous population has been classified as Scheduled Tribe. The main occupation of the people is fishing, coconut cultivation and coir-twisting. The islands are designated as restricted area and permit from the UT Administration is required to visit the islands. Kavaratti is the Administrative headquarter of the Union Territory. A brief of achievements, activities and important policies of the UT Administration during 2018-2019 are given hereunder.

Transport/ Utility Sector

Port

7.143 The Ministry of Shipping has approved 3 LPG Cylinder Carrier Vessels of capacity 2000 cylinders each. After finalization of technical tender for acquisition of three (3) LPG cylinder carrier ships, commercial bids were invited and opened on 28.03.2019. The

Delegated Investment Board (DIB) under the chairmanship of Secretary (Shipping), Ministry of Shipping on 23.10.2018 has approved the acquisition of one 500 Passenger all weather ship and three (3) 600 MT Multipurpose Cargo Vessel through global tender at an estimated cost of ₹ 304.50 crore and ₹123.60 crore respectively.

Utility Sector

Electricity

7.144 As recommended by Central Electricity Authority of India (CEA) the Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) has been requested to take up the implementation of the smart meter project in Lakshadweep.

Planning, Statistics and Taxation

7.145 Approval for commencement of five Rural Price Collection Centres in five Islands viz. Kalpeni, Kadmat, Andrott, Agatti and Kiltan has been accorded.

Agriculture & Allied Sector

Agriculture

7.146 An amount of ₹1.33 crore was provided to the 13331 beneficiary farmers as assistance against crop losses due to Natural Calamities. 2034 beneficiaries have been covered under the programme of Replanting of and Rejuvenation of Coconut Gardens to cut and remove damaged trees due to cyclone Ockhi.

Animal Husbandry

7.147 The UTL Administration under the Poultry, Goat and Cattle Development Programme is giving financial assistance for setting up of Poultry/Goat/Cattle sheds, setting up Large Dairy Units, purchase of Milking Cows/Goats, feeds, equipments for Poultry Farm etc. The UTL Administration purchases Hatching eggs for Government

hatcheries and distributes day chicks (chickens, duck, quail etc.) to farmers, Supplies Poultry/Cattle feeds at subsidised rate to farmers and also provides treatment and vaccinations etc. Feed Mixing Unit is functioning at Kavaratti to meet additional feed requirements. Provision for insurance coverage to the milking animals and farmers, Earn while learn programme for school students, Entrepreneurship Development Programme for unemployed youth/women and training for vets/para-vets are also been imparted.

Fisheries

7.148 The Administration is promoting marketing of fresh fish by facilitating bigger type collecting vessels to transport fresh fishes to mainland and by establishing Hygienic Fish Market in Islands. The Department of Fisheries in collaboration with Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad has proposed to implement the project entitled "Ocean State Forecast (OSF) & Marine Fishery Advisory Services (MFAS)". This will also help identify potential fishing zone enabling to catch more fish. A grand UT Level Fish Fest was conducted at Kalpeni Island in which various Self Help Groups participated.

7.149 Administration is now on the way to explore the possibilities of cultivating "Sea Weed" in large scale which has great potential in Lakshadweep water and setting up a demonstration unit in islands. In addition, it is proposed to construct one Eco friendly Ice Plant at Agatti and one Modern Marine Aquarium and Museum each at Kadmat, Kalpeni and Minicoy as a part of Holistic Development of Islands.

Industries

7.150 The Administration has provided an amount of ₹ 76.00 lakh as Grant- in- Aid for

the promotion of Khadi & Village Industries in Lakshadweep Islands. Similarly, an amount of ₹8.00 lakh has been released to District Panchayat, Kavaratti to impart training to the local youths for promotion of Small Scale Industries in islands under Entrepreneur Development Programme & for skilled development in various trades under Human Resource Development (HRD) Scheme.

7.151 The Administration has provided Handicraft training to 28 unemployed youths in Kavaratti and Coir jewellery training to 47 unemployed youths in Kavaratti & Kalpeni. The Administration in association with the Coir Board provided training to 40 unemployed youths in Andrott, Amini and Kalpeni under "Value Added Product" (VAP) and to 30 candidates in Agatti & Kalpeni under Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY).

Environment & Forest

7.152 The Administration of U.T. of Lakshadweep and the Zoological Survey of India is together implementing a long-term coral reef monitoring programme from 2015 to 2025. The Administration hosted the International Conference on Status and Protection of Coral Reefs (STAPCOR – 2018) with the technical support of the Zoological Survey of India during the month of October 2018 at Bangaram Island. As an outcome of this event, Administration started the process for developing an Atoll Research Centre of international standards in Lakshadweep Islands, in consonance with the importance of the Lakshadweep Atolls in the Indian as well as global scenario. Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Government of India has approved the 'Environmental Information System (ENVIS)' Centre at Lakshadweep specifically for the subject of atoll coral reefs.

7.153 In accordance with the Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in land

Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, Administration had established “Social Impact Assessment and Consent Society” (SIACS) for ensuring the Social Impact Assessments which will abridge the Land Acquisition processes.

Health and Sanitation

7.154 U.T of Lakshadweep has been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF). To bring behavioural changes, U.T of Lakshadweep distributed 45,000 Cloth bags to all the households of Lakshadweep Islands to replace the use of plastic. Administration has also ensured accessibility of toilets to all the 11847 households in Lakshadweep. All the public places like Mosque, Madrassa and

Temples are provided toilet facilities under CSR funds of Shipping Corporation of India, Mumbai and Cochin Shipyard, Kochi. UT Administration transported 550 Metric Tons of non-biodegradable resource materials for recycling to the Swachh Recovery Center, Kochi.

7.155 The State Level Committee on SSG-2018 conducted the UT Level massive sanitation campaign “Swachhata Hi Seva - 2018” (SHS-2018) and Lakshadweep Swachh Surveksan Grameen-2018 (LSSG-2018) from 15.09.2018 to 02.10.2018. One of the main component of the Swachhata Hi Seva was the mass Shramadan Programme, in which entire UT was cleaned on 30.09.2018 by involving all walks of life.



Launching ceremony of UT level Swachhata Hi Seva campaign- 2018

(Source: UT Administration)

Social Sector

Education

7.156 Among three teams selected for International Young Scientist Innovation Exhibition (IYSIE) 2018 organized by Malaysia Young Scientists Organization (MYSO), the team consisting 5 students

from Dr. K.K. Mohammed Koya Government Senior Secondary School (Dr.KKMKGSSS), Kalpeni represented India in the Exhibition and bagged Gold, Silver and Bronze medal in the competition.

7.157 In order to develop the spirit of the competence in sports and games, the

administration has acquired sufficient land for a full fledged stadium with 400 meters synthetic track at Amini and Andrott Island and Indoor Sports Hall with Play Ground at Kadmat. Foundation stone of Sardar Vallabhai Patel Sports Stadium at Andrott laid on 16.07. 2018.

7.158 Project Approval Board of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Lakshadweep for the year 2018-19 has approved an outlay of ₹6.34 crore to promote School Education i.e, pre-primary to Secondary under various interventions of SSA.

Health Services

7.159 The Administration has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Health Agency, GOI to implement Ayushman Bharat-(Health Insurance Scheme) as part of National Health Insurance Mission, in which 1400 beneficiaries [as per Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) data] will be covered. The UTL Administration has decided to extend the existing health Insurance Scheme as second phase and to incorporate another 4000 Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)/Priority House Hold (PHH) beneficiaries under the scheme.

7.160 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya AYUSH Hospital (20 bedded) has been established at capital Island Kavaratti. Similarly, the Administration has laid the foundation stone on 16.7.2018 for the construction of 50 Bedded Sub-District Hospital at Andrott. New Dialysis Unit has started functioning at Rajiv Gandhi Speciality Hospital, Agatti in addition to already existing Dialysis unit at Indira Gandhi Hospital, Kavaratti. Further, outsourcing of speciality services at Indira Gandhi Hospital, Government Hospital Minicoy, Community Health Centre Amini and Andrott is in progress.

7.161 The Administration has deployed additional Specialist Doctors in the discipline of Psychiatry, Radiology,

Pathology in addition to already existing speciality which include Surgeon, Anesthesia, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Physician, Ophthalmologist and Pediatrician.

7.162 The Administration conducted camp for distribution of Assisted Living Devices to senior citizen belonging to BPL category under "Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana" (RVY) and 525 senior citizens under BPL category were identified to get aids and assisted living devices worth ₹30.66 lakh.

Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs

Pension

7.163 The UTL Pension Scheme to Old age, Destitute, Widow and Disabled is being implemented by the Administration with the assistance of District Panchayat and the Central Pension Scheme of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). An amount of ₹3.00 crore has been allocated for disbursement of UTL Pension during the year 2018-19. There are 2588 beneficiaries.

Welfare of Persons with Disabilities

- Setting up of District Disabled Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC) under State Health Society, Indira Gandhi Hospital, Kavaratti for providing comprehensive services for Persons with Disabilities in the area of Health, Education, Employment etc. is in progress. An amount of ₹67.00 lakh has been allocated to Health Department for running and maintenance of DDRC, Day Care Centre, Artificial limbs/Wheel Chairs/Tricycle, KIOSKS and financial assistance for Specialised Treatment (Disabled). Further, the Department has proposed to open new Day Care Centre at Amini, Agatti & Minicoy islands.

- An amount of ₹ 12.35 lakh has been released to District Panchayat during the year 2018-19 for the purpose of Special job to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)
- An amount of ₹2.00 lakh has been allocated as marriage assistance to disabled persons and to implement the Scheme of Special Job to PwDs and ₹ 60.00 thousand has been released to 2 beneficiaries during the Financial Year 2018-19.

Security and Law & Order Sector

Police

7.164 The Administration has started a Joint Inspection Programme (Police, Navy & Coast Guard) for all uninhabited islands of Lakshadweep and its territory with the supervision of Lakshadweep Police Department.

Human Resources & IT Sector

Labour & Employment

7.165 Lakshadweep Skill Development Society has been constituted for Skill Development initiatives. Lakshadweep Mega Job Fair 2018 has been successfully conducted on 10.12.2018 and 11.12.2018.

Tourism

7.166 Ministry of Home Affairs has approved for setting up of Lakshadweep Tourism Development Corporation which has been incorporated on 11.10.2018. The Administration has notified guidelines for development of eco-friendly resorts and development of tourist homes. The Administration has participated in film bazaar 2017 and draft guidelines have been prepared for developing Lakshadweep as a unique film shooting destination. NITI Aayog has identified Kadmath, Suheli and Minicoy for ready to launch tourism projects.

CHANDIGARH

7.167 Chandigarh is recognized as cleanest, greenest, safest and the best planned city in the country. The U.T. Administration has undertaken numerous activities/projects to improve facilities being provided to its citizens in the sectors indicated below: -

Information Technology

7.168 In sync with the call for a “Cashless Society” by Government of India, e-Sampark Centres have made high volume key citizen services cashless. BHIM-UPI mode based payments have also been added to the online portal for the first time. Services like, electricity, water bill payment, Chandigarh Transport Undertaking (CTU) bus pass, utility telephone bills, space booking, e-file service, traffic challans payments, Chandigarh Housing Board (CHB) payments, RTI Application and many more have been made payable to credit and debit cards through POS machines at all the e-Sampark Centers across the UT Chandigarh.

7.169 Chandigarh is the first State/ UT to have provided online RTI System through GOI's online portal. The exercise of online filing of Annual Property return was undertaken for the 1st time in the Administration. A unique Mobile App named “Niyojan” was developed and launched on 24.01.2018 to keep track of illegal constructions in the various villages and outer periphery areas of Chandigarh as specified under the Periphery Act.

7.170 To improve public services delivery and bridging the digital divide, NII project was operationalized in February, 2018 in UT. Fibre laying work in all 36 locations in 12 GPs was completed. All dispensaries, Schools and Sampark centres in rural Chandigarh have now access to high speed

Government network. First four citizen services from Chandigarh were integrated with Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY's) DigiLocker. Services included Senior Citizen ID card, Income Certificate and Caste Certificate. Chandigarh has linked its six services with the UMANG mobile app which is GOI's first of its kind mobile app to provide all citizen service through a common platform. Chandigarh is the first UT to provide its services through the UMANG app.

Green Initiatives: Forests & Wildlife

7.171 Chandigarh Administration with a commitment to provide its citizens a Clean & Green City has undertaken following activities: -

- **Greening Chandigarh Action Plan:** Every year, the Greening Chandigarh Task Group, Chandigarh Administration prepares a "Greening Chandigarh Action Plan". Against the target of 2,35,000 saplings in 2017-18, total 2,39,126 saplings were planted.
- **Celebration of Inauguration of Nagar Van (City Forests):** The Nagar Van (City Forest) was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Governor of Punjab and Administrator, UT, Chandigarh, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore.



Inauguration of Nagar Van (City Forest) by Hon'ble Governor of Punjab and Administrator, UT Chandigarh.

(Source: UT Administration)

- **Environment & Renewable Energy:**

Emphasis has been laid to make Chandigarh free from Plastic Pollution. A detailed 'Air Quality Action Plan' has been prepared to check air pollution and the same has been approved by Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi. To further mitigate the ill effects of climate change and to reduce carbon footprint on the environment, Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants have been installed in both Government as well as private buildings in UT Chandigarh. Till 31.03.2019, the total capacity of 28.373 MW have been installed with Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant.

Law & Order

7.172 Substantive steps have been taken up by the administration for making Chandigarh Police a Smart Police. To strengthen the women of the region, Chandigarh Police has constituted a self defence training team 'Swayam' for imparting the training to girls/women in various schools, colleges and institutes to protect them from any untoward incident. During the financial year 2018-19, total 165 Camps were conducted in which 23947 girls/ women were trained.

7.173 Chandigarh Administration has also started Pick & Drop facility to the women at their destination safely between 10.00 PM to 06.00 AM in case they seek help from Police. The facility is provided by the Chandigarh Police PCR/ Vehicle with lady police official. Women desk with women police personnel are operational in all the police stations round the clock for handling women and children related matters. Women and Child helpline No. 1091 (Toll free) is working round the clock for assistance of women and children in distress. Women PCR vehicle with women police constables are positioned near girls college/schools to respond immediately and provide necessary assistance to the girls in

case of need. During the financial year 2018-19, a total of 52 girls have availed this facility.

7.174 Rape Crisis intervention Centre has been setup in Women and Child Support Unit of Chandigarh Police with the objective to provide counselling for legal aid, medical aid etc. to the victim of Rape and Sexual abuse. Awareness drives on girls/women related issues are organized from time to time in schools, colleges, colonies and other private/ Government institutes. During the financial year 2018-19, 37 Awareness Camps were organized, in which a total of 10,483 persons have attended the camps.

Prisons

7.175 Chandigarh Administration has taken a number of initiatives for the development and empowerment of women. A separate woman ward with all modern amenities has been constructed for keeping the women inmates as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. A children room has also been constructed in the female ward.

7.176 Skill Development Programmes are being undertaken regularly for the female inmates for their rehabilitation. A gym has been set up in the female ward for their physical fitness and for reducing the mental stress. Yoga activities are also held for benefit of inmates. A Crèche has also been constructed outside the jail for keeping the children of women inmates in the day time. They are provided elementary education and when the children attain the school going age then they are admitted in the school outside the jail. The female inmates are provided employment in the jail such as cooking, envelope making, tailoring, soft toy making, beauty culture etc. by the jail authorities and they are provided wages in lieu of working.

7.177 Free legal aid is provided to the needy women inmates to defend their cases in the

court of law by the State Legal Services Authority, UT, Chandigarh through legal Aid Cell established in the jail. A legal Aid workshop was also organized in the jail on 25.05.2018 whereby Psychiatrist from GMCH-32, Chandigarh, doctors of different faculty i.e. Skin, Medicines, Dental, ENT examined the female inmates. Legal Aid Counsels, Counsellors from Social Welfare Department and Education Department also attended the workshop and they informed about the schemes of Government for the welfare of women inmates.

Education

7.178 Chandigarh has become the educational hub for not only the students of the region but also students hailing from neighbouring states. Chandigarh Administration is presently running 114 Schools with an overall enrolment of around 1.53 lakh. Chandigarh Administration has undertaken the following activities during 2018-19: -

- Construction of two new Government High Schools at Makhanmajra and Raipur Kalan @ ₹20.00 crore each to improve student- classroom ratio of nearby schools.
- Twinning of Government Schools with Private Schools of Chandigarh has also been done to create book banks in the schools. Under this project 17 Private Schools have donated approx 9,049 books to 17 nearby Government Schools.
- Two State of Art Sports Complex were made functional in Government Model High School, Sector 43 & Government Model High School, Sector 34 for promoting sports activities. Construction of 03 more state-of-the-art Sports Complex

(GHS-50, GMSSS-56 & GMHS-38 West) has been completed. In addition to this, construction of one Mini Sports Complex was started in Government Model Senior Secondary School, Sector 27, Chandigarh in May 2018 for Indoor Swimming Pool and Badminton Court.

- Payment of school uniforms to 81588 students of class I to VII through DBT Scheme.

Transport

7.179 Chandigarh Administration in its endeavour to modernize its Bus Depots has procured Automatic Washing Machines, Nitrogen generating machine, Air Compressor, Diesel generating set, Lathe Machine, Fuel Injection Test Bench, Effluent Treatment Plant.

7.180 Automatic Vehicle Location System on long route buses has been provided for the convenience of passengers. CTU Mobile App Called "CTU Bus Tracker" has been developed for Expected Time of Arrival and Departure based on real time information. Passenger Information Boards have also been installed at ISBT's of Sector-17 and 43 for dissemination of real time information regarding departure & arrival of buses. Chandigarh Administration has introduced SMS based duty roster system to update the duty chart one day before the dispatch date. In addition, app guided maps/pamphlets to the General Public consist of information of local routes, MAPS, frequency of buses on these routes has been launched. Further Time Table Boards have been installed at 21 locations for the convenience of passengers. The facility to use free toilets has also been provided to the commuters in order to make the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan a success.

Welfare Initiatives

7.181 The Department of Social Welfare is providing financial assistance of 20,000 for the marriage of daughters of widows/ destitute women belonging to the Scheduled Caste Communities whose family income is upto 24,000 annually. Petrol subsidy is being provided to persons with disabilities who are owner of motorized vehicles and are entitled to 50% subsidy on actual expenditure upto 30 litre per month on purchase of petrol/ diesel.

7.182 Under the scheme Assistance to handicapped persons for purchase of Aids/ Appliances financial assistance is provided to physically handicapped persons for purchase of Aids/Appliance to increase their mobility in their day to day working. For the period from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019, an amount of ₹10.00 lakh has been distributed to 35 physically handicapped persons.

7.183 The scheme Apni Beti Apna Dhan is aimed to improve the distorted sex ratio in UT of Chandigarh. In this scheme an amount of ₹5000 is invested in the name of the girl child in "Children Career Plan" for those parents whose annual income is upto 60,000. During the financial year 2018-19, an amount of ₹20.00 lakh has been distributed/ invested amongst 400 girl children.

7.184 Old Age Pension is provided to those persons having annual income upto ₹1.50 lakh. During the financial year 2018-19, an amount of ₹ 13.41 crore has been distributed to 10526 beneficiaries. Under the Scheme Pension to Widows & Destitute Women, 7413 beneficiaries are getting Widow Pension and ₹10.12 crore has been incurred. Under the scheme Pension to Disabled Persons 3234 beneficiaries are getting Disabled Pension and ₹6.86 crore has been incurred during the financial year 2018-19. The persons having annual income upto ₹1.50 lakh from

all sources are eligible for grant of benefit under the scheme.

7.185 Under the scheme Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), 450 Anganwadi Centres are functioning and 48547 children in the age group of 06 months to 06 years, 7388 pregnant and nursing mothers have been enrolled till 31.03.2019.

Labour Welfare

- Mobile Creche Van: Creche on wheels is a project of Chandigarh Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, Chandigarh. The main aim of this project is to cater education to the children of construction workers who are deprived of their primary education. In this crèche van, the children upto the age of 1-8 years have been educated on several sites in UT, Chandigarh. Mobile crèche van has provided education to 4247 number of children of construction workers during the financial year 2018-19 at various construction sites in Chandigarh.
- Mobile Ambulance Van: With an aim to provide basic health care at door step to the workers engaged in Construction sites, Chandigarh, the Building and Other Construction Worker Welfare Board, Chandigarh Administration is running Mobile Dispensary for providing medical care at construction sites to the beneficiary workers and their family members. During the financial year 2018-19, about 6070 workers have been examined at various construction sites where the workers and their family members were provided free medical advice and medicines. An amount of ₹1,17,559 has been incurred on account of purchase of medicines.

Chandigarh Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Minorities Financial and Development Corporation

7.186 Chandigarh Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Minorities Financial and Development Corporation was set up under the Companies Act 1956 for the economic upliftment of poor Scheduled Castes living below poverty line. During the financial year 2018-19, the loan for self employment was sanctioned to 222 beneficiaries and loan was disbursed to 204 beneficiaries by the Corporation against the target of 400 beneficiaries. During the year, against a target of 1500 beneficiaries, 1638 candidates have been covered for vocational training programme in various trades including under training.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

7.187 Total 85 Schemes (48 CSS+37 UTs) are being updated on monthly basis. Recently 28 Welfare Schemes have been brought under DBT & PFMS platform. Total 231000 beneficiaries were transferred an amount of ₹120.54 crore till 31.03.2019. 100% Aadhaar Based DBT, covering of all DBT schemes under PFMS Platform has been achieved. Subsidy of ₹3.13 Crore has been distributed to 2,49,231 beneficiaries under PAHAL (LPG Subsidy) till 31.03.2019 which are 100% Aadhaar Seeded.

Implementation of GeM in UT Chandigarh

7.188 All the Departments of Chandigarh Administration are procuring goods and services, which are available, through GeM.

Aadhaar Enrolment in UT Chandigarh

7.189 The Aadhaar enrolment as on 31.03.2019 was 100.2%. Apart from overall enrolment, the UT Administration also keeps an eye on Aadhaar Enrolment in age group 00-05 Years and motivates all the Hospitals

to enrol new born babies under Aadhaar Linked Birth Registration (ALBR).

Urban/Rural Development

7.190 There are 13 villages under Union Territory, Chandigarh having population of 93,863, as per Census 2011. These villages are located within a radius of 8 km from Chandigarh City and connected by metalled roads. Chandigarh Administration has decided to develop these as model one by providing the basic facilities at par with Chandigarh City i.e. street paving, provision of piped drinking water supply, electricity, street lighting, sewerage system etc. During the current financial year 2018-19 an outlay of ₹6.50 crore has been provided. An amount of ₹4.60 crore has been incurred upto 09.01.2019 under various heads.

7.191 Under Empowerment of Women Scheme, the rural women/girls are trained in the matters like family health, child care, nutrition, domestic and environmental sanitation, small saving etc. at the Home Science College, Chandigarh for a period of 5 days and during the training period the trainees are given stipend and food charges.

7.192 The scheme Promotion of Mahila Mandals aims to bring awareness and awakening among the women folk. Mahila Mandals have been organized in all the villages of UT Chandigarh and they stand registered under Societies Registration Act.

7.193 Under the scheme Association and involvement of PRI Representative in Development Process, the elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions are imparted training on the provisions of Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 and regarding their role in the process of development and upliftment of the economic status of village residents.

7.194 The installation of solar street lighting as a measure for preserving energy sources, concretization of streets and opening of alternative Medical Units etc has been taken care of.

7.195 One training programme of 12 facilitators for collection of Baseline Data under Mission Antodya has been organized for facilitators for under GPDP and Panchayats of UT Chandigarh.

Engineering

7.196 Chandigarh Administration has taken up many constructions work in various departments of Chandigarh.

- Construction of Four Sports Complex each in Manimajra, Sector 38 (W) Sector 50 & Sector 56, Chandigarh were completed at a cost of ₹32.00 crore.
- Constructions of Girls Hostel in Chandigarh College of Engineering and Technology, Sector 26 (Diploma Wing) completed and inaugurated

on 11.09.2018 at a cost of ₹4.80 crore.

- Construction of three lane High Level Bridge over Patiala Ki Rao, Dadumajra at a cost of ₹4.46 crore.
- Construction of pedestrian under pass connecting between Rose Garden and Sector 17, Chandigarh costing to ₹5.70 crore.
- Preservation and restoration of Punjab & Haryana High Court, Open hand and Martyrs Memorial, Punjab & Haryana Vidhan Sabha, Geometric Hill, Tower of Shadow and Retaining Wall (Grade-I Heritage) in Capital Complex, Sector 1 costing ₹6.50 crore.
- Construction of 80 Bedded Hospital, Sector 48, Chandigarh costing ₹23.50 crore.
- Construction of Mental Health Institute, Sector 32, Chandigarh costing ₹32.00 crore.



Newly constructed Sports Complex, Manimajra Chandigarh.

(Source: UT Administration)

Health & Sanitation

7.197 The health infrastructure in the Chandigarh follows three tier system with primary health care provided by 16 sub centres, 39 Civil Dispensaries Secondary care provided by SDS Manimajra and CH Sector 22, Chandigarh (02 in numbers) and tertiary care by one District Hospital, one Medical College and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER).

7.198 Chandigarh has been conferred with following awards :

- Kayakalp Award by Union Health Minister, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) for implementing the module of Kayakalp.
- SKOCH Order of Merit Award (Top 50 Swasth Bharat Projects in India) for the innovations and best practices in 2018 in Night Vigil, Mobile Food, Testing Lab, Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritv Abhiyan (PMSMA) etc.

7.199 **Achievements/Project implementation.**

- Establishment of 7 Alternative Medical Units in Periphery of Chandigarh

thereby strengthening the sub-centers by providing services of a Doctor, Pharmacist and a Helper.

- Upgradation of Poly Clinic to 50 bedded Urban CHC.
- Chandigarh has been selected for piloting of Reproductive Child Health (RCH) portal by (MoHFW).
- Implementation of e-Hospital Module under e-Governance Initiative in NHM in four City Hospitals for which Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has sanctioned ₹ 68.93 lakh (50% of total budget).
- New Initiatives implemented for improving the Immunization 'TARRE ZAMEEN PAR' – A NIGHT VIGIL : First of its kind initiative in the country whereupon during National Immunization Day of Pulse Polio (NID), it is conceived that the teams shall be sent to the areas to vaccinate the children of homeless/nomads/ ragpickers/beggars etc).

Chapter - 8

POLICE FORCES

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE (IPS)

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

8.2 The Service is organized into 26 State cadres/Joint cadres. There is no separate cadre for the Union Government. In every cadre, a 'Central Deputation Reserve' is built - in for sending the officers on deputation. The strength of each cadre is jointly reviewed by Government of India in consultation with the concerned State Government usually after every 5 years. The Ministry of Home Affairs has reviewed the cadre strength of 22 cadres up to 31.03.2019. The cadre review exercise for the remaining 04 cadres of IPS is under process.

8.3 The authorized strength of the Indian Police Service Officers as on 31.03.2019 :-

S. No	State/Cadre	Authorized strength of officers as on 31.03.2019
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144
2.	AGMU	309
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	195
4.	Bihar	242
5.	Chhattisgarh	142
6.	Gujarat	208
7.	Haryana	144
8.	Himachal Pradesh	94
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	147
10.	Jharkhand	149
11.	Karnataka	215
12.	Kerala	172
13.	Madhya Pradesh	305
14.	Maharashtra	317
15.	Manipur	89
16.	Nagaland	75
17.	Odisha	195
18.	Punjab	172
19.	Rajasthan	215
20.	Sikkim	32
21.	Tamil Nadu	276
22.	Telangana	139
23.	Tripura	69
24.	Uttar Pradesh	517
25.	Uttarakhand	73
26.	West Bengal	347
	Total	4982

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVP NPA), Hyderabad

8.4 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy is the premier police training institution of the country. It has world class police training facilities. It is mandated with (i) the task of preparing leaders for the Indian

Police through training of newly recruited IPS officers and senior officers and (ii) being the centre of research for studies on subjects related to policing.

Basic Course

8.5 The IPS Probationers of 71 Regular Recruit (RR) (2018 batch) have been undergoing training in Basic Course from 17.12.2018 to 05.10.2019, after completion of Foundation Course for 15 weeks at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie/ Dr. Marri Channa Reddy HRD Institute of Telangana, Hyderabad/ RCVN Noronha Academy of Administration Bhopal. The basic training at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy includes Phase-I

(42 weeks), attachments at Delhi (Bureau of Parliament Study & Training (BPST), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Special Protection Group (SPG), Intelligence Bureau (IB), National Security Guard (NSG), Delhi Police, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW), Border Security Force (BSF), National Technical Research Organization (NTRO), National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), National Investigation Agency (NIA) and Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) (02 weeks), Army & Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) Attachments (02 weeks), District Practical Training (28 weeks), Phase-II Training (12 weeks) (including foreign exposure visit), as per details given below:-

S. No.	Training Programme	Period		
		Weeks	From	To
1	Phase – I Training at the Academy	42 weeks	17.12.2018	05.10.2019
2	Delhi Attachments (Call – On upon President of India, Prime Minister of India, Union Home Minister & Union Home Secretary)	02 weeks	07.10.2019	12.10.2019
			28.10.2019	02.11.2019
3	Attachment with Army	1 week	14.10.2019	19.10.2019
4	Attachment with Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	1 week	21.10.2019	26.10.2019
5	Police Training College / Practical Training in the States / District Practical Training in respective cadres	28 weeks	11.11.2019	25.05.2020
6	Phase –II Training at the Academy (Including 02 weeks foreign component training)	12 weeks	25.05.2020	21.08.2020

Inhouse Training

8.6 Inhouse Training includes training on Criminal Law, Investigation, Human Rights. Simulated exercises such as Crime Investigation, Public Order Management and Forensics are also done. Modules were conducted to sensitize the trainees on issues

related to gender, children, marginalized communities, weaker sections of society and the RTI Act 2005. Training in grass root policing was imparted at the Model Police Station. Assessment was also done through a scenario based integrated examination system.



Moot Court Module for IPS Probationers of 70 Regular Recruit (RR) was conducted from 03.09.2018 to 08.09.2018 at Basic Course Training Complex, SVP NPA

(Source: SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

Field Training

8.7 Outdoor Training in Field & Tactics, handling of explosives & Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), rock climbing (during Attachment with Indo Tibetan Border Police Force, Mussoorie), Central School of Weapon & Tactics (CSWT) with BSF, at Indore,

Greyhounds attachment (GH) at Hyderabad and Army and CRPF attachment, Un-Armed Combat (UAC) Equitation, Scuba Diving, River rafting (during attachment with Indo Tibetan Border Police Force, Rishikesh) was imparted. Probationers were taught the methods to combat terrorism & Left Wing Extremism.



Rock Climbing Module for IPS Probationers of 70 Regular Recruit (RR) group wise was conducted from 02.04.2018 to 07.04.2018 at Mussoorie

(Source: SVP NPA, Hyderabad)



River Rafting Module for 70 Regular Recruit (RR) of IPS (Probationers) group wise was conducted from 02.04.2018 to 07.04.2018 at Mussoorie

(Source: SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

Phase – II Training

8.8 A total of 107 IPS Probationers of 68 & 69 RR (2015 & 2016 batch) successfully completed the eight week long Phase-II training at the Academy from 02.07.2018 to 24.08.2018. The Foreign component training of 01 week (excluding journey time) duration was conducted during Phase – II training as an exposure to international policing practices. The Phase – II Probationers underwent this Foreign component in Israel in 02 Groups from 29.07.2018 to 04.08.2018 and 05.08.2018 to 11.08.2018 respectively.

Senior Courses

8.9 1759 participants attended a wide spectrum of 52 in-service courses including 03 Induction Training Courses (06 weeks) for State Police Service (SPS) officers inducted into Indian Police Service (IPS).

8.10 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy in collaboration with select State Police Academies of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana & West Bengal is conducting training programmes in various subjects viz Human Rights, Gender Sensitization, Negotiation Skills, Missing Children and Intellectual Property Rights in these Academies. As per the scheme, the ultimate aim of this project is to create trainers on different subjects of importance in each State. So far, 3 cycles of training at the 5 State Police Academies have been successfully completed. Course on “Missing Children” and “Human Rights” in Maharashtra State Police Academy and Haryana State Police Academy respectively, as part of the 4th Cycle, have also been successfully completed. A total 475 police officers have undergone courses on the above subjects so far. On completion of each cycle at the State Police Academies, a Training of Trainers Course on training methodologies and facilitation skills is being conducted by

picking up the top ten performers from each State by the SVP National Police Academy at the Telangana State Police Academy, Hyderabad. Accordingly, 3 such ToTs have been completed successfully so far and a total 124 police officers have been given certificates as “Certified trainers”.

8.11 In order to deliver better in-service programme with experts in the field, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy has initiated a ‘Visiting Faculty Programme’. Under this programme, serving officers from police and outside are being identified as visiting faculty. These officers will be identified to become visiting faculties at National Police Academy. As part of this initiative, the Academy has conducted (i) Ethical Leadership Course from 29.01.2018 to 31.01.2018 (25 participants attended), (ii) Regulation of Cyber Crimes and Legal Aspects from 06.02.2019 to 08.02.2019 (18 participants attended) and (iii) Social Media Analysis and Setting Up of Social Media Labs from 11.03.2019 to 13.03.2019 (35 participants attended).

Information Technology

8.12 The computer section of the Academy is imparting training for capacity building in Digital Forensics and Cyber Crimes Investigation, Mobile Forensics, Social Media Analysis through its project National Digital Crime Resource Training Centre (NDCRTC). The Academy has participated in all the deliberations/conferences organized by Cyber & Information Security Division and contributed towards formulation of road map for capacity building in Cyber Crime Investigation in all Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) across the country and for the wings of judiciary and prosecution.

Special Tactics Courses

8.13 571 Police Officers from State Police/ Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) have

been trained in 'Special Tactics' in Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy. Following courses were conducted this year:- Courses on Tactics, Urban Operations, Explosives, Improvised Explosive Device (IEDs) & Post Blast Procedure (PBP) and outstation courses at Punjab Police Academy, Philaur, Kerala Police Academy, Thrissur and Sher-E- Kashmir Police Academy at Udhampur (J&K)

Mid Career Training Programme for IPS Officers

8.14 The Indian Police (Pay) Rules 2007, stipulates that IPS officers shall be

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

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

S. No.	Phases	Duration	Training for Promotion	Years of Service
1	Phase-III	04 Weeks training in India without any foreign component	From Superintendent of Police to Junior Administrative Grade	07th to 09th year of Service, Compulsory for 2000 batch onwards
2	Phase-IV	04 Weeks (03 weeks in India and 01 week abroad)	From Deputy Inspector General of Police to Inspector General of Police	14th to 16th year of Service, Compulsory for 1991 batch onwards
3	Phase-V	02 Weeks training in India without any foreign component	For availing annual increment on completion of 28 years	24th to 26th year of Service, Compulsory for 1981 batch onwards

8.16 The following programmes have been conducted from April, 2018 to 31st October,

2018 and the number of participants attended the mandatory MCTP are as under:-

S. No.	Phase	Name of the University/ Institution who conducted	Duration/Batch	No. of Participants
1	Phase-IV	SVP NPA and Cambridge University Technical Services, UK	The programme conducted from 14.05.2018 to 08.06.2018 (1992-2003)	93
2	Phase-III	SVP NPA and Charles Sturt University, Australia	The programme conducted from 04.06.2018 to 29.06.2018 (2004-2011)	74
3	Phase - IV	SVP NPA and Cambridge University Technical Service, UK	The programme conducted from 01.10.2018 to 26.10.2018 (1996-2004)	88

8.17 Further, the MCTP programmes 2019 were as under:
conducted from November, 2018 to March,

S. No.	Phases	Name of the University/Institution which is conducting the programme	Duration	No. of participants participated
1	Phase-III	SVP NPA and Charles Sturt University, Australia	04 weeks from 12.11.2018 to 07.12.2018 (2000-2011)	73
2	Phase-V	SVP NPA designed and conducted the entire programme	02 weeks from 28.01.2019 to 08.02.2019 (1989-1995)	51



IPS Officers underwent MCTP Phase – IV Programme at SVP National Police Academy Hyderabad from 14.05.2018 to 08.06.2018

(Source: SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

Significant Events of the Academy

8.18 Academy organized the 4th International Yoga Day on 21.06.2018 involving faculty members, IPS Probationers

and staff members. Observance of “Swachhtha Hi Seva 2018” week was also taken up in earnest. Clearing of streets drains etc through awareness drives was organized.



4th International Yoga Day was organized on 21.06.2018 at Community Hall Garden & Stadium, SVP NPA

(Source: SVP NPA, Hyderabad)



Cleaning of streets, drains and back alleys through awareness drives conducted on 29.09.2018 at Residential Quarters at Site-B, SVP NPA.

(Source: SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY (NEPA), SHILLONG, MEGHALAYA

8.19 The North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) was set up in July 1978 at Umsaw Village, Ri-Bhoi District, Meghalaya to cater to the police training requirements of the North Eastern States on the recommendation of the National Committee on Police Training headed by Dr. M S Gore. It initially started functioning as Regional Police Training

College under the North Eastern Council (NEC), but consequent upon the creation of Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER), it was brought under DONER. In May 1980, the name of the institute was changed to 'North Eastern Police Academy'. In 2007, the Academy was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs to facilitate professional inputs. In order to formulate policy decisions, the Academy has an Advisory Board with the Secretary (Border Management), as its Chairperson.



Administrative Building of NEPA

(Source: NEPA, Shillong)

TRAINING



Training Building of NEPA

(Source: NEPA, Shillong)

8.20 NEPA is mandated to conduct the Basic Induction Course for directly recruited Deputy Superintendents of Police and Sub Inspectors of Police of the North Eastern States, and to design and conduct specialized courses/workshops for in-service personnel from across the country.

Basic Course

8.21 In 2018, 19 officers of the rank of Dy. SP (16) and Sub – Inspector (3) from Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland completed the 44th Basic Course while 34 Armed Branch Sub Inspectors (ABSIs) from Meghalaya joined the 45th Basic Course, which will conclude in June 2019. Out of these ABSIs, 11 subsequently got recruited as Unarmed Branch Sub Inspector and joined the 46th Basic Course in January 2019.

The 46th Basic Course commenced in January 2019 with 201 trainees (Dy SP -15, SI – 173 and ASI -13) from Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

8.22 The 44th Basic Course trainees were sent for Bharat Darshan cum Study Tour

from 08.07.2018 to 14.07.2018 to Bengaluru & Mysore. For counter insurgency training, the trainees were attached to Greyhounds, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh w.e.f. 15.07.2018 to 18.07.2018. Besides the Dy SP trainee officers were sent for Foreign Attachment to Singapore where they were trained in Police Leadership & Strategic Management. The cadet Sub - Inspectors/ Inspectors were sent for a Border attachment with the BSF and CPRF at the Bangladesh Border.

The 45th Basic Course comprising Armed Branch Sub – Inspectors was sent for 06 days training in Riot Control and Public Order Management at Rapid Action Force (RAF) Academy – of Public Order (RAPO /CRPF), Meerut w.e.f. 25.02.2019 to 02.03.2019. The officers were also sent for Bharat Darshan cum study tour w.e.f. 03.03.2019 to 10.03.2019

8.23 In order to ensure all round personality development, the trainees are divided into various societies viz., Social Service Society, Quiz Society, IT & Literary Society, Cultural

Society, Sports Society and Photography Society, where they showcase their talents and skills. Adequate medical care is provided to the trainees through the medical team of NEPA Hospital.

In-Service Courses

8.24 NEPA conducts a large number of in-service courses. In 2018, 56 in-service courses were conducted which were attended by 1578 police/judicial/prosecution/forest service/military/civil officers from across the country as well as 87 police officers from Bangladesh and Myanmar.

In 2019, 45 courses are scheduled out of which 6 have been completed and 2 are underway with participations of 229 police

officer from across the country. Some of the in-service courses being conducted by NEPA are workshops/modules on Explosives & Bomb Disposal, Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare, Scientific Investigation of Criminal Cases, Narcotics Law Enforcement, Mobile Forensics and CDR Analysis, Search and Seizure of Digital Evidence, Cyber Crime Investigation, CCTNS, Cyber Crime Courses under CCPWC Scheme, Economic Offences and Financial Fraud, Collection of Intelligence and Interrogation Techniques, Basic Armourer Course, Juvenile Justice, Crime against Women and Sexual Harassment, Traffic Management, Wildlife Crimes, Disaster Management, Stress Management and Soft Skills & Personality Development.



Outdoor Training of Basic Course conducted at NEPA from 07.01.2018 to 14.12.2018



Indoor Class of Basic Course conducted at NEPA from 07.01.2018 to 14.12.2018

(Source: NEPA, Shillong)



Simulation Exercise – Basic Course Conducted from 22.01.2018 to 31.01.2018



Disaster Management Module at NEPA from 07.01.2018 to 14.12.2018

(Source: NEPA, Shillong)

INFRASTRUCTURE

8.25 During the 12th Five Year Plan an amount of ₹ 86.57 crore was approved for the following 9 construction projects:-

- (i) Construction of 60 bedded Trainee Officers' Mess.
- (ii) Construction of 20 bedded Senior Officers' Mess.
- (iii) Construction of 30 bedded Subordinate Officers' Mess.
- (iv) Construction of 120 bedded Lady Cadets' Barrack
- (v) Construction of 100 men barrack for CISF personnel
- (vi) Construction of 120 bedded Trainee Mess



120 Bedded Trainees Mess

- (vii) Construction of Drill Shed
- (viii) Construction of Stable for 20 Horses
- (ix) Construction of Residential Block

8.26 Out of the total amount of ₹86.57 crore, an amount of ₹46.22 crore has been expended by CPWD and ₹30.89 crore by Water and Power Consultancy Services (WAPCOS) till 31.10.2018. During the financial year i.e. 2018-19 an amount of ₹11.50 crore has been released to CPWD. Construction of 30 bedded SOs Mess, 60 bedded Trainee Officer's Mess and 100 men barrack for CISF personnel has been completed. WAPCOS has completed the construction of all its projects, which have been taken over by NEPA.



Drill Shed

(Source: NEPA, Shillong)

MISCELLANEOUS

8.27 Swachhta Abhiyaan is conducted on a regular basis within and around the NEPA campus. The employees of NEPA, trainees of Basic Course as well as in-service courses and the family members take active part in the programme. National festivals were observed e.g. Republic Day and Independence Day were observed by organizing parades,

cultural programs and sports events. Raising Day of NEPA was observed on the 21.07.2018 and sports events for children and staff and cultural programme were organized. Other programmes like Vigilance Week, Commemoration Day Parade, Sadbhavana Diwas, Raj Bhasha Pakhvada, World Environment Day, International Yoga Day etc. were also organized in the Academy.



Swachhta Abhiyaan on 01.10.2018 at NEPA



Prabhat Pheri by children of KV NEPA on Independence Day -2018 (15.08.2018)

(Source: NEPA, Shillong)



Pledge taken on Vigilance Awareness Week observed at NEPA from 29.10.2018 to 03.11.2018



International Yoga Day observed on 21.03.2018 at NEPA



Pledge on RASHTRIYA EKTA DIVAS on 31.10.2018 observed at NEPA



Republic Day Parade on 26.01.2019

(Source: NEPA, Shillong)

8.28 Police Medals

Following Medals awarded during the period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019:-

- 1) "President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)" is given for conspicuous gallantry in saving life and property or in preventing crime or arresting criminals, the risks incurred being estimated with due regard to the obligations and duties of the officer concerned. In Independence Day – 2018, 02 Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel (Posthumously) were awarded and in Republic Day-2019, 03 Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel (Posthumously) were awarded.
- 2) "Police Medal Gallantry (PMG)" is given for conspicuous gallantry. Total No. of Medals given in Republic Day 2018-107, Independence Day 2018-177, Republic Day 2019 – 146 to personnel of States/UT Police/CAPFs /CPOs.
- 3) "President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (PPM)" is given for success in organizing police service or the units of Central Police /Security Organization or in maintaining their organizations under special difficulties. Total No. of Medals given in Republic Day 2018 – 75, Independence Day 2018 - 88, Republic Day 2019 - 74 to personnel of States/UT Police/CAPFs/CPOs/Central Intelligence Agencies.
- 4) "Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PM)" is given for valuable service characterized by resource and devotion to duty including prolonged service or ability and merit. Total No. of Medals given in Republic Day 2018 – 613, Independence Day 2018 – 675,

Republic Day 2019 – 635 to personnel of States /UT Police/CAPFs /CPOs/ Central Intelligence Agencies.

- 5) "Union Home Minister's Medal for Excellence in Investigation" is given for the Excellence Service in Investigation. Total of 101 officials of State /Central Intelligence Agencies have been awarded for the year – 2018.
- 6) "Asadharan Aasuchana Kushalata Padak" – is given for the excellence in intelligence Service. Total 59 officials of State /Central Intelligence Agencies have been awarded for the year 2018.

CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES (CAPFs)

8.29 There are five Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) namely Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and one Central Paramilitary Force (CPMF) namely Assam Rifles (AR) under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of these, AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are the 'Border Guarding Forces' while CRPF is deployed to assist the Civil Administration under the State Governments / UT Administrations in matters relating to maintenance of Public Order, internal security and counter insurgency. The Rapid Action Force (RAF) and Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are specialized wings of the CRPF to deal with the riots and Left Wing Extremism / insurgency respectively. CISF provides security and protection to vital installations of national / strategic importance including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), airports, atomic power plants, space organizations, industrial units, important national museums, Government buildings in Delhi and other important

sensitive organizations. In addition, National Security Guard (NSG) is a specialized strike Force trained in the counter terrorism and anti-hijacking operations. It is also entrusted with the task of securing high risk VIPs and acts as sky marshal for securing domestic and international flights.

ASSAM RIFLES (AR)

8.30 Fondly known as “Friends of the North East People”, the Assam Rifles was raised as “Cachar Levy” in 1835 and is the oldest Para Military Force in the country. It has its Headquarters at Shillong and the Force is completely deployed in the North East in Counter Insurgency role and for guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border, spread over 1,643 kilometer. The Force comprises of a Directorate General Headquarter, three Inspectorate General Headquarters, 12 Sector Headquarters, 46 Battalions, one Training Centre and the administrative elements with a total authorised strength of 65,143 personnel.

8.31 In its fight against militancy in the North East, the achievements of AR from 01.01.2018 till 31.03.2019 are as given below:-

S. No	Actions	Numbers	Amount (Where applicable)
Insurgents			
(a)	Killed	13	-
(b)	Apprehended	647	-
Other Apprehendees			
(c)	Arms Dealers & Drug Peddlers	212	-
(d)	Myanmar Nationals	14	-
Recovery of War Like Stores			
(e)	Assorted Weapons	379	-
(f)	Assorted Ammunition	13,639	-
Recovery of Contraband items			
(g)	Ganja (Kg)	1564.360	31.28 lakh
(h)	Opium (Kg)	62.110	6.21 lakh
(i)	Heroin (Kg)	178.182	7.12 crore

(j)	Brown Sugar (Kg)	18.047	17.95 crore
(k)	Banned Drugs (Tab)	62,94,759	88.12 crore
(l)	Banned Drugs (Kg)	371.674	1.50 crore
(m)	Illicit Liquor (Bottle)	1,13,073	3.39 crore
(n)	Ginseng (Kg)	1594.00	1.33 crore
(o)	Marijuana (Kg)	968.500	51.91 crore
(p)	Pangolin Shell (Kg)	34.600	28.86 lakh
(q)	Tokay Geckos (Kg)	02	24 lakh
(r)	Gold (Kg)	93.494	28.04 crore
(s)	Fake Currency (₹)	-	55.55 lakh
(t)	Myanmar Fake Currency	-	9.54 lakh
(u)	Cash (₹) (Indian)	-	46.08 lakh



02 NSCN (K) & 04 NSCN (Kg) Cadres Apprehended from Phek, Nagaland by AR Troops

(Source : Assam Rifles)



One Arms Smuggler Apprehended from Mokochung, Nagaland by AR Troops.

(Source : Assam Rifles)

8.32 During the period, five AR personnel made the supreme sacrifice and 15 were injured in the line of duty.

Flood Relief Operations

8.33 Due to heavy rains, flood like situation developed in the Imphal West, Bishnupur & Churachandpur districts of Manipur as also in North & West Tripura in June 2018. 15 Columns of Assam Rifles were deployed for search and rescue operations during which 588 locals were rescued, 455 persons provided with medical aid, 15 temporary shelters erected and 985 Kgs of ration was distributed. The troops also carried out repair of breached river embankments.

Civic Action Programme (CAP)

8.34 Apart from excelling in operations, the AR is also 'Acting East' in pursuance of Govt. goals by conducting well planned and focused programmes for the upliftment of the people of the NE through numerous CAPs. These projects are speedily executed so that maximum benefits are reaped by the local populace, especially those located in the remote and inaccessible areas. The important programmes / activities includes construction of Community Halls, Provision of Water Supply Schemes, establishment of Vocational Training Centres, upliftment of Rural Schools, National Integration Tours for students, Free Medical Camps, Awareness Programmes, Sports Activities for the youth etc. Nine National Integration Tours were conducted by AR. Shri Ramnath Kovind, Hon'ble President of India interacted with four tours which included approx 100 students.



AR National Integration Tour from District Phek (Nagaland) with President of India Shri Ramnath Kovind

(Source : Assam Rifles)



AR Conducts 'Kakching WW-II Memorial Run' at Kakching (Manipur) on 09.09.2018. Approx 900 People Participated

(Source : Assam Rifles)

8.35 Vijaynagar being the Eastern most area of the country in Arunachal Pradesh is of strategic importance and the economic development of the area is to be enhanced. In order to enhance the skills of locals and provide them with the opportunities to earn better income, a Handicraft Centre has been opened by AR. In addition, 12 manually operating Tractors were provided to Villagers under Vijaynagar Circle to earn better income.

Sports Achievements

8.36 AR Sports teams performed commendably in various sports as under:-

(a) **Archery.**

Secured second position among 22 teams in 7th All India Police Archery

Championship 2018, Ranchi (Gold – 08, Silver – 04 and Bronze – 03).

(b) **Karate.**

Secured 1st Position among 22 teams in 14th Kotakas Cup All India Karate Championship 2018, New Delhi (Gold - 08, Silver - 06 & Bronze - 03).

(c) **Taekwondo.**

Secured 1st Position among 56 teams in 2nd Open National Taekwondo Championship 2018, Pune (Gold - 07 & Silver - 05). Secured 1st Position among 21 teams (Gold – 17) in Summer National Taekwondo Games 2018 at Panaji, Goa.

(d) **Boxing**

Secured 1st position among 27 teams in 18th Senior Women National Boxing Championship 2018, Haridwar (Gold -04 & Silver – 01).

(e) **Commando** Secured 1st position among 22 teams in 9th All India Police Commando Competition 2018, Diphu.



AR Sports Team Winner at Summer National Taekwondo Games at Panji, Goa

(Source : Assam Rifles)

United Nations Peace Keeping Operations (UNPKO)

8.37 AR is contributing to the International peace & harmony by performing well in the UNPKO in Haiti as part of Formed Police Unit - 2 (since 2010) and presently the ninth Contingent consisting of 10 Officers, 15 Junior Commissioned Officers and 115 Other Ranks is deployed w.e.f. 03.08.2018. AR has earned an excellent name for the country by their correct and prompt response to all emergencies, outstanding working relation with all UN staff and local police/ Govt. officials and their respectful and the gentlemanly behavior with the local populace.



AR Sports Team Winner at 14th Kotakas Cup All India Karate Championship 2018, New Delhi

(Source : Assam Rifles)



Troops of AR performing duties in UNPKO in Haiti as a part of Formed Police Unit

(Source : Assam Rifles)



Troops of AR performing duties in UNPKO in Haiti as a part of Formed Police Unit

(Source : Assam Rifles)

BORDER SECURITY FORCE (BSF)

8.38 Border Security Force was raised in 1965 with strength of 25 Battalions and 03 Coys. Over the years, the Force has grown in size and as on date, it has 192 Battalions including 03 NDRF Battalions. The Force Headquarter is in New Delhi. Its field formations includes 02 Special Directorates General (Spl DsG) i.e. Spl DG (Eastern Command) and Spl DG (Western Command) and 01 Addl. DG {Command HQ (Spl Ops) Raipur}, 13 Frontiers and 46 Sector Headquarters, Water Wing, Air Wing and other ancillary units. The sanctioned strength of BSF as on 31.03.2019 is 2,63,905.

Operational Achievements

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

8.40 In its fight against Militancy/Left Wing Extremism, the BSF apprehended 57 militants/ Maoists and got 63 militants/ Maoists surrendered apart from effecting

seizure of 145 arms, 2332 rounds of assorted ammunition, 19 grenades, 115 IEDs and 27.195 Kgs explosives during the period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019. In its sustained efforts to prevent trans-border crimes, the BSF seized contraband goods worth ₹1608.64 crore, apprehended 5059 intruders/extruders and killed 24 smugglers/ intruders/extruders along the International Borders. During this period, 26 BSF personnel laid down their lives and 182 got injured in Operations.

8.41 During the year 2018-19 (01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019), following Gallantry and other Medals were awarded to the members of the Force:-

(a)	Police Medal for Gallantry	18
(b)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service	09
(c)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service	93

Overseas Deployment

8.42 The Border Security Force has one Formed Police Unit deployed with United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) w.e.f. 28.11.2005. The 12th contingent of 140 personnel, comprising of 07 Officers, 08 Subordinate Officers and 125 Other Ranks are supplementing the United National global peace process in Democratic Republic of Congo. The BSF troops are performing their duties in exemplary manner to ensure the UN mandate in all spheres of their duties.

Sports Achievements

8.43 BSF sports team participated in following events/championships and secured medals/positions as mentioned against each:-

S. No.	Event/ Championship	Position/ Medals secured by BSF Teams
(a)	International Boxing Tournament "Montana Belts" held at Argenteuil, Paris (France) from 11.04.2018 to 15.04.2018	03 Mahila/Const of BSF Central Boxing Team participated. Gold (49 Kg) 01
(b)	8th South Asian Judo Championship-2018 held at Lalitpur, Nepal from 20.04.2018 to 24.04.2018	Gold (Team) 01 Bronze (Indvl) 02
(c)	Para Asian Games held at Jakarta, Indonesia from 06.10.2018 to 13.10.2018	Bronze 01
(d)	66th All India Police Aquatic & Cross Country Championship held at 25 Bn BSF, Chhawla Camp, New Delhi from 04.04.2018 to 06.04.2018	Swimming 1st Diving(HB) 1st Diving(SB) 1st Cross Country 1st Water Polo 2nd
(e)	Commonwealth Judo Championship 2018 held at Jaipur, Rajasthan from 05.11.2018 to 11.11.2018.	Gold (Veteran) 01 Silver 02 Bronze 01
(f)	Open International Canoe Sprint Championship held at SAI Bhopal from 23.03.2019 to 25.03.2019	04 Mahila /Const of BSF Central Water Sports Team Participated. Gold (Veteran) 02 Silver 01 Bronze 02

BSF Mt. Everest Expedition-2018

8.44 BSF Mt. Everest Expedition Team comprising of 15 climbers successfully scaled Mt. Everest (29029 feet) on 20.05.2018 & 21.05.2018 and got the rare distinction of becoming the first team in the world whose all 15 climbers successfully reached the summit without any loss/injury. Padma Shree Awardee Loveraj Singh Dharmshaktu, AC also brought glory to the Force by becoming the first Indian to scale Mt. Everest for the seventh time.

8.45 The Expedition Team had launched Mission Everest by hoisting the Tri-Colour and BSF Flags on the Mt. Everest to pay reverence to the Goddess of Sky and carried out Clean and Save Glaciers Campaign under Swachh Bharat Mission. A Felicitation ceremony of the Mountaineers was held on 05.06.2018 in which Shri Rajnath Singh, Union Home Minister graced the ceremony as the Chief Guest and felicitated the mountaineers and the administrative staff by giving cash awards.



BSF Mt. Everest Expedition Team-2018 on the top of Mt. Everest (29029 feet)

(Source: BSF Photo Cell)



Union Home Minister with DG BSF and Awardees during Investiture Ceremony and Rustamji Memorial Lecture on 22.05.2018.

(Source: BSF Photo Cell)

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (CISF)

8.46 Raised in the year 1969, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is providing security cover to 345 units including 61 domestic and international airports and fire protection cover to 102 Industrial Undertakings. In a span of four decades, the Force has grown manifold. With globalization and liberalization of the economy, CISF is no longer a PSU centric organization. Instead, it has become a premier multi-skilled security agency of the country, mandated to provide security to major

critical infrastructure installations of the country in diverse regions including terrorist and naxal affected areas. CISF is currently providing security cover to Atomic Power Plants, Space Installations, Defence Production Units, Mines, Oil Fields 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 important Private Sector Units. CISF has also been mandated to provide protection to the VIP protectees of various categories across the country.



Lighting of lamp by Union Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh during inauguration of International Aviation Security Seminar organized by CISF at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 09.10.2018.

(Source:-CISF Photo Cell)

Operational Achievements

8.47 CISF is one of the largest Fire Protection Service providers in the country. It provides fire protection and fire safety coverage to 102 Public Sector Undertakings with the sanctioned strength of 7716 personnel. In the year 2018 (01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019), a total of 3,970 numbers of Fire Calls were attended (which includes 12 major fire calls) and total property saved is to the tune of ₹767.07 crore. The CISF deployed 228 Coys in Internal Security duty and 547 Coys in Election duty during 2018-19 (01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019).

8.48 The specialized task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the year 2000 in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines Flight IC-814 to Kandahar. The Force has since been deployed at 61 airports across the country including all major airports viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad & Bengaluru. The last induction was at Kannur (Kerala) Airport on 17.10.2018. During the year 2018-19, CISF recovered Lost and Found property worth ₹70.03 crore at the airports, of which property worth ₹15.39 crore was handed over to the passengers while property worth ₹55.64 crore was handed over to the Airport Operators. The CISF personnel also detected 304 cases of arms and ammunition, 203 cases of fake e-tickets entry and detected 35 cases of contrabands (drugs) at different airports. The CISF staff at the airports also detected 529.83 kg of Gold, 107.07 kg of Silver and ₹31.49 crore in cash between the period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019 and passed on this information to agencies concerned for necessary action.

8.49 The VIP Security wing of CISF called the Special Security Group (SSG) is looking after the security of VVIPs/VIPs. At present, 88 VVIPs/VIPs are being provided security cover by SSG/CISF in various categories in different states of the country. The CISF also looks after the security of 46 sensitive and hyper-sensitive Government Buildings in New Delhi. The CISF provides technical consultancy services relating to security and fire protection to industries in public and private sectors. The CISF Act was amended to enable the Force to provide security, on payment basis, to private/joint venture industrial undertakings, which are vital for the security and economy of the country. CISF provides security cover to 345 units of which 245 units (upto 31.03.2019) are crime free.

8.50 The CISF was inducted in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) on 15.04.2007, and its present strength is 12269 personnel. The CISF is providing security to 239 Metro Stations. The daily footfall of passengers is approximately 30-32 lacs. During the year 2018, (01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019) CISF recovered Lost and Found property worth ₹1.28 crore at Delhi Metro, of which property worth ₹1.02 crore was handed over to rightful owners while property worth ₹26.00 lakh was handed over to DMRC. During the period 254 cases of child missing were reported, of which, 93 missing children were reunited with their family members and rest of the cases were handed over to Delhi Metro Rail Police (DMRP). The CISF personnel also prevented 07 passengers from committing suicide.



MoS Home Shri Kiran Rijju and Shri Rajesh Ranjan, IPS, DG, CISF during Promotion Pipping Ceremony of CISF personnel at Metro Bhawan, New Delhi on 11.09.2018

(Source:-CISF Photo Cell)

Overseas Deployment

8.51 A contingent of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is deployed at United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) since 17.08.2008. Now, MINUSTAH has been replaced by a new mission i.e. United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) with effect from 16.10.2017. The Contingent has ceased its operation from 01.12.2018 and finally repatriated to India on 31.12.2018. The contingent was assigned with the prestigious task to provide security support to Haitian National Police (HNP) and the contingent had performed well in various operational tasks, static security duties, supporting local Police and conducting various humanitarian projects like Blood Donation Camps, Medical Camps, etc. In recognition of the excellent services, the contingent has received various appreciations and commendations.

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE (CRPF)

8.52 Initially raised as the 'Crown Representative Police' on 27.07.1939 at Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh, the Force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police

Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then, the Force has grown in its strength and capabilities. Presently, it has a strength of 246 Battalions and 43 Group Centres, 20 Training Institutions, 7 Arms Workshops and 3 Central Weapon Stores. The Force also has Senior Command/ Supervisory formations, viz 4 Special DG Zones, 21 IG Sectors, 2 IG Ops Sectors, 39 Ranges, 17 Ops Ranges, 4 Hundred bedded Composite Hospitals and 17 Fifty bedded Composite Hospitals besides the Force HQrs / Directorate General at New Delhi. 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 Naxalites/ militant groups/ Insurgents. The Force also has 06 Mahila Battalions, 01 Mahila contingent of 96 Mahilas each in 15 RAF Bns. and 242 Mahila personnel in various ranks are also deployed in Bastariya Battalion meant for fighting naxalism. The strength of the Force is 3,24,824 as on 31.03.2019. In the year 2018-19, Total-235 Battalions (including 06 Mahila, 10 CoBRA Bns & 15 RAF) were deployed in the State

of J&K, North East, Naxal affected states for combating terrorism, militancy & insurgency and law and order in the rest of India.

Operational Achievements

8.53 Major operational achievements of CRPF from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019 are given below:-

i.	Maoists / Militants killed	306
ii.	Maoists/Militants apprehended	2016
iii.	Maoists / Militants surrendered	127
iv.	Arms recovered	960
v.	Ammunition recovered	31724
vi.	Explosives recovered (Kgs)	1724.22
vii.	Grenades recovered (Nos)	387
viii.	Bombs recovered	100
ix.	IEDs recovered	451
x.	Detonators recovered	16795
xi.	Gelatin Sticks recovered	9822
xii.	Cash recovered (INR)	₹ 2,45,71,988
xiii.	Narcotics recovered (in Kgs)	20912.45

8.54 During the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, 74 CRPF personnel laid down their lives in action.

8.55 An integrated application software SELO is functioning in CRPF and the same is being used by all offices of CRPF up to the Unit level. It largely caters to Personnel Information System, Payroll & Inventory Management.

8.56 A unique New Financial Management System (NFMS) has been developed with latest technology to cater to provisioning / procurement needs. It is being extensively used in CRPF. The application is also undergoing periodic up-gradation as per user requirement. NFMS (New Financial Management System) has been added for budget distribution and expenditure monitoring in all offices of CRPF. This application has been integrated with the

PFMS (Public Finance Management System) Project of Government of India.

8.57 Bhavishya is being extensively used by all Drawing & Disbursing Officers (DDOs), personnel proceeding on retirement and PAO. The tracking of payment of pensionary benefits has become very effective with the use of Bhavishya. This is a useful mechanism wherein status of all pension cases can be monitored centrally.

Rapid Action Force (RAF) in CRPF

8.58 In 1991, 10 Battalions of CRPF were reorganized and converted into 10 Battalions of 04 Companies 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 Battalions are located at 10 communally sensitive locations across the country to facilitate quick response in case of any such incident. All these Battalions are organized on an unattached pattern and are working under the supervision of an Inspector General.

8.59 The RAF Coys. are deployed on the request of State Governments for Law and order duties and maintenance of peace during various festivals and communal riots, etc. on short-term basis. In view of the increasing demand of RAF Battalions, Government of India has approved to convert 05 more CRPF executive Battalions into RAF Battalions in the year 2018.

8.60 The RAF Battalions of CRPF are located at following places:-

S. No	State	Location	Unit
1.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	83 RAF
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	91 RAF

3.	Karnataka	Manglore	97 RAF
4.	Telangana	Rangareddy	99 RAF
5.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	100 RAF
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	101 RAF
7.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	102 RAF
8.	Delhi	Wazirabad	103 RAF
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	104 RAF
10.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	105 RAF
11.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	106 RAF
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	107 RAF
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	108 RAF
14.	Bihar	Hazipur (Vaishali)	114 RAF
15.	Haryana	Nuh	194 RAF

Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) In CRPF

8.61 CoBRA- Commando Battalion for Resolute Action, is a specialized force which has been raised to fight Maoists and insurgents in Left Wing Extremism affected areas. Also known as Jungle Warriors, they are selected amongst the CRPF's personnel based on age and other physical attributes. 10 CoBRA Battalions were raised between 2008-11, they have been trained, equipped and deployed in LWE affected States of Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh as well as Assam & Meghalaya. It is one of the elite Commando units in the country trained to survive, fight and win in the jungles. A CoBRA School for specialized training in Jungle Warfare & Tactics has also been in operation and providing exclusive training to the force personnel.

8.62 The CoBRA force has been awarded 01 Police Medal for Gallantry (Posthumous), 33 Police Medals for Gallantry, 2 Shaurya Chakra, 19 Parakram Padaks, and 321 DG's Discs for operational achievements during the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019.

INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE FORCE (ITBP)

8.63 ITBP was raised in the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962 with a modest strength of 04 Battalions. Originally conceptualized as an integrated "guerrilla-cum-intelligence cum-fighting Force" self-contained in supplies, communication and intelligence collection. It has evolved with passage of time into a conventional border guarding Force. Today, ITBP guards 3,488 kms of Indo-China Border and is manning 178 Border Out Posts (BOPs) with altitudes ranging from 9,000 feet to 18,750 feet in the Western, Middle and Eastern Sector of the Indo-China Border from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachep La in Arunachal Pradesh. 8 ITBP Battalions are deployed in Maoist affected areas of Chhattisgarh. The force operates through 05 Frontier Headquarters, 15 Sector Headquarters, 56 Service Battalions, 04 Specialized Battalions, 02 Disaster Management Battalions (DM) and 14 Training Centers with a total sanctioned strength of 89,437 personnel.

Kailash Manasarovar Yatra

8.64 The Holy Kailash Manasarovar Yatra is planned via two routes i.e. Lipulekh Pass in Uttarakhand and NathuLa in Sikkim. 18 batches from Lipulekh Pass and 10 batches from NathuLa with strength of 1299 pilgrims (945 male & 354 females) successfully completed the yatra. ITBP provided medical, communication and security cover to the yatris.



Troops of ITBP providing medical, Communication and security cover to Kailash Mansarovar Yatris

(Source: ITBP)

Disaster Management

8.65 ITBP has been designated as the First Responder in the Himalayan region and was the first to establish 07 Regional Response Centers (RRC) 03 in Himachal Pradesh (Kullu, Sarahan, Rekonpoo), 03 in Uttarakhand, (Matli, Gaucher, Pithoragarh) and 01 in Sikkim(Gangtok). ITBP troops have carried out numerous rescue and relief operations in all types of disasters, which occurred in the areas of responsibilities. ITBP has also established a Training Centre “National Institute of Training, Search, Rescue and Disaster Response” (NITSRDR) at Bhanu, Haryana which is imparting training to personnel of ITBP and other CAPFs/State Police Forces.

8.66 ITBP troops carried out 14 rescue operations (07 in Uttarakhand, 02 in Madhya Pradesh, 03 in Himachal Pradesh, 01 in Kerala and 01 in J & K) in which 2254 precious human lives were saved and 28 dead bodies were retrieved.

Sports Achievements

8.67 ITBP has excelled in various Sports discipline during the period. Sport persons of ITBP won 53 Gold, 59 Silver and 75 Bronze (Total- 187 Medals) from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019 in International/ National level competitions and All India Police Games/ Duty Meet.

Overseas Responsibilities

8.68 ITBP is providing security to Embassy of India (EOI), Kabul and 04 other Consulates at Jalalabad, Kandahar, Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif in Afghanistan. Total 349 ITBP officials and 03 – Explosive Detective (ED) Dogs are utilized for the same.

8.69 Presently 12th Congo Contingent comprising total 140 ITBP officials is deployed at Kisangani in Democratic Republic of Congo.

Civic Action Programme

8.70 Various activities were carried out during the year 2018-19 under the Civic Action Programme (CAP) for winning the hearts and minds of population of border villages:-

- a) Second edition of “ITBP Friendship Cup” Border Villages Football Competition was organized in North-East, Eastern and Northern Frontiers as part of the Independence Day Celebrations 2018. A total of 66 teams comprising 910 players from 155 border villages participated in the competition.
- b) 237 Medical camps were organized in which 21265 villagers were benefitted.

74 veterinary camps were also organized and 16346 animals were treated.

NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD (NSG)

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

8.72 As a Federal Contingency Force, NSG, with its ethos of excellence, has to its

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

Operations

8.73 The National Security Guard Commandos are trained for high-risk tasks like counter-terrorism, counter-hijack and bomb disposal operations. They are also assigned the task of providing 'close protection' to designated protectees. A brief summary of the operations undertaken during the period is as under:-



Counter Hijack (CH) Training at Mumbai from 22.9.2018 to 29.9.2018

(Source : NSG Archives)

- (a) Immediate Back Up Security Operations (IBUS) - NSG Task Forces (TFs) are deployed for IBUS operations as part of security arrangements during the events of national importance, including Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations, to thwart any terror strike. During the year, 49 events have been covered by the NSG.
- (b) Operation BLACK QUARRY & Render Safe Procedure (RSP) – Under Operation Black Quarry, NSG Bomb Disposal Teams carried out the Anti Sabotage Checks at important venues, attended by VVIPs and places of importance where national & international summits are conducted. RSP was also carried out at the locations during the events of national importance which are visited

- by VVIPs including the President, Prime Minister and visiting foreign delegates.
- (c) Mobilisation Exercise (Hovercraft Training) – Hovercraft training was undertaken by NSG with Indian Coast Guard. The training was conducted at Chennai and Kolkata on 20.04.2018 and 09.05.2018. The Exercise was aimed at familiarization of NSG Commandos with the Hovercraft and to improve synergy with Indian Coast Guard.
- (d) Single City Multiple Target Counter Terrorist (Ex Chakravayuh) – A single city multiple target counter terrorist exercise was carried on 04.07.2018 and 05.07.2018 in Delhi. The aim of the exercise was to practice the response matrix and establish effective coordination between all stakeholders within Delhi & NCR to counter any act of terrorism.
- (e) Close Protection Force (CPF) – Close protection duties require unique orientation, tactical skills and specialized training. For this 1122 personnel of the force (in 07 courses) have undergone Mass Tactical Migration Programme so far. CPF has trained 500 personnel of State Police Forces undertaking proximate security duties as part of capacity building of States.

Training

8.74 NSG (Specialist) Courses - Following number of NSG personnel were trained in NSG Specialist Courses during said period :-

(a) UAC	-	45
(b) Hostage Negotiation	-	10
(c) CBRNe	-	43
Total	-	98

8.75 NSG (Capacity Building) Course –

- (a) NSG has taken considerable strides in training First Responders at State level. Apart from the mandated training, the Regional Hubs have also started training the State Forces in their respective Areas of Responsibility covering Counter Terrorism (CT), Bomb Disposal (BD), K9 and Snipers.
- (b) NSG runs various Capacity Building Courses under the aegis of Trg Centre, NSG Manesar. During the period, 943 personnel from State Police/ CAPF were trained in Capacity Building Courses as per details given below:-

(i) Police Commando Course	-	240
(ii) PSO Course	-	214
(iii) Tactical Driving Course	-	107
(iv) BD Course	-	382
Total	-	943

8.76 **18th International NSG Seminar (13.02.2018 & 14.02.2018)** - The 18th International NSG Seminar was conducted by NSG on 13.02.2018 and 14.02.2018 at Trg Centre, NSG, Manesar with the themes of the seminar ‘Innovative Technological Trends of IEDs and our Strategy to Counter the Menace’ & ‘Terrorism – Trends and Counter Strategy’ in which 171 Indian delegates and 19 foreign delegates participated.

19th International NSG Seminar (13.02.2019 & 14.02.2019) – The 19th International NSG Seminar was conducted by NSG on 13.02.2019 and 14.02.2019 at Trg Centre, NSG & BPR& D auditorium, New Delhi.

Theme of Day – I

Session 1 : Emerging IED Threats : Formulating Counter Measures.

Session 2 Comprehensive Approach for Evolving a CIED Strategy at Trg Centre,

NSG & BPR&D auditorium, New Delhi.

Theme of Day – II

Session 3 : Global terrorism and Indian Response.

Session 4 : Countering Terrorism : A Multi Agency Response.

Session 5 : In conversation – Media Strategy as a Force Multiplier at Trg Centre, NSG & BPR&D auditorium New Delhi in which 210 delegates of various Central Organizations including 22 foreign delegates participated.

Competition (AIPDM) – 2017 held at Solan, Himachal Pradesh w.e.f. 25.02.2018 to 28.02.2018 and NSG team secured 1st position.

- (c) NSG Shooting Team participated in 19th All India Police Shooting (AIPDM) Competition – 2018 conducted at NSG Trg Centre, Manesar w.e.f. 06.12.2018 to 11.12.2018 and NSG team secured 1st position.

8.77 Training Visits Abroad –

- (a) NSG members have become an intrinsic part of Joint Working Groups on CT which are undertaken with friendly countries to build synergy, joint-manship, assist in capacity building amongst likeminded countries to counter the menace of Terrorism. In the last one year, 08 officers have been part of such delegations to Tunisia, South Africa, Uzbekistan, Russia, China, France, Canada and USA.
- (b) 41 NSG officers and personnel were given exposure abroad to learn the contemporary skills and tactics to counter the menace of terrorism.

8.78 Sports Activities - Following sports events were conducted under the aegis of AIPSCB/AIPDM:-

- (a) NSG Commando Team participated in 8TH All India Police Commando Competition 2018 conducted at NSG Trg Centre, Manesar w.e.f. 15.01.2018 to 20.01.2018 and NSG team secured 1st position.
- (b) NSG Lawn Tennis team participated in 18th All India Police Lawn Tennis

8.79 E-Office - NSG has shifted to paperless office management system w.e.f. 18.06.2018. All official work is performed on software developed by NIC. It has e-File which is a workflow based system containing the features of existing manual files, letters etc in electronics system. Presently 1100+ users are working on e-office across NSG units & establishments.

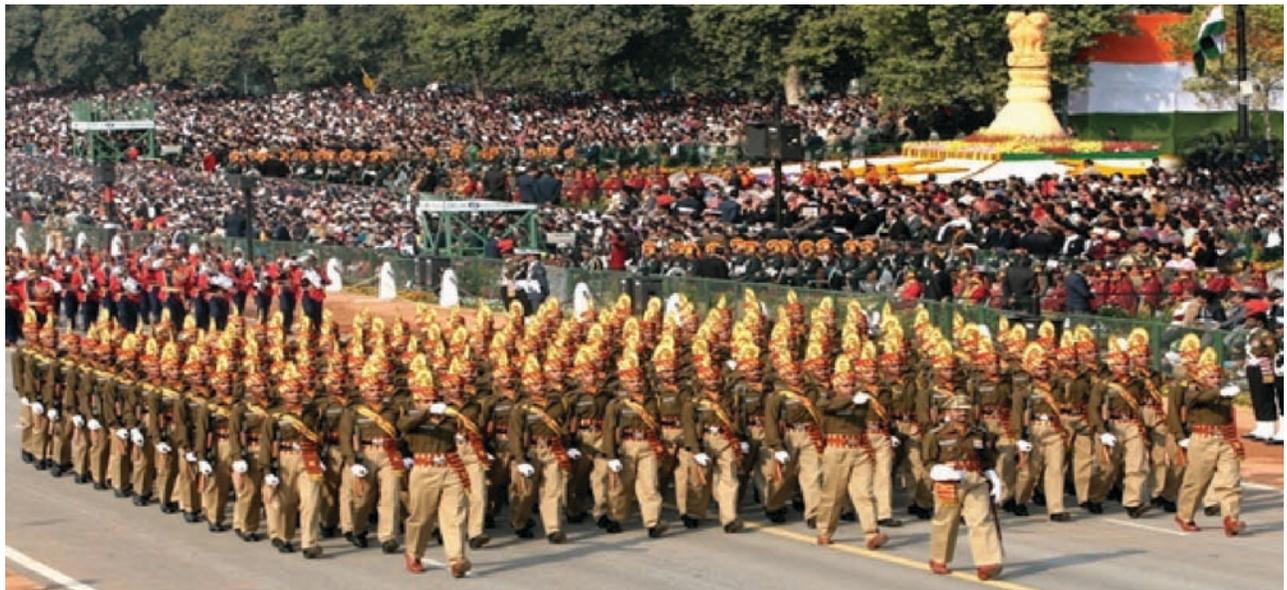
SASHASTRA SEEMA BAL (SSB)

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

8.81 SSB is deployed on Indo-Nepal Border covering a stretch of 1751 km and on Indo-Bhutan Border covering 699 km. Presently the Force has a posted strength of 79441 personnel with 73 operationalized

Battalions. The Force comprises of 01 Force Headquarter, 6 Frontiers, 18 Sectors, 73 Battalions, out of which 02 Bns have been converted into NDRF Bns, 03 composite Hospitals, 12 approved Training centres, 04 RTC (Recruitment Training Centre), 02 Central Training Centres, 01 Wireless and Telecom Training Centers, 01 SSB Academy, 01 Dog Breeding & Training Centre, 01 Central Store Depot & Workshop (CSD& W), 01 Medical

Training Centre and 05 additional / auxiliary Training Centres. Apart from this, the Force is not only engaged in guarding Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders but it is also performing duty related to Internal Security and Counter Insurgency Operations. It has deployed its personnel in insurgency affected States of Jammu & Kashmir and LWE (Left Wing Extremism) affected areas of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar.



SSB Marching Contingent during RD Parade at Rajpath

(Source : Doordarshan)

8.82 Operational Achievements (01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019)

S. No	Items	Nos of cases	Qty in Nos/Kgs	Value in Rs	Nos of arrests
1	Narcotics	380	6109.41 Kgs	1,42,44,02,648	312
2	FICN	08	-	5,43,000	08
3	Indian Currency	143	-	2,07,95,846	176
4	Others Currencies	77	-	2,57,97,997	98
5	Prohibited Items/ Contraband	6583	-	1,17,64,04,635	6802
6	Forest Products	673	-	17,70,77,601	454

7	Wildlife Products	59	-	70,43,08,250	24
8	Cattles	1024	9447 Nos	9,85,91,279	870
9	Gold	09	3.7340 Kgs	99,96,421	09
10	Silver	29	89.32 Kgs	29,09,578	29
11	Antique Idols	05	-	5,48,35,000	06
	TOTAL	8990	9447 Nos/ 6202.464 Kgs	3,69,56,62,255	8837

8.82.1 During the period, the following Arms/Ammunition/Explosives were seized:

S. No	Items	Nos. of cases	Qty. in Nos/Kgs	Nos. of arrests
1.	Factory made Arms	19	40	21
2.	Country made Arms	85	129	104
3.	Cartridges	67	2398	91
4.	Explosive	12	266.25 Kg/173 Nos.	07
5.	Detonators	19	6009 Nos.	21
6.	Bombs	04	21 Nos.	-
7.	Gun Powder	03	0.500 Kg	03
8.	IED	10	224 Kg/9 Nos	-
9.	Cordtex	03	327	04
10.	Ammonium Nitrate	01	35.00 Kg	02
11.	Power Gel Explosive	03	0.250 Kg	02
12.	Neogel Stick	03	327	04
13.	Giletine Stick	01	02	-
14.	Hand Grenade	08	68	07

8.82.2 During the period, under-mentioned arrests have been made by SSB:

S. No.	Particulars	Nos
1.	Maoists/Maoists Linkmen	165
2.	NDFB Cadre Anti Social Element	11
3.	Naxal surrendered	03

4.	Naxal killed	02
05.	Naxals/PLFIS	57
06.	Suspects/link man	42
07.	Illegal Infiltrators (Foreigner)	15
08.	Others Criminals/Anti-Social Elements	7751
09.	Rohingya	06
	Total	8052

Sports and Adventure

8.83 During the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, SSB achieved the following awards / medals in following competitions:

S. No.	Event/Championship	Position/Medals secured by Assam Rifles Teams
i)	56th Belgrade International Boxing Tournament was held from 24.04.2018 to 29.04.2018 at Belgrade, Serbia.	CT/GD (F) Lalfakmawii Ralte of SSB Boxing Team won Silver Medal.
ii)	International Wushu Sanda Tournament was held at Changqing, China from 18.05.2018 to 19.05.2018	CT/GD Ravi Panchal of SSB Wushu Team won Silver Medal
iii)	Asian Cup Cadets & Junior Championship-2018 was held at Pavilhao, Macau from 16.07.2018 to 23.07.2018	Following sportspersons of SSB Judo Team represented Indian Team in the Championship and won 02 Medals:- i). CT/GD Jobandeeep Singh- Bronze Medal ii).CT/GD Rohit - Silver Medal
iv)	International Wrestling Tournament Yasar Dogu was held at Istanbul, Turkey from 27.07.2018 to 29.07.2018.	CT/GD Rajni of SSB Wrestling team won silver medal. Further, she has been selected to represent Indian team in World Wrestling Championship which was held in Hungary from 22.10.2018 to 27.10. 2018.
v)	8th South Asian Judo Championship – 2018 was held from 20.04.2018 to 24.04.2018 at Lalitpur, Nepal.	CT/GD Jobandeeep Singh of SSB Central Judo team represented Indian team and won Bronze Medal in 90 kg category



Personnel of SSB, Members of the National Sepak Takraw Team, which won a Bronze Medal, in Asian Games, with the Prime Minister of India

(Source : SSB)

Action Taken on “Swachhta Hi Sewa” Campaign

8.84 A nation-wide mass mobilization drive to focus on cleanliness, was launched by all field formations of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) under “Swachhta Hi Sewa” (SHS) Campaign during 15.09.2018 to 02.10.2018 with the objective to make cleanliness and awareness generation community mobilization activities. SSB has adopted this noble campaign in major way as a result of which a large number of special drives/programmes were organized in all SSB units. Apart from this, a mass mobilization drive to focus on cleanliness was launched by all formations of Sahastra Seema Bal (SSB) under “Swachhata Pakhwada” Campaign from 01.12.2018 to 15.12.2018, with the objective to generate awareness towards cleanliness and community mobilization activities. SSB has adopted this noble campaign in major way by organizing large number of special programmes in all SSB Units with the support and involvement of local population & SSB personnel.

Revised Recruitment Scheme of Constables in CAPFs

8.85 With effect from 2011-12, the recruitment of Constables in CAPFs & Assam Rifles has been revised in order to make the recruitment process fair, efficient, effective and transparent to reduce the scope of subjectivity by maximizing the use of technology in the recruitment process. The revised recruitment scheme of recruitment of Constables in CAPFs & AR is as under:-

- a) The Recruitment is being made centrally by conducting a single combined examination for all the CAPFs & ARs through Staff Selection Commission (SSC). Necessary assistance is being provided to candidates through telephone / website / mobile phone / SMS.

- b) The application Forms are being designed centrally in OMR (Optical Magnetic Recognition) sheet so that it can be scrutinized promptly through computers. The written test is consisted of only OMR based objective type multiple choice questions
- c) However, as per Revised MoU for Constable (GD) Exam, 2018 signed by MHA and SSC, it has been decided to call for applications through online mode only from candidates all over the country and to conduct Examination for all candidates applied for in the Computer Based Examination Mode only from the exam year 2018. PST/PET are to be conducted by Nodal Force in respect of candidates shortlisted in Computer Based Examination and after declaring result in respect of candidates qualified in PST/PET, the candidates are called for Detailed Medical Examination (DME). Accordingly, wide publicity window advertisement including electronic Media is been given in all parts of the country specially in LWE affected areas/ J&K / NE States and Border areas so as to acquaint about the examination criteria.
- d) The PET (Physical Efficiency Test) is now only qualifying in nature and does not carry any marks. Also, interviews have been discontinued.
- e) SoPs has been issued for all recruitments to bring transparency in recruitment process.

8.86 With a view to provide 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 (viz. AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB) are allotted to the border districts, which fall within the responsibility of the Force.
- c) 20% of the vacancies in Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) are allotted to districts/ areas affected by militancy i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States, and naxal-affected areas as notified by the Government from time to time.
- d) In Forces other than 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.
- f) The Government of India has been making concerted efforts to increase the representation of women in Central Government jobs. Instructions have been issued in January 2016 to reserve 33% posts at Constable level for being filled up by women in CRPF & CISF to begin with and 14-15% posts at Constable level in border guarding forces i.e. BSF, SSB & ITBP. This reservation would be horizontal.

Air Support to CAPFs

8.87 Border Security Force Air Wing under aegis of the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence on 01.05.1969 to provide air support to CAPFs for casualty evacuations, air maintenance of Border Out Posts (BOPs) located at high altitude and inaccessible areas, 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 or 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. At present, the fleet comprises of 01 Embraer 135BJ Executive Jet, 02 AVRO HS-748, 06 MI-17 1V, 08 MI-17 V5, 06 ALH / Dhruv and 01 Cheetah helicopter.

Air Travel Facilities to CAPFs Personnel deployed in J& K

8.88 Government has allowed the non-entitled personnel of CAPFs, AR & NSG to travel by air from Jammu to Srinagar and back on official duty/transfer/tour and leave (on termination/commencement at base point at Jammu) and travel by air from Delhi to Srinagar and back on official duty/transfer/tour as per provisions contained in SR 48 B 4(a) subject to review after one year.

Modernization of CAPFs

8.89 After expiry of Modernization Plan – II, Modernization Plan – III has been sanctioned by Cabinet Committee on Security on 08.06.2018 to be implemented till 31.03.2020 for two years. The Jawan is the focal point of the modernization programme. Common themes that have reoccurred 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

8.90 The summary of the financial implications of the Modernization Plan – III (CAPF- wise) is given in the table below :

Name of the Force	Financial Outlay (₹ in crore)
AR	140.78
BSF	282.47
CISF	104.35
CRPF	302.23
ITBP	102.02
NSG	49.22
SSB	71.93
Total	1053.00

Highlights of Modernization Plan-III

8.91 In the Modernization Plan-III, following weapons and equipment have been introduced.

- a) Weapons like Under Barrel Grenade Launcher (UBGLs), Multi Grenade

Launchers (MGLs), Advanced Pistols, Advanced Sub-Machine Guns, Sniper Rifles etc.

- b) Equipment like Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Advanced Small Arms Simulators, Heavy Lift Remote Operated Vehicles, Hand Held Thermal Imager (HHTIs)/Thermal Sights/Night Vision Devices (NVDs), Advanced Medical Equipment, Sky Marshal Bag, K9 Camera System, Bullet Resistant Boats, etc.
- c) Light/Medium Bullet Proof Vehicles, Mine Protected Vehicles, Light Armed Troop Carrier, Anti-Terrorist Vehicles, Mine Resistant Armoured All Terrain Vehicles etc.
- d) Communication Equipment including Jammers and Interceptors.

Expenditure on Modernisation of CAPFs

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

Actual Expenditure on CAPFs during the period from 2009-2010 to 2018-19. (upto 31.03.2019) (₹ in crore)								
Year	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	TOTAL
2009-2010	1599.02	4472.66	1978.88	5262.33	1134.05	231.70	801.31	15479.95
2010-2011	2814.79	7366.87	2780.44	8128.10	1862.35	491.77	1630.36	25074.68
2011-2012	3207.91	8741.67	3382.72	9662.89	2208.09	578.59	2073.08	29854.95
2012-2013	3359.83	9772.55	3967.95	11040.13	2917.85	541.77	2765.16	34365.24
2013-2014	3651.21	10904.74	4401.49	11903.70	3346.94	536.70	2979.16	37723.94
2014-2015	3802.23	12515.40	5037.52	13308.95	3686.84	573.46	3399.64	42288.04
2015-2016	3804.59	12597.42	5045.52	13475.23	3669.35	581.49	3606.26	42779.86
2016-2017	4917.44	15574.77	7013.85	17328.26	5086.73	835.58	4619.46	55376.09
2017-2018	5318.39	16968.28	7889.67	19517.83	5663.50	1131.68	5275.17	61764.52
2018-2019*	5899.67	19469.77	9220.91	23126.24	6190.72	1115.72	6050.39	71143.42

* Exp as on 31.03.2019

Development of Infrastructure

8.93 During 2018-19 (till 31.03.2019), ₹2042.72 crore has been sanctioned for construction of infrastructure and ₹610.66 crore for land acquisition for CAPFs.

CAPFs Housing Project

8.94 Government vide order dated 10.11.2015 has approved the proposal for construction of 13,072 houses and 113 barracks for CISF, CRPF and ITBP at an estimated cost of ₹3090.98 crore. Out of which works for 8194 houses has been awarded for 280 houses tendering process is in progress and 4598 houses has been constructed till 31.03.2019.

Allowances

8.95 The CAPF personnel are entitled to several allowances such as Risk & Hardship Allowance, Detachment Allowance, Special Duty Allowance, Ration Money Allowance, Dress Allowance, Holiday Compensatory Allowances, CPM Allowance, Educational Concession Allowance, Extra Work Allowances and Housing for PBOR, firefighting allowances to CISF personnel etc.

8.96 CAPF personnel are also eligible for allowances applicable to Central Government Employees viz. House Rent Allowance, Children Educational Allowance, Dearness Allowance, Transport Allowance, etc. The rates as well as eligibility of allowances however differ based on the place of deployment, eligibility criteria and terms & conditions of such allowances.

Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB)

8.97 On 17.05.2007, a Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) was also 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. At present, 06 Central Welfare Officers (CWO), 30 State Welfare Officers (SWO) and 151 District Welfare Officers (DWO) are functioning throughout the country for the welfare of CAPFs personnel.

8.98 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 lose 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, during the period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019 an amount of ₹ 83.09 crore has been sanctioned for payment of lump sum Ex-Gratia compensation to NoK of deceased CAPFs & AR and J&K Police personnel. An amount of ₹ 8.95 crore has been sanctioned as Special Welfare Grant (SWG) to BSF, CRPF, ITBP and Assam Rifles.

Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS)

8.99 A Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS) was launched by the Government in September, 2006. 119 Master Canteens and 1787 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 GST exemption to the CPFCS as has been done for Defence CSD Canteens.

8.100 Further, without compromising the quality, more than 379 reputed manufacturer / firms have been enlisted / registered with the Central Police Canteen (CPC) for providing a wide range of products of good quality to the beneficiaries. The annual turnover of CPFCS is on an increasing trend. The turnover for the financial year 2018-19 was ₹ 1364 crore as against ₹1530 crore for year 2017-18. A committee has been constituted for implementation of a Pilot Project in 02 Master Canteens alongwith their linked Subsidiary Canteens for introducing Smart Cards in Central Police Canteen System.

Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme

8.101 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 parental 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, retired and disabled CAPFs personnel. Under this Scheme, each year a total of 2000 scholarships (1000 Nos for girls & 1000 Nos for boys) for pursuing education in the field of Medicine, Engineering, Information, Professional Technology, etc. are considered in addition to renewal cases of previous year.

Medical Facilities for the personnel of CAPFs

8.102 CAPFs personnel perform their duties in a difficult environment under tough

circumstances whether at the borders, at high altitudes or where pitched against the naxals and terrorists in hostile surroundings. To meet these challenges, CAPFs personnel have to be mentally alert and physically fit. In order to ensure physical and mental fitness of personnel of CAPFs and also to safeguard them from the onslaught of continuous stress and strain which such adverse conditions pose upon them, the CAPFs have made available the following medical facilities for their personnel:-

- a) All CAPFs units have a Unit hospital with indoor facilities as its integral part. Each hospital has medical officer, nursing and paramedical staff and is equipped with required equipments.
- b) The medical facilities for CAPFs have been improved by establishing 32- fifty bedded Composite Hospital, 6- hundred bedded Composite Hospitals across the country and a 200 bedded Referral Hospital at Greater Noida (UP).
- c) Through these Composite Hospitals and Referral Hospital, the personnel are being provided specialized treatment.
- d) The 200 bedded Referral Hospital is a Tertiary Care Super Specialty Hospital of CAPFs and has started functioning at Greater Noida w.e.f 15.10.2015. This hospital provides tertiary level healthcare to personnel & their families of all CAPFs. All efforts are being taken to post relevant specialists in this hospital for efficient recovery of tertiary care for CAPFs personnel.
- e) All CAPFs personnel can avail free treatment in any of the CAPFs Composite Hospitals, located across the country, irrespective of Force affiliations.

- f) CPWD has been entrusted to execute the newly sanctioned Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Science (CAPFIMS). CAPFIMS is under construction. AA & ES of ₹1219.21 Crore for infrastructure development of Project CAPFIMS approved by the competent authority on 30.11.2015.

Representation of Women in CAPFs and Assam Rifles

8.103 The Committee on Empowerment of Women (2010-11) in its Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) and Ninth Report have given recommendations on the subject 'Women in Paramilitary Forces'. The recommendations and comments contained in above reports of the Committee have been examined and the action taken by Ministry of Home Affairs has been furnished to the Committee.

8.104 A number of steps like re-orienting the training programmes to include topics like gender sensitization, combat training; re-orientation of syllabi; assigning operational duties to more and more women are being taken to bring the women police officers into the mainstream of policing. Following steps have been taken for welfare of women employees in CAPFs:

- a. All CAPFs are strictly following the guidelines of the Supreme Court of India in this regard and have set up the Complaints Committees. These Committees are headed by a Lady Officer of sufficiently senior rank. In the event of non-availability of a lady officer, Senior to the alleged perpetrator, the respective CAPF approaches MHA for detailment of Chairperson from other organization.

- b. All CAPFs have already included the NGOs in the Complaint Committees to enquire into complaint of sexual harassment. They are associated with the enquiry into any complaints of sexual harassment. The disciplinary cases involving sexual harassment in Paramilitary forces are being monitored through periodic returns and meetings taken by senior officers of the Ministry with senior officers of the CAPFs alongwith other disciplinary matters to ensure their earliest conclusion.
- c. The programme on Gender Sensitization and its implications in Government services has already been conducted by all the CAPFs to educate its personnel and it has 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.
- d. Separate toilets for women employees have already been set up by all the Forces at static locations/premises on need basis. In other areas, where appropriate locations are not available, toilets facilities are made available to them by pitching of small tents with commode for the use of women employees. Since it is within the financial powers of respective Directors General to modify the vehicles, sufficient number of vehicles can/may be accordingly modified on requirement basis so as to provide mobile toilets specially to meet the requirement of women personnel during movement from one place to another and picketing duties.

- e. 'Creches' and 'Day Care Centres' have been provided for by the CAPFs to women employees on need basis and separate budgetary allocation on a regular basis have been provided to CAPFs to cater to the establishment of crèche facilities.
- f. Considering the increased demand of women police in tackling law & order situation and also to raise the level of representation of women in the Force, Government has approved to the raising of 2 Mahila battalions instead of 2 male Battalions during 2015-16 and 2016-17 in CRPF.
- g. The present strength of Women in CAPFs as on 31.03.2019 is as under:

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN CAPFs AS ON 31.03.2019			
S. No.	Force	Strength of Women	Percentage
1	CRPF	8305	2.77
2	BSF	5226	2.16
3	CISF	8591	6.04
4	ITBP	1954	2.36
5	SSB	2032	2.56
6	AR	800	1.33
	Total	26908	2.97

Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces

8.105 Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are deployed 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 the availability of the forces. These Forces have been playing a key role in the overall management of the internal security situation in the Country. They have also assisted in the conduct of free, fair and peaceful Assembly Elections, Bye-elections in various States as well as law and order duties during local Municipal Elections.

8.106 During the year, CAPFs were mobilized and deployed for Bye-Elections in various States. A large number of Central Armed Police Forces/ State Armed Police/ India Reserve Battalion/ Border Wing Home Guards have also been mobilized

and deployed for Assembly Elections in Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram & Telangana. Further in the month of March, 2019, a large number of CAPFs/IR Bn/ BWHGs from direct induction as well as from existing deployment have been ordered to deploy in all over the country for maintaining law and order during General Parliamentary Election – 2019 as per recommendations of Election Commission of India.

8.107 During the year 2018-19 (upto March 2019), the CAPFs also continued to assist the North-Eastern States, the LWE affected States and Jammu & Kashmir in combating terrorism and militancy. Additional CAPFs were also provided to: -

- i. Government of Jammu & Kashmir for security arrangements during Shri Amarnath Ji Yatra as well as maintaining law & order during Urban Local Bodies / Panchayat Election.

- ii. Government of Assam for maintaining law & order during NRC (National Register of Citizens) process.

8.108 CAPFs/Rapid Actions Forces were also deployed in several States for maintaining peace and communal harmony as well as for law & order duties especially in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana & Uttar Pradesh.

Raising of India Reserve Battalions in States

8.109 A scheme for raising of India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns) in States was introduced in 1971 with a view to strengthening the capabilities of the States, and reducing their dependence upon CAPFs to deal with various types of law & order and internal security situations.

8.110 Till date, 185 IR Bns have been sanctioned and 144 have been raised by the States. 40 IR Bns recently sanctioned in between 2016 to 2018 are yet to be raised. 8 Specialized India Reserve Bns (SIRB) have been converted into IR Bns vide MHA letter dated 27.08.2018.

8.111 The present funding pattern for IR Bns are:-

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

for the battalions is to be provided by the State Government free of cost.

- iii) Thus, total amount ₹51.19 crore is to be reimbursed by the Government of India for one IR Bn.

8.112 In BE 2018-19, ₹55.00 crore has been allocated under Grants-in-Aid and ₹5.00 crore under Loan and Advances for reimbursement of raising cost of IR Bns. As on date, an amount ₹55.00 crore under Grants-in-Aid and ₹2.169 crore under Loan and Advance have been reimbursed/ utilized to States. Balance ₹2.831 crore under Loan & Advance have been sanctioned.

8.113 A scheme of Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB) with Engineering component was approved by the Government in 2011 with the aim that the SIRB will execute small development works like village, road, schools, Primary Health Center, rural water supply etc in LWE States.

8.114 At present there are 3 SIRB, in the States of Chhattisgarh (02 Bns) and Madhya Pradesh (01 Bns) which have been raised including Engineering components by the States.

Financial norms for SIRB

8.115 Govt. of India to bear full cost for 5 years, 75% in 6th year, 50% in 7th year and 25% in 8th year. From 9th year the cost has to be fully borne by the State Govt. Total cost (maximum) to be reimbursed per SIRB comes to Rs. 161.00 crore. This includes :

Pay and allowances for first 8 years	₹ 117.00 crore
One time raising cost	₹ 19.00 crore
Capital cost (excluding cost of land)	₹ 25.00 crore

8.116 In BE 2018-19, ₹15.00 crore has been allocated under Grants-in-aid for reimbursement to the States for raising of SIRB. As on date, ₹15.00 crore have been reimbursed/ utilized to Chhattisgarh State.

International Cooperation for Enhancing Technologies

8.117 For enhancing cooperation with Russia in the field of new technologies,

weapons and equipment pertaining to law & order, policing and anti-terrorist operations, a meeting was held with the representatives of Russian Federation Government Company "Rostec". During the meeting specific technology regarding anti-riot equipment, UAVs, Bullet Proof Vehicles, Mine Detectors and Modern Weapons especially small arms was discussed.



Meeting between Joint Secretary (Police Modernisation) and representative of Russian Government's State Corporation "Rostec" held on 04.12.2018 at North Block, MHA.

(Source: PM Division, MHA)

Chapter - 9

Other Police Organizations and Institutions

BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (BPR&D)

9.1 Bureau of Police Research and Development was set up on 28.08.1970 to identify the needs and problems of Police in the country. It undertakes appropriate research projects and studies to suggest policy options to address the emerging challenges. BPR&D launched a platform called 'COPPS' (Confluence of Organization Promoting Policing Standards), integrating all the institutions from various fields so as to usher in best practices in policing, including the induction of new technologies. 'C4C' (Centre for Citizens), a virtual interface is also under offing to link with responsible citizens who want to be a part of the process of improving police services. The first conference of COPPS in the month of May, 2018 witnessed in-depth deliberations on Cyber Security, Cyber-crime, Cyber Forensics, Dark Web, Artificial Intelligence and the Predictive Policing. Certain important projects that needed impact on the quality of service deliverables by the police agencies are also under progress. They include Impact Assessment of Police Modernization Scheme, Crime Victimization Survey, Witness Protection Scheme, Highway Safety, Community Policing, Student Police Cadet Scheme, New Draft Police Act (augmenting service orientation and professionalism).

Charter of Duties

9.2 Study of various types of crime and problems of general nature affecting the police:

- Trends and Causes of various types of crime.
- Crime Preventive Measures, their effectiveness and relationship with various forms of crime.
- Improvement in the methods of investigation, utility and results of introducing Scientific Aids.
- Assist research programmes in States/UTs, coordination of research projects.
- Sponsor research projects in the areas of professional interest.
- Organize All-India Police Science Congress and actively participate in and coordinate other national and international conferences and seminars.
- Identify, Promote and disseminate Best Practices and Standards to bring about Police Reforms uniformly in States/UTs.
- Analyze and Study Police and Prison Statistics and problems of general administration.
- Assimilation and dissemination of information to the States/UTs in the field of Police and Correctional Administration.

- Organize All India Prisons Duty Meet and All India Conference of Heads of Prisons.
- Coordinate research studies conducted by Regional Institutes of Correctional Administration (RICAs) and other academic/research institutes for Correctional Administration.
- Review and sponsor various training programmes for prison staff.

Research Studies

9.3 The Bureau of Police Research and Development has the mandate to identify the needs and problems of law enforcement in the country and to promote advanced

research in areas of professional interest alongwith various Institutions, Ministries, Universities, Research Institutes, State and other agencies. The Research and Correctional Administration Division has so far completed 274 research studies.

9.4 Conferences / Seminars / Workshops – organized / sponsored

Research and Correctional Administration Division organizes annual All India Police Science Congress (AIPSC). Till date 46 Congresses has been organized by the BPR&D. The last Congress was held at Shimla, Himachal Pradesh on 22-23 March, 2018. 47th AIPSC in 2019 is proposed in Goa.



Dr. A P Maheshwari, IPS, DG, BPR&D Addressing the 46th All India Police Science Congress on 22.03.2018 at Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

(Source : BPR&D)

2nd National Conference cum Police Expo for Young Superintendents of Police from States/ UTs and Commandants of CAPFs

9.5 BPR&D organized a 02 days National Conference cum Police Expo for Young SsP from States/UTs and Commandants of CAPFs on 26th and 27th July, 2018 at BPR&D Hqrs, Mahipalpur, New Delhi. The objectives of the Conference were to

create awareness among young officers about predictive Policing and Contemporary Challenges for Indian Police Forces. This conference was inaugurated by Shri Rajnath Singh, Union Home Minister. Dr. Kiran Bedi, Lt Governor of Puduchery was the Chief Guest for the Valedictory Session. Young Superintendents of Police from States/UTs, Commandants of CAPFs and Ex-DsG of the BPR&D substantively participated in the Conference.



2nd National Conference cum Police Expo for Young SsP of States/UTs and Commandants of CAPFs inaugurated by Shri Rajnath Singh, Union Home Minister

(Source : BPR&D)

Internship

9.6 The Bureau of Police Research and Development are conducting 15 days Internship Programme to the students of different universities/institutes. So far 54 students of different universities/institutes have completed their Internship successfully.

Setting up of National Police Technology and Development Centre (NPTDC)

9.7 In compliance to MHA directions, BPR&D has prepared SOP/Guidelines for setting up of NPTDC (National Police Technology Development Centre) at BPR&D Hqrs. This centre will assist State Police Forces and CAPFs in areas of Police Housing, Weapons, Traffic, Forensic Science, Manpower Assessment, Electronics etc. This

Centre will develop linkages with reputed technological institutions and experts within the country as well as abroad.

Operational Scaling Policy (OSP) of NSG

9.8 The Ministry of Home Affairs had entrusted BPR&D to examine the Operational Scaling Policy (OSP) of NSG and incorporate modification in consultation with NSG. BPR&D undertook a detailed study of the Policy and interacted with officers of NSG in order to seek clarifications on various aspects of the OSP for further fine tuning. The OSP is being finalized.

State BPR&D Data Analytic Centre

9.9 Bureau of Police Research and Development is assisting UP Police to setup a "State BPR&D Data Analytics Centre" at

Lucknow in consultation with IIT Kanpur as a pilot project later on pan India roll out.

Concept Paper on Policing Format in Smart Cities

9.10 Bureau of Police Research and Development is assisting Ministry of Urban Development to incorporate the Policing aspects in Smart City Projects for ensuring Safety and Security to citizens as well as infrastructure. A concept note which includes Centralized Command and Control Centre, Integrated Traffic Management, CCTV Surveillance and Communication etc. prepared by BPR&D and sent to Ministry of Urban Development/NITI Ayog.

Formulation of Roadmap with implementable Recommendations for Government, Industry & Research Institution to leverage the UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle) Technology

9.11 The Ministry of Civil Aviation has constituted committees in which DG, BPR&D is one of the Member, namely (a) Regulation & Policy for UAV Technology & (b) Airspace Management (Including Return to Home, Tracking and Operational issues etc.).

Further, BPR&D has also constituted two expert groups on the matter with members from NSG, CRPF, BSF, CISF and BPR&D under the chairmanship of IG (Prov), NSG and IG (Ops) BSF respectively. The reports submitted by both the expert groups have suitably shared.

Central Detective Training Institutes (CDTIs)

9.12 At present, five Central Detective Training Institutes (CDTIs) are functioning under the aegis of BPR&D which are located at Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Ghaziabad and Jaipur. These Training Institutions have been imparting training in Advanced Scientific Methods in Crime Investigations to the Officers from States

Offices, Central Police Organizations Centre and Foreign Countries. During the period from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019, 347 courses have been conducted in which 6628 police personnel were trained, as per details attached as Annexure-IX.

Setting up of Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT), Bhopal

9.13 The Ministry of Home Affairs has approved Plan outlay of ₹ 281.00 crore for setting up of the Central Academy for Police Training at Bhopal to provide basic training to direct recruited Dy. SP of the States, Prison Administration, Prosecution & Forensic Science. The construction work of CAPT at Bhopal has been completed by CPWD and inaugurated by Union Home Minister of India on 31.05.2018. This Academy is working in paperless/e-office and zero waste.

Training

9.14 The Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT), Bhopal conducted 47 courses wherein 1505 Officers have been trained from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019.

Statistical Unit

9.15 The Statistical Unit has published Annual Publication "Data on Police Organization (DoPO). This publication is useful for Police Policy planners, academicians and all other stakeholder involved with strengthening of law enforcement in the country and in improving the Citizen Centric Police Service delivery. BPR&D coordinates Specialized Training programme offered by Army/CAPFs for the benefits of State Police Officers/CAPFs personnel. The details for the year 2018-19 (01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019) are given at Annexure-X.

9.16 BPR&D, on behalf of the MHA, is coordinating ATA courses, in which a total of 303 Officers have been trained in India and

26 Officers have been trained in courses held at USA, Washington DC.

Courses under the Homeland Security Dialogue/International Bilateral Training Programme:

9.17 Two courses on “Weapons of Mass Destruction Border Security and Interdiction (BSI)” and “Using the Internet as an Intelligence Tool” (INTINT) were held in CAPT, Bhopal and CPC, Ottawa, Canada, from 10.09.2018 to 14.09.2018 and 20.08.2018 to 24.08.2018, wherein 30 Officers were trained.

Courses under Developing Specialist Investigators (DSI) held in India

9.18 Details of courses under Developing Specialist Investigators (DSI) held in India are given at Annexure-XI. Over 684 officers benefitted under the programme.

Foreign Training under Developing Specialist Scheme

9.19 With the Developing Specialist Scheme, MHA has also been imparting foreign training component under which toppers of these Courses held in India are provided foreign exposure. So far 01 batch has been sent to Singapore, in which 23 officers participated with effect from 02.04.2018 to 27.04.2018.

Training Intervention Scheme

9.20 Under the “Training Intervention” scheme MHA has approved 13 components out of which only one component namely DSI “Developing Specialist Investigator” scheme has been approved beyond the 12th Five Year Plan, at a cost of ₹ 13.00 Crore.

All India Citizens Survey of Police Services

9.21 Ministry of Home Affairs has commissioned Bureau of Police Research

and Development to conduct a pan-India survey called All India Citizens Survey of Police Services through the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, in nine months. The survey is aimed to understand public perceptions and their attitudes about Police, gauge the level of number of crimes or incidents in which matter is not reported to Police, the position on ground relating to crime reporting & recording, and to assess citizens’ perception and experience about women and children safety. The survey commenced in mid March, 2019 will cover a representative sample of 1.2 lakh households spread over 173 districts across the country, based on the National Sample Survey framework. All States and UTs would be suitably represented in this survey.

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICES (DFSS)

9.22 The Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS), an attached office of Ministry of Home Affairs, is the nodal agency for promotion and development of forensic science in the country. It is committed to deliver state-of-the-art scientific analysis and investigative services while maintaining the highest level of integrity, impartiality, and professionalism. It has six Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) under its administrative control.

9.23 MHA vide its Resolution No. 25020/50/2010-PM.II Dated 29.11.2010, assigned following Charter of Duties to the Directorate of Forensic Science Services, MHA, New Delhi:

- To provide high quality and on time forensic services to Criminal Justice Delivery System by creating capacity and capability at the Central level and providing technical and financial support and assistance to forensic

institutions in the States and Union Territories.

- To develop new technologies and create new scientific knowledge in forensic sciences to assist the Criminal Justice Delivery System.

9.24 As per gazette notification of Government of India dated 26.7.2013, the Central Forensic Science Laboratories has been mandated to receive and assist in cases/exhibits referred by all Central Government Agencies, Courts, and Autonomous bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, Banks and States/Union Territories. The CFSLs are located at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Bhopal, Pune and Kamrup (Assam).

Certification of Quality :

9.25 CFSLs are committed to provide quality work in all its functional disciplines. The three CFSLs located at Chandigarh, Hyderabad & Kolkata are duly accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) under the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, as per quality parameters conforming to ISO-IEC/17025 and the NABL-113, i.e. specific guidelines for accreditation of forensic science laboratories and check-list of assessors. All the six CFSLs regularly update their quality manuals and working procedure manuals for analytical and scientific examination to be carried out in respect of different case exhibits referred to each of its Division by the various law enforcement agencies.



Demostration of Toxicology Analysis

(Source:CFSL Chandigarh)

Crime Cases handled by the six Central Forensic Science Laboratories from March 2018 onwards

9.26 From 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019, six CFSLs under DFSS, have examined nearly 9000 crime cases with 5,09,456 exhibits. These laboratories examined cases which are of comparatively higher complexity that

require expert professional opinion and enhanced standards of diligence.

Court Evidence :

9.27 The experts/scientists of the six CFSLs tendered 650 Court evidences in various Courts of Law during the period.

Lectures Delivered

9.28 In the financial year 2018-19, more than 320 lectures were delivered by the senior experts of CFSLs at various Universities, Training Institutes, Police Academies, Training schools and State Forensic Science Laboratories.

Research Papers Published

9.29 During the year more than 20 research papers published in national and international journals on different areas of forensic science by scientists in CFSLs.

Training Programmes/Workshops/Seminars organized and attended :

9.30 In the financial year 2018-19, six CFSLs under DFSS organized various training programmes for the benefit of Scientists, Police, Judges etc during the period.

9.31 Three training programmes were organised by CFSL Hyderabad on computer forensics for:

- i) six experts from BIMSTEC countries,
- ii) Cyber-forensic analysts of Forensic Science Laboratory, Tripura
- iii) Forensic Science Laboratory, Bihar



Visit of Judicial officers of Judicial Academy Chandigarh to CFSL, Chandigarh

(Source CFSL Chandigarh)

Modernization of CFSLs under the Directorate of Forensic Science Services

9.32 As part of a project under the umbrella scheme for modernization of Police Forces, Government has approved a Scheme for DFSS viz. 'Establishment of

New Central Forensic Science Laboratories and Modernization of Existing CFSLs under the Directorate of Forensic Science Services' with an outlay of ₹ 279.90 crore. The principle objective of this scheme is to strengthen CFSLs to facilitate an efficient forensic

science support to the law enforcement agencies, and to modernize CFSLs to handle hi-tech and emerging crimes. The project involves:

- (i) construction of new CFSL buildings at Bhopal, Guwahati, Pune and Kolkata, and
- (ii) setting up of six new Divisions in all the six CFSLs for Digital forensics (Forensic Electronics), Narcotics Drugs testing, DNA analysis, Forensic

engineering, Forensic intelligence, and Forensic psychology, with suitable machinery & equipment and manpower.

9.33 During the financial year 2018-19, construction of two new state-of-the-art buildings at CFSL Bhopal and CFSL Guwahati have been completed. The new buildings were inaugurated by Union Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh on 6.3.2019. The construction work is underway at CFSL Pune and CFSL Kolkata.



Inauguration of CFSL, Bhopal and Guwahati by Union Home Minister on 6-3-2019

(Source : DFSS)



Newly constructed building of CFSL, Bhopal inaugurated by Union Home Minister on 6.3.2019

(Source:DFSS)

9.34 As part of the scheme, Government has approved 48 new regular posts. While the posts are being filled up, CFSLs have engaged 128 Forensic Analyst and Forensic Professionals in six CFSLs selected through an all-India online Forensic Aptitude and Caliber Test conducted by Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Forensic and Criminology Sciences (LNJP NICFS).

Creation of State-of-the-art DNA Facility at CFSL Chandigarh:

9.35 Forensic testing is critical in assisting investigations in sexual assault cases. With a view to increase efficiency and completion of investigations in such cases, as also pendency of DNA cases for examination at States/Union Territories, Government of India, MHA has sanctioned ₹99.76 crore under Nirbhaya Fund scheme to CFSL Chandigarh for setting up of a State-of-the-art Sakhi-Suraksha advanced DNA forensic laboratory.

Setting up of National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (NCFL)

9.36 Under the project, Cyber-crime Protection against Women and Children (CCPWC) under Nirbhaya Fund Scheme, MHA has approved setting up of a National Cyber Forensic Laboratory at CFSL Hyderabad with an outlay of ₹37.34 crore. Establishment of this laboratory will provide the necessary forensic support in cases of investigation against cyber-crime, especially against women and children. This laboratory will act as a Model Laboratory for other Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories in the country. Work is underway for setting up of the laboratory.

CFSL(CBI), NEW DELHI

Introduction :

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

Jurisdiction:

9.38 CFSL, CBI, New Delhi is a scientific organization under CBI with its administrative and financial matter being dealt by Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India. CFSL undertakes the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Judiciary and Vigilance Departments of Ministries & Undertakings & State/Central Govt. Departments. The experts of CFSL examine the exhibits forwarded by the Investigating Agencies and render expert opinion and substantiate their opinions in the Court of Law through court testimony and evidence. Services of the scientific experts of this Laboratory are also utilized at the scene of crime throughout India by CBI for detection of physical clues. Scientists/experts also imparting training to the CBI Officers and to the new recruits of State and Central forensic science laboratories. The laboratory also undertakes R & D work related to skill developments in forensic science.

Court Attendance and Scene of Crime Visits

9.39 The Laboratory scientists rendered expert testimony in 622 cases in Courts in Delhi and other parts of India and examined 254 scenes of crimes at Delhi and outside for scientific investigation of crimes.

CASE STATISTICS

9.40 CASE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 2018

1. Cases pending as on 01.01.2018 : 1181
2. Cases received from
01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019 : 2227

9.41 CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 2018

1. CBI : 1215
2. Delhi Police : 400
3. Others : 569
- Total : 2184

Cases pending as on 31-03-2019 : 1224

Latest Important Equipment Procured:

9.42 During the year important equipment were procured for various Divisions of CFSL(CBI) namely Nucon Gas Chromatograph, Upright Deep Freezer – 20C, DNA Sequencer Machine, Blower Motor for Fume Hood, Digital Clock and Temperature Hygrometer, Central Front Panel Display for the Milipore Water Purification, Rotor for Centrifuge Machine, Micropipette Model-F2, Deep Freezer, DSLR Cameras, Wall Mount Eye/Face Wash, Tissue Lyser Machine, DNA Clean & Concentrator – 25 Kits (D4034 – 200 Prep.), DNA Extraction Cartridges Kits, Digital Cold Storage & UV-Visible Spectrophotometer.

Existing examination facilities :

9.43 The CFSL (CBI), New Delhi has 11 Divisions which are providing forensic support services to the various Investigating Agencies in scientific analysis of exhibits and collection/detection of relevant physical clues from scenes of crime. These are Ballistics Division, Biology & DNA Profiling Division, Chemistry Division, Document Division, Fingerprint Division, Forensic Psychology Division, Photo & Scientific Aid Division, Physics Division, Serology Division,

Computer Forensic Division and Scientific Aid Unit. The scientists of the laboratory are put to rigorous trainings to upgrade their forensic skills and to induct innovative technologies in the field of Forensic Science.

LOKNAYAK JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (NICFS)

9.44 The Institute was established in 1972 for training of senior officers of the criminal justice system. Since inception 44,864 officers from Police and Civil Administration, Prosecution, Judiciary, Correctional Administration, Customs, Defence forces and Forensic Science Laboratories from India and around 18 Foreign Countries have attended various orientation and specialized courses at the Institute.

Training and Research

9.45 Between 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019, the Institute has organized 91 Training Courses and one workshop for Police, Judiciary, Prosecution, Prison officials. In all 2507 Officers from various parts of India and 20 foreign officers participated in these programmes.

Post Graduate Courses

9.46 The Institute also offers MA/M.Sc. courses in Criminology and Forensic Science in affiliation with the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University since 2004. The Institute is a category 'A' institute and NAAC accredited.

9.47 A one year PG Diploma course in Document Examination was re-started from 2015. This course is specially designed for serving police and forensic science experts. In 2017-18 a new course was designed extending the specializations to forensic ballistics, biology, cyber security, forensic toxicology, and physics. In the current batch 2018-19, 8 officers are selected for these courses, with specialization in their respective fields.

Initiatives

9.48 MHA approved the construction of new hostel Block with 80 rooms, residence for Faculty and a new Library Block at estimated cost of ₹40 crore for which ₹28.27 crore have been released to NBCC by the institute towards mobilization advance. Both these proposal are under the XIIth Five Year Plan. The construction is estimated to be completed in the next financial year.

NICFS Scholarships

9.49 NICFS started scholarships for the students of M.A. Criminology and M.Sc. Forensic Science in 2016-17. In the year 2018-19, total 39 students were granted Merit & Means scholarships in various categories; while total 15 students were awarded Scholar Book Grants.



Sh. Javed Ahmad Director, NICFS with students awarded scholarships and book grants

(Source: LNJN NICFS)

ToT Course on Forensic Examination in Sexual Offence Cases

9.50 MHA entrusted the responsibility to NICFS for training 1000 doctors as Training of Trainers (ToTs) by December 2018. NICFS is organizing the above said

ToT courses of two days duration on every Friday and Saturday since 31st August, 2018 as inaugurated by Smt. Punya Salila Srivastava, IAS, Joint Secretary, MHA, Govt. of India. Till 31.3.2019, total 927 Medical Officers (Doctors) were imparted training through 22 ToT programmes.



Participants of first ToT Course on Forensic Examination in Sexual Offence Cases

(Source: LNJN NICFS)

Forensic Aptitude and Caliber Test (FACT 2018)

9.51 An All-India online Test, namely FACT and FACT Plus, with the objective of benchmarking forensic science graduates and professionals was conducted on 23.09.2018. 354 candidates (333 in FACT, and 21 in FACT Plus) were qualified.

Juvenile Justice Act 2015, POCSO Act 2012 and Cyber Crime

9.52 A two-day seminar series on 'Juvenile Justice Act 2015, POCSO Act 2012 and Cyber Crime' was organized on 18-19th May 2018. Ms. Stuti Kacker, Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Right (NCPCR) gave an informative talk on the practicalities faced by criminal justice functionaries dealing with cases covered under these acts.



Ms. Stuti Kacker delivering a talk on Juvenile Justice Act 2015, POCSO Act 2012 and Cyber Crime

(Source: LNJNI NICFS)

Facilities for People with Special Needs

9.53 NICFS has constructed the following facilities to aid the people with disabilities as per the guidelines issued by the MHA:

- i. Newly installed Tactile Paving to guide the visually impaired
- ii. Ramp at the Entrance of the Institute with signage
- iii. Reserved parking

- iv. An elevator to reach the higher floors
- v. Toilets for people with special needs
- vi. Availability of 2 wheel chairs

On-Campus Course on Laboratory Quality Management System and Internal Audit.

9.54 Four days On-Campus Course on Laboratory Quality Management System and Internal Audit was conducted from 5th to 8th March, 2019 for In-house Faculty by the Bureau of Indian Standards Professionals, towards obtaining NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratory) Accreditation for NICFS Laboratories.



On-Campus Course on Laboratory Quality Management System and Internal Audit

(Source : LNJNI NICFS)

New Post-Graduate Diploma Courses

9.55 MHA, vide their Order No.23011/20/2018-WS.III dated 5th December, 2018, has already conveyed in-principle approval of competent authority to start 3 new PG Diploma Courses of one-year duration in (a) Investigation of Cyber Crimes & Law; (b) Security Management; and (c) Victimology & Victim Assistance. The Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha (GGS IP) University is in the final stages of giving their affiliation for these 3 PG Diploma courses from the next academic session (2019-20), alongwith other scheduled courses.

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

9.56 As a nodal agency for coordinating various police communication services in the country, Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) performs various activities as a Technical Adviser to the Ministry of Home Affairs and State/ Central Police Organizations in all Police Communication related matters. In addition to providing communication facilities for exchange of messages among State/ Central Police Organizations and the Ministry of Home Affairs offices, the Directorate also holds the responsibility of the Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for cryptographic documents and devices being used by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) as well as State Police Radio Organizations.

Maintenance and Communication Wing

9.57 The Directorate is maintaining Police Communication Network with its Headquarters in New Delhi and Inter State Police Wireless (ISPW) stations spread across the country at State/ UT Capitals for exchange of messages pertaining to law and order, VVIP/VIP movements, etc. The total traffic of about 7.5 lakh messages is cleared annually. The communication facilities of all ISPW Stations Network are also utilized for handling emergency messages during natural calamities and other exigencies.

Satellite Based Communication Network

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

9.59 The Satellite based Communication Network consists of Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT) at remote sites and POLNET HUB at New Delhi. The network

operates on C-Band Transponder of 36 MHz bandwidth of GSAT 17 satellite. The Network is functioning since 2004. At present network has been based on ISBN and DVB-S technology and being utilised to its capacity by DCPW, State/UT Police Organizations and CAPFs. DCPW is undertaking to upgrade and augment the satellite based communication network by incorporating DVBS-2 or latest technology for better efficiency and optimal use of spectrum. The tender for up-gradation of satellite based communication network was floated and the firm has been selected.

Strengthening of High Frequency (HF) Communication

9.60 DCPW is in the process of strengthening its national level HF communication network by adopting the latest technologies to provide services at the time of emergency/ disasters as an alternate mode of communication from its ISPW stations located at States/UTs Capitals throughout the country. MHA has approved ₹ 2.85 crore for procurement of network items i.e. (i) HF Transceiver 100 watt-40 numbers, (ii) HF Transceiver Man Pack (15W-25W)-2 numbers, (iii) Rugged laptop system – 40 numbers through GeM Portal and other Miscellaneous works for Strengthening of HF Communication Network of DCPW under Umbrella Scheme of “Modernization of Police Forces.” Contract of order was placed for all the equipment and a part of equipment received till 31.03.2019.

Coordination Wing

9.61 DCPW is a member of the Standing Advisory Committee on Frequency Allocation (SACFA) of the Ministry of Communications. The Directorate is actively involved in formulation/revision of the National Frequency Allocation Plan. Directorate is coordinating with Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of the Ministry of Communications to

resolve the issues regarding the requirements of Radio Frequency Spectrum for the Radio Communication Networks of the States/ UT police and CAPFs.

9.62 The GSAT-06 Satellite has been launched to provide Mobile Satellite Services (MSS) through 5 spot beams covering the country. The remote Satcom terminals shall operate in S-Band whereas HUB shall communicate with satellite in C-Band. MHA has been allocated 25% of GSAT-06 Satellite resources for use of CAPFs, State Police and other Organizations of MHA.

9.63 DCPW shall be installing the GSAT-6 Hub for the network having total nos. of 2367, GSAT-06 satellite terminals in first phase. The break-up of the terminals is 200 Manpack Satcom Terminal (MST), 1367 Handheld Satcom Terminal (HST) and 800 Satcom Messaging Terminal (SMT).

Cipher Wing

9.64 Cipher Wing of DCPW provides clearance of Classified Messages and Maintaining Inter-State Secure Communication. The role of Central Distributing Authority (CDA) is to receive the Cipher Documents/Devices from Joint Cipher Bureau (JCB), Ministry of Defence and to distribute to State/UT Police organizations and ISPW Stations for facilitating secure communication using Crypto systems. Training to Officers/ personnel of CAPFs and State Police Radio Organizations on all aspects of Cryptography has also been imparted by Cipher Wing at Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI), DCPW. A total of 297 personnel were trained in 18 Training Programme till 31.03.2019.

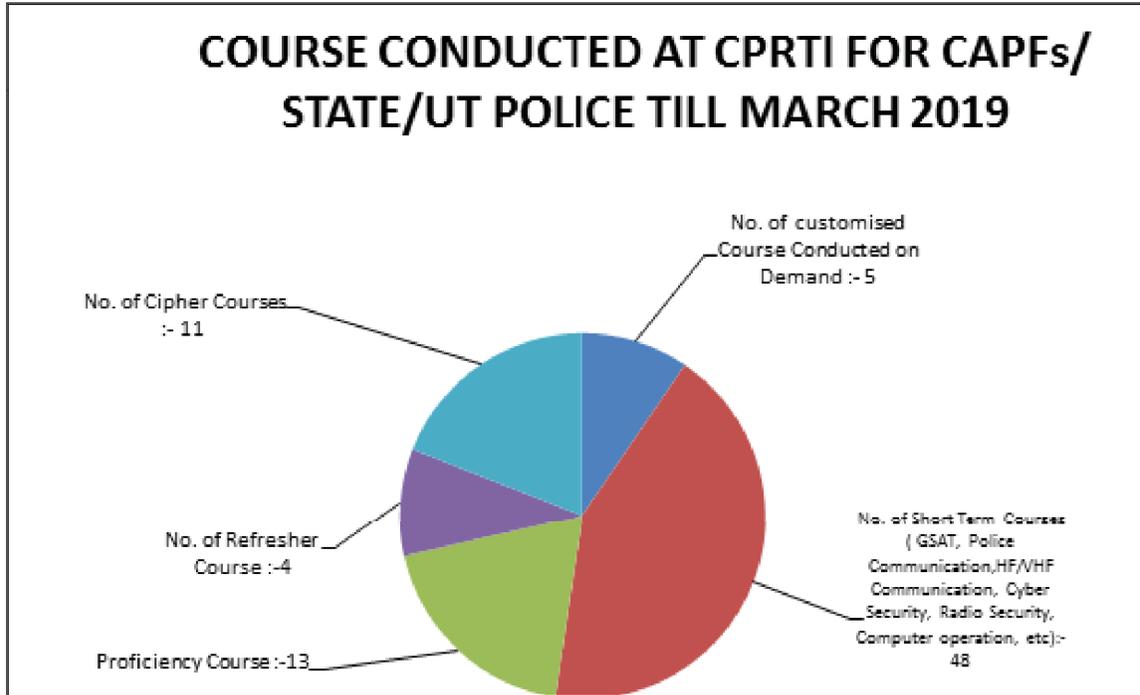
9.65 The Wing maintains close liaison with JCB and Scientific Analysis Group (SAG) for updating of Cryptographic Systems being used. A P.C. based Cipher System has been

inducted in DCPW Crypto Communication network and the system has been inducted in 29 State/ UT Police organisations.

Training and Human Resource Development

9.66 The Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI), New Delhi, is a premier institute of DCPW under MHA established in the year 1971 with a vision to train Police fraternity of the country in the field of Police Communication. CPRTI conducts regular courses for senior level and middle level Police Officers in the field of Police Communication to acquaint the Officers with modern Police Communication Systems and Techniques. Proficiency level and Skill Development Courses are conducted for the working staff to promote their efficiency and skills. Training of Trainers and Special Courses are conducted for officers/ staff of States / UTs Police and CPOs to train their staff at their respective places/institutions. Apart from this, courses are also conducted for DCPW officers and staff as per the needs. The CPRTI has conducted a total of 62 courses and trained 807 officials till 31.03.2019 of both technical and cipher, for police personnel, including officers, in order to facilitate effective management of secure communication establishments of police organizations.

9.67 The up-gradation of CPRTI is in process to meet the present and future communication challenges. The two Regional Police Wireless Training Institutes in Chandigarh and Kolkata are being established under the umbrella scheme of MPF. One more proposal for opening of Regional Police Wireless Training Institute at Bengaluru is under consideration in MHA. The Regional Training Institutes shall facilitate the ease of access to States Police/UTs/CAPFs to avail of state-of-the-art training facilities.



Construction of Office Building & Residential Quarters for ISPW.

9.68 Considering the problem of DCPW related to security of installations and hindrance to antennas for proper function of communication equipment in rented buildings/ State Government accommodation, it was proposed to construct the Office Building & Residential Quarters, including land acquisition for ISPW Stations at Raipur, Dehradun and Ranchi. MHA has approved an amount of ₹12 crore under umbrella scheme of “Modernization of Police Forces.” Land has been acquired for ISPW Station Raipur for construction of office Building at ₹77.41 lakh.

Workshop and Technical Evaluation

9.69 In the Central Workshop of the Directorate, about 340 testing and repair jobs of wireless equipment and accessories were undertaken.

9.70 The Workshop also rendered suitable advisory services to CAPF on Technical proposals. In an effort to strengthen testing

Infrastructure of Central Workshop, framing of Qualitative Requirements has been initiated and is in the process of finalization.

Reserve Stock of Wireless Equipment and Accessories

9.71 One of the onerous responsibilities of the Directorate is to support Central and State/ UT Police Organizations with wireless equipment and accessories on loan basis during operational exigencies like Disasters, General Elections, etc. The Directorate issued 16217 nos. of required radio sets and accessories to 18 States/UTs & 01 Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) during Lok Sabha, Assembly Elections, Panchayat Elections/ Disaster purpose.

India International Security Expo 2018

9.72 Directorate for the first time participated in India International Security Expo held annually at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, from 5.10.2018 to 7.10.2018. DCPW set up a pavilion to showcase communication equipment used by Police Organisations and

DCPW, such as Morse Key, HF Radios, VHF Radios and VSAT. In addition, the indigenous Mobile Satellite Terminals likely to be inducted in near future were on display. To disseminate the information two information kiosks were set up at the pavilion. Senior officers from CAPFs, State Police, MHA and other Government Organisations visited the pavilion and appreciated the pavilion display.

9.73 During the Expo, DCPW conducted a seminar titled - Trends in Modern Police Communication. Presentation about DCPW was made in the seminar. Eminent Experts from DEAL (Defence Electronic Application Laboratory), DRDO Dehradun and Industry representatives were invited to make presentation on Indigenous Mobile Satellite Services and 3G LTE PPDR. At the end,

there was interaction between speakers and audience. The seminar was appreciated by the participants.

All India Heads of Police Communication Conference

9.74 DCPW conducted All India Heads of Police Communication Conference from 19.11.2018 to 20.11.2018 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, in which delegates from all States/UTs/CAPFs/Central Police Organizations participated.

9.75 The theme of the Conference was "Modernization of Police Communications and challenges thereof". During the Conference, critical issues and latest technologies pertaining to modernization of Police Communication were deliberated.



Conference of All India Heads of Police Communications from 19.11.2018 to 20.11.2018

(Source: DCPW, MHA)

9.76 DCPW held a Conference of Heads of Police Training Institutes of the country on 15.03.2019 at New Delhi to deliberate upon enhancing the standard of training of Police Personnel in different fields.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB)

9.77 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the National Nodal Agency created under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for preventing and combating

drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. NCB is responsible for coordination with various Ministries, other offices and State/Central Enforcement Agencies. The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is also responsible for implementation of the International obligations under various United Nation Conventions 1961, 1971, 1988 (to which India is signatory) against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

9.78 Narcotics Control Bureau (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), 13 Zonal Units at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Jodhpur, Chandigarh, Jammu, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Indore, Bangalore and Patna, 12 Sub Zones at Cochin, Hyderabad, Goa, Mandasaur, Amritsar, Ajmer, Ranchi, Mandi, Madurai, Imphal, Dehradun & Bhubaneshwar and 5 cells at NCB Headquarter – International Coordination Cell, Precursor Cell, Strategic Study Cell, Training Cell & Legal Cell beside one Enforcement Unit discharging various functions of the organization.

9.79 During the period (from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019) NCB initiated the acquisition/creation of the following infrastructure to strengthen the enforcement capabilities of the organization:

- a) MHA has sanctioned ₹18.9961 crore for construction of Office-cum-Residential Complex at Ahmedabad Zonal Unit. Out of sanction amount, ₹10.33 crore has been paid to WAPCOS Ltd. for construction of Office-cum-Residential complex of NCB Zonal Unit at Ahmedabad. 88% construction work has been completed. The OCR complex likely to be completed upto June, 2019.
- b) MHA has sanctioned ₹19.3425 crore for construction of Office cum Residential complex at Chandigarh Zonal Unit. Out of sanctioned amount, ₹13.06 crore has paid to WAPCOS Ltd. for construction of Office-cum-Residential Complex of NCB Zonal Unit at Chandigarh. 89% construction work has been completed. The OCR complex likely to be completed up to June, 2019.

- c) MHA has sanctioned ₹18.3334 crore for construction of Office cum Residential complex at Lucknow Zonal Unit.
- d) Sanction of ₹0.45 crore has been accorded by MHA for purchase of land for Guwahati Zone. Layout plan has been approved and estimate is being obtained from Central Public Works Department (CPWD) Guwahati.
- e) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has allotted the land 1326.51 sgm land at Sector 10, Dwarka at cost of ₹1.6634 crore for construction of office complex at Delhi Zonal Unit. Letter of Purchase (LOP)/Estimate is being obtained from Central Public Works Department (CPWD) Delhi.
- f) Administrative sanction of ₹1.12 crore has been approved by MHA for purchase of 0.14 acre of land at Bhubaneswar from Govt. of Odisha for construction of office building. Proposal for ₹4.0911 crore for construction of office complex is under consideration.
- g) Administrative Sanction for purchase of 0.14 acre land for construction of office complex at Ranchi Sub-Zone has also been approved by MHA.
- h) Administrative sanction of ₹3.81 crore for purchase of 2,000 (0.41) yards land for construction of Office Complex at Amritsar sub-zone has been approved by MHA.

Enforcement Efforts

9.80 Seizures of various drugs reported by various agencies in the country and the NCB during the period 2018-19 (01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019) are mentioned in the table below:-

Name of Drug	Drug seized in India By All Agencies Provisional figure (in kilogram)	Drug seized by NCB (in kilogram)
Narcotics Drugs		
Heroin	1,150	255.844
Opium	8,023	375.45
Morphine	14	2.660
Ganja	3,64,068	35,106.134
Hashish	3,745	950.015
Cocaine	39	22.471
Methaqualone	67	2.025
Amphetamines	517	60.304
Psychotropic Substances		
Psychotropic Substance	9,21,13,539 tablets 1,31,718 Injections	7,59,400 tablets 10,300 injections
Precursor Chemicals		
Ephedrine/Pseudo-ephedrine	180	127.89

Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Poppy

9.81 During the year 2018-2019 (upto 31.03.2019), Narcotics Control Bureau with the help of various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, coordinated the efforts that eventually resulted in eradication of standing and fruiting illicit Opium cultivation spread over 7887 acres of land in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Cannabis

9.82 During the year 2018-2019 (upto 31.03.2019) Narcotics Control Bureau with the help of various Drug Law Enforcement

Agencies, coordinated the efforts that eventually resulted in eradication of standing and fruiting illicit Cannabis cultivation spread over 4300 acre of land in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Tripura and Telangana.

Conviction

9.83 On the basis of complaints filed before the designated Court by NCB, 61 cases culminated into conviction during the period from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019.

Drug Disposal

9.84 During the period (from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019), 206.1135 kg of Heroin, 521.851 kg of Hashish, 47.3 kg of Opium,

8,836.38 kg of Ganja, 843.690 kg of Poppy Straw, 2,45,618 bottles of Phensedyl Cough Syrup, 5.823 gram of Methamphetamine, 680 gram of loose tablets 38.13 kg of Methaqualone, 28.424 kg of Amphetamines, 8.028 kg of Cocaine, 1078.428 kg of Ephedrine/Pseudo; 521.851 kg of Hashish, 9.57 kg of Ketamine, 11,922.175 kg of Acetic Anhydride, 860 gram of Morphine and 6.15 kg of Other Psychotropic Drugs were disposed of by various Zonal Units of NCB.

Assistance to States and Union Territories

9.85 A Scheme "Assistance to States and Union Territories" to finance State Governments to strengthen their enforcement capabilities for combating illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was initially launched by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs on 24.10.2004 at an estimated cost of ₹10 crore. The scheme was valid for a period of 5 years i.e till 31.3.2009. The scheme was further extended from 2009 to 2017 on regular basis. Considering the need for continuation of the Central Assistance Scheme and its objectives, the Government of India had further decided to extend this Scheme "Assistance to States and Union Territories for Narcotics Control" for a period of three years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an estimated budget of ₹21.00 crore for States to purchase equipment like a) Surveillance equipment; b) Laboratory equipment, c) Vehicles for patrolling/surveillance; d) Computers and their accessories; e) Fax machine and photocopiers; f) Training equipment and other aids; and g) Other equipment useful for enforcement. During financial year 2018-19, a fund of ₹8.00 crore has been released to States and UTs.

Training

9.86 The Narcotics Control Bureau regularly coordinates with various training Academies and Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for organizing training course on Drug Law Enforcement. 200 such courses were organized in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh Union Territory, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during the period 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019 wherein approximately 7701 personnel of State Police forces, Forest Dept., Central/State Excise, Customs, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Coast Guard and Courier Agencies were trained.

International Obligations/ Cooperation

9.87 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 authorities concerned in foreign countries and International Organizations concerned with a view to facilitate coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

9.88 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 JWGs with various countries. It is also an active participant in various international forums both Regional like South Asian Association for Regional

Cooperation (SAARC), SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) and Inter-regional like Commission for Narcotic Drug Law Enforcement Agencies(CND), IDEC (International Drug Enforcement Conference), Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC), Anti Drug Liaison Officials Meeting for International Conference (ADLOMIC), Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Brazil Russia India China South Africa (BRICS), Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) etc.

9.89 To enhance bilateral cooperation, Narcotics Control Bureau/Government 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 26 countries, namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos PDR, Mauritius, Myanmar, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkey, UAE, USA, Uzbekistan and Zambia.

9.90 Narcotics Control Bureau/Govt. of India has also signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Narcotic drug related matters with 13 countries i.e. Australia, Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Maldives, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand, United States of America (USA) and Vietnam.

9.91 The agreements envisage assistance in exchanging information to identify, suppress and prevent the criminal activities of International Drugs Syndicates engaged in the illicit trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Demand Reduction

9.92 The United Nations 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, this day is observed all over the world to raise public awareness against the menace of drugs. To sensitize the masses, especially students, regarding the evils of drug abuse, NCB Hqrs and its Zonal Units, in association with various State Anti – Narcotics Task Forces, States & Central Agencies, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) has organized approx. 430 demand reduction activities in schools, colleges, institutes and other vulnerable public places. In addition to the programme on 26th June, Narcotics Control Bureau organizes different awareness programmes regularly for creating mass awareness. It has conducted 430 awareness programmes in various States/UTs in the country. Total 31,86,545 participants attended.



2nd Bilateral meeting between NCB India and MCN Afghanistan held on 19.04.2018 & 20.04.2018.

(source-NCB)



3rd DG Level Bilateral Working Group Meeting India and BNN Indonesia held from 28.06.2018 to 29.06.2018.

(source-NCB)



NCB Patna Zonal Unit observing Anti Drug Day on 26.06.2018.

(source-NCB)



NCB Ahmedabad Zonal Unit observing Anti Drug Day on 26.06.2018.

(source-NCB)



NCB Delhi Zonal Unit observing Anti Drug Day on 26.06.2018 at Major Dhyan chand National Satdium, New Delhi.

(source-NCB)



NCB Bangalore Zonal Unit observing Anti Drug Day on 26.06.2018 in Bangalore (Karnataka).

(source-NCB)

Important Events/ Activities during the period 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019

9.93 The second Bilateral meeting between Narcotics Control Bureau led by Shri Abhay, Director General, and Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) headed by Mr. Abdul Qayyom Samer, Director, International Affairs Afghanistan was held in New Delhi from 19.04.2018 to 20.04.2018 to enhance bilateral cooperation between the two nations for exchange of information, sharing of best practices and furthering areas of cooperation to combat illicit drug trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs.

9.94 The third Bilateral meeting between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India led by Shri Abhay, Director General and Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB), Sri Lanka headed by Mr. Sajeewa Medawatte, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB) was held in New Delhi from 04.05.2018 to 05.05.2018 to enhance bilateral cooperation between the two nations and furthering areas of cooperation to combat illicit drug trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs.

International /National Meetings

9.95 Following international/national meetings were attended by NCB Officers during the period 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019.

- (a) The 3rd Director General Level Bilateral Working Group meeting between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India headed by Shri Abhay, Director General, and National Narcotics Board (BNN), Indonesia headed by Dr. Heru Winarko, SH, Head of National Narcotics Board (BNN) was held in New Delhi on 28.06.2018 to 29.06.2018 to enhance bilateral cooperation between the two nations for exchange of information, sharing of best practices and furthering areas of cooperation in the illicit drug trafficking.
- (b) Shri Abhay, Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau, attended the Meetings of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) Task Forces for Precursors and New Psychotropic Substances (NPS) at Istanbul, Turkey from 02.10.2018 to 05.10. 2018.

Chapter - 10

Disaster Management

OVERVIEW

10.1 India is the 7th largest country by area, the 2nd most populous country by population and the most populous democracy in the world. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian sea on the south-west and the Bay of Bengal on the south-east, it shares land borders with six countries and maritime border with four countries in the Asian region. With deep diversity of hills, plains and terrains coupled with varying agro-climatic and hydro-meteorological biosphere, India is naturally vulnerable to a large variety of disasters. The commonly experienced natural hazards include flood, cyclone, drought, earthquakes, cloud burst, heat wave, landslide, mudslide and avalanche, forest fire, coast line erosion and inundation, tsunami, lightning, etc. Besides, like any other country in the globe, India is also vulnerable to new and emerging disasters such as Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear emergencies. Terrorism and stampede also add new dimension to manmade disasters.

10.2 Disaster risks in India are further compounded by increasing vulnerabilities consequential to demographic transition and socio-economic conditions, rapid urbanization including human habitation within high-risk zones, environmental degradation, climate change, epidemics and pandemics caused by human migration and animal trade. Disasters always impact India's economy, its population and national endeavors for sustainable development.

Role of Central and State Governments

10.3 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, boats, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), special teams of Armed Forces, and Central Armed Police Forces, arrangements for relief materials and essential commodities including medical stores, restoration of critical infrastructure facilities including communication network and such other assistance as may be required by the affected States and UTs to meet the situation effectively.

10.4 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 disaster management, encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation. The approach is based on the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built in the development process.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

10.5 The Government of India had enacted the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act, 2005) to provide for the effective

management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It lays down the institutional mechanism 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. Based on feedback of various stakeholders about constraints/bottlenecks in the implementation of the Act, MHA had constituted a Task Force to study the existing Acts & the global best practices to review the DM Act, 2005. Few administrative actions on the recommendations of the Task Force have been implemented by the Ministry. Besides, a holistic amendment proposal in DM Act is also under consideration of the Ministry.

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

I. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

10.6 NDMA, established for the purposes of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, is chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. It has the provision of upto nine Members, one of whom may be designated as the Vice-Chairperson. At present, NDMA consists of the following three Members – (1) Lt Gen (Retd.) N C Marwah, Member, (2) Dr. D N Sharma, Member, and (3) Shri Kamal Kishore, Member.

10.7 At the National level, NDMA undertakes various tasks/initiatives including laying down policies on disaster management and issuing guidelines to be followed by different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for integrating Disaster Management in their plans and projects. It also lays down guidelines to be followed by the States while preparing their State Disaster Management Plans as well as planning preparedness and mitigation measures as well as capacity building initiatives.

10.8 NDMA, since its inception, has issued 26 guidelines on various dimensions of disaster management. The list of guidelines issued is at Annexure-XII. The same are available on NDMA's website (www.ndma.gov.in) under the link 'NDMA Guidelines'.

National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), State Disaster Management Plans (SDMPs) and Disaster Management Plans of Ministries/Departments of Government of India

10.9 The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) was released on 01.06.2016 by Shri Narendra Modi, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. It covers all phases of disaster management: prevention, mitigation, response and recovery. It is aligned to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). The document is available on NDMA's website under the link 'Policy and Plan - National DM Plan'. In order to revise the Plan, a two-day Consultative Workshop of all the stakeholders was held on 12.04.2017 and 13.04.2017 to obtain views/inputs/recommendations. Based on the inputs, the Plan is under the process of revision.

10.10 35 States/UTs have prepared and shared their State Disaster Management Plans (SDMPs) with NDMA.

10.11 For facilitation with respect to preparation of Disaster Management Plans (DMPs) by Ministries/Departments of Government of India (GOI), NDMA formulated a 'Suggested Structure for Disaster Management Plan for Departments/Ministries in the GOI' which is available on NDMA's website under the link 'Policy and Plan – Central Ministries/Departments' DM Plan'. The matter related with preparation of DMPs by the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India (as per section 37 of

the DM Act) is being pursued with them on regular basis.

10.12 Twenty Ministries/ Departments of Government of India i.e. (i) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, (ii) Ministry of Railways, (iii) Ministry of Women & Child Development, (iv) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, (v) Ministry of Power, (vi) Ministry of Steel, (vii) Ministry of Mines, (viii) Department of Heavy Industries, (ix) Department of School Education and Literacy, (x) Ministry of Civil Aviation, (xi) Department of Atomic Energy, (xii) Department of Agriculture Research & Education (xiii) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (xiv) Department of Tele communication (xv) Department of Space (xvi) Department of Justice (xvii) Department of Agricultural Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (xviii) Ministry of Ayush (xix) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and (xx) Ministry of Corporate Affairs have prepared their DM Plans.

II. National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

10.13 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) constituted on 30.10.2006 under The Disaster Management Act 2005 has been entrusted with the nodal responsibility for human resource development, capacity building including training & education, research, documentation and policy planning 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, and emerge as a centre of Excellence. Union Home Minister is the President of the Institute and, its Governing Body is chaired

by Vice-Chairman of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

Training Programme conducted

10.14 During the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, both NIDM, New Delhi and NIDM, Southern Campus conducted 60 face-to-face training programmes, which have been attended by 1888 participants. NIDM also conducted/participated in 20 nos. of National workshops. According to Training calendar, 4 online courses has been completed and 3 nos. of online courses are undergoing.

NIDM-JNU Disaster Research Programme

10.15 A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between NIDM and Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) for academic cooperation between them on 06.08.2015 for a period of three years, which was further extended upto 31.03.2019.

(i) Areas of Cooperation :

- (a) Joint research activities, seminars, conferences, training programmes and academic meetings
- (b) Exchange of academic material, data and other academic and administrative information.
- (c) Courses offered jointly, co-supervision with faculty from both institutions and joint teaching wherever possible.

(ii) Setting up of Special Centre for Disaster Research in JNU:

The Special Centre for Disaster Research in JNU was set up on 26 October, 2017 wherein thrust was given for preparing a time-bound roadmap for early commencement of the M.Phil. and Ph.D programmes

at JNU to be executed through the Special Centre for Disaster Research.

(iii) Funding of the Project

The research activities of the MoU is being funded by MHA through NIDM on yearly basis with the total allocation being Rs. 4.14 crore.

10.16 South Campus - NIDM

In pursuance of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014, the Govt. of India approved the establishment of NIDM southern campus in the State at a revised cost of ₹36.76 Cr. Hon'ble Vice-President Sh. M Venkaiah Naidu laid the foundation-stone for the southern campus of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) at Kondapavuluru village of Gannavaram mandal on Tuesday (22.05.2018). South Campus will cater to all training and research needs relating to Disaster Management for all the Southern states.



Hon'ble Vice-President Sh. M Venkaiah Naidu laid the foundation-stone for the southern campus of the NIDM

(Source : NIDM)

III. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

10.17 In compliance of the provisions of DM Act, 2005 the Ministry of Home Affairs raised

the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for the purpose of specialized response to disasters or disaster like situations. NDRF was initially constituted in the year 2006 with 08 Battalions which were stationed in different parts of the country based on the vulnerability profile. Two more Battalions were raised in the year 2010 and subsequently 2 additional battalions have been raised in the year 2015. As of now, NDRF has strength of 12 Bns consisting of 1149 personnel each. The force has emerged as a visible, vibrant, multi-skilled, hi-tech and stand alone force capable of dealing with all types of natural and man-made disasters including Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies. The locations of 12 Bs are at:- Bhatinda (Punjab), Ghaziabad (UP), Patna (Bihar), Guwahati (Assam), Vadodara (Gujarat), Pune (Maharashtra), Arakkonam (Tamil Nadu), Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh), Mundali (Odisha), Haringhata (West Bengal), Varanasi (UP) and Doimukh (Arunachal Pradesh). In addition, teams of NDRF have also been stationed at 23 different strategic locations to reduce the response time in case of disasters. Recently in August, 2018 the Government has accorded approval for raising of four (04) additional battalion.

SEARCH & RESCUE





58 NDRF Teams carried out flood rescue and relief operation and rescued/evacuated more than 25 thousands marooned people to safer places during kerala flood.

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)



NDRF persons evacuating marooned villagers to safer places during assam flood

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)



NDRF rescuers during building collapsed at kodugodi, bengaluru (Karnataka)

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)



NDRF rescuers during building collapsed at sufia chowk ludhiana, Punjab

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)



NDRF rescuers in action during collapse of under construction flyover near cantonment railway station at Varanasi, UP

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)



NDRF rescuers during flood evacuation operation in Tripura flood

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)



NDRF rescuers during bus accident at balirghat bridge, Murshidabad, (WB)

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)



NDRF team saved a person alive in Varanasi and medical team giving pre hospital treatment to the victim

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)



NDRF rescuers in action during landslide at kattipare Karinchalamala near thamarassary in culicat district of Kerala.

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)



NDRF CBRN team in action to Neutrilised the amonia gas leakage at Batala, Gurdaspur, Punjab

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)



NDRF divers retrievig dead body during boat capsized at vill- Manturu, Mandal-Devipatnam, Distt- East Godavari (Andhra Pradesh)

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)

OPERATIONS BY NDRF

10.18 During the period from (01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019) NDRF teams conducted 621 operations and saved 45754 precious life (rescued 1308 & evacuated 44446), 290 live-stocks and retrieved 532 dead bodies. The details of some of the major operations conducted by NDRF during the period are as under:

A. FLOODS

i) Assam

In the month of June, 2018 & August, 2018 the Southwest Monsoon covered most parts of Northeast India while the floods caused due to heavy rains created havoc. Incessant rains wreaked havoc in parts of the northeast, triggering flash floods and rendering thousands of people homeless in Assam, affected across few districts of the state viz. Karimganj, Lakhimpur, Hailakandi, Sivasagar & Golaghat of Assam. In view of above and with the requisition of State Government of Assam, NDRF teams promptly swung into action and left no stone unturned to bring normalcy in the worst affected areas of the state. Due to prompt and specialized response by NDRF, NDRF teams rescued 01 person alive, evacuated 5197 marooned people, 14 livestock to the safer places and retrieved 04 dead bodies. Teams provide medical assistance to 1701 needy villagers and distributed essential medicines. Teams also assisted state authorities in distribution relief materials i.e. drinking water & food packets to the needy people in the affected areas.



NDRF personnel evacuated flood affected persons to safer places during Assam flood

(Source of Photograph: NDRF Photo Cell)

ii) Andhra Pradesh

On 18.10.2018 & 20.10.2018, continuous downpour in Krishna & West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh raised the water level in many water bodies. The rainfall stacked several devotees at Gubbala Mangamma temple in Buttayagudem of West Godavari district, flash flood wrecked in the stream passing by the temple. NDRF teams immediately rushed to the spot from its pre-positioning location at West Godavari & East Godavari commenced rescue operation and rescued over 610 devotees including children & elderly and evacuated 306 persons to safer place.

iii) Gujarat

During the 2nd week of July, 2018, incessant rains across the state, overflowed several rivers that led to the water logging in several parts of Gujarat. With the requisition of State Government of Gujarat, 21 teams of NDRF were deployed in worst affected areas viz. Surat, Valsad, Amreli, Bhavnagar,



NDRF rescuers ferrying people to safer Places during Gujarat flood.

(Source of Photograph: NDRF Photo Cell)

Tapi, Gandhinagar, Gir Somnath, Rajkot and Panchmahal. NDRF teams conducted

non-stop rescue, evacuation and relief operations. NDRF teams rescued/evacuated 661 flood affected persons to safer places, rescued 06 livestock and retrieved 02 dead bodies. Teams provided medical assistance to 3328 persons and also assisted the State/ District administration in distribution of relief materials.

iv) Kerala

The State of Kerala was battered by torrential rains and consequent flooding in the month of August, 2018 caused massive damage to infrastructure, houses, roads & electricity, stuck thousands of people in various regions and resulted into one of the worst disaster in the state history. To mitigate the impact of disaster, NDRF left no stone unturned and deputed its 58 teams, out of which 52 teams were airlifted from various NDRF locations thus making it the Force's biggest rescue and relief operation so far in a single state bringing succor to the flood affected people.



NDRF evacuating hapless people from isolated places during Kerala flood

(Source of Photograph: NDRF Photo Cell)

The brave hearts of NDRF worked hand-in-hand with other agencies and stakeholders

to smoothly conduct the rescue, evacuation and relief operations in the worst affected areas of Pathanamthitta, Idukki, Alappuzha, Wayanad, Kotayam, Ernakulum, Thrissur, Kozhikode, Trivendrum and Mallapuram districts of Kerala. During the operations, NDRF teams rescued 535 people and evacuated 24940 affected persons to the safer places.



NDRF pers evacuating cattle at Mallapuram during Kerala flood

(Source of Photograph: NDRF Photo Cell)

In addition to human lives and property, NDRF teams also rescued 119 helpless live stocks. Essentials such as food packets, clothes etc. were also distributed by NDRF.



NDRF pers running across a bridge to nearby hospital taking a child who was suffering from high fever for further treatment

(Source : NDRF Photo Cell)

In addition, to restore the connectivity, NDRF also cleared several Kms of road at various places of Wayanad & Kozhikode districts. Besides, a number of medical camps were set

up in the flooded parts and provided medical assistance to 6821 sick, elderly & needy person.

v) Maharashtra

On 10.07.2018, the continuous heavy rains raised the water levels, created flood like situations and stranded 1500 passengers on Vadodara Express as the tracks around Nala Sopara got completely flooded. With the requisition of Mantralaya Mumbai, MH one team of NDRF stationed at Regional Response Centre (RRC), Mumbai rushed to the spot, conducted operation and evacuated all 1500 passengers safely in central Mumbai. NDRF team also evacuated 191 stranded persons in the village-Manikpur, district-Palghar, Maharashtra.



NDRF responders during evacuation of stranded passengers from Vadodara express in between Nala Sopara and Viror rly station, Mumbai, MH.

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)

vi) Uttar Pradesh

In the first week during the month of August, 2018 heavy rains and thundershowers lashed most parts of Uttar Pradesh, while major rivers were in full spate. The water level was also suddenly increased in a pond that created water logging at Village-Galamandi, Under Tehsil-Nanpara, District Behraich and stranded several people. NDRF team commenced operations and

evacuated 87 persons & 135 live stocks. Besides, NDRF teams also rescued 04 persons at Rae Bareilly who got stuck due to sudden increase of water at Sai River.



NDRF personnel evacuating several stranded people during U.P. flood

(Source: NDRF Phot Cell)

vii) Tripura

On 20.05.2018, the incessant rains triggered mudslide, raised the water level of Harora river, created flood like situations and left several people marooned. On requisition, a team of NDRF stationed at Regional Response Centre (RRC) Agartala, Tripura for emergency response joined the rescue operation with fire services and defence personnel at Chanderpur areas of Agartala city, District West Tripura and assisted in rescue and evacuation work. Just after tackling this flood situation, the persistent rains since 10.06.2018 raised water level of River Manu, breached an embankment and created unprecedented flood & inundation of low lying areas of North Tripura. The situation got deteriorated since 13th June as torrential rains, landslide and flash floods wreaked havoc inundating fresh areas rendering thousands homeless and damaging roads and crops in several parts of Tripura. On requisition, 11 teams of NDRF (02 from Kolkata, W.B, 04 from Ghaziabad, U.P and 05 from Guwahati, Assam) immediately airlifted

and swung into action in the worst affected areas viz. Kailashahar town and Unakoti and carried out non-stop rescue operations. NDRF teams also provided relief materials and medical assistance simultaneously. Medical camps were also established by NDRF at various villages of Kailashahar town. The NDRF rescuers ensured last mile connectivity by their boats. During the operations, NDRF evacuated 9,858 persons to safer places.



NDRF rescuing marooned villagers during Tripura flood

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)

viii) Uttarakhand

The heavy rains during the monsoon season, created flood like situation and triggered several landslide in many parts of the state. NDRF as a proactive measure, pre-positioned its teams in the four vulnerable locations of the state and promptly responded to numerous calamities arose due to floods and saved many precious lives in the flood ravaged state. In July, 2018, NDRF team pre-positioned at Pithoragarh rescued 21 stranded persons (i.e. Kailash Mansarovar Yatries & civilians) and evacuated 18 local residents in between vill-Laxmipur and Najang, who got trapped due to washed away of bridges and roads. Besides, in August, 2018, 126 persons were evacuated by NDRF

teams pre-positioned at Guptkashi, Distt-Rudrapraya and Gouher, Distt-Chamoli who got stranded due to heavy rains. NDRF teams also rescued 03 cattle alive who fell down in Kosi River, Almora.



NDRF pers rescuing cattle from Kosi river, Almora, Uttarakhand

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)

ix) Karnataka

On 16.08.2018, the heavy rainfall triggered multiple landslides at Medikeri of district Kodagu of Karnataka and stranded several peoples. 03 teams of NDRF under guidance of district administration carried out rescue operations at village Joduopala, Tehsil-Medikeri, Kodugu, rescued 40 persons & evacuated 465 persons and retrieved 05 dead bodies. NDRF teams also provided medical assistance to 419 victims there.



NDRF personnel during search and rescue operation at Medikeri, Kodagu, Karnataka

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)

B. Landslides

Kerala

On 14.06.2018, a contingent of NDRF carried out search operations at Kattipare Karinchalamala near Thamarassary in Calicut district of Kerala where many persons were reported missing in the landslide triggered by torrential rains. In the non-stop search operations that lasted for five days, NDRF team displayed high degree of passion, devotion and commitment to locate the victims relentlessly and retrieved 10 dead bodies out of a total of 14 dead bodies were retrieved by all agencies.



All join hands in a search operation in Kerala

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)

C. Boat Capsized

Andhra Pradesh

On 15.05.2018, a boat carrying approx. 40 people sailed from Kondamodalu, was on its way to Rajamahendravaram got capsized due to gusty winds in Godavari River, near Manturu-Vill, Devipatnam-Mandal, East Godavari district (AP). 17 people managed to reach to the river bank themselves, however, 23 people were missing in the river. On the requisition of District Authority, two teams of NDRF were mobilized for Vill- Mantura, Mandal –

Devipatnam, Distt-East Godavari (Andhra Pradesh) and joined the on-going Search and Rescue operations with other agencies, NDRF team retrieved 19 dead bodies.



NDRF responders during a search operation at East Godavari, A.P. during boat capsized.

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)

D. Collapsed Structure

i) Rajasthan

On 16.02.2018, with Requisition of Collector Ajmer, two teams conducted CSSR operation at Tehsil: Beawar, Distt: Ajmer, Rajasthan in connection with building (G+2) partially collapsed due to gas cylinder blast. Team retrieved 17 dead bodies from the debris.

ii) Karnataka

One team conducted CSSR ops w.e.f. 15.02.2018 to 18.02.2018 at Kasavanahalli on Sirajapura road, Bangaluru, Karnataka in connection with regarding a G+ 4 storey under construction building collapsed. During the operation team 04 victims have

been rescued alive and 01 dead body retrieved from the debris.



NDRF personnel conducting CSSR operation at Bangalore, Karnataka

(Source : NDRF Photo Cell)

iii) Maharashtra

On 25.07.2018, a portion of a three-storey building collapsed on a public toilet at Rasulbagh area in Mumbai's Bhiwandi, trapped few people underneath. NDRF team stationed at RRC Mumbai for emergency response, immediately rushed to incident site and joined the on-going operation with Police and Fire Brigade in the night and rescued a person alive who was trapped under the rubble.



NDRF rescuers in action during building collapsed at Bhiwandi, Mumbai, MH

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)

iv) Gujarat

On 26.08.2018, two blocks of a four-storey residential apartment in Odhav area of Ahmedabad collapsed in which some persons got trapped under the debris. 05 teams of NDRF commenced night-long

rescue operations with other agencies and rescued 02 persons alive.

v) Uttar Pradesh

Under Construction Flyover Collapsed at Varanasi, UP: On 15.05.2018, an under construction flyover collapsed near Cantonment Railway Station at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. Immediately, 02 teams of NDRF rushed to the incident site from its base camp Varanasi. On reaching the site, it was observed that one mini bus, two Bolero Jeeps and one tempo trapped under the slabs with live victims inside. After assessing the gravity of incident, 05 more teams rushed to the spot and conducted Collapsed Structure Search & Rescue Operations with the help of cranes. During the operations, NDRF teams rescued 03 victims alive and retrieved 18 dead bodies.



NDRF personnel during CSSR operation at Varanasi, UP

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)

Shahberi Building Collapse, Greater Noida, UP: On 17.07.2018, a six storey under construction building collapse and fell down on adjacent 04 storey building in which some families were trapped under the debris. Immediately, one team of NDRF stationed at Ghaziabad rushed to the incident site and started search and rescue operations. To strengthen the ongoing operations, 03 more teams mobilized and joined the rescue operation. All the NDRF

teams relentlessly made their efforts by continuously conducted operation and retrieved 09 dead bodies from the debris.

Building Collapse, Ghaziabad: On 22.07.2018, four teams along with 04 canine mobilized from NDRF based Ghaziabad, UP to Aakash Nagar near Dasna flyover, Ghaziabad (UP) in connection with collapsed of an under construction 4 storey building in which some persons were reported to be trapped. Teams conducted search and rescue operation and rescued 02 persons alive & retrieved 02 dead bodies.

vi) West Bengal

On 04.09.2018, a portion approx. 37 meter of Majerhat flyover fell down at Majerhat, South Kolkata in which some people and running vehicles on the bridge were trapped. Immediately teams of NDRF from Regional Response Centre (RRC) Rajarhat, Kolkata, W.B rushed to the spot and conducted operations. To strengthen the rescue operations, 03 more teams of NDRF along with 02 canines mobilized for the incident site and joined the operations. Teams carried out the rescue operations w.e.f 04.09.2018 to 06.09.2018 and retrieved 02 dead bodies.



NDRF team during CSSR ops at Majerhat, South Kolkata (WB)

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)

vii) Karnataka

On 19.03.2019, an under construction building in distt. Dharwad collapsed and large number of people were reported to be trapped underneath. Immediately, one team from Bengaluru rushed to the spot by road and joined the rescue operations with State Fire and Emergency service.

To augment the response, two more teams were also airlifted in the intervening night of 19th & 20th March, 2019 from NDRF base Ghaziabad for prompt and effective response. During the seven-day long operation, NDRF rescued 04 persons alive and retrieved 08 dead bodies. A total of 54 persons were rescued and 19 bodies were retrieved by all rescue agencies.

E. Cyclone “TITLI”

In view of very severe cyclonic storm “Titli”, NDRF deployed its 25 self-contained teams in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. All NDRF teams were fully equipped with disaster response equipment, Inflatable Rubberized Boats and communication gadgets.



NDRF rescuers conducting road clearance day & night during cyclone “Titli” in Andhra Pradesh

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)

i) Andhra Pradesh

Seven teams were prepositioned on 10.10.2018 in Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram Districts. During the deployment teams conducted operation and rescued 02 persons alive, evacuated 130 persons, removed 1043 Trees, 145 Electric Poles, Transformer-03, BSNL Tower-01, cleared 277 Kms of road. Teams also assisted in distribution of relief materials and medicines.

ii) Odisha

Fifteen (15) NDRF teams prepositioned at the coastal regions of Odisha viz. Ganjam, Gajapati, Puri, Kendrapada, Nayagarh, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Balasore, Jajpur, Bhuwneshwar and Sambhalpur districts from 09.10.2018. During the deployment team conducted operation and rescued 15 persons, evacuated 571 persons, removed 197 trees and cleared 167 Kms of road. Teams also assisted in distribution of relief materials and medicines.



NDRF personnel cutting falling tree for road opening during cycle "Titli" in Odisha

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)

iii) West Bengal

Three teams of NDRF were prepositioned in East Medinipur, Hoogly and 24 South Pargana for emergency response w.e.f. 10.10.2018 to 13.10.2018.

F. Festivals

i) Sabrimala Mela, 2017-18

Two teams prepositioned w.e.f. 13.11.2017 to 20.01.2018 in connection with Sabrimala Mela-2017 at Sabrimala, Distt-Pathanamthitta, Kerala for emergency response. During the month of January team provided Pre-Hospital Treatment (PHT) to 84 pilgrims and further shifted to hospital.

ii) Chaiti Chhath Puja

Four (04) teams were deployed at Collectriate Ghat, Kurji Ghat, Bhadra Ghat, Law College Ghat, Sant Michal Ghat, Pipapul Ghat, Bhairwa Ghat and Kali Ghat Ganga River in Distt-Patna, Bihar w.e.f. 22.03.2018 to 24.03.2018 in connection with Chaiti Chhath Puja for emergency response. During the deployment teams organized Medical camp at Gai Ghat, Digha Ghat and Gandhi Ghat to facilitate Chhath devotees.

iii) Jharkhand

NDRF deployed its 03 teams (01 team at Dumka & 02 teams at Deoghar) Jharkhand to provide emergency cover to month-long Sravani Mela, which commenced from 23.07.2017 to 07.08.2017, at District Deoghar, Jharkhand. During the deployment, NDRF team rescued 01 elderly lady alive while drowning. This lady, while taking holy bath in the Shivganga Pond, Deoghar (Jharkhand), suddenly slipped and reached into deep water of pond and started drowning. An alert NDRF deep diver, who was on duty at NDRF boat, promptly responded & successfully rescued the victim.

Besides, NDRF teams also provided medical assistance to 10542 needy pilgrims.



NDRF saved a pilgrim namely Smt Malti Devi, Deoghar, Jharkhand

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)

iv) Shri Amarnath Ji Yatra- 2018

Four NDRF teams i.e. one team each was deployed at Pahalgam, Chandanwadi, Sheshnag, Baltal & Panchtarini (J&K) in connection with Shri Amarnath Yatra 2018 w.e.f. 23.06.2018 to 28.08.2018 for emergency response. During the deployment, teams evacuated 285 pilgrims, provided medical assistance to pilgrims and distributed medicine.

v) Kailash Mansarovar Yatra- 2018

On requisition of MHA, two teams of NDRF prepositioned i.e. one each at Mirthi, Dharchula, Distt-Pithoragrah, Uttarkhand and Paljor Stadium, Gangtok, Sikkim in connection with Kailash Mansarovar Yatra-2018 for emergency response from 04.06.2018 to 13.10.2018 & 14.06.2018 to 24.08.2018 respectively. During the deployment team assisted pilgrims of Kailash Mansarovar Yatra in crossing over the blocked area due to land slide at vill-Paldhar Distt- Pithoragarh.

vi) Kumbh Mela-2018/2019

Twelve self-contained teams of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) comprising of nearly 490 responders were deployed in various sectors/ghats of River Ganga during the world's largest gathering of humanity, the Kumbh Mela-2019 in Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh for emergency response w.e.f 15.01.2019 to 04.03.2019. NDRF responder's deployed in the banks of River Ganga 24x7 to respond promptly to any eventualities. In addition to response, NDRF established several medical camps to provide primary health care facilities to the sick and needy persons and also organised several cleanliness drives around the ghats to maintain hygiene and sanitation. During the deployment, teams rescued 19 pilgrims and provided Pre-Hospital Treatment (PHT) to 15,252 needy pilgrims.



NDRF rescuers during Kumbh Mela-2019 at Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh

(Source: NDRF Photo Cell)

vii) Kartik Chhath Puja-2018

Nine (09) teams of NDRF were deployed at various ghats of River Ganga in Bihar in connection with Kartik Chhath Puja festival. NDRF teams were also deployed at various water bodies in Assam, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh for the said purpose.

G. CBRN

i) Leakage of Ammonia Gas

On 01.02.2018, one team mobilized near Kahnuwan road, Tehsil-Batala, Distt-Gurdaspur, Punjab in connection with leakage of Ammonia Gas in Ice Factory. Team conducted thorough search of the incident site and neutralized the Ammonia Gas leakage.

ii) Deployment during Indian Super League

One team deployed w.e.f. 05.01.2018 to 06.01.2018, 17.01.2018 to 18.01.2018, 21.01.2018 to 22.01.2018 & 10.02.2018 to 11.02.2018 in connection with prepositioning deployment for the Indian Super League (ISL) matches at JRD Tata Sports Complex, Distt- Jamshedpur, Jharkhand for emergency response.

iii) Parliament House

NDRF team along with CBRN equipment were deployed on regular basis around the

Parliament House, Delhi for providing response in case of any Nuclear, Chemical, Biological and Radiological emergency during Parliament sessions.

iv) Republic Day Parade

Six (06) NDRF teams along with CBRN equipment were deployed at Rajpath, Rashtrapati Bhawan and Beating Retreat in connection with Republic Day -2019.

v) Missing of Radioactive Substance

On 19.01.2019, with the requisition of APSDMA, one CBRN team was mobilized to Rajahmundry, Distt. - East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh in connection with missing of Radioactive substance Caesium-137 (CS-137). On 23.01.2019, one container in sealed condition looked alike the missing one was found in Kalidindi Distt- Krishna. NDRF team rushed to Kalidindi and indemnified the source (CS-137) and same was handed over to ONGC authorities as no sign of contamination/leakage of source was traced.

Event Wise Summary of Operational Achievement

(01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019)

S. No.	Type of Incident	Rescued	Evacuated	Retrieved	Live Stock
1.	Flood	1211	43235	18	286
2.	Drowning Cases	10	0	291	04
3.	Landslide	0	104	21	0
4.	Train Accidents	1	0	2	0
5.	CSSR (Building Collapse)	22	5	88	0
6.	Boat Capsize	2	96	37	0
7.	Bore – well incidents	3	0	1	0
8.	Mela/Festivals	33	288	0	0
9.	Vehicle Incidents	9	0	59	0
10.	Fire Incident	0	1	1	0
11.	Cyclone	17	701	0	0
12.	Any other (i.e. Coal Mine Incident, Snow Avalanch & a portion of Kumbharam Lift Pariyojna Dam broken)	0	16	14	0
	G. Total	1308	44446	532	290

IV. CIVIL DEFENCE

10.19 Civil Defence includes any measures not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof against any hostile attack whether from air, land, sea or other places or for depriving/mitigating the effect of any such attack whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of such attack. It also includes measures taken for disaster management.

10.20 Civil Defence is primarily organised on voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of paid staff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. The present target of Civil Defence volunteers is 14.11 lakh, out of which 5.38 lakh have already been raised.

10.21 The Central Government is responsible for formulating Civil Defence policy in the country. To help the State Governments, the Central Government reimburses 50% of the expenditure as per prescribed rates, incurred by the State Government in the form of grants-in-aid on the authorized items for raising, training and equipping of Civil Defence Services for North- Eastern States excluding Assam and 25% for other States including Assam.

10.22 During the period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, the Central Government has reimbursed ₹8.00 crore on account of expenditure incurred by the State Governments for raising, equipping and training of Civil Defence.

Directorate General of Civil Defence (DGCD)

10.23 Directorate General of Civil Defence (DGCD) was established in 1962 with its headquarters at New Delhi in the Ministry

of Home Affairs to handle all policy and planning matters related to Civil Defence, Home Guards and Fire Services including the functioning of National Civil Defence College and National Fire Service College, Nagpur. The post of Director General, Civil Defence has since been re-designated as Director General (Fire Service, Civil Defence and Home Guards). The National Civil Defence College, Nagpur has been merged in the National Disaster Response Force, Academy and is presently working under the control of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

V. HOME GUARDS

10.24 '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 and order and internal security situations, help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air raid, fire, cyclone, earthquake, epidemic, etc., help in the maintenance of essential services, promote communal harmony and assist the administration in protecting the weaker sections, participate in socio-economic and welfare activities and perform Civil Defence duties.

10.25 '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

estimated strength of Home Guards in the country is 5.74 lakh against which the raised strength is 4.43 lakh as on 31.03.2019. The organization is spread over in all States and Union Territories except in Kerala.

10.26 The Central Government formulates the policy in respect of role, raising, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters of Home Guards Organization. Expenditure, as per prescribed rates, on Home Guards for authorized items is generally shared between Centre and State Government in the ratio of 75:25 for raising, training and equipping on reimbursement basis. For North-Eastern States except Assam, the sharing pattern between the Centre and State is in the ratio of 50:50. However, for Border Wing Home Guards, ratio of sharing of expenditure for authorized items between Central and State Government is 75:25 for the States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat and 100:0 for the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal. During the financial year 2018-19, ₹25.00 crore was reimbursed to the States (upto 31st March, 2019) on account of raising, equipping and training of Home Guards.

VI. FIRE SERVICE

10.27 Fire Services are organized by the States/Union Territories. MHA renders technical advice to the States and UTs and Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention, Fire Legislation and Training.

National Fire Service College (NFSC)

10.28 The Officers of the Fire service are trained in the National Fire service College, Nagpur. 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 Engineers/Officers of various Public and Private Sector Undertaking, State Governments, Municipal Corporations, Fire Brigades, Port Trusts, Airport Authority to impart comprehensive training on various aspects of Fire Prevention and Fire Protection. During the year, 630 in service fire personnel and engineering students from all over India were imparted professional training. Since inception the college has trained 19839 trainees.

10.29 A Scheme for Up-gradation of the National Fire Service College, Nagpur was launched in June, 2010 at an outlay of ₹205 crore. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is ₹ 235.99 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 to research documentation and consultancy requirements in the field. The Scheme is almost completed.

Medals on Fire Service, Home Guards & Civil Defence

10.30 In order to encourage the outstanding contributions of Fire Services, Civil Defence and Home Guards personnel, the Government of India awards Galantry and Service medals twice every year, i.e. on the Republic day and Independence Day. For the period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019 (Republic day & Independence day), total 379 medals were awarded to Fire Service, Home Guards & Civil Defence Personnel.

S. No.	Type of Medals	Number of Fire Service Medals		Number of Home Guards & Defence Medals Awardees	
		Republic	Independence	Republic	Independence
i	President's Medal Gallantry	15	01	00	0
ii	Medal for Gallantry	14	03	00	0
iii	President's Medal Distinguished Service	19	05	17	05
iv	Medal for Meritorious Service	100	50	100	50
	Total	148	59	117	55

Disaster Management Projects/ Activities

A. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

10.31 Government of India had approved the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) with the overall objective of minimizing vulnerability to cyclones and making people and infrastructure disaster resilient in harmony with the conservation of the coastal eco-system in the cyclone hazard prone States/Union Territories of India. The project has four components namely: i) Component A: Early Warning Dissemination Systems ensuring last mile connectivity, ii) Component B: Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure like Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (Evacuation/ approach Roads/Bridges, Saline Embankments & Underground Cabling), iii) Component C: Technical Assistance for Multi-Hazard Risk Management and Capacity building and iv) Component D: Project Management and Implementation Support. Components A, C & D are fully financed by the Central Government and component B is financed by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The Central Government component is funded through World Bank assistance

(loan). National Disaster Management Authority is the implementing agency for the project. The project was approved in following two phases as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

10.32 The first phase of the NCRMP was approved in January 2011 for the States of Andhra Pradesh & Odisha at an outlay of ₹1496.71 crore, to be completed within 5 years. With the experience of Cyclone Phailin in 2013, the cost estimate for NCRMP Phase-I was revised to ₹2331.71 crore in July 2015 with inclusion of additional infrastructure and the completion target was revised to 31.03.2018. After considering additional requests from the project States, the project cost was further revised to ₹2541.60 crore in May 2017, with date of completion as 31.12.2018.

10.33 The second phase of NCRMP was approved in July 2015 for the States of Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal at a cost of ₹2361.35 crore with 31.03.2020 as project completion date.

10.34 Under NCRMP Phase-I, ₹1983.80 crore of Central Share was released to the States till 31st March, 2019 and for the period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, ₹120.79 crore was released to the States. Under

NCRMP Phase-II, ₹886.21 crore of Central Share was released to the States till 31st March, 2019 and for the period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, ₹181.28 crore was released to the States.

10.35 In both phases, 666 nos of Multi-purpose cyclone shelters, 1260 km of roads, 88.12 KM of saline embankments and 32 nos of bridges were constructed till 31st March, 2019. For the period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, 158 nos of Multi-purpose cyclone shelters, 132.60 km of roads, and 7 bridges were constructed.

B. National Emergency Communication Plan (Phase-II)

10.36 During the major disasters of Orissa Super Cyclone 1999 and Gujarat Earthquake 2001, it was observed that the break-down of telecommunication linkages resulted in loss of invaluable time in mobilizing National and State resources for effective response. Accordingly, a National Emergency Communication Plan (NECP) was developed to be implemented in two phases to set up reliable communication links between the decision makers at various levels and operational response team at disaster site. The NECP envisages equipping National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) with necessary satellite based telecommunication equipment including VSATs, transponders, satellite phones etc. for providing voice/data/video communication between the National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) and NDRF Battalions. The first phase of NECP was approved in 2004 at an outlay of ₹11.28 cr. The 2nd phase of NECP was approved in 2011 at an outlay of ₹76.789 crore for 10 battalions of NDRF.

10.37 Meanwhile, two new battalions of NDRF were raised in 2015. Accordingly,

the provision of NECP Phase-II was also extended to these newly raised battalions at an additional outlay of ₹16.4372 crore in 2017.

C. Other Disaster Management Programmes (ODMPs)

(i) Strengthening of State Disaster Management Authorities and District Disaster Management Authorities

10.38 NDMA implemented a centrally sponsored scheme on “Strengthening of State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs)” at a cost of ₹42.50 crore for 20 months during 2015-2019 for 36 SDMAs and 256 DDMAs. The scheme provides, inter alia, financial support to SDMAs and DDMAs. 28 States and 6 UTs have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of the Scheme in their States/UTs. The Scheme ended on 31.03.2019.

(ii) Implementation on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

10.39 The Scheme, costing ₹2010.6 lakh, provides financial support, inter-alia, for hiring of one Disaster Management (DM) professional at the rate of ₹One Lakh per month for SDMA in all States/UTS. The DM professional will facilitate/support the State Administration in taking measures for implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Scheme has been approved for implementation for three years from the date of start in 2018-19. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of the Scheme has been signed by Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(iii) Strengthening of District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) of Hazard Prone Districts out of 115 Identified Backward Districts :

10.40 The Scheme, costing ₹28.98 crore, provides financial support for hiring of one Disaster Management (DM) professional at the rate of ₹70,000/- per month in each of the hazard prone districts in 28 States for the duration of the Scheme. The DM professional will facilitate/ support the District Administration in taking measures for implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Scheme has been approved for implementation for three years from the date of start in 2018-19. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of the Scheme has been signed by Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh.

(iv) Mobile Radiation Detection System (MRDS)

10.41 NDMA have initiated a pilot project on empowering police personnel for management of radiological emergency in public domain. The project involves equipping the police patrol vehicles with Go-NoGo radiation instruments, radiation measuring instruments and safety kits and training of the police personnel. The project was sanctioned in December, 2014 at a cost of ₹6.97 crore. Training of the police and NDRF personnel is planned to be carried out in two tiers. In the first tier, under 8 batches of ToT programme, detailed training will be imparted to selected participants from police and NDRF who, in turn, will train the other personnel from States/ UTs. NDMA has conducted six batches of ToT course on MRDS at different location at NDRF in India. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) is taking up action for procurement of equipments.



Group photo of participants with equipment at the end of one ToT batch.

(Source of Photo : NDMA)

(v) Establishment of GIS Server and Creation of Geo-Database in NDMA

10.42 This project is aimed at developing a standardized spatial database, data layers, maps and Web based GIS solutions to help decision makers to make informed decisions regarding mitigation measures. The project has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹3.30 crore. The following work has been completed:

a) Established GIS Lab in NDMA

- b) GIS server has been made operational. Creation of MAP Server and Geo Server has been completed.
- c) Integration of State Information System for Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand has been completed and resource mapping of above three States have been completed.
- d) Incident Status Dashboard and incident briefing application has been created.

(vi) Earthquake Disaster Risk Index (EDRI) for Important Cities and 1 District in Seismic Zones IV & V Areas

10.43 NDMA has taken an initiative on Earthquake Disaster Risk Index (EDRI) for 50 important cities and 1 District in Seismic Zone IV & V areas. The work has been awarded to International Institute of

Information Technology (IIIT), Hyderabad, at a cost of ₹45.87 lakh with completion period of 18 months. A list of 50 cities and one district has been finalized and parameters for working out the index have also been finalized. Stages 1 and 2 of the project have been completed. First release of ₹18.35 lakh (40% of the project cost) and second release of ₹13.76 lakh (30%) have been made to IIIT Hyderabad. The Project Technical Committee (PTC) in a meeting held on 25.05.2018 found that there are some anomalies between the evaluated risk indices having similar building typologies and topography in 13 cities. The matter was discussed in NDMA and it was decided that EDRI score of the 13 cities (which are not representing actual risk) has to be evaluated through field visit. For which, NDMA approved additional resources of ₹12,32,000/- (₹ twelve lakhs thirty two thousand only) towards IIIT Hyderabad for completing the project. The report is likely to be finalized by April, 2019.

(vii) National School Safety Programme (NSSP)

10.44 The “National School Safety Programme (NSSP), a Centrally Sponsored Demonstrative Project of the Gol, with a total budget outlay of ₹48.47 crore, is being implemented by NDMA in partnership with the State/UT Governments. The project is covering 200 schools in each of the selected 43 districts (a total of 8600 schools) spread over 22 States/UTs of the country falling in seismic zones IV & V with the aim to sensitize children and the school community on disaster preparedness and safety measures. The project was operational upto March, 2019. Out of 22 project States/UTs 15 States have submitted full UC/ returned the balance fund to NDMA. Reminder are constantly being issued to remaining 7 project States (Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, UT of

Chandigarh) to furnish complete utilization certificate and project completion report for final closing of the project.

(viii) Scheme for “Training of Community Volunteers in Disaster Response in Selected 30 Most Flood Prone Districts of 25 States in India (Aapda Mitra)”

10.45 NDMA has approved a centrally sponsored scheme in May, 2016 at a total cost of ₹1547.04 lakh with an implementation period of 24 months which is focused on training 6000 community volunteers (200 volunteers per district) in disaster response in 30 most flood prone districts of 25 States of India. The implementation period of the projects has now been extended upto 31st March 2020. Under the scheme, MoU has been signed with all the 25 project States (Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Sikkim). The first installment of funds has been released between February – May, 2017 to all Project States.

10.46 Most of the States/UT have initiated the implementation of the scheme as per Scheme Guidelines. So far, a total number of 4221 community volunteers have been trained by 23 Project States (Andhra Pradesh – 50, Arunachal Pradesh – 51, Assam – 200, Bihar- 400, Gujarat – 200, Haryana -50, Himachal Pradesh – 200, Jammu & Kashmir – 128, Karnataka – 200, Kerala – 133, Madhya Pradesh – 150, Maharashtra – 115, Manipur – 200, Meghalaya- 100, Mizoram – 86, Nagaland – 200, Odisha – 400, Sikkim – 97, Tamil Nadu- 200, Tripura-112, Uttar Pradesh – 349, Uttarakhand – 200, West Bengal – 400).

10.47 2nd and final installment has been released to 21 States (26 districts) viz Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal during December, 2017 – March, 2019. Based on the positive response from States, NDMA is also planning to upscale the scheme in Plan India. For this purpose, a video conferencing was held in Pan India and also written letter to all States/ UTs seeking their feedback/ suggestions and proposal indicating the districts where States intend to implement the scheme. So far, 18 States have submitted their feedbacks/ suggestions/ proposals to NDMA.

(ix) National Disaster Management Services (NDMS)

10.48 NDMA has taken up a project regarding creation of a satellite based National Disaster Management Services (NDMS) communication network pilot project at 120 locations (MHA, NDMA, NDRF Hqr, 36 States capitals/UTs Hqrs and 81 vulnerable disaster Districts) across the country.

10.49 The aim of the project is to provide failsafe communication by facilitating voice/data base communication amongst Emergency Operation Centres (EOC) of disaster affected districts, respective State capital/UT Hqrs, MHA, NDMA, NDRF Hqrs and disaster sites through satellite in case of failure of terrestrial communication network during disasters.

10.50 The project has been entrusted to BSNL for implementation by February 2019 which is completed now.

10.51 Under NDMS Pilot Project, NDMA has conducted 05 training workshop in which 128 personnel from various States/ UTs/ MHA/NDMA/NDRF have been trained so far. BSNL has also conducted 02 days training workshop on NDMS Pilot Project at 12 BSNL RTTCs across the country in the month of Jan 2019. Training on HAM Radio was also conducted by NDMA in the month of Jan 2018.

(x) Subhash Chandra Bose Aapada Prabandhan Puraskar:

10.52 Government has instituted an annual award titled Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar. The award is to be announced every year on 23rd January on the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

10.53 All Indian Citizens and organizations, who have excelled in areas of Disaster Management; like Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Rescue, Response, Relief, Rehabilitation, Research/ Innovations or Early Warning are eligible for the Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar. The award scheme for the year 2019 was given wide publicity and nominations of the award were solicited from 19th Dec 2018 onwards. Last date for receipt of Nominations was 07th Jan 2019. The response to the award scheme was overwhelming with over 300 nominations from Institutions and Individuals.

10.54 For the year 2019, 8th Battalion of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) located at Ghaziabad is selected for the Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar for its commendable work in Disaster Management. The Puruskar comprises of a certificate and a cash prize of ₹ 51 lakh.

(xi) Project on “Sustainable Reduction in Disaster Risk in 10 Multi-Hazard Prone Districts of 5 States in India”

10.55 The project aims to strengthen community and local self Government's preparedness and response in 10 most multi-hazard vulnerable districts, 2 each in 5 identified States (Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand). The first installment of ₹39,63,200/- (40% of the sanctioned amount) was released to the five project States during the period from September 2016 – January 2017. The second installment of ₹29,72,400/- (30% of the sanction amount) was released to all the five States during January 2018 to January 2019. Third installment of ₹20,92,744/- to Uttarakhand and ₹16,77,800/- to Himachal Pradesh has been released on 6th September, 2018 and 11th October 2018 respectively. Various activities like formation of DM Teams : Conduct of Sensitization Workshop on CBDM : Preparation of District Specific Work Plan : Updation of DDMPs and SDMPs : Training of Stakeholders on DRR : Preparation of DRR/ Recovery Plan; various awareness programmes; ToT on CBDM, Training of Govt. Officials, NGO, DM Team members; and Conduct of Mock Drills have been undertaken under the project. The project has now been extended upto March 2020.

(xii) Development of Simplified Guidelines/ Manual for Earthquake Resistant Built Environment

10.56 NDMA in partnership with Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) is developing simplified guidelines based upon BIS codes and National Building Codes (NBC), 2016 explaining the basic requirement of earthquake resistant constructions in the interest of common man and public as a

whole. In this regard, a working Group has been constituted as per Terms of Reference (TOR). So far, four meetings have been held with experts and draft simplified guidelines has been prepared.

(xiii) Development of Resource Materials on Earthquake Engineering

10.57 NDMA has taken an initiative to develop 12 identified subjects on Earthquake Engineering/ Architecture in book form for undergraduate in the disciplines of Civil Engineering and Architecture. NDMA constituted a core group consisting of subject experts and convened 1st Meeting of the Core Group for Development of detailed outline for Resource Material on Earthquake Engineering at IIT Bombay on 8th September, 2018. As per the deliberation of the core group meeting, five subjects were identified, wherein the lead experts and experts were identified to prepare sub-topic with brief summary and write the relevant chapters. A meeting was also held on 5th Nov, 2018 with Architectural professionals to prepare outline for relevant subjects.

(xiv) Development and Evaluation of Low-Cost Landslide Monitoring Solutions

10.58 A pilot project on “Development and Evaluation of Low-Cost Landslide Monitoring Solutions” in collaboration with IIT Mandi for the development of low cost sensors and other instruments for landslide monitoring through Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems (MEMS) based sensors technology was approved and sanctioned by NDMA at an estimated cost of ₹27,85,080 (Rupees Twenty Seven Lakh Eighty Five Thousand and Eighty only). Out of which ₹23,41,169/- (Rupees Twenty three Forty one seven thousand and one hundred sixty nine only) was released to IIT Mandi.

10.59 Following developments have been made in the project:-

- (a) Hiring of contractual manpower and procurement of equipment completed.
- (b) Development of prototypical low cost MEMS based LMS completed
- (c) Performing lab scale simulation on the LMS completed.
- (d) Site selection with surficial deployment of equipment was completed and Sub-surface deployment of equipment at Ghalpa hill site is in progress.

(xv) Review & Development of Standardized IEC Material for Earthquake Safety and Preparedness

10.60 NDMA has planned to develop Standardized IEC (Information, Education & Communication) material for public awareness and information related to earthquake safety and preparedness. In this regard, states and other stakeholders were requested to provide IEC materials developed by them. On receipt of documents from few states, NDMA developed standardized matrix on IEC Material for Earthquake Safety and Preparedness and shared with the expert committee for their comments and feedback. After comments and feedback of the experts, NDMA finalized the document and uploaded in NDMA website for wider public use.

(xvi) Capacity Building on Disaster Management for IAS and Central Services Officers at LBSNAA, Mussoorie:

10.61 NDMA in collaboration with Centre for Disaster Management, LBSNAA, Mussoorie has approved the project in January, 2018 with a aim to train 2850 (approx.) IAS/ Central Service officers in Capacity Building on Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction at the Centre for Disaster

Management at LBSNAA during the period of 3 years i.e. from 2017-18 to 2019-20 at a total cost of ₹189.36 lakh. To this effect, an MoU was signed between Centre for Disaster Management (CDM), Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) and NDMA on 12th February, 2018.

(xvii) Training Programmes on “Landslide Mitigation and Detailed Project Report (DPR) Preparation”

10.62 NDMA has approved the training programmes for two and five days on “Landslide Mitigation and Detailed Project Report (DPR) Preparation” in collaboration with expert institutions like IIT, CBRI, CRRI, IISC etc. NDMA took pro-active steps to impart training to the State Govt. Officials.

(xviii) National Landslide Risk Management Strategy

10.63 NDMA has constituted a Task Force of experts for formulation of National Landslide Risk Management Strategy. The National Landslide Risk Management Strategy has been planned through six independent sub-groups. The overall strategy was prepared by Group of Head of Sub-Groups. All Heads of Sub-Groups have submitted their group documents. Now, strategy document is under finalization and printing in NDMA.

(xix) Preparation of Flood Hazard Atlas for Flood Prone Areas in the Country:

10.64 NDMA reconstituted an expert Group for preparation of Flood Hazard Atlas for Flood prone areas in the country. Expert Group assigned work to NRSC to prepare Hazard Zonation mapping and District –wise Flood Hazard Atlas of the flood prone states under guidance of the Expert Group.

10.65 Consequent to the decision taken in the last meeting held on 11.05.2018 in

NDMA, representatives of the all flood prone states were also invited in the meeting to share experience of states for which atlases were prepared & these are reported to be in use by these states. Atlases of Odisha and UP were forwarded to the concerned states by NRSC for validation and ground verification.

(xx) Creation, Periodic Review & Updation/ Revision of Building Codes:

10.66 On request of BIS, NDMA has decided to fund ₹35 lakh for the development of i.) Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Map (PSHM) of India, ii.) Seismic Design of Pipelines—Code of Practice, iii) Performance Based Design and Seismic Design and iv) Detailing of New Structures – Steel Buildings. The tripartite MoU for R & D work on PSHM has been approved for signing.

D. Training Imparted on CBRN Emergencies

10.67 NDMA has initiated a Basic Training Programme on CBRN Emergency Management for the Airport Emergency Handlers (AEHs) including members from airport personnel, CISF/ CRPF, Police, DDMA, cargo handlers, airliner etc. in 12 selected airports, in collaboration with INMAS and Airports Authority of India (AAI), after incidents of radiological scares in IGI Airport Cargo Section, Delhi at an estimated cost of ₹50.88 lakh. Out of the ₹50.88 lakh, NDMA's liability will be ₹10.08 lakh for study materials and training kits. The balance amount of ₹40.80 lakh will be borne by AAI.

10.68 The programme has been successfully conducted in 12 airports (Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, Varanasi, Patna, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Raipur, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram and IGI Delhi).

E. Off-Site Emergency Management of Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs)

10.69 The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) of seven districts having Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) were reviewed in a meeting held on 11th August, 2017. The review was limited to the portion covering off-site emergency management of NPPs. It was noticed that the DDMPs do not include proper details of the off-site emergency management of NPPs. All the districts depend upon the plant off-site emergency documents prepared by NPCIL and approved by the respective district collectors.

10.70 In order to cover proper details and bring uniformity, Document Preparation Profile (DPP) was prepared and sent to the district authorities. The DDMPs have been revised based on the DPP w.r.t. all the seven districts namely, Bulandsahar, Chittorgarh, Tapi, Palghar, Kanchipuram, Uttar Kannda and Trivendrum. The DDMPs are being revised by AERB.

F. Mock Exercises (ME)

10.71 Till now 788 Mock Exercise have been conducted by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) across the length and breadth of the country. Following major Mock Exercise were conducted this year by NDMA for all stakeholders with primary aim of testing the adequacy and efficacy of the Disaster Response Plans of State/District:-

- (i) Multi State Level Mega Mock Exercise on earthquake were simultaneously conducted in 08 districts of Tripura, 07 districts of Mizoram and 11 districts of Nagaland.
- (ii) State Level Mega Mock Exercise on Flood preparedness were also conducted in 23 most flood prone districts of Uttar Pradesh during the month of June, 2018

- (iii) State level Mock Exercises for Amarnath Yatra 2018 were also conducted in Baltal in Ganderbal District and Pahalgaoon in Anantnag District in J&K during the month of June, 2018.
- (iv) A Multi State ME on Earthquake for the States of West Bengal and Sikkim was conducted in September & October, 2018.
- (v) A State Level Mega ME on EQ for the State of Meghalaya and Assam was conducted during Oct. 18 to Dec. 18.
- (vi) ME on preparation for Kumbh Mela in Prayagraj District of UP was conducted in Dec. 18.

Scheme for State / District Level Mock Exercises (ME):

10.72 A Scheme to provide financial support to all the States/Union Territories (UTs) for conduct of State/UT/ District Level Mock Exercise (ME) was launched in the year 2016-17. Under this scheme, Rupees One lakh is provided per Mock Exercise. ₹4.19 crore and ₹1.17 crore was released in Financial Year 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively to various States/UTs for conducting MEs as per their demands. During current Financial Year 2018-2019, ₹2.55 crore has been released under this Scheme.

G. Capacity Building of Civil Defence (C.D.) Volunteers:

10.73 A Scheme for training C.D. Volunteers in Disaster Management is underway at NDMA for the Financial Year 2018-19. Under this Scheme, C.D. Volunteers have to be imparted 21 days training at State Fire Services Training Institutions. An amount of ₹5 lakh is provided for each batch of 30

C.D. Volunteers. Out of 20 batches of such courses, 17 courses have been completed in the state of Assam, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka during the current financial year 2018-19.

H. Incident Response System (IRS) Training:

10.74 Incident Response System (IRS) Training is conducted by NDMA to enable the States and Districts to implement this response mechanism in their respective areas. In this system, Incident Response Teams are formed involving all Nodal Officers/ Emergency Support Functionaries (ESF) of the State Govt. and District Administration to address the needs of affected community during any type of disaster. During the year 2018-19, Six IRS training capsules have been conducted by NDMA in the States of Tripura, J&K, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra on 11.04.2018, 22.06.18, 17.09.2018, 18.09.2018, 19.12.2018 and 11.01.2019 respectively.

I. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) Exercises:

10.75 Representative from NDMA assisted and participated in conduct of two Annual HADR Exercises with the Armed Forces as follows:

- (a) HADR Exercises on Cyclone at Kochi (Kerala) conducted by Navy on 05.04.2018.
- (b) HADR Exercises on Earthquake at Allahabad conducted by Air force from 25.09.2018 to 26.09.2018.
- (c) The HADR Exercise on Earthquake Scenario conducted by the Army on 11 and 12 Jan. 2019 in Jaipur & Kota.

J. Generation of Meso Level 1:10,000 Scale User Friendly LHZ Maps and Landslide Inventory for Tapovan-Vyasi Corridor of Haridwar-Badrinath National Highway Uttarakhand

10.76 NDMA has sanctioned the pilot project on “Generation of Meso Level 1:10,000 Scale User Friendly LHZ Maps and landslide Inventory for Tapovan-Vyasi Corridor of Haridwar-Badrinath National Highway, Uttarakhand” in collaboration with Remote Sensing Application Centre (RSAC)- UP (Lucknow) in which Survey of India (SoI) and Geological Survey of India (GSI) will provide their inputs. Creation of Landslide Hazard Zonation (LHZ) maps of 1:10,000 Scale and landslide inventory will be borne by High resolution satellite data and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV).

10.77 The total estimated cost of the project is ₹23,00,000 (Rupees Twenty Three Lakhs only). Out of which ₹9,00,000/- (Rupees Nine Lakhs only) was released to RSAC-UP on 21st May 2018. The present status of the project is as under:

- Project scientist has been recruited by RSAC, UP
- 0.5 Kms buffer and Areas of Interest (Aoi) has been created on GIS.
- Geo-referencing of available maps and image.
- Creation of thematic layers of Road, Settlements, Drainage, Active Slide etc.
- Team of RSAC-UP is in the field and collecting relevant data.
- Survey of India (SoI) is creating base map of 1:10,000 scale and 5m contour interval of 30 Km road stretch with 0.5 Km buffer along Tapovan to Vyasi corridor which is under Finalization.

Damages due to Disasters during 2018-2019

10.78 During the year 2018-19 (up to 31.03.2019), 27 States/UTs have reported damages due to cyclonic storms/flash flood/floods/landslides/cloudburst etc. in varying degrees. These States are; Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Pudducherry. Extent of damage in the country (provisional) during the year 2018-19 (upto 31.03.2019) is as follows:

No. of human lives lost	2400
No. of animals perished	123000
Houses/Huts damaged	1557000
Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)	17.00 lakh ha

Coordination during Natural Disasters

10.79 The National Executive Committee (NEC) headed by the Union Home Secretary coordinates the rescue and relief operations in different States during natural disasters.

10.80 The Control Room of the Ministry, which functions on 24 x 7 basis, apart from coordinating assistance from GOI, issued advisories to the State Governments to take necessary preparatory measures and prepared daily situation reports which were forwarded to all concerned and also uploaded on the website “ndmindia.nic.in” on a daily basis. Senior officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs 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 Commissioner and Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States and UTs

10.81 Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/UTs was held on 18.05.2018 in New Delhi to review the status of preparedness for ensuing South-West Monsoon, 2018 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.

10.82 During the conference the emphasis was laid on the important roles of States/UTs and Central Government during natural calamities and on the need for close coordination with forecasting agencies viz India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Geological Survey of India (GSI), NDRF, Armed Forces and concerned agencies of the State Government.

Financial Mechanism

10.83 The Scheme of financing the relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. The present scheme, which is in operation from 2015-16 to 2019-20, is based on the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC). The FFC has recommended that avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, Tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides, pest attacks and cold wave/frost are to be considered as natural calamities for providing assistance

from SDRF and NDRF. The Government of India has issued the guidelines on constitution and administration of the SDRF and NDRF on 30.07.2015. These norms are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website: www.ndmindia.nic.in.

10.84 Section 48(1) of Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for constitution of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) by the State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued the guidelines to the state for operation of SDRF. Allocations to the State Relief Funds have been made based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. While allocating the funds to various states for a period of five years the factors considered include the vulnerability of the state to natural disasters, economic status of the State and expenditure incurred by the State Government on relief operations during the last about 10 years. Currently, as per the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the GoI has approved an allocation of ₹61,220 crore (comprising of ₹47,029.50 crore as central share and ₹14,190.50 crore as State share) in the SDRF to all the states for the years 2015-16 to 2019-20 against ₹33,580.93 crore recommended by 13th Finance Commission for the years 2010-11 to 2014-15. 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 2015-20 is given at Annexure-XIII.

National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

10.85 Section 46(1) of DM Act 2005 provides for constitution of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for meeting any threatening disaster management situation or disaster. Accordingly, MHA issued notification for the constitution of NDRF on 28.09.2010.

Additional Financial Assistance

10.86 Over and above the provisions of the SDRF, funding is supplemented from the NDRF in the wake of disasters of severe nature. On receipt of the memorandum from the affected State, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team comprising of representatives of the Central Ministries/Departments is constituted. The report of the team is examined by the Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee are placed before the High Level Committee for their consideration and approval of funds from NDRF.

10.87 The aggregate size of the State Disaster Response Fund of each State for each of the financial years 2015-16 to 2019-20 is as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission. The ratio of contribution of Central and State Government of total yearly allocation of SDRF for each State is 75:25 for general category States and 90:10 for special category States.

10.88 For the year 2018-19, the allocation in SDRF is ₹12,825.00 crore out of which ₹9852.15 crore is Central share of GOI and ₹2972.85 crore is share of State Governments. During the year 2018-19 (upto 31.03.2019), an amount of ₹5353.32 crore of 1st installment has been released, as central share of SDRF to 27 States. Besides, the 2nd installment of Central share of SDRF for the year 2017-18, amounting to ₹780.56 crore has been released, to the 06 States. In addition, the 2nd installment of Central share of SDRF for the year 2018-19 amounting to ₹3524.25 crore has been released to the 19 states. Besides, financial assistance of ₹10000 crore has been released from NDRF to the 14 States. A statement showing State-wise releases of funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2018-19 is at Annexure-XIV.

10.89 New Initiatives of Disaster Management Division during the Period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019

- (i) With a view to strengthen Disaster Response, the Union Cabinet has approved raising of 4 additional battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) at an estimated cost of ₹637 crore. These four battalions will be placed at Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and NCR of Delhi.
- (ii) In order to have better synergy in training and capacity building in the field of disaster response, establishment of NDRF Academy by merging with it National Civil Defence College (NCDC) at Nagpur has been conveyed vide Order No. 5-8/2010-NDRF dated 27.09.2018.
- (iii) Ministry of Home Affairs and National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad has signed MoU for setting up of an Integrated Control Room for Emergency Response (ICR-ER) in MHA on 02.09.2018. As per MoU NRSC/ ISRO will render its technical support for establishment of ICR-ER in MHA.
- (iv) In line with Prime Minister's 10 point agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction, Government of India has taken an initiative to form a coalition on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI). On this, two international workshops were organized in January, 2018 and March, 2019 in which more than 200 delegates including experts from 33 countries, multilateral development banks, the United Nations, the private sector, academics and national representatives of Central Government and State Governments participated.

Chapter - 11

International Cooperation

11.1 With the advancement of technology, international terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs have assumed transnational and global dimensions with wide ranging ramifications on the peace, security and stability of the country. The scale and complexity of these emerging threats makes partnerships vital. In this context, several proactive steps are being taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to continuously engage with various countries for taking up and pursuing a variety of multilateral and bilateral initiatives in security related areas through various instruments. MHA, being the nodal Ministry for disaster management, is also actively involved in multilateral and bilateral international initiatives to mitigate and manage natural disasters.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

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 SAARC Secretariat is based in Kathmandu (Nepal).

11.3 Regional cooperation in SAARC continued primarily at the technical and

official levels. Second Meeting of Core Group of SAARC Immigration and Visa Experts to finalise Request for Proposals (RFP) and bidding processes for the SAARC Visa Exemption Scheme (SVES) Project was held on 28th June, 2018 at SAARC Secretariat Kathmandu. Officers from MHA and Bureau of Immigration (BoI) attended the meeting.

11.4 Sixth Meetings of SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) & SAARC Drugs Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) and Eleventh SAARC Conference on Cooperation in Police Matters was held in Kathmandu on 10th and 11th April, 2018, respectively. Officers from MHA, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), National Investigation Agency (NIA) and Narcotic Control Bureau (NCB) participated in these meetings.

Bilateral Cooperation

11.5 The legal/bilateral framework for combating transnational crimes and international terrorism includes Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) in Criminal Matters, Memoranda of Understanding/Agreements on Security Cooperation, Bilateral Instruments of Cooperation on Prevention and Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursors, and related Offences and Agreements on Transfer of Sentenced Persons, which are signed between India and other countries. Such Treaties/Agreements are signed with a view to securing cooperation and assistance to

enable India to counter terrorism, organised crimes, drug trafficking etc.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties/Agreements in Criminal Matters

11.6 Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty/Agreement in Criminal Matters is one of the significant instruments to improve and facilitate effectiveness of contracting countries in the investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes related to terrorism by providing necessary legal framework for rendering/ receiving legal assistance in criminal matters.

11.7 As on 31.03.2019, Treaty/Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal matters is in force with 39 countries, namely, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Canada, Egypt, France, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kuwait, Mauritius, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Mongolia, Oman, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. MLATs with Cambodia and Morocco have been signed but have not been ratified by these countries. With the assistance rendered under the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties, the law enforcement agencies have been executing requests with many of the contracting countries. Similarly requests from the contracting parties for such assistance are also being executed under the provisions of MLAT.

Bilateral Agreements/ Memorandum of Understanding on Security and Prevention and Combating Illicit Trafficking of

Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursors, as well as related Offences.

11.8 India has signed 42 bilateral Agreements/Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) on security, drugs and other related issues with Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Israel, Italy, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates (UAE), United Kingdom, United State of America, Uzbekistan, Vietnam and Zambia.

11.9 These Agreements/ MoUs are operationally useful in enhancing the mutual cooperation between the countries in combating terrorism, transnational organized crime, regulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and in combating drug trafficking. These bilateral instruments improve the effectiveness of both countries in prevention, investigation, prosecution and suppression of crimes and to continue cooperation between the intelligence and law-enforcement agencies of the participants. Further, such Agreements/ MoUs are also helpful in appraising the participating countries about the contact details of the nodal officers who can be approached for sharing real time intelligence and also facilitate cooperation in training, capacity building and agency level interaction between the Heads of the Law Enforcement Agencies of the two countries.

11.10 MLAT with Cambodia was finalized and signed on 27th January, 2018 during the visit of the Prime Minister of Cambodia to India.

11.11 A Negotiation Meeting between India and Morocco to finalize MLAT was held on 10-11 October, 2018. The Indian side was led by Ms. Saheli Ghosh Roy, Joint Secretary, MHA and Moroccan side by Mr. Hafid Bahattou, Judge attached to the Directorate of Penal Affairs and Amends, Head of Division, M/o Justice, Government of Kingdom of Morocco. The Agreement on

Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters thereafter was signed on 12.11.2018 in New Delhi. Shri Kiren Rijiju, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home signed on behalf of the Republic of India and Mr. Mohammad Aujjar, Hon'ble Minister of Justice, Government of the Kingdom of Morocco signed on behalf of the Kingdom of Morocco.



Shri Kiren Rijiju, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs and Mr. Mohammed Aujjar, Hon'ble Minister of Justice, Government of the Kingdom of Morocco signing the Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters in New Delhi on 12.11.2018.

(Photo Courtesy: Protocol Section, MHA)

Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons

11.12 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was enacted for enabling foreign prisoners convicted in India and vice versa to be transferred to a jail in their own country to serve the remainder of their sentence. The Act came into force on 01.01.2004. A Treaty/ Agreement is signed with interested countries on bilateral mechanism for transfer of sentenced persons.

11.13 The Government of India has signed Agreements with 31 countries namely Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, Estonia, France, Hong Kong, Iran,

Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kuwait, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, United Kingdom and Vietnam. The Government of India has also acceded to two multilateral conventions on transfer of sentenced persons namely Inter-American Convention on Serving Criminal Sentence Abroad and Council of Europe Convention on Transfer of Sentenced Persons.

11.14 Cases of 70 prisoners for transfer to/from India have been approved so far.

11.15 A Memorandum of Understanding has been approved by the competent authority for signing between the National Crime

Records Bureau (NCRB) and the National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), USA to enable accessing the cyber tip line reports from NCMEC regarding child pornography and sexual abuse online material.

Indo-Bangladesh Relations

11.16 A three-tier bilateral institutional mechanism was set up between India and Bangladesh in 1994 to resolve security and border management issues. The first level is at Director General (DG), Border Security Force (BSF) and DG, Border Guards, Bangladesh (BGB) level, the second is a Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of Joint Secretaries of both the countries and the third is at Home Secretary level. In addition to the three-tier mechanism, Home Minister level talks between India and Bangladesh are also held to address the security concerns of both the countries.

11.17 The 6th Home Minister Level Talks between India and Bangladesh was held on 14th – 15th July, 2018 at Dhaka. The Indian delegation led by Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh and Bangladesh delegation by Home Minister Mr. Asaduzzaman Khan discussed issues relating to security, border management, bilateral cooperation in counter terrorism and checking insurgency including intelligence exchange, operationalization and implementation of various Agreements/ MoUs signed between the two countries. Hon'ble Home Ministers of India and Bangladesh inaugurated the IT and Forensic Labs in Bangladesh Police Academy, Sardah (Rajshahi) on 15.7.2018. A Memorandum of Cooperation between Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad and Bangladesh Police Academy, Sardah for capacity building was also signed.



Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, India called on the Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bangladesh, H.E. Sheikh Hasina in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 14th July, 2018.

(Photo courtesy- MEA)

Indo-Myanmar Relations

11.18 The Government of India and Myanmar had signed a Memorandum of

Understanding (MoU) for maintaining peace and tranquility all along the border in January, 1994. Pursuant to this MoU, Joint Secretary and Home Secretary level talks between the

two countries are held every year alternately in India and Myanmar.

11.19 The 23rd Sectoral Level Meeting between India and Myanmar was held on 8th - 9th January, 2018 at New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Satyendra Garg, Joint Secretary (North East), MHA, Government of India and Myanmar delegation by Mr. U Tin Myint, Permanent Secretary, MHA, Government of Myanmar. In the meeting, issues relating to

security and border management, activities of insurgent groups along the international border, arms smuggling, exchange of intelligence information, cooperation in prevention of drug trafficking, smuggling of wildlife articles, constructions in boundary areas, joint inspection of boundary pillars and construction of additional boundary pillars on the international border and consular issues including prisoners in jails of the other country etc. were discussed.



23rd Sectoral Level Meeting held between India and Myanmar on 8th-9th January, 2018 at New Delhi.

(Photo courtesy- Protocol Section, MHA)

11.20 The 22nd National Level Meeting between India and Myanmar to discuss security and border management related issues was held on October 25th -26th, 2018 in New Delhi, India. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Rajiv Gauba, Union Home Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and Myanmar delegation by Major General Aung Thu, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. In the meeting, issues relating to cooperation on internal security, management of international borders, cooperation in prevention of Drug Trafficking, Wildlife smuggling and issues of mutual concerns were discussed.

Indo-Bhutan Relations

11.21 The Secretary Level meeting between India and Bhutan on border management and security was held between 14th-16th February, 2019 at Thimpu (Bhutan).

International Cooperation in the field of Border Management

11.22 The 4th Joint Working Group meeting between India and Israel on Border Management was held on 29.11.2018 at Tel Aviv Israel. The Indian delegation was led by Joint Secretary (Border Management-I), MHA.

11.23 The Land Port Authority of India (LPAI) under MHA participated in the following

International activities/events during the period 01.01.2018 to 31.10.2018:

- (i) The Commerce Secretary level meeting between India and Bangladesh was held on 7-8 February, 2018 at Dhaka, wherein Indian side suggested for a one time push for three months, by both sides, to eliminate the congestion of Indian export trucks at Petrapole Landport. Bangladesh side requested to enhance infrastructure facilities for customs clearance, immigration and parking at Ghojadanga Land Customs Station. The Indian delegation was led by the Commerce Secretary.
- (ii) The 8th Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting between India and Nepal was held on 22 Feb, 2018 in New Delhi to discuss the issues pertaining to development of Integrated Check Posts along India-Nepal border. The Indian delegation was led by Secretary D/o Border Management, MHA.
- (iii) The meetings of the Inter-Governmental Sub-Committee (IGSC) and the Inter-Governmental Committee (IGC) between India and Nepal were held on 24-25 April, 2018 and 26-27 April 2018 respectively at Kathmandu, Nepal. The leader of Indian delegation in IGSC was Shri B.S. Bhalla, Joint Secretary in the Department of Commerce and in IGC the delegation was led by Ms. Rita Teatota, Commerce Secretary.

- (iv) The Commerce Secretary level meeting between India and Bhutan was held on 17-18 May, 2018 at Thimphu, Bhutan wherein both sides inter-alia agreed for a joint inspection of ICP sites at Bolan Chopati (India) and Phuentsholing (Bhutan) for identification of suitable land near the zero line for development of an Integrated Check Post (ICP).

High Level Bilateral Visits and Meeting

11.24 A Government of India delegation led by Shri Kiren Rijiju, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs visited the United Kingdom from 11-13 January, 2018. The delegation had a bilateral meeting with the Government of the United Kingdom delegation led by Ms. Caroline Nokes, Hon'ble Minister of State for Immigration on issues of mutual interest relating to immigration, security etc. Two Memoranda of Understanding relating to returns and exchange of criminal records were initialed during the visit.

11.25 A Government of India delegation led by Hon'ble Union Home Minister, visited the Mongolia from 21-24 June, 2018. The Delegation had bilateral meetings with Hon'ble Minister of Justice & Home Affairs and Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia. The Delegation also called on Hon'ble President and Hon'ble Prime Minister of Mongolia. The Petrochemical Refinery Project in Mongolia, under Gol's Line of Credit, was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister in a Ground Breaking Ceremony.



Inauguration of Petrochemical Refinery Project in Mongolia by Hon'ble Home Minister of India.

(Photo courtesy- Embassy of India, Ulaanbaatar)

11.26 A Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) delegation, led by Mr. Zhao Kezhi, Hon'ble Minister of Public Security met Government of India delegation, led by Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 22nd October, 2018 in New Delhi for the 1st High – Level Meeting on Bilateral

Security Cooperation between the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China. An "Agreement on Cooperation between Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of India and Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China" was signed.



Signing of the Agreement on Security Cooperation with Ministry of Public Security, China.

(Photo courtesy- Protocol Section, MHA)

11.27 Hon'ble Union Home Minister met Mr. Ranil Wickremesinghe, Hon'ble Prime Minister of Sri Lanka on 19th October, 2018. Matters of mutual interest concerning the two countries were discussed.

11.28 The Third Meeting of India-UK Home Affairs' Dialogue was held on 30th May, 2018

in New Delhi. The Government of India side was led by Union Home Secretary and the UK Home Office side was led by its Second Permanent Secretary. Matters relating to security issues covering extradition, exchange of criminal records, immigration, cyber security, visas and anti-India activities were discussed.



3rd Meeting of the India-United Kingdom Home Affairs Dialogue, New Delhi (30th May, 2018).

(Photo courtesy- Protocol Section, MHA)

11.29 Senior Officers' Meeting (SOM) between Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India (GoI) and the Department of Homeland Security of the Government of the United States of America (GoUS) was held on 18th July, 2018 in New Delhi. The GoI side was led by Ms. Rajni Sekhri Sibal, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and the GoUS side was led by Mr. James W. McCament, Deputy Under Secretary, Department of Homeland Security. Matters of mutual interest concerning the two countries and work plan in areas of six subgroups formed under the HSD Dialogue were discussed.

Capacity Building

11.30 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 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, 928 foreign Police officials from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Mauritius, Maldives, Mozambique, Zambia and other countries have undergone various training programmes in various training Institutions under bilateral cooperation. Besides, support in upgrading the Yamethin Women's Police Training Institute, Myanmar and Indian assistance for planning design and construction of a new Police Academy at Cote d'Or, Mauritius are in progress.

11.31 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 (ATA) & Homeland Security Dialogue. During the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, 402 officers attended training courses (377 in India and 25 in USA/ abroad)

conducted under Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Programme and International Bilateral training programme.

Global Peacekeeping

11.32 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 (FPU) are also made on request. During the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, 20 Indian Assessment for Mission Service (AMS) qualified CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States, UTs, CPOs, and CAPFs have been deployed with UN Peacekeeping Missions in South Sudan and Cyprus. The following Formed Police Units (FPUs) are also deployed with UN Peace Keeping Missions:-

- (a) One FPU each from BSF and ITBP at Congo (MONUSCO).
- (b) Two FPUs each from CISF and Assam Rifles at Haiti (MINUSTHA) but one FFU of CISF has been repatriated from Mission Area in December, 2018.

International Engagements in Disaster Management

SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC)

11.33 In 37th meeting of SAARC Council of Ministers (CoM) in Pokhara, Nepal, it was decided to merge the four regional institutions namely SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC – New Delhi, India); SAARC Meteorological Centre (SMRC – Dhaka, Bangladesh); SAARC Forestry Centre (SFC – Thimpu, Bhutan); and SAARC Coastal Zone Management

Centre (SCZMC – Male, Maldives) into a SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) which shall be located in India.

11.34 The SDMC was envisioned to give a fillip to regional cooperation for holistic management of disaster risk in the SAARC region. It serves the Member States by providing policy advice, technical support on system development, capacity building services and training. The centre facilitates exchange of information and expertise for effective and efficient management of disaster risk especially in the case of trans boundary disasters. As needed, SDMC is required to function under the SAARC Secretariat where all other countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are the members.

11.35 India had offered to have the new Centre located in India, in view of extensive domain expertise emanating from a large network of specialized Institutions, experience of disaster relief work in other countries through mechanisms such as the National Disaster Response Force, and centrality of location that translates into shortest response time.

11.36 In the meantime, the new Centre had started functioning with the approval of the SAARC member countries in April, 2016 as an Interim Unit. The Blue Print for the SAARC DMC prepared by NIDM and NDMA was discussed in SAARC Expert Group Meeting and approved by the Member countries. The Interim Unit was initially housed in NIDM, New Delhi and later on shifted to the sprawling GIDM Campus, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. During the current financial year, the Interim Unit has so far organized 7 training programmes/workshops which were attended by participants from all SAARC countries.

11.37 National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in collaboration with United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), organized first of its kind International Workshop on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (IWDR) on 15-16 January, 2018 in New Delhi.

11.38 The Workshop was inaugurated by Shri Rajnath Singh, Union Home Minister on 15.01.2018 which was attended by more than 180 delegates including experts from 21 countries, multilateral development

banks, the United Nations, the private sector, academics and national representatives of Central Government and State Governments. The Workshop emphasized the role of risk resilient infrastructure. It identified best global practices prevailing in the resilient infrastructure, as well as key challenges and gaps in existing practices and ways to address them. Potential areas for collaboration among the stakeholders on disaster resilient infrastructure were also identified.



Union Home Minister delivering the inaugural address during the International Workshop on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure on 15th January, 2018 in New Delhi

(Photo courtesy- Protocol Section, MHA)

11.39 The 2nd International Workshop on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (IWDR) was held in New Delhi on 19-20 March, 2019. The workshop was organized by the NDMA, Govt. of India, in collaboration with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World and the Global Commission on Adaptation. Dr. Rajiv Kumar, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog delivered the inaugural address and the key note address was made by Dr. P

K Mishra, the Additional Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister. Shri N.K. Singh, Chairman, 15th Finance Commission made a special address during the workshop. The event brought together more than 200 participants from 33 national Governments, multilateral Development Banks, United Nations agencies, the private sector and academia. The Workshop was held in the context of Government of India's proposal to establish a Global Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure.

Cooperation with Japan in the field of Disaster Management

11.40 During the visit of Prime Minister of Japan to India, the Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) was signed on 14.09.2018 between the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government of Republic of India and the Cabinet Office, the Government of Japan on Cooperation in the field of Disaster Management.

11.41 Under the MoC, the first Japan-India Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) was held in New Delhi in March 2018.

11.42 An Indian delegation led by Dr P K Mishra, Additional Principal Secretary, to the Prime Minister including representatives from MHA, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), State Governments of Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, IIT Mumbai and IIT Chennai had attended the 2nd Indo-Japan Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) back to back with National Conference on promoting DRR (NCPDRR) held from 13th – 15th October, 2018 in Tokyo, Japan.

11.43 MHA has organized the 3rd Indo-Japan Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction on 18.03.2019 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The workshop was attended by about 140 delegates from Japan and India. The objective of workshop was enhancing collaboration between research institutes, cities and the private sector in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

11.44 The Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh led a delegation to the Kyrgyz Republic to attend the 9th Meeting

of Heads of Government authorities of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Member States, dealing with the prevention and elimination of emergency situations on 24th - 25th August, 2017. The Indian delegation included senior officers from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Ministry of External Affairs.

11.45 In 2017 India got SCO full membership and Hon'ble Prime Minister attended its annual Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit meeting in Astana in June, 2017. The membership of India to SCO will open additional opportunities for giving of a new impetus to the development of International cooperation in the field of protecting the population and territories from emergency situations within the framework of the SCO and will bring it to qualitatively new positions in regional and global formats. The Meeting discussed progress against the actionable points of the previous biennial plan and agreed activities for the 2018-2019.

11.46 During this meeting Union Home Minister also moved a proposal to organise a Joint Urban Earthquake Search and Rescue exercise of SCO member states to improve collective preparedness and also to host the next meeting of SCO head of departments dealing with disaster prevention in 2019. Both the proposals moved by the HM were accepted unanimously by all the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).

11.47 In line with the above commitment, India had organized the preparatory meeting for SCO Main Joint Urban Earthquake Search and Rescue Exercise on 1st -2nd November, 2018 and SCO – Joint EXCON Meeting from 06th to 08th February, 2019 in New Delhi.

11.48 India is actively participating in the various Technical/Legal Experts Group meetings on Counter Terrorism issues being organized at SCO platform.

MoU on Cooperation in the field of Disaster Management between the Government of India and Government of Tajikistan.

11.49 During the visit of Shri Ram Nath Kovind, President of Republic of

India to Tajikistan from 07-09 October, 2018, a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Tajikistan and the Government of Republic of India on cooperation in the field of Disaster Management was signed on 08.10.2018.

Chapter - 12

Major Initiatives and Schemes

Umbrella scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)

12.1 The Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan, the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, recommended in the year 2015 that the schemes of “law and order” and “justice delivery system” be treated as part of the core National Development Agenda. In pursuant to this recommendation, the Government of India (Niti Aayog), vide O.M. dated 17.8.2016, has included the umbrella scheme of “Modernization of Police Forces (MPF)” as a ‘core’ scheme, while finalizing 6 ‘Core of the Core’ schemes 20 ‘Core’ Schemes and 2 ‘optional schemes by rationalizing existing 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

12.2 In order to achieve programmatic outcomes by harnessing the inter-linkages and complementarities of these schemes, the Ministry of Home Affairs has consolidated the schemes and projects under an umbrella scheme. The objective is to bring all the relevant schemes that contribute to modernizing the police forces and improve their functioning, at one place in the union budget.

12.3 The umbrella scheme of “Modernization of Police Forces (MPF)” has been approved by the Government on 27.09.2017 for implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20, with total outlay of ₹ 25,061 crore. Out of this total outlay, the

Central outlay approved is ₹18,636 crore and the States’ share is ₹6,425 crore. Under this ‘core’ scheme, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and 8 North-East States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura are eligible to receive 90% of Central assistance and the States need to provide 10% funds. In case of rest of the States, Central share is 60% and States have to contribute 40% share.

12.4 Broadly, this umbrella scheme comprises of two schemes, namely, scheme for Modernization of Police Forces of States and Union Territories and scheme of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for Jammu & Kashmir, North-Eastern States and Left Wing Extremism affected Areas. Under these two verticals, there are 17 sub-schemes structured as below:

- **Vertical I : Modernization of Police Forces(MPF) of States & Union Territories**
 - Three Central Sector sub-schemes
 - (i) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS).
 - (ii) Projects under Inter-State Police Wireless.
 - (iii) Implementation of e-Prisons
 - Two State Sector sub-schemes
 - (i) Assistance to States for Modernization of Police.
 - (ii) Assistance to States for Special Projects/programmes for upgrading Police infrastructure

● **Vertical II: Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for J&K/NE/LWE**

- Seven Central Sector sub-schemes
 - (i) Assistance to Central Agencies & others for LWE Management
 - (ii) Civic Action Plan (CAP) (LWE)
 - (iii) Media plan (Advertising & Publicity) (LWE)
 - (iv) Special Central Assistance to 35 worst LWE affected districts
 - (v) SRE (LWE) (Central Sector)
 - (vi) SRE (J&K)-Relief & Rehabilitation
 - (vii) SRE (J&K)-Security Environment
- Five State Sector sub-schemes
 - (i) SRE (J&K)- Police
 - (ii) SRE (NE)
 - (iii) SRE(LWE)
 - (iv) Special Infrastructure Scheme along with construction of 250 fortified Police Stations in LWE affected States
 - (v) Reimbursement to States for administration of Central Acts

Scheme of “Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police” (erstwhile Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces)

Objectives

12.5 Although ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects, due to financial constraints, the States have not been able to modernize and equip their police forces up to the desired level. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been supplementing the efforts

and resources of the States by implementing the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces since 1969-70. This scheme has been continued with the new name ‘Assistance to States for Modernization of Police’. The main objectives of the scheme are to meet the identified deficiencies in various aspects of police functioning, reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and Central Armed Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situation by way of equipping the State Police Forces adequately.

Extension of the Modernisation of State Police Forces Scheme beyond 2016-17

12.6 As per the approved scheme for the period during 2012-13 and 2016-17, funds were to be allocated and released for construction activities and acquisitions of weaponry, various equipment, etc. Funds for construction activities were released during 2013-14 and 2014-15. However, after the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission where devolution to States from Central taxes increased from 32% to 42%, States were required to allocate more funds for construction activities, funding for construction activities was, therefore, discontinued.

12.7 This Scheme has been extended for a further period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20, with the new name “Assistance to States for Modernization of Police”. This is a sub-scheme under the umbrella scheme of “Modernization of Police Forces (MPF)”. The items required by the State Police such as weapons, equipment, etc. are funded under the sub scheme. To facilitate targeted interventions, utilization of funds has been allowed for ‘mobility’ and ‘construction of police infrastructure, including housing’ only in specific theatres viz. Jammu & Kashmir, insurgency affected areas of North East Region

and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas. Further, the items under 'mobility' head would be used only for strengthening field level police offices and not State level police offices. An overall outlay of ₹7380 crore under the scheme has been approved for three years during the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20. The annual allocation of funds to States under the Scheme, however, will depend upon the actual budgetary resources made available by the Ministry of Finance in a given financial year.

Funds released under the Scheme

12.8 The States are grouped into two categories, namely Category 'A' and Category 'B' for the purpose of funding. Category 'A' States, namely

Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and 8 North-East States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura are eligible to receive 90% of Central assistance with the balance 10% being provided by States. The State-wise statement of funds released to Category 'A' States under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces since 2013-14 onwards is indicated at Annexure-XV. The remaining States are in Category 'B' and these States are provided 60% Central assistance with the States providing the balance 40% funds. Annexure-XVI gives a State-wise statement of funds released to Category 'B' States since 2013-14.



Equipments procured under the scheme : a) Establishment of Model Control Room
b) High Density/Security Weapon Storage Unit

(Source: PM Division, MHA)

Approval mechanism

12.9 The allocation made for this scheme is further distributed/ allocated among all 29 States, as Central share, based on pre-decided inter-State distribution ratio. The States have to formulate their State Action Plans (SAPs) based on their strategic

priorities and requirements. These SAPs are approved by State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) at State level and by High Powered Committee (HPC), headed by Joint Secretary looking after the scheme at Central Government level. Approval Cycle of State Action Plans has been preponed recently and as per the modified approval cycle,

the SAPs are to be approved by February, i.e. a month prior to commencement of the Financial Year so that State could avail release of funds from 1st April. This has been done to facilitate timely release of funds to the States.



Meeting of High Powered Committee at Jaipur on 18.05.2018

(Source: O/o DGP, Jaipur)

Status of Fund Utilization

12.10 The following is the year-wise total funds released from 2013-14 to 2018-

19 to States under MPF Scheme and its utilization position as reported by States as on 31.03.2019:

(₹.in crore)

S. No.	Year	Funds released	Amount Spent	Unspent balance
1.	2013-14	1,338.35	1329.09	9.26
2.	2014-15	1,397.24	1365.62	31.62
3.	2015-16	661.79	628.18	33.61
4.	2016-17	594.02	517.65	76.37
5.	2017-18	451.66	UCs not due	-
6.	2018-19	768.83	UCs not due	-

12.11 During 2017-18, a sum of ₹769.00 crore (RE: ₹452.00 crore) had been allocated and ₹451.66 crore had been released for mobility, weaponry and various equipment under MPF Scheme. During 2018-19, a sum

of ₹769.00 crore has been allocated under the scheme and by 31.03.2019, an amount of ₹768.83 crore has been released to the States, based on utilisation of funds released till 2016-17 by the State Governments.

Mega City Policing

12.12 The Mega City Policing (MCP) is a subset of the MPF Scheme. MCP Plans for the cities of Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Bengaluru had been approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs during 12th Plan period. These Plans, inter-alia,

include setting up of CCTV Cameras Network, Command and Control Centre, Dial 100 facilities, patrolling of Highways, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and other technology components to make these cities safer. The details of fund released for Mega City Policing as on 31.03.2019 are as under:

(₹.in crore)

S. No.	Mega City	Allocation			Releases up to 2016-17					Releases after 2016-17		Total funds released Total
		Phase-I	Phase-II	Total	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	2017-18	2018-19	
1	Ahmedabad	5.02	10.03	15.05	5.02	10.03	0.00	-	15.05	-	-	15.05
2	Mumbai	45.74	91.47	137.21	0.00	0.00	45.00	-	45.00	-	-	45.00
3	Chennai	29.49	58.98	88.47	0.00	0.00	29.49	58.91	88.40	-	-	88.40
4	Hyderabad	16.03	32.07	48.10	-	22.34	0.00	-	22.34	-	25.76	48.10
5	Kolkata	31.92	63.85	95.77	0.00	0.00	31.92	-	31.92	45.00	17.19	94.11
6	Bengaluru	16.10	32.20	48.30	0.00	40.73	0.00	7.57	48.30	-	-	48.30
	Total	144.30	288.6	432.90	5.02	73.10	106.41	66.48	251.01	45.00	42.95	338.96

Review of implementation of the scheme

12.13 The progress of implementation of the scheme is regularly reviewed by the Union Home Minister and the Union Home Secretary. Various issues and suggestions of the States are duly considered and progress of utilization of funds released to the individual States is monitored in the meetings of the Zonal Councils chaired by the Union Home Minister.

Sub-scheme of “Assistance to States for Special Projects/Programmes for upgrading Police Infrastructure”.

12.14 “Assistance to States for Special Projects/Programmes for upgrading Police Infrastructure” is a sub-scheme under the umbrella scheme of MPF under which assistance is provided to State Governments for Special Project/programmes for upgrading police infrastructure, including forensic labs and institutes and equipment therein. An

overall outlay of ₹587 crore under the sub-scheme has been approved for three years during the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20. At present, following projects are being funded on 60:40/90:10 funding pattern:

- Assistance to the Government of Gujarat for upgradation of Gujarat Forensic Science University, Gandhinagar.
- Assistance to the Government of Rajasthan for establishment of “Sardar Patel Global Centre for Security, Counter Terrorism and Anti Insurgency” at Jaipur.
- Assistance to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for establishment of a new hi-tech State FSL at Amaravati.
- Assistance to North Eastern States for Special Projects/programmes for upgrading Police infrastructure, including Forensic Labs and Institutes.

12.15 Under this sub-scheme, during the year 2017-18, an amount of ₹62 crore had

been allocated and released and during the year 2018-19, total allocation of ₹100 crore has been released by 31.03.2019.

Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC)

12.16 Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has formulated Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme and it is under implementation. The objectives of the CCPWC scheme are listed below:

- To act as nodal point of contact in the fight against cybercrime against women and children
- To establish an open platform for complainants as well as victims especially women and children to register cybercrime complaints
- To setup a National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (NCFL) for effectively tackling the cybercrimes by supporting scientific investigation, analysis and reporting
- Assist States/ UTs in capacity building of police officers, public prosecutors and judicial officers with focus on women officers in the areas of cyber security, cyber forensics, cyber hygiene, criminology etc.
- To take up Research and Development (R&D) activities in developing new technologies and tools to combat cybercrime with the partnership of academia and private sector within India
- Spreading awareness amongst public about preventing cybercrime

in general and against women and children, in particular

12.17 Key Components of the CCPWC Scheme are

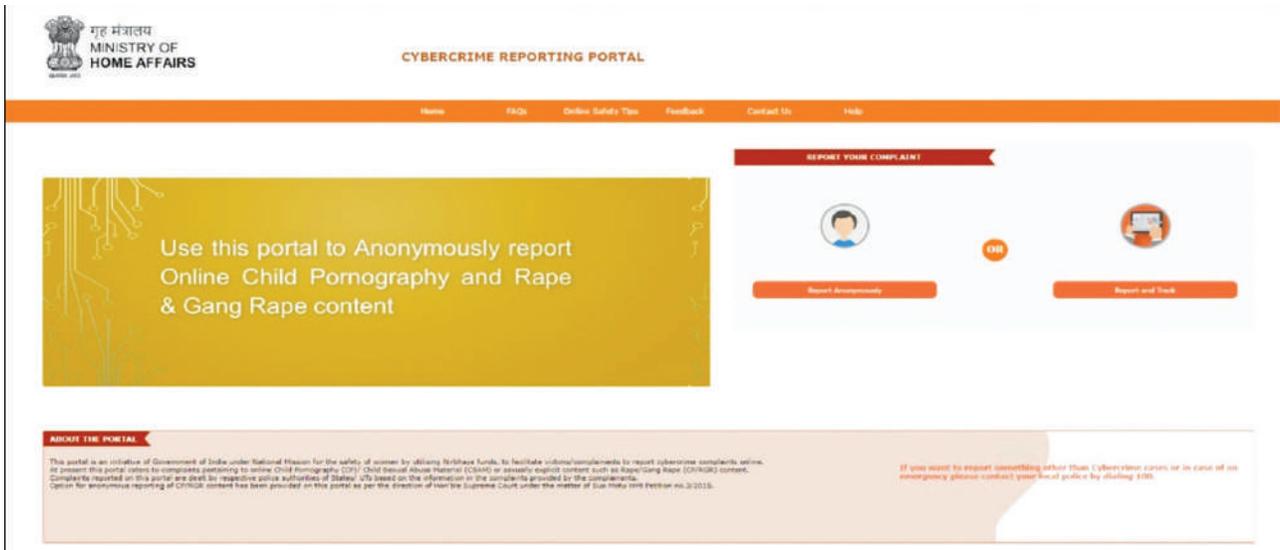
- a. Online Cybercrime Reporting Portal
- b. Forensic Laboratory
- c. Capacity Building
- d. Research & Development
- e. Awareness

Launch of Cybercrime Reporting Portal

12.18 Cyber-crime Reporting Portal was launched on 20th September 2018 to provide a centralized platform to enable citizens to report online content pertaining to Child Pornography (CP)/ Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) or sexually explicit content such as Rape/Gang Rape (CP/RGR).

12.19 Complaints reported on this portal are dealt by respective police authorities of States/ UTs based on the information furnished by the complainants and after collecting connected evidence. As on 31st March, 2019, more than 14 lakh persons have visited the portal, more than ten thousand complaints filed, 33 FIRs lodged and 71 contents taken down through the Intermediaries. General public has used this portal for cyber crimes other than CP/CSAM/ Rape/Gang rape also.

12.20 The portal provides two options of reporting complaints (i) 'anonymous mode' wherein complainants are not required to disclose their identity; and (ii) 'Report and Track' option wherein complainants can report complaints and can track progress.



Home Page of the Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (cybercrime.gov.in)



Launch of Cyber Crime Reporting Portal by Hon'ble Union Home Minister

(Source: MHA)

12.21 Features of Cybercrime Reporting Portal

- Easy-to-use reporting mechanism - complainant can report incident of online content related to Child Pornography (CP), Rape and Gang Rape (RGR) on this portal from anywhere in India
- Anonymous reporting - complainant can report online content related to Child Pornography (CP), Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM), Rape and Gang Rape (RGR) without revealing his/her identity
- Upload Evidences alongside complaint - complainant can upload evidences such as website addresses and attachments in common document, image and video formats on the portal
- Online complaint tracking system - complainant can use "Report and Track" option to check status of complaint
- Facilitating blocking/ removal of the reported content if found unlawful
- Complaints are directly handled by state Police authorities for investigation

Appointment of National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) as a Nodal Agency

12.22 National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) has been entrusted with the task of operations and maintenance of the Cybercrime Reporting Portal and notified on 13th August 2018 as an agency of Government of India to issue notices to intermediaries under section 79(3) (b) of the IT Act for removal of Child Pornography (CP) and Rape and Gang Rape (RGR) identified content.

MoU with National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), USA.

12.23 The Union Cabinet has approved the proposal for signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), India and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), USA regarding receiving of Tipline report on online child pornography and child sexual exploitation contents from NCMEC.

Capacity Building under CCPWC Scheme

12.24 MHA, in consultation with stakeholders, prepared 3-days and 5-days training programs for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), public prosecutors and Judges to improve the conviction rate in cybercrime cases. This curriculum covers from basic to advanced concepts in cybercrime investigations and forensics which will help participants to develop knowledge and skills required to understand the nature of cybercrimes and computer forensics. Some workshops have been conducted for capacity building under CCPWC scheme and some of these are given below:

- I. Capacity Building Workshop for Law Enforcement Officers was conducted on 25th and 26th April 2018 in New Delhi on the security aspects of payment systems and techniques used by criminals for committing financial frauds by use of credit/ debit cards and investigation techniques.
- II. Workshop for Law Enforcement Authorities on functioning of Cybercrime Reporting Portal was organised on 18th June 2018

in New Delhi to familiarize Law Enforcement Authorities of States/ UTs with functioning of Cybercrime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in). A hands-on training was provided to all the participants for taking appropriate action on complaints reported through the Cybercrime Reporting Portal. Also, sessions were organised on “Provisions under Law for tackling cases related to Child Pornography (CP), Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM)/ Rape and Gang Rape (RGR) or other obscene content” and “Orientation program of police personnel on sexual offences and Pornography”.

III. Workshop of law enforcement officers with intermediaries such as Facebook, YouTube, Twitter,

WhatsApp etc. was organised on 22nd August 2018 in New Delhi to improve the coordination mechanism.

IV. Training for Women Helpline Officials was conducted by Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD) in collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on 5th October 2018 in Jammu & Kashmir to provide training to officials of the Women Helpline (181) in providing help and guidance to complainants for reporting online content related to Child Pornography (CP)/Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) and Rape/Gang Rape (RGR) on the Cybercrime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in). Such training was done with all States/ UTs over video conferencing on 15th January, 2019.



(Source : Government of Himachal Pradesh)

12.25 Number of personnel trained on Cybercrime Investigation for Law Enforcement Agencies (as on 31st March 2019):

S. No.	States/UTs	Total no of personnel trained
1.	Andhra Pradesh	561
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
3.	Bihar	321
4.	Chhattisgarh	479
5.	Goa	119
6.	Haryana	215
7.	Himachal Pradesh	77
8.	Karnataka	120
9.	Kerala	147
10.	Madhya Pradesh	461
11.	Manipur	6
12.	Meghalaya	20
13.	Mizoram	46
14.	Punjab	29
15.	Tamil Nadu	20
16.	Telangana	1440
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55
18.	Chandigarh	432
19.	Daman and Diu	2
20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
21.	Lakshadweep	1
	Total	4559

Establishment of Cyber Forensic Laboratories in States/ UTs

12.26 In order to provide hands-on training to Law Enforcement Agencies and Judiciary in technical skills required for cybercrime investigation, ₹82.80 crore have been allotted to all the States and UTs to setup cyber forensic laboratories. Currently, cyber forensic laboratories have been commissioned in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh.

Awareness Campaign under CCPWC Scheme

12.27 Under CCPWC scheme a well-defined awareness campaign has been planned to reach out to masses and reinforce messages on prevention of cybercrimes. The major initiatives taken for awareness under the scheme are:

- I. Handbook on Cyber Safety for Adolescents/ Students above 13 years of age has been prepared to provide an overview of various cyber threats that can impact children and safeguards that can help in preventing cybercrimes. This handbook is meant to target young students and to enable them to understand the cyber world better and prepare themselves to be responsible cyber citizens of the future.
- II. CyberDost Twitter Handle (@CyberDost) has been launched by Ministry of Home Affairs for spreading messages related to awareness on safeguards against cybercrimes with focus on cybercrimes related to women and children. This handle also provides guidance to citizens regarding the process of reporting a complaint through the Cybercrime Reporting Portal. (www.cybercrime.gov.in). This Twitter handle has more than 52,000 followers.
- III. States/ UTs have been requested to spread awareness about cybercrimes.
- IV. Awareness campaign through Radio has been initiated by MHA for spreading a message on prevention of cybercrimes among the masses.

Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)

12.28 MHA has approved 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)' scheme at an estimated cost of ₹415.86 crore to be implemented by 31.03.2020. The scheme aims at providing a platform to deal with cyber crime in a coordinated and comprehensive manner. I4C is envisaged to perform the following:

- i. To act as a nodal point to deal with cyber crimes in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.
- ii. To act as an early warning system for law enforcement agencies for detection and prevention of cyber crimes.
- iii. Suggest amendments, if required, in cyber laws to keep pace with fast changing technologies and International cooperation.
- iv. To coordinate all activities related to implementation of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLAT) with other

countries related to cyber- crimes in consultation with the concerned nodal authority in MHA.

- v. Capacity building and public awareness.
- vi. Creating ecosystem for cyber forensic for professional investigation.

12.29 Key Components of Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Center will comprise of the following:

1. National Cybercrime Threat Analytics
2. Platform for Joint Cybercrime Investigation Team
3. National Cybercrime Forensic Laboratory Ecosystem
4. National Cybercrime Reporting Portal
5. National Cybercrime Training Centre
6. Cybercrime Ecosystem Management
7. National Cyber Research and Innovation Centre



Inauguration of National Cyber Forensic Lab by Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 18.02.2019

(Source: MHA)

12.30 Cyber Security Initiatives

- I. Two cyber security awareness programs were held on 16th April 2018 and 17th May 2018 for officers and staff of MHA.
- II. Vulnerability assessment of IT infrastructure of Central Government Ministries/ Departments is done periodically.
- III. National Information Security Policy and Guidelines (NISPG) has been framed and circulated to all Ministries of the Central Government.
- IV. State level and District Level Cyber Crime Cells have been established by States/ UTs.
- V. Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) have been appointed in MHA and Central Armed Police Forces. Regular meetings are held with CISOs of all attached and subordinate offices of MHA.
- VI. Inter-ministerial Committee on Phone Frauds (IMCPF) has been constituted.
- VII. FCORD-FICN Coordination Agency has been designated as Central Nodal Agency to coordinate with States/UTs for facilitating investigations in phone frauds.
- VIII. Cyber Security awareness activities have been undertaken to sensitize public about precautions to be undertaken.

INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

12.31 The Government of India established the Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial assistance from the Centre to

provide training to prison personnel. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh imparts training to prison personnel from all over India, particularly to prison personnel of neighbouring States such as Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and UT of Chandigarh etc. The Institute also conducts outreach programmes for various States on specific issues related to Prisons and prison inmates. The Institute has conducted several training programmes for prison personnel of neighbouring States and also on other themes and modules as per the request of State Governments. The Institute has also participated in programmes conducted by State Governments in collaboration with Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) focused on women inmates and health issues of prison inmates etc.

Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators

12.32 Asian & Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) is an organization of 26 countries viz., Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Fiji, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Vanuatu and Vietnam. India is a founder member of this organization. Since 2008 India is an elected member of the Governing Board of the organization.

12.33 Every year an annual conference is organized by the member countries on rotational basis where Correctional Administrators of member countries exchange ideas on updates and best practices on prison reforms in the Asia Pacific region. The conference gives correctional

officers a chance to share their knowledge and exchange best practices being adopted in various countries. In 2013, the conference was hosted by India. The 38th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) was hosted by Malaysia from 2-7 September, 2018, which was attended by the Indian delegation comprising officers of MHA, BPR&D and Govt. of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

Correctional Service Medals

12.34 The following Correctional Service Medals are conferred on the officers and staff engaged in Prison Administration on Republic Day and Independence Day every year:

- i) President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service
- ii) Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service
- iii) President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry
- iv) Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry

12.35 The medals are awarded for a specifically distinguished record in correctional service, maintaining administration in special difficulties and exemplary service marked by efficiency etc. For gallantry, the medal is given for an act of exceptional gallantry in apprehending prisoners or in preventing their escape etc.

12.36 The Presidential Gazette Notification instituting the Correctional Service Medals was issued on 5.4.1999. The awards were first announced on Republic Day 2000. The recipients of the award are given a medallion and a Scroll. The decoration of the award is presented to the recipient by the State Government.

12.37 The number of President's Correctional Service Medals for Distinguished Service and the number of Correctional Service Medals for Meritorious Service which can be awarded in a year are 25 and 75 respectively. There is no limit to the number of medals to be awarded for gallantry.

The President's Emoluments

12.38 Emoluments of the President of India have been enhanced from ₹1.50 lakh to ₹ 5.0 lakh per month with effect from 01.01.2016. The ceiling for expenditure on office expenses of former Presidents has also been enhanced from ₹60 thousand to ₹1.00 lakh per annum w.e.f. 01.04.2018.

Vice President's Pension

12.39 Consequent upon enhancement in the emolument of the Vice President of India from ₹ 1.25 Lakh to ₹ 4.00 Lakh per month with effect from 01.01.2016, pension of Vice President has also been enhanced from ₹55,000 to ₹ 2 Lakh per month @ 50% of the emoluments. The ceiling for expenditure on office expenses of former Vice-Presidents has also been enhanced from ₹ 60 thousand to ₹ 90 thousand per annum w.e.f. 01.04.2018.

The Governor's Emoluments

12.40 Emoluments of the Governors have been enhanced from ₹1.10 lakh to ₹3.5 lakh per month with effect from 01.01.2016.

Change in the Name of Village/ Town/ Railway Stations etc.

12.41 Ministry of Home Affairs accords 'No Objection' to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for change in the name of villages/ towns/ railway stations etc. During the year 2018-2019, 'No Objection' for 24 proposals has been issued.

Incentivizing Police Reforms

12.42 To incentivize the implementation of Police Reforms as recommended by various committees, up to 10% of the total annual allocation (₹ 76.90 crore) of the scheme of Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police, has been kept aside this year for States who have done exemplary work for the same. States' performance in implementation of the following police reforms has been evaluated for award of incentive:-

- a) Transparent Recruitment Process.
- b) Training of policemen at all levels for upgrading professional skills and for inculcating right attitude towards public.
- c) Improvement of Forensic Science Infrastructure.
- d) Replacement of orderly system by system of attachment of one constable/helper.
- e) Promotional prospects for Constables.
- f) Computerisation of Police Stations.

For the year 2018-19, after following an objective and transparent procedure, 10 States, namely, (1) Andhra Pradesh (2) Gujarat (3) Madhya Pradesh (4) Odisha (5) Punjab (6) Rajasthan (7) Tamil Nadu (8) Telangana (9) Uttar Pradesh and (10) Uttarakhand have been released grants of ₹7.69 crore each.

SMART Policing

12.43 During the 49th DGs/IGs Annual Conference on 30.11.2014, Hon'ble Prime Minister introduced a concept of S.M.A.R.T Police. It implies: S- Sensitive

and Strict; M-Modern and Mobile; A-Alert and Accountable; R-Reliable and Responsive and T-Trained and Techno-savvy. In this regard four Regional Workshops were successfully organized on Smart Policing in Bengaluru, Bhopal, Guwahati and Chandigarh during April-May 2015. During the workshops, many innovative ideas and best practices followed by various State Governments/Police were presented and analyzed. The best practices have been shortlisted in accordance with the ten attributes of 'SMART' policing. A compilation of best practices and SMART policing initiatives was released by BPR&D in the DGs/IGsP conference held during the period from 19.12.2015 to 20.12.2015 in Bhuj, Gujarat.

12.44 In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs requested all the States/UTs to identify the positive stories/good work being done at the Police Station level or by any other Police offices at the district level or below and put the same in public domain on the website of the office of District SSP/SP and Commissioner of Police. As per information received from State/UTs as well as information collected from websites, 424 districts out of 776 police districts across the country have their separate websites. Some States have uploaded the positive stories district-wise and some of them have uploaded them on their State Police websites. As per information available, 13,307 positive stories have been uploaded on websites so far.

Student Police Cadet (SPC) Programme

12.45 The Student Police Cadet (SPC) Programme was launched nationally on 21.07.2018 at Tau Devi Lal Stadium, Gurugram, by Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble

Union Home Minister, in the presence of Shri Prakash Javadekar, Hon'ble Union Human Resource Development Minister, and Shri Manohar Lal Khattar, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana. About 6000 cadets from different States/UTs participated in the ceremony. The programme seeks to build a bridge between the Police and the larger community through school students by inculcating values and ethics in them with classes in schools and outside. The programme focuses on students of classes 8 & 9 and special care has been

taken to ensure that it does not lead to increase in the workload of the students. The programme is to cover broadly two kinds of topics: (i) Crime prevention and control and (ii) Values and ethics. Under the first part, the topics covered are – Community Policing, Road Safety, Fight against Social Evils, Safety of Women & Children, Fight against Corruption and Disaster Management. The topics covered under the second part are – Values & Ethics, Respect for Elders, Empathy & Sympathy, Tolerance, Patience, Attitude, Team Spirit and Discipline.



Launch ceremony of Student Police Cadet (SPC) Programme on 21.07.2018

(Source: BPR&D MHA)

State Legislation

12.46 Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry in the Government of India for processing the proposals on legislation (under Concurrent List in the Seventh

Schedule to the Constitution) received from the State Governments either for approval of the Government of India or for obtaining the assent of the President of India. The Bills reserved by the Governor for consideration of the President under Article 201 of the

Constitution, Bills for the previous sanction of the President under proviso to Article 304(b) of the Constitution, Ordinances for instructions of the President under proviso to Clause 1 of Article 213 of the Constitution, and the Regulations for Scheduled Areas under Article 244(1) read with Para 4(3) of the fifth Schedule of the Constitution are covered in this category.

12.47 The proposals on legislation are examined for expeditious approval, in consultation with the concerned Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. The position is reviewed periodically through meetings with other Ministries/Departments

and the concerned State Governments to facilitate early approval/assent to the Bills by resolving issues across the table.

12.48 In addition to the previously pending State Legislative proposals, the Ministry of Home Affairs received 100 fresh State Legislative proposals (87 State Bills, 10 Ordinances, 02 previous sanctions of the President under Article 304 (B), and 01 regulation under Article 244(1) read with the fifth Schedule of the Constitution for approval of the Government of India/assent of the President of India during the period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019. The number of proposals finalized during this period is as under:

S. No.	Particulars	Number
I.	Bills for the consideration and assent of the President under Article 201 of the Constitution	
	(i) Bills assented to by the President	57
	(ii) Bills returned to the State Government with message from the President	01
	(iii) Assent withheld by the President	02
	(iv) Bills withdrawn by the State Government concerned	20
	(v) Bills returned to the State Government concerned	-
II.	Ordinances for previous instructions of the President under Article 213(1) of the Constitution.	-
	(i) Ordinances closed (withdrawn by State Government)	02
	(ii) Instructions of the President conveyed for promulgation of Ordinance	04
III.	Bills for previous sanctions of the President under Article 304 (B) of the Constitution	00
IV.	Regulations for Scheduled Areas under Article 244(1) read with para 4(3) of the fifth Schedule of the Constitution	00
	Total	86

12.49 Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Amendments in these Codes are carried out from time to time to align them with changing socio-economic scenario in the country. These

amendments are carried out on the basis of the recommendations of the Law Commission of India, the recommendations of the Commissions / Committees set up in this regard and also on the basis of Court orders.

12.50 This Ministry has requested the Law Commission of India to examine and give a comprehensive report covering all aspects of the criminal law so that comprehensive amendments may be made in the CrPC/IPC in keeping with the changing societal norms. The Law Commission has identified focus areas to deliberate upon. Besides this, Ministry of Home Affairs has also initiated the process for amending certain sections of CrPC/IPC on which the Law Commission has already given its recommendations.

12.51 To instill a sense of security among women, especially young girls, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 was promulgated on 21.04.2018. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 was replaced by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 (No. 22 of 2018) which received the assent of the President on 11.09.2018.

MERCY PETITIONS

12.52 Ministry of Home Affairs also handles mercy petitions for pardon etc. made to the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution of India. The Ministry processes the mercy petitions for expeditious disposal. One mercy petition has been disposed of during the period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019.

Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005:

12.53 The private security industry is one of the fastest growing service industries of the country. The private security industry is a crucial component of security and safety in the modern governance. With the expanse of economic activities, trade and commerce, need for private security agencies has increased manifold and these agencies have proliferated in response to demands of the market. With a view to regulate these private security agencies,

MHA administers the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 (PSAR Act), which provides for a licensing regime. Licensing and other related powers are with Controlling Authorities appointed by the State Governments and UT administrations. MHA takes the initiative to hold interactions and effective intervention for monitoring the enforcement of various provisions of PSAR Act.

The Private Security Agencies (Private Security to Cash Transportation Activities) Rules, 2018

12.54 In recent years, there has been a spurt in incidents of attacks on cash vans and cash vaults. Privately owned cash vans and currency vaults have become soft targets for miscreants and multiple incidents have been reported by various State Police agencies and the risk of large volumes of cash falling into the hands of undesirable elements is ever increasing. Keeping in view the criticality of the secured cash movement function in day-to-day banking operations and increase in the banking and ATM operations in the coming years, it has been considered necessary to lay down guidelines for providing security by the private security agencies to cash transportation activities. Accordingly, Ministry of Home Affairs has notified the Model Rules - "the Private Security Agencies (Private Security to Cash Transportation Activities) Rules, 2018" exercising the powers of the Central Government under Section 24 of the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 [Notification No. G.S.R.755 (E) dated 08.08.2018]. Under these Rules, it is proposed to stipulate broad specifications of cash vans and private cash vaults; provision of requisite staff and their antecedent checks, training & certification; cash carrying limits;

measures for risk mitigation, etc. These Rules are required to be adopted and notified by the State Governments and UT Administrations to come into force.

Portal for facilitation of general public on licensed Private Security Agencies

12.55 With a view to making it useful to all stakeholders, viz., the regulators, private security agencies (PSAs) and the general public, the Union Home Secretary launched the revamped PSARA website, i.e., www.psara.gov.in on 08.08.2018. The portal currently consists of the following information for the stakeholders:

- a. The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and its associated Model Rules.
- b. Rules framed by the States/UTs to

regulate the PSAs.

- c. The details of Controlling Authorities of PSAs in States/UTs.
- d. State/UT-wise lists of licensed Private Security Agencies.
- e. State/UT-wise lists of recognised training institutes.
- f. Circulars, advisories issued by MHA etc.

Advisories Issued by MHA

12.56 MHA has issued two advisories regarding character and antecedent's verification to avoid delay in processing of applications for licenses. One is to carry out the verification through CCTNS database and the other is to avoid repeated verification.





Launching of revamped PSARA website i.e. www.psara.gov.in on 08.08.2018

(Source: PM Division, MHA)

Ranking of Police Stations

12.57 In 2015, Hon'ble Prime Minister directed during his address to the DsGP Conference in Kutch, Gujarat, to lay down parameters for grading of Police Stations on their performance as well as citizen feedback. Accordingly, the Annual Assessment of the Best Police Stations Scheme was undertaken to identify and recognize the ten best police stations of the country and also the best police station in a particular State or Union Territory. Out of total 15,666 police stations all over the country, short-listing was done on the basis of data uploaded on CCTNS in the following manner;

- a) 3 from the States having 750+ police stations

- b) 2 from all other States and NCT Delhi
- c) 1 from each Union Territory

The police stations were evaluated on the basis of crime against women and SCs/STs and property offences. On-ground survey of the shortlisted 87 police stations was conducted from 19.11.2018 to 10.12.2018. The criteria for choosing the best police stations in the country was primarily on the basis of their performance in crime prevention, investigation and disposal of cases, crime detection, community policing and maintenance of law and order. Citizens Feedback was also obtained.

The ten best police stations for 2018 are:

Rank	State	District	Police Station
1	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Kalu
2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobar	Campbell Bay
3	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Farakka
4	Puducherry	Puducherry	Nettapakkam
5	Karnataka	Dharwad	Gudageri
6	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Chopal
7	Rajasthan	Bundi	Lakheri
8	Tamil Nadu	Theni	Periyakulam
9	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Munsyari
10	Goa	South Goa	Curchorem



Kalu Police Station, Bikaner, Rajasthan

Framing of Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) for disposal of Obsolete Weapons.

12.58 Central Armed Police Forces and State Police Organisations are having huge inventories of old, obsolete and unserviceable weapons which are not being used but occupying large space creating problem in the maintenance of other stores and safety concerns. To deal with the problem, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for disposal of old, obsolete and unserviceable arms,

ammunition and its spares etc has been finalized in consultation with stakeholders. It also deals with disposal of captured arms and ammunition and empty fired cartridges. The SOP was issued on 04.12.2018.

Legislative Proposals Introduced and Passed in the Parliament

12.59 The Criminal Law (Amendment) bill, 2018 was passed in Lok Sabha on 30.07.2018 and in Rajya Sabha on 06.08.2018. The bill is assented to on 11.08.2018.

Chapter - 13

Foreigners, Freedom Fighters' Pension and Rehabilitation

FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

13.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for immigration, visa, foreign contribution and citizenship related matters. The entry, stay and exit of foreigners in India are regulated through the Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and the State Governments/ Union Territories (UTs).

Entry and Movement of Foreigners

13.2 The entry, stay and exit of the foreigners in India are governed by the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. While Indian visa to foreigners is granted by Indian Missions/Posts located abroad as well as by Bureau of Immigration, the stay of the foreigners in India and their exit are regulated exclusively by the Bureau of Immigration and the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

Foreigners and Visa

13.3 1,37,30,282 foreigners (including 57,283 Pak nationals) visited India during the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019 (total 15 months). The maximum number of foreigners who visited India from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019 were from Bangladesh (28,76,064) followed by those from U.S.A (18,63,278), UK (13,69,548), Canada (4,79,228), Sri Lanka (4,51,736), Australia (4,44,033), Malaysia (4,11,050), Russian Federation (3,77,083) China (3,75,449) and Germany (3,60,843). These 10 countries accounted for 65.61% of the total arrival of

foreigners while the rest of the countries accounted for 34.39% of total incoming foreigner traffic.

Deportation of Foreigners

13.4 From 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019 (total 15 months), a total number of 1982 foreigners were deported by the Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs). Most of the deported foreigners belonged to Nigeria (847), followed by Bangladesh (491) and Somalia (124).

Liberalization, Simplification and Rationalization of Visa Regime in India

13.5 Ministry of Home Affairs has taken a number of steps to liberalize, simplify and rationalize the Visa regime of India so to ease the visa issuance process and to facilitate foreign nationals who are already staying in India on valid visas. This will facilitate legitimate foreign travelers leading to stimulation of economic growth, increase in earnings from export of services like tourism, medical value travel & travel on account of business and make 'Skill India', 'Digital India', 'Make in India' and other such flagship initiatives of the Government successful. Major steps taken in this regard include the following:-

- (i) Ministry of Home Affairs vide its order dated 29th December, 2016 had extended – (a) multiple entry Tourist

- and Business visas for a period of 5 years as default option to more than 160 countries, (b) grant of Medical and Business visas within 48 hours of application in cases of emergency, (c) facility of grant of Intern visa for those coming for internship, (d) facility of grant of Film visa for those coming for shooting a feature film/ reality TV show and/ or commercial TV serials in India, etc.
- (ii) In September, 2017, Ministry of Home Affairs extended the facility of Medical visa of 6 months validity with triple entry as a default option to more than 160 countries.
- (iii) Ministry of Home Affairs vide its orders dated 29th June 2018 and 17th September, 2018 excluded 30 inhabited islands of the Andaman and Nicobar islands from the Restricted Area Permit (RAP) regime applicable to foreign nationals till 31.12.2022 subject to certain conditions with a view to promote tourism, investment and overall economic development of the islands. The requirement of registration by foreign nationals visiting A&N islands has also been dispensed with.
- (iv) Ministry of Home Affairs vide its order dated 30th July, 2018 has liberalized the Intern visa regime. Intern visa is now available at any time during the course of study. Further, requirement of minimum remuneration for internship in a company stands reduced from ₹7.80 lakhs per annum to ₹3.60 lakhs per annum and numerical ceiling for grant of Intern visa has also been removed.
- (v) Ministry of Home Affairs vide its order dated 10th August, 2018 has delegated various visa related powers of the MHA to Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs) to grant visa services faster. This includes facilities like extension of Employment and Business visas of foreigners within India up to 10 years as against 5 years earlier, permitting foreigners already in India on long duration visas to attend international conferences/ seminars/ workshops without any permission from FRROs, extension of visa of foreigners who are staying in India for 15 years continuously for 5 years at a time etc.
- (vi) An online e-FRRO module has been launched throughout the country in October, 2018 bringing about 27 visa related services being granted to foreigners within the country like registration, extension of visas, conversion of visas, exit permission etc. on the online platform. Foreigners can now avail these services without having to visit the offices of Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs)/ Foreigners Registration Officers (FROs).
- (vii) With a view to enable a foreigner who is already in India on a valid visa to take indoor medical treatment without any hassle especially in cases of emergency, a revised procedure has been laid down vide order dated 20th November, 2018. Accordingly, a foreign national who is already in India on any type of visa is now allowed to take indoor treatment in hospital/ treatment centres etc. up to a period of 180 days without having to convert the primary visa into Medical Visa. Further, the requirement of a Medical Permit has also been dispensed with.

e-Visa

13.6 e-visa facility, with five sub-categories i.e. e-Tourist Visa, e-Business Visa, e-Conference Visa, e-Medical Visa and e-Medical Attendant Visa has been extended to nationals of 167 countries for entry through 28 designated international airports and 5 major seaports in India. Nationals of these 167 countries can submit the application for the 3 e-visa subcategories viz. e-Conference Visa, e-Medical Visa and e-Medical Attendant Visa, online from anywhere in the world 120 days in advance of the expected date of arrival in India and make the payment online. In the case of e-Tourist and e-Business Visas, the applicant can submit the online application without any such restriction. E-visa is granted for a period of –

- (i) up to one year with multiple entry on e-Tourist Visa & e-Business Visa
- (ii) up to 60 days with triple entry on e-Medical Visa & e-Medical Attendant Visa, and
- (iii) for a period of 30 days with single entry on e-Conference Visa.

Furthermore, e-visa is extendable in India by FRRO & MHA. E-visa other than e-tourist and e-business visa can be granted three times in a calendar year.

Visa-on-Arrival scheme

13.7 In addition to the e-visa facility, Government of India has extended Visa-on-Arrival scheme to Japanese and South Korean nationals with double entry for a period not exceeding 60 days for business, tourism, conference and medical purposes for entry through 6 designated international airports in India i.e. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad with effect from 01.03.2016 and 01.10.2018 respectively. Further, Pakistan nationals above 65 years

of age who cross Attari Immigration check post on foot are also granted Visa-on-Arrival for 45 days stay with single entry subject to certain conditions.

Simplifying Procedure for Grant of Visa Facilities to Asylees in Foreign Countries and Derivative Asylees

13.8 Orders have been issued on 30.11.2016 for rendering regular visa services to persons who had taken asylum in foreign countries and derivative asylees (who have not come to adverse notice) on their foreign passports without prior approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Further, all categories of asylees who become eligible for issuance of long term visas will be eligible to apply for registration as OCI cardholder after they have applied for and held normal visas for a period of two years. Concept of local blacklist maintained by Indian Missions abroad has been done away with.

IMMIGRATION

Mission Mode Project (MMP) on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)

13.9 The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a Plan Scheme “Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)”. The core objective of this Project is to develop and implement a secure and integrated service delivery framework that facilitates legitimate travelers while strengthening security. The Scheme is being implemented in a planned and phased manner in consonance with infrastructure/connectivity readiness of locations supported by effective communication, training and capacity building.

13.10 The Mission Mode Project (MMP) has global outreach since the scope of the project includes 184 Indian Missions abroad, 106

ICPs (Immigration Check Posts), 12 FRROs (Foreigners Regional Registration Offices) and 674 FROs (Foreigners Registration Offices) in the District Headquarters across the country and all State Governments. Seventeen different modules have been implemented under the project. As on 31.03.2019, integrated online visa application system has been implemented in 171 Indian Missions abroad, 12 FRROs, 674 FROs, 93 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) and 21 State/ Home Departments across the country. Biometric enrolment software has been implemented in 159 Indian Missions abroad to capture the biometric traits of visa applicants. Online payment system has been integrated in e-Visa & Long Term Visa (LTV) and Visa application forms have also been standardized.

13.11 Central IVFRT office has been operationalized in New Delhi to assist Foreigners, Indian Missions abroad and FRROs/FROs across the country in resolving day to day queries. Data Recovery Centre (DRC) has also been set up at Bengaluru.

13.12 In order to facilitate Immigration function, following posts/location have been declared as an authorized Immigration Check Posts/Seaports from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019.

- (i) River Port at Dhubri (Assam)
- (ii) River Port at Silghat (Assam)
- (iii) River Port at Karimganj (Assam)
- (iv) River Port at Pandu (Assam)
- (v) Sea Port at Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
- (vi) Sea Port at Kattupalli (Tamil Nadu)
- (vii) Airport at Kannur (Kerala)
- (viii) Airport at Surat (Gujarat)

- (ix) Land Port at Moreh (Manipur)
- (x) Land Port at Zokhawthar (Mizoram)
- (xi) Airport at Port Blair (A&N)

Long Term Visa (LTV) for Minorities from Pakistan

13.13 From 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019 (15 months), a total of 16,121 Long Term Visa cases have been disposed by MHA in respect of Pakistan nationals.

Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Card Scheme

13.14 The Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Card Scheme was made operational from 02.12.2005. This facilitates inter-alia, a life-long visa, exemption from registration with FRROs and parity with Non-resident Indians (NRIs) in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural / plantation properties. No parity is allowed in the sphere of political and public employment rights.

13.15 A total of 32,53,912 foreign nationals have been registered as OCI cardholders and 4,14,906 OCI cards have been issued in lieu of PIO cards (as on 31.03.2019). Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholders have been made eligible for appointment as teaching faculty in Indian Institute of Science Bangalore and the new AIIMSs set up under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). To facilitate Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) applicants, FRRO Ahmedabad has been made competent from 01.10.2018 to accept OCI applications from Foreigners residing in State of Gujarat. Earlier such applications could be received only by FRRO Mumbai. Children and spouse of foreign military/ police personnel either in service or retired have been made eligible

for being considered for registration as OCI cardholders. Similar relaxation has been extended to foreign nationals working in Private Security Agencies, Home Offices, Prisons, National Probation Service and companies or organizations associated with Home Office or military institutions i.e. those who are not directly employed in military or police, for being registered as OCI cardholder. FRROs and Indian Missions/Posts have been empowered to decide on the OCI application cases of minor children born out of wedlock, IVF/surrogacy cases and adoption cases. These cases were earlier being referred to MHA. To facilitate OCI card to eligible minor children, a notification has been issued that the OCI application form of a minor can be signed by either of the parents or to whom the legal custody of the minor has been granted or by the legal guardian of such minor. Conversion of PIO cards under Section 7A(2) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 has been simplified/ facilitated through instructions issued by this Ministry. Foreign nationals of Indian origin who are otherwise eligible to be registered as OCI cardholders under Section 7A(1)(a), (b) and (c) and have undergone no more than two years of compulsory military/ police conscription in their country, have also been made eligible for being registered as OCI cardholder.

Repatriation of Pakistan Prisoners

13.16 From 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, 25 Pakistani civil prisoners and 28 Pakistani fishermen who had completed their sentences were repatriated to Pakistan.

Bringing back Indian Prisoners and Indian Fishermen caught by Pakistan

13.17 From 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, 07 Indian civil prisoners and 174 Indian fishermen have been repatriated to India.

CITIZENSHIP

13.18 With a view to enable members of minority communities, namely Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi and Christian from Afghanistan, Pakistan & Bangladesh to acquire citizenship of India, the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 to amend the definition of illegal migrants, reducing the residency period for naturalization from 11 to 6 years and giving the Government enabling powers to cancel the OCI card of such persons who are found to have committed offences, was considered and passed by Lok Sabha. The bill lapsed with the dissolution of Lok Sabha before it could be considered by the Rajya Sabha.

13.19 Delegation of power given to Collectors of 16 Districts and Secretary (Home) of 7 States for granting Indian Citizenship to members of minority communities namely Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi and Christian from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan vide Gazette notification dated 23.10.2016 for two years has been further extended until further orders vide Gazette notification dated 23.10.2018.

13.20 Effective from 14.11.2017, all applications for citizenship are being filed online and payment of application fee is through online Payment Gateway. Further, With effect from 01.10.2018, complete process of the Citizenship applications has been made through online mode only at District, State and Central Government Levels. From 01.01.2018, a total number of 815 Citizenship Certificates has been issued (as on 31.03.2019).

Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA, 2010)

13.21 The FCRA, 2010 regulates the flow of foreign contribution to persons/associations with the objective of preventing any diversion

of such contributions towards activities detrimental to the national interest and for matters connected therewith.

13.22 The association seeking foreign contribution for a definite cultural, social, economic, educational or religious programme may either obtain a registration or prior permission to receive foreign contribution from the Ministry of Home Affairs by making an application in the prescribed format by furnishing details of their activities and audited accounts. The registration is granted only to such associations which have a proven track record of functioning in the chosen field of activity during last three years and after registration, such organisations are free to receive “foreign contribution” from a “foreign source” for their stated objectives. Registration or prior permission is granted only after thorough security vetting of the activities and antecedents of the association and office bearers thereof.

13.23 As on 11.04.2019, 24572 active associations are registered under the FCRA, 2010 and registration of 20787 associations has been renewed. During the financial year 2017-18 (as on 31.03.2019), foreign contribution of over ₹16,881 crore approx. was received.

13.24 An online FCRA portal had been launched. All services i.e. registration, prior permission, renewal, change of identifying particulars/details, hospitality (except for members of legislatures and VIPs) were made online w.e.f. 14.12.2015. The portal has been revamped to make it more user friendly and informative.

13.25 For improved monitoring of Associations, a unique ID from DARPAN web-portal of NITI AYOOG was made mandatory for availing services under the FCRA, 2010. However, it has now been made optional in

view of the ruling of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Aadhar Judgement.

13.26 To effectively monitor the foreign contribution received by the NGOs/ Association, the Foreign Contribution Accounts of the NGOs/Association in various commercial Banks have been integrated with the Public Financial Monitoring System (PFMS). As on date 59 commercial Banks have been integrated with the PFMS covering approximately 99% of the designated FC accounts.

13.27 For decriminalising certain offences committed under the FCRA Act, 2010, a new compounding scheme has been notified vide notification dated 05.06.2018. The new scheme has broadened the list of offences to be compounded under the FCRA, 2010. This will facilitate the NGOs/Association to continue their operations after compounding of offences that are of procedural/ technical nature. Further, penalty has been substantially enhanced to act as a deterrent for the NGOs/Associations who violate the Act thus resulting in improved compliance of the Act.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION

13.28 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 Scheme

13.29 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 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. From the Financial Year 2017-18 onwards, the nomenclature of the scheme has been changed as "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana." The salient features of "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana." are given in following paras.

13.30 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 ten or more strokes of caning/flogging/whipping for his participation in the freedom struggle.

13.31 Dependents: Spouses (widows/widowers), unmarried and unemployed daughters (up-to maximum three) and mother or father 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.

13.32 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 a freedom fighters should have undergone in connection with the freedom movement. However, as a special dispensation for women freedom fighters and for the freedom fighters belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the minimum period has been kept at three months.

Other Facilities to the Freedom Fighters

13.33 Apart from pension, the Freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by the Government of India:

- (i) Free railway pass (2nd/3rd AC in Duronto, 1st Class/2nd Class AC by any train including Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi) for freedom fighters/their widow/ widower, along with one companion in same class, for life;
- (ii) Medical facilities under Central Government Health Services (C.G.H.S) and free medical treatment in hospitals run by Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Department of Public Enterprises have also been extended to the freedom fighters and their dependents;

- (iii) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;
- (iv) Provision of 4% reservation under "Combined Category" for Physically Handicapped Personnel (PH), Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) and Freedom Fighters (FF) in the normal selection procedure adopted by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for allotment of petrol pumps, gas agencies etc.;
- (v) General pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to the freedom fighters in Delhi. Spouse of a freedom fighter is permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after death of the freedom fighter;
- (vi) There is a fully furnished and old age friendly Freedom Fighters' Home at New Delhi providing transit accommodation (stay and meal) for freedom fighters/ their eligible dependents; and
- (vii) In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters/their spouses have been allowed to also avail free air travel facility to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, alongwith a companion.

Amount of pension

13.34 There has been periodical review of the rate of freedom fighters' pension. The initial amount of pension as fixed in the year 1972 was ₹200/- per month. Subsequently, basic pension and Dearness Relief has been revised from time to time. Since 15.08.2016, the Dearness Relief system based on All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers, which was hitherto applied to freedom fighter pensioners on annual basis, had been discontinued and replaced by the Dearness Allowance system applicable to Central Government employees twice a year. This has been termed as "Dearness Relief", which is the appropriate word in case of pensioners. The rate of monthly pension with additional 10% Dearness Relief w.e.f. 01.01.2019 is as follows:

S. No.	Category of freedom fighters	Basic pension w.e.f. 15.08.2016 (₹ per month)	Dearness Relief @10%w.e.f. 01.01.2019	Total amount of pension in rupees (₹ per month)
1.	Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners/ spouses	30,000/-	₹3000/-	33,000/-
2.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India/spouses	28,000/-	₹2800/-	30,800/-
3.	Other Freedom Fighters/spouses including INA	26,000/-	₹2600/-	28,600/-
4.	Dependent parents /eligible daughters (maximum 3 daughters at any point of time)	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter i.e. in the range of ₹13,000/- to ₹15,000/-	₹1300/-to ₹1500/-	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter i.e. in the range of ₹14,300/-to ₹16,500/-

13.35 Further, instructions had been issued to all the authorized banks for ensuring Aadhaar linking of the all Bank Accounts of freedom fighter pensioners as early as possible. At present around 86.57% bank accounts of central freedom fighter pensioners have been linked with Aadhaar.

Expenditure on welfare of the freedom fighters

13.36 There is a provision of ₹760 crore in B.E 2018-19 and revised to ₹843 crore in R.E 2018-19 in the sanctioned budget of MHA for the financial year 2018-19 for payment of pension, ₹15crore in B.E 2018-19 and additional ₹17 crore through re-appropriation for payment to Ministry of Railways for the Complementary Card Passes issued to Central Freedom Fighters and ₹15 lakh was sanctioned in B.E 2018-19 and revised to ₹31 lakh in R.E 2018-19 against reimbursement for maintenance of Freedom Fighters' Home for the FY 2018-19 by New Delhi Municipal Council.

Number of Central Samman Pensioners

13.37 Under the Scheme, 1,71,631 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman Pension till 31.03.2019. State-wise break-up of the freedom fighters/their dependents who have been sanctioned Samman pension is given below:

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 31.03.2019)
1	Andhra Pradesh	15285
2	Telangana	
3	Assam	4442

4	Bihar	24902
5	Jharkhand	
6	Goa	1508
7	Gujarat	3599
8	Haryana	1689
9	Himachal Pradesh	633
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1807
11	Karnataka	10100
12	Kerala	3418
13	Madhya Pradesh	3488
14	Chhattisgarh	
15	Maharashtra	17964
16	Manipur	63
17	Meghalaya	86
18	Mizoram	4
19	Nagaland	3
20	Odisha	4196
21	Punjab	7041
22	Rajasthan	814
23	Tamil Nadu	4132
24	Tripura	888
25	Uttar Pradesh	18000
26	Uttrakhand	
27	West Bengal	22523
28	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3
29	Chandigarh	91
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
31	Daman & Diu	33
32	NCT of Delhi	2048
33	Puducherry	320
34	Indian National Army (INA)	22468
	Total	171631

Honouring Freedom Fighters

13.38 As per the convention, on the anniversary of the Quit India Movement, Hon'ble President of India Shri Ram Nath Kovind hosted a reception- 'At Home' in the Rashtrapati Bhawan on 09.08.2018 and

honoured some of the freedom fighters from various States and Union Territories with Angvastram. In addition, the freedom fighter invitees were felicitated with a shawl and a small gift. 89 freedom fighters from various parts of the country attended this function and interacted with the President.



Hon'ble President of India with the Freedom Fighters during the 'At Home' Function held on 09.08.2018 at Rashtrapati Bhawan.

(Source: President Secretariat)

13.39 Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana, there are 40 freedom struggle movements which have been recognized for the purpose of grant of Central Samman Pension. Out of the above 40 movements, details of the two latest movements viz Hyderabad Liberation Movement and Goa Liberation Movement is given in following paras.

Hyderabad Liberation Movement

13.40 In 1985, those who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement for the merger of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the Union of India during 1947-48, were made eligible for grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana by relaxing the eligibility conditions. The Shroff Committee (from 1985 to 1996) listed 98 border camps and recommended about 7,000 cases. Pension was sanctioned in all the cases recommended by the Shroff Committee.

13.41 Subsequently in December, 1996, another Screening Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Giri Prasad and on passing away of Shri Giri Prasad, Ch. Rajeshwara Rao was appointed Chairman of the Screening Committee in June, 1997. The Ch. Rajeshwara 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 in all pending cases of Hyderabad Liberation Movement.

13.42 On the basis of complaints received regarding bogus claimants and subsequent enquiry conducted by the Director General (Vigilance and Enforcement), it was decided that all the cases recommended by the Ch. Rajeshwara 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.

13.43 Ministry of Home Affairs issued detailed guidelines on 10.09.2009 in order to streamline the procedure for grant of

pension to genuine freedom fighters. These guidelines are being followed scrupulously.

13.44 Further instructions have also been issued to State Government vide letter no.112/71/2012-FF (HC) dated 13.06.2014 directing them to carry out re-verification and scrutiny of applications through a Committee of officers not below the rank of Secretary to the State Government. It has also been impressed upon that re-verification and scrutiny of pending cases recommended by the erstwhile Hyderabad Special Screening Committee should be carried out strictly as per guidelines dated 10th September, 2009 clearly stating, with reasons on a case-to-case basis, as to why they merit consideration.

Goa Liberation Movement

13.45 During the movement for liberation of Goa, which lasted for many years, a large number of freedom fighters had undergone severe punishment at the hands of Portuguese authorities. The Goa Liberation Movement) was spread over three phases as follows:

Phase-I	From 1946 to 1953
Phase-II	From 1954 to 1955
Phase-III	From 1955 to 1961

13.46 The Goa Liberation Movement had already been recognized for the purpose of grant of pension under the SSS Yojana and those participants of the movement who fulfilled the eligibility conditions of the Yojana during the various phases and in whose cases the records of sufferings were available had already been granted pension by the Government of India. However, as regards participants during Phase-II (1954-55), as per the policy of the then Portuguese authorities, whereas the Jathha leaders were arrested, the Satyagrahis (participants

of the movement) were beaten and thrown out of Goan borders. The question of their arrest or imprisonment, therefore, did not arise. Thus they did not have any proofs of suffering. Hence in order to honour the sacrifice of such participants, Government of India relaxed the eligibility criteria under the SSS Yojana to grant pension to those freedom fighters of Phase-II of the Goa Liberation Movement who had been sanctioned State freedom fighters' pension before or upto 01.08.2002 by the State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

13.47 Following is the number of freedom fighters who have been sanctioned SSS pension for participation in each of the three phases of Goa Liberation Movement –

Phase-I	336
Phase-II	2191
Phase-III	244

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

13.48 The Union Cabinet, at the meeting held on 04.07.2018, approved the existing eight schemes of Ministry of Home Affairs under the Umbrella Scheme "Relief and Rehabilitation of Migrants and Repatriates" for continuance upto March, 2020 with an allocation of ₹3182.91 crore (rounded off to ₹3183 crore).

13.49 The under mentioned three schemes are administered by the FFR Division:

- i. Rehabilitation Package for returnees and up-gradation of infrastructure of the Bangladeshi Enclaves and Cooch Behar District after exchange of enclaves between India and Bangladesh.

- ii. Relief assistance to Sri Lankan refugees staying in camps in Tamil Nadu and Odisha.
- iii. Grant-in-Aid to Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CTRC) for five years for administrative and social welfare expenses of Tibetan settlements.

13.50 The remaining five schemes mentioned below are administered by respective Divisions of this Ministry:

- i. Financial Assistance to 36,384 displaced families of Pakistan Occupied areas of Jammu & Kashmir (PoJK) and Chhamb, settled in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K Division of this Ministry)
- ii. Grant-in-Aid to Government of Tripura for maintenance of Brus lodged in relief camps of Tripura- (NE Division of this Ministry)
- iii. Grant-in-Aid to Government of Mizoram for Rehabilitation of Bru/ Reang families from Tripura to Mizoram- (NE Division of this Ministry)
- iv. Grant of enhanced relief of ₹5.00 lakh per deceased person, who died during 1984 Anti-Sikh Riots- (UT Division of this Ministry)
- v. Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/ Family of Victims of Terrorist/Communal/LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/ IED blasts on Indian Territory'- (IS-II Division of this Ministry)

Sri Lankan Refugees

13.51 Due to ethnic violence and disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka, 3,04,269 Sri Lankan refugees have entered India in various phases between July, 1983 and August, 2012.

13.52 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.

13.53 Government of India's approach is to discourage the movement of people as refugees but if any refugees belonging to these categories do come, 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.

13.54 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 31.03.2019, there are 60,674 Sri Lankan refugees staying in 107 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Odisha. Besides, about 35,155 refugees are staying outside the camps, after getting themselves registered at the nearest Police Station.

13.55 Upon arrival, refugees are quarantined and after complete verification of their antecedents, they were shifted to refugee camps. Pending repatriation, certain essential relief facilities are provided to them on humanitarian grounds. These facilities include shelter in camps, cash doles, subsidized ration, clothing, utensils, medical care and educational assistance. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees is incurred by the State Government and is subsequently reimbursed by the Government of India. An amount of ₹1021 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India

for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July 1983 to 31.03.2019.

13.56 The Government of India agreed to grant Indian Citizenship to, and to accept repatriation of, 5.06 lakh persons of Indian origin from Sri Lanka, 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 from October, 1964 upto December, 2006. The repatriated to India families have been provided with the resettlement assistance. No organized repatriation has taken place from Sri Lanka after 1984 due to disturbed conditions there. However, some repatriates arriving in India on their own are being rehabilitated under various schemes in Tamil Nadu.

Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. (REPCO), Chennai

13.57 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 and paid-up capital is ₹155.22 crore as on 31.03.2018. The Government of India has contributed ₹76.32 crore, towards the paid-up capital. Four Southern States Tamil Nadu (with ₹7.13 crore), Andhra

Pradesh (₹1.04 crore), Telangana (₹75.45 lakh), Karnataka (17.47 lakh) and Kerala (₹61.16 lakh) have also contributed to the share capital. Repatriates have contributed ₹68.016 crore. 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 ₹15.26 crore as dividend @20% for the year 2017-18 to the Government of India.

Rehabilitation Package of Central Assistance for One Time Settlement of Displaced Persons from Pakistan occupied Jammu & Kashmir (PoJK) and Chhamb settled in Jammu & Kashmir

13.58 The Government of India has approved Rehabilitation Package of Central Assistance ₹2000 crore for one time settlement of 36,384 displaced families from Pakistan occupied Jammu & Kashmir (PoJK) and Chhamb settled in J&K under the Prime Minister's Development Package for Jammu & Kashmir in 2015. As per the scheme, an amount of ₹5.5 lakh per family is being disbursed to these displaced families. The amount of central assistance of ₹5,49,692/- per family is being distributed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the eligible beneficiaries by the Central Government directly and the State Government will transfer the State's share of ₹308/- per family to the beneficiaries through DBT. The scheme is being administered by J&K Division.

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

13.59 Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), an undertaking jointly owned by the Government of India and Government of Kerala, was incorporated in the year 1976 under the Companies Act, 1956, for raising rubber plantations in Kerala to resettle repatriates as workers and

employees. The management of the Company vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The paid-up share capital of the Company (as on 31.03.2017) 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.

Tibetan Refugees

13.60 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.

13.61 As per information provided by the Bureau of Immigration, the population of Tibetan refugees in India as on 30.06.2013 was 1,08,005. 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 ₹34.81 crore upto 31.03.2019 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. Out of total grant-in-aid of ₹28.07 lakh approved for this scheme, an

amount of ₹19 lakh has been released to the State Government during 2014-2015.

13.62 In order to bring about uniformity with respect to extending various facilities by the Central Government and State Governments to the Tibetan refugees settled in different parts of the country, the Ministry has issued the Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy, 2014.

13.63 The Government of India has sanctioned a scheme of providing grant-in-aid of ₹40 crore to His Holiness The Dalai Lama's Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CTRC) over a period of five years commencing from 2015-16 to 2019-20 to meet the administrative and social welfare activities expenses of 36 Tibetan Settlement offices located in different States of the country.

Rehabilitation of Returnees from Former Indian Enclaves and Creation and Upgradation of Infrastructure in Erstwhile Bangladeshi Enclaves in India and in Cooch Behar District of West Bengal

13.64 While considering the Constitutional (Amendment) Bill for implementing the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974 the Standing Committee on External Affairs (2014-15) of Sixteenth Lok Sabha, had recommended inter-alia that the Government create a blueprint for development and integration of Bangladeshi enclaves in India, addressing issues of rehabilitation and compensation in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal. Accordingly, the proposals received from the State Government of West Bengal comprise variable cost for temporary and permanent rehabilitation of about 1000 persons returning from former Indian Enclaves in Bangladesh and also fixed cost for creation and up gradation of infrastructure of the former Bangladeshi enclaves as well as that of Cooch Behar District. The

Government of India has approved the scheme of rehabilitation of returnees from erstwhile Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and creation and upgradation of infrastructure in former Bangladeshi enclaves in India and that of Cooch Behar District of West Bengal at the cost of ₹1005.99 crore. Out of this, ₹604.48 crore has been released to the Government of West Bengal upto 31.03.2019.

Ex-Gratia Payment etc. to Displaced Persons from Pak Occupied Kashmir, 1947 And Non-Camp Displaced Persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area, 1971

13.65 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 migrated from Pakistan occupied areas registered till 1962 were settled in Jammu and Kashmir. Government of India announced relief packages in April & 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 J&K 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;

13.66 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 job of identification of eligible beneficiaries of PoK (1947). A total amount of ₹6.17 crore had been released to the Government of Jammu & 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 & 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 Jammu & Kashmir that out of total assistance of ₹55.17 crore released for rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir of 1947, an amount of ₹31.44 crore has been disbursed to 2577 eligible families/ beneficiaries.

13.67 As regards the non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area (1971), the Committee has verified 1502 cases out of a total of 1965 cases for payment of ex-gratia @ ₹25,000 per eligible family. The State Government has disbursed ex-gratia payment of 25,000 per family to 1230 eligible beneficiaries.

ENEMY PROPERTY

13.68 In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Custodian was called upon to take charge of Chinese assets in India with the object of vesting the properties of Chinese subject left in India. Subsequently with the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan in 1965 and 1971, the vesting of movable and immovable properties of those nationals/ residents in the Custodian continued till 1977. With a view to provide for the continued vesting of those enemy properties vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India the Enemy Property Act, 1968 was enacted on the 20.08.1968 under the Defence of India Rules, 1962 and for matters connected therewith. The act was further amended in 2017. The Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India (CEPI) functions under the Enemy Property Act, 1968 as amended by the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2017 and Rules/ Guidelines/ Order made there under.

13.69 The Enemy Property subject alongwith the office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India was transferred from Ministry of Commerce to Ministry of Home Affairs vide Notification No.1/22/4/2007-Cab, dated 28.06.2007. The O/o CEPI, now HQ at Delhi, is functioning with three (3) branch offices located at Mumbai, Kolkata and Lucknow.

13.70 Over the years CEPI has vested substantial number of properties belonging to enemy nationals / firms. These properties can be categorised in Movable enemy properties viz Shares, Gold / Ornaments and Income thereon and Immovable enemy properties viz land, house, ponds, shops and buildings. As on 30.09.2018, more than 9406 enemy properties, having value more than ₹1,00,000 crore, are vested

with CEPI spread over in 123 districts of 21 States/ UTs. The value of the movable properties/ assets vested in the Custodian and income thereon are as under:

S. No.	Particulars	Financial Year (value of enemy property) [2018-2019]	Remarks
1	Shares	About ₹3000 crore [Out of total shares, shares of 176 companies have been transferred to DIPAM for disposal.]	Valued as on 5.09.2018
2	Investments	₹146.55 Cr	Transferred to CFI
3	Gold & Silver Ornaments tems	₹0.38 Cr.	Valued as on 31.12.2009

13.71 A decision has been taken to liquidate all Fixed Deposits/ Securities lying in Banks / RBI and deposit the same into Consolidated Fund of India (CFI). Accordingly the process has been initiated and an amount of ₹ 146.55 Crore has been deposited in CFI during 2018-2019.

13.72 For disposal of Shares of CEPI, the Central Government has authorized Department of Investment & Public Assets Management (DIPAM) for liquidating shares under the provision of sub-section 7 of Section 8A of the Enemy Property Act, 1968 amended from time to time. Cabinet has approved proposal of DIPAM for liquidating these shares on 08.11.2018. For disposal of enemy shares 'The Procedure and Mechanism for Sale of Enemy Share Order, 2019' were notified on 18.02.2019. Accordingly the enemy shares of 176 companies have been transferred for disposal.

13.73 As per provisions under amended Enemy Property Act, the Enemy Property (Amendment) Rules, 2018 alongwith Transfer of Property (Vested as Enemy Property in the Custodian) Order, 2018

and Guidelines for the disposal of Enemy Property order, 2018 were notified on 21.03.2018. Further order dated 21.03.2018 has been modified vide notification dated 08.03.2019.

13.74 In accordance to aforesaid Guidelines, an inter-ministerial Committee under the Chairpersonship of Additional Secretary dealing with enemy property in the Ministry has been constituted.

13.75 To ascertain present status of immovable enemy properties the latest

survey & valuation report has been asked from all the concerned States/ UTs. To expedite the process Nodal Officers have been appointed to coordinate on above matter. The Ministry is taking up the issue with the States through Nodal Officer and concerned DM / DCs.

13.76 To give impetus for robust monitoring of the vested enemy properties ICT is being used. The Website for CEPI is almost ready and will be launched soon. For effective management, Enemy Property Information system is also being developed.

Chapter - 14

Women Safety

14.1 As per the Census 2011, the country has 48% female population. While several Ministries/ Departments in the Government are undertaking various programmes for development of women, some heinous incidents of rape and sexual assaults in various parts of country in early part of last year had been marked by increased brutality and violence on minor girls. These incidents shook the conscience of the nation. The Government responded swiftly by reviewing the legal framework and realizing the imperative for effective legal deterrence, it enacted the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018. This Act prescribes even more stringent penal provisions including death penalty for rape of a girl below the age of 12 years; mandates completion of investigation in two months and trials to be completed in a similar time period.

14.2 In order to ensure that the new amendments in law effectively translate at ground level and to enhance women safety in the country, the Government has set up a Women Safety Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs to strengthen measures for safety of women in the country and instill greater sense of security in them through speedy and effective administration of justice in a holistic manner and by providing a safer environment for women. The new Division is responsible for policy formulation, planning, coordinating, formulating and implementing projects/ schemes to assist States/ Union Territories to achieve this objective through inter-alia increased use of IT and technology in criminal justice system, more online access to crime & criminal records which facilitates analytics for

investigation and crime prevention; enabling a supportive eco-system for forensic sciences; as also prison reforms and related subjects.

14.3 The Division is responsible for :

- (i) Coordination and implementation of projects being undertaken in MHA for enhancement of safety of women in the country (Emergency Response Support System, Safe City projects etc);
- (ii) IT interventions for increasing efficiency in delivery of criminal justice (Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems-CCTNS, Inter-operable Criminal Justice System-ICJS, Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences-ITSSO, National Database on Sexual Offenders-NDSO etc);
- (iii) All matters relating to Directorate of Forensic Science Services and its affiliated Central Forensic Science Laboratories, Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences and administrative and financial matters relating to Central Forensic Science Laboratory of CBI;
- (iv) Crime Statistics;
- (v) All matters relating to National Crime Records Bureau;
- (vi) Crimes against women and children, members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, elderly persons and other vulnerable groups, but excluding crime against minorities;

- (vii) All matters relating with Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants; and the two protocols of United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC) namely, the 'Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children' and the 'Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air', excluding legislative, rehabilitation, welfare and other promotional aspects specifically dealt with by the Ministry of Women and Child Development;
- (viii) All matters relating to Prison Reforms, Correctional Administration, Prison/Prisoners legislation, Identification of Convicted and Suspected persons legislation, Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003, Transfer of Sentenced Persons agreements and matters related thereto;
- (ix) Poisons Act, 1919.

Some of the important initiatives taken in the FY 2018-19 include:

- (i) Launch of online National Database on Sexual Offenders on 20.09.2018. This database is exclusively available for use of Law Enforcement Agencies in the country.
- (ii) Launch of Cyber-Crime Reporting Portal for obscene content against women and children on 20.09.2018.
- (iii) Launch of Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences (ITSSO) on 19.02.2019 for States / Union Territories to monitor timely compilation of investigations as mandated under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 in cases related to rape.
- (iv) Support States / UTs in commencement of a single Pan-India 112 emergency number under the Emergency Response Support System as a part of Nirbhaya Fund Scheme. This system has been made operational in twenty States/ Union Territories during the financial year 2018-19.
- (v) Approval of Safe-City projects in eight metros / large cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai) as part of Nirbhaya Fund Scheme. Central Share of funds for first instalment totalling to ₹733.92 crore has been released in all 8 projects for enabling States / UT to commence the project.
- (vi) Launch of Safe City Implementation Portal (SCIM) for States/ Union Territory on 19.02.2019, to monitor the progress of implementation of Safe City projects.
- (vii) Notification of standardized procedures for collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases on 25.07.2018 and commencement of requisite training for police and medical personnel.
- (viii) Approval of projects for strengthening of DNA analysis, cyber-forensics and related forensic facilities in Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/Union Territories (Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal) as part of Nirbhaya Fund Scheme at a total cost of ₹131.09 crore. First instalment of funds has been released to States / Union Territory totalling to ₹64.46 crore.

Details on some of the important projects for enhancing safety of women in the country, which are being undertaken by the Women Safety Division as part of its mandate are given below.

Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) and Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)

14.4 Availability of information on crimes and criminals is not only a contributing factor for timeliness and efficiency in criminal investigation but also in facilitating use of this database for the purpose of crime analytics, research and policy making for crime prevention. In order to facilitate police in States/ Union Territories with a common platform for collecting and sharing information on crimes and criminals at national level, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) started implementation of CCTNS project in 2009 as an extension of the Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) project started in 2004. While CIPA was started for the purpose of computerization of the data in police stations on stand-alone basis, CCTNS went a step further and sought to interconnect all police station and higher police offices for collecting and sharing information on crime & criminals on a common platform. The project was approved at a cost of ₹2000 crore. As per the project plan, Central financial assistance was given to the States/ UTs towards hardware, CCTNS software application, connectivity and training.

14.5 The broad objectives of the CCTNS project are to:

- Create single repository of crime and criminal data.

- Provide contextual & parameterized search options at the State and National level to empower the investigator and improve crime detection and resolution.
- Offer convenient digital access of Police services to citizens such as online filling of police complaints and request for verification of antecedents etc.
- Inform policy and improved monitoring through timely crime trends and criminal reports.

14.6 Under CCTNS, a State Data Centre (SDC) and corresponding District Coordination Centres (DCC) have been established in each State / UT. After achieving a major part of the stated objectives, the project is presently in the Operations & Maintenance (O&M) phase, which is valid upto 31.03.2022. CCTNS is being implemented by NCRB.

14.7 At the same time, since 2015, the scope of the CCTNS project was extended beyond establishing a national database of crime and criminal records to establishment of an Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) by integrating data from prisons, courts, prosecution, forensics, police, fingerprints with a view to strengthen justice delivery. National Informatics Center (NIC) has developed a dashboard for the ICJS system which has the facility of enterprise free text search & the capability to search for an accused in Police, Prison, Prosecution, Forensics and Courts database. At present ICJS is being actively implemented in all the States / UTs. It facilitates integration of all pillars of justice to make the justice delivery system much more transparent and enable smart policing.

14.8 All the States /UTs have also launched their State Citizen Portals providing citizen centric police services which is connected to CCTNS and ICJS. Nine mandated critical Police services are being offered in the State Citizens Portal as part of the CCTNS project, and include online registration of complaints, obtaining status of complaints, obtaining the copies of FIRs, details of arrested persons/

wanted criminals, complaints, reporting theft of properties, viewing & reporting missing persons data and submission of requests for issue/ renewal of various NOCs. Critical among the mandated services are the ability of victims and bystanders alike to lodge a complaint online. The citizens can also utilize the State Citizen Portal for placing a request for pre-employment verification.

Citizen Services offered by Delhi Police, a Good Practice identified in the 'Compendium of Good Practices of CCTNS', released by the NCRB in October 2018.

Achievements in FY 2018-19

14.9 CCTNS has achieved significant success in its reach, connectivity and usage across all Police Stations in the country.

States were also encouraged to create State Citizen Portal (SCP) to offer a host of services. Progress¹ in usage of the project is presented in the table below:

S. No.	Activity/ Area of Operations	Status (as on 31.03.2018)	Achievements (as on 31.03.2019)
1	Total Police Stations	15609	15824
2	CCTNS deployment in Police Stations	14630	14841
3	Connectivity in Police Stations	14408	15045

¹Data compiled by NCRB for regular monitoring

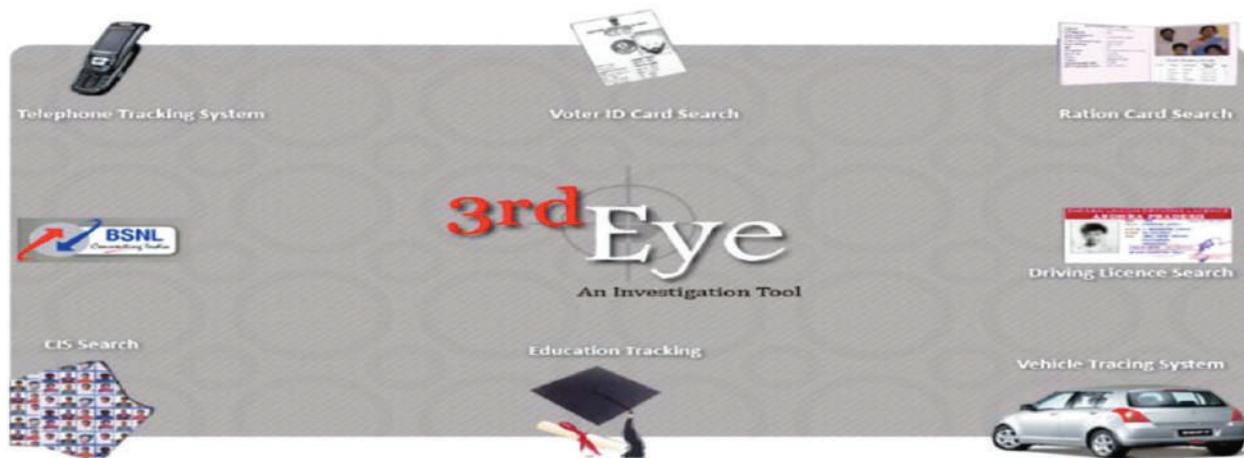
4	Number of States/UTs where SDC connected with NDC	33	34
5	No. of police stations entering FIRs (100%) in CAS State Application	13547	14788
6	Number of FIRs registered in CCTNS	1.90 crore	2.69 crore
7	Number of States/ UTs where all 9 citizen services have been launched	22	33
8	Number of States/UTs who have launched a State Citizens Portal	34	35
9	Number of requests received on State/UT Citizen Portals	64.69 lakh	3.05 crore

14.10 Particularly in case of gender crimes, early detection and certainty of rigorous punishment is seen to act as a viable deterrent. Critical outcomes of the CCTNS Project not only facilitate an aggrieved person to register complaints (not FIR) online from

their homes, but also result in early detection and timely prosecutions by empowering Investigation Officers with information and standardizing police procedures thereby making it an invaluable tool in strengthening safety and security of women.

NAME	AGE	FIR NO	FIR DT	ACTS & SEC	PS	DISTRICT	CASE PROGRESS	IMAGE
Cheemalamari Nikitha	14	255/2018	06/10/2018	Girl Missing Person	Dargamitta	Sri Potti Sri Ramulu Nellore	Case Progress	
Jami Sai Kumari	17	545/2018	06/10/2018	Girl Missing Person	Nallapadu PS	Guntur Urban	Case Progress	
Pedalamgari Prathyusha	17	97/2018	06/10/2018	Girl Missing Person	Vakadu	Sri Potti Sri Ramulu Nellore	Case Progress	
V V Soujanya	14	323/2018	06/10/2018	Girl Missing Person	Alipiri	Tirupathi Urban	Case Progress	
				Girl Missing			Case	

A screenshot of CCTNS Report on Missing Persons (Girls) as used by Andhra Pradesh Police. Similar tools are used in Telengana also.



Special Investigative Tool developed by the Andhra Pradesh & Telengana Police, as part of the CCTNS Project

Good practices in CCTNS

In Madurai district, a female dead body was matched with a missing persons report filed in Tirunelveli district in Tamil Nadu using CCTNS. Once identified, a discovery of an illicit relationship was made which resulted in the resolution of the murder case. The episode occurred between 12.07.2018 (when the missing person was reported) and 17.07.2018 (when the identity was established). There are more than 90 such good practices identified by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and released as a compendium in a Workshop held on 29.10.2018 and 30.10.2018 highlighting how CCTNS is changing the way Police has been empowered in resolution of crimes.

Particulars	Missing Person	Unidentified Dead Body
Date of Match	: 17.07.2018	
		
District	Tirunelveli District	Madurai District
Police Station	Koodankulam PS	Kottampatti PS
Cr.No.& Sec	208/2018 u/s Women missing	295/2018 u/s 302, 379 IPC
Date: Missing from, Body Found	09.07.2018	10.07.2018
Matching particulars (Dress, Hair, I.D. Marks, etc)	Face cut, physical features and date	

Case of Missing Person in Tirunelveli District published as Good Practice in 'Compendium of CCTNS Good Practices' released by NCRB in October 2018

14.11 A multi-string & parameterized advanced search facility and MIS reports feature through ICJS has been made operational in 33 States/ UTs across the country.

National Database on Sexual Offenders

14.12 Leveraging the ICJS platform the National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO), purposed to specifically impact and reduce crime and violence against women through identification of known and habitual sexual offenders has been launched by Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh on 20.09.2018. The NDSO is available 24X7 to all Law Enforcement Agencies and enables

antecedent verification and speedy detection in cases of sexual offences.

Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences (ITSSO)

14.13 The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2018 provides for completion of investigations in rape cases in two months. In order to facilitate the States/ UTs to track the completion of investigations in such cases, an Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences (ITSSO) portal under ICJS was launched on 19th February 2019. ITSSO is a cloud - based analytics portal available for the law enforcement agencies with drill-down feature starting from national level up-to FIR level. It can be used to generate reports and dashboards on ageing of cases and has ability to flag pendency at district and police station level to expedite resolution.

14.14 Going forward, MHA has identified several new initiatives with enhanced technology capacity in the ICJS like setting up of a National Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) and Automatic Facial Recognition System (AFRS); integration of crimes and criminals database with other large database platforms of Transport Department, Arms License, Passports etc and use of artificial intelligence for predictive data analytics to empower the investigator and the decision hierarchy of the Police.

Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) Project

14.15 With a view to enable active use of technology to strengthen emergency response services, especially for safety of women in public places, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is implementing a project titled Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) with a budgetary

outlay of ₹321.69 crore under the Nirbhaya Fund. Government of India (Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications) has notified 112 as the emergency number for the country. The mandate of ERSS is to provide operational platform which would support linking of various emergency service providers in States/ Union Territories to 112 emergency number. The Project has the following objectives:

- Provide a convenient and standardized 'single emergency response number – 112' integrated with all existing numbers like Dial 100, 108 etc.
- Provide a 24X7 capacity to receive input from various sources including Voice Calls, SMS, e-mails, Panic Buttons in mobile phones, public transport & other locations etc.
- Provide a 24X7 system for dispatch of field resources (Police, Ambulance etc.) to the location of incidence through:
 - o Identification of location of person in distress.
 - o Computer Aided timely dispatch of nearest field resources (one or more GPS enabled Emergency Response Vehicles) to mitigate or prevent escalation of distress.
- Provide standardized, user-friendly technology products like Mobile Apps etc. with a pan-India footprint.
- Integration with other emergency systems

14.16 Under the ERSS Project, the MHA is extending financial assistance to all States/ Union Territories to operationalize

112 or integrate existing systems with 112, procure necessary hardware & software and support Emergency Response (ER) vehicles fitted with GPS enabled Mobile Device Terminals (MDTs) to commence 112 based emergency operations in the States/ Union Territories.

14.17 In order to streamline implementation, MHA engaged C-DAC as a Total Service Provider (TSP) to develop and deploy a Contact Centre Solution Stack comprising of Computer Telephony Integration (CTI), Automatic Call Distribution (ACD), Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD), and Case Record Management (CRM). Additionally, C-DAC has developed a '112 SOS Mobile App' providing features like continuous sending of distress signals with location data (to trace a moving person), SHOUT facility to volunteers and the requisite back-end software.

Achievements in FY 2018-19

14.18 ERSS has been launched in 20 States/ Union Territories during the FY 2018-19. Details of the States/Union Territories where ERSS is operational is given below:

S. NO.	STATE / UT	DISTRICTS COVERED
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	Vijayawada, West Godavari, Guntoor (U), Guntoor (R), Kurnool
2.	CHHATTISGARH	Raipur, Mahasamund, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Kabirdham, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Korba, Janjgir-Champa, Surguja, Bastar

3.	GUJARAT	Aravali, Botad, Chhota Udepur, Devbhumi-Dwarka, Gir Somnath, Mahisagar, Morbi
4.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	All Districts
5.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	All Districts
6.	KERALA	Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kochi, Trissur, Kozhikode
7.	MAHARASHTRA	Mumbai City
8.	MADHYA PRADESH	All Districts
9.	NAGALAND	Kohima, Dimapur, Mokokchung
10.	PUNJAB	All Districts
11.	RAJASTHAN	All Districts
12.	TAMILNADU	All Districts
13.	TELANGANA	All Districts
14.	UTTAR PRADESH	All Districts
15.	UTTARAKHAND	All Districts
16.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	Port Blair
17.	DAMAN & DIU	All Districts
18.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	All Districts
19.	LAKSHADWEEP	All Districts
20.	PUDUCHERRY	All Districts



Union Minister for Home Affairs, Sh. Rajnath Singh and Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Sh. Jai Ram Thakur, launching the ERSS 112 in Mandi, Himachal Pradesh on 28.11.2018

(Source: Himachal Pradesh Police)



Screenshots of the 112 India Mobile App, showing the Home Screen and the Emergency Signal dispatch screen.

Safe City Projects

14.19 The Government has been focused on women-led development. In order to facilitate this, it is necessary to ensure a feeling of safety and security to women for greater participation in public spaces and in economic activities, especially in large metro cities which provide greater opportunities for livelihoods. With this objective, the Ministry of Home Affairs has approved Safe City projects in 8 large cities, i.e. Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai,

Delhi, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Kolkata, and Mumbai. The projects have been prepared by State Governments taking into account the need for identification of hot-spots for crimes against women for development of critical assets in urban areas including infrastructure, technology adoption and capacity building in community through awareness programmes. The projects are being funded as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. A total of ₹2,919.55 crore has been approved for projects under the Nirbhaya Fund Scheme.

14.20 In preparing the Safe City projects, States/Union Territories have consulted the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (Meity), Municipal & Police Commissioners of respective cities and civil society organizations connected to the purpose, and comprise of a mix of solutions relevant for the city and its communities. Some of the assets being developed/ supported under the Safe City Projects initiative inter-alia are:

- An integrated approach including moveable and immovable assets in city infrastructure like Geographical Information System (GIS) linked mapping of crime hot spots, smart LED street lighting to reduce dark spots, installation of modern CCTV cameras connected to Command/ Control centres with capacities like Automated Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras, development of safe zone clusters in identified crime hot spots including installation of toilets, installation of Panic Buttons in public places and transportation, transit dormitories for women and children among others. Some assets to address gaps in existing ecosystems as well as to integrate with plans in Smart City projects are also included.
- Critical Human Resource assets like the development and deployment of all women patrol teams such as SHE teams, teams for First Responder Vehicles like the Abhayam vans in Ahmedabad, development and resourcing of all women Police Stations, deployment of women Counselors in Police Stations to increase accessibility

and empathy, among others. Based on the successful Bharosa Model of Hyderabad, setting up of such One-Stop Crisis Centers in other cities is being supported. Better investigative resources like Forensic & Cyber Crime Cells are also included in some of the cities.

- Critical soft assets like Gender sensitization awareness campaigns, legal literacy campaigns and capacity building and other service providers in collaboration with community and civil society organizations have also been included in some of the cities.

Achievements in FY 2018-19

14.21 MHA has released first instalment of ₹733.92 crore for Safe City projects to the States/ Union Territory in the current financial year. MHA has also developed and launched a Safe City Implementation Monitoring Portal for the States/ Union Territory to record and review the implementation of the sub-project component in the Safe City projects. This online module is available to authorized users of State Governments/ Union Territories.

Strengthening of Facilities in State Forensic Science Laboratories

14.22 DNA analysis is one of the time-tested scientific forensic technologies used in investigation of crime and is highly relevant in cases of sexual offences and other heinous offences. As part of a strategy to facilitate greater efficiency in investigations and secure higher convictions in cases of sexual offences, the Government has undertaken modernizing of not only its Central Forensic Sciences Laboratories but is also assisting States/

Union Territories in capacity building of DNA analysis facilities in Forensic Science Laboratories on a mission mode.

14.23 As part of Nirbhaya Fund scheme, MHA has approved projects for strengthening DNA analysis cyber forensics and related facilities in 13 States at a total cost of ₹131.09 crore in phase-I of the project. The States have been prioritised on the basis of pendency of cases. The Forensic Science Laboratories being upgraded are located at:

- a. Chennai and Madurai in Tamil Nadu
- b. Agra and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh
- c. Mumbai in Maharashtra
- d. Kolkata, West Bengal
- e. Sagar, Madhya Pradesh
- f. Shimla and Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh
- g. Mohali, Punjab
- h. Srinagar, J&K
- i. Agartala, Tripura
- j. Pangei, Manipur
- k. Aizwal, Mizoram
- l. Jaipur, Rajasthan
- m. Delhi

14.24 The assistance will enable States to procure and use advanced scientific equipment and develop their infrastructure. Items proposed to be added to Forensic Science Laboratories under the approved projects have been identified by the States themselves through a process of gap-analysis, and include Autoclave and Automated DNA Extractor Systems to isolate DNA from collected samples, DNA

Sequencer, Centrifuges, Real-time PCR, Genetic Analyzer equipment to facilitate detection & matching of samples with collected evidence during investigation. The project also provides for the States / UTs to engage expert scientists for analysis of crime exhibits for timely support to Investigating Officers in sexual assault cases.

Eprisons Project

14.25 The Ministry of Home Affairs has introduced the Eprisons suite across all States and UTs in the country. The Eprisons project aims at computerisation of the functioning of all prisons in the country including digitisation and availability of prisoner data (convicts, under-trial prisoners, detenues etc.) in an electronic platform which is accessible to designated authorities of Central and State Governments. The objective of this project is to create an end-to-end IT solution for automation of prison operations. Eprisons suite is useful in creating a centralized standard information database of prison inmates with their identification, activity and other critical details. This is a cloud based National platform which acts as an interactive portal to provide information and services for prison inmates. The portal provides for quick retrieval of information and citizen centric services. The portal also enables availability of integrated data about crime and criminal history of prisoners.

14.26 The Central Government is providing support to States / UTs for IT hardware, software application development, customisation, establishing connectivity and technical assistance for effective implementation of the project. The States and UTs are being provided financial assistance for a period of three years. An

outlay of ₹100.00 crore has been provided for implementation of Eprisons project. ₹66.00 crore has been disbursed to States and UTs as on 31.3.2019.

14.27 With the implementation of Central Eprisons project, the Eprisons suite is getting data from 1038 prisons of the country covering as many as 33 States and UTs as on date. The Prisons are also entering legacy data of prisoners in the Eprisons suite, thus strengthening the National Database of Sexual Offenders,

which is accessible to law enforcement agencies and will assist in effectively tracking and investigating cases of sexual offences aimed at strengthening Women Safety in the country. As on date, records of 78 lakh prisoners have been entered in the Eprisons suite. About two crore people have used the services of Eprisons suite for booking prison visits to meet prison inmates, thus bringing in transparency and speed to the system.

Chapter - 15

Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (RG&CCI)

15.1 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 & Population Census: The Census Commissioner, India is the statutory authority vested with the responsibility of conducting the Housing & Population Census in India under the Census Act, 1948 & Rules framed thereunder. Planning, coordination & supervision of the field activities; data processing; tabulation, compilation and dissemination of Census results are the responsibilities of the ORG&CCI.
- (ii) Civil Registration System (CRS): The Census Commissioner, India is also designated as Registrar General, India under the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969 which provides for the compulsory registration of births and deaths. In this role, he coordinates the functioning of the civil registration and vital statistics system in the country through 36 States and Union Territories.
- (iii) Sample Registration System (SRS): Implementation of Sample Registration System, wherein large scale sample survey of vital events is conducted on half-yearly basis, is also the responsibility of the ORG&CCI. SRS is an important

source of vital rates like Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate at the State level in the country.

- (iv) National Population Register (NPR): The RG&CCI also discharges the statutory function of the Registrar General of Citizens Registration (RGCR) under the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. The National Population Register (NPR) is the first step towards the creation of the National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) under the provisions of the aforementioned Statute.
- (v) Mother Tongue Survey: A survey of the unclassified mother tongues returned in Census 2001 is under implementation.

Population Census

15.2 India has a long tradition of having regular decennial Population Censuses since 1872. Last Population Census was conducted in 2011. The next decennial Census is to be conducted in 2021 which will be the 16th Census in the continuous series from 1872 and 8th Census since independence.

15.3 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., (i) Houselisting & Housing Census and (ii) Population Enumeration. The Houselisting & Housing Census, which is conducted 6-10 months prior to the Population Enumeration, provides very useful data on housing conditions, availability of amenities and assets to households besides providing an unambiguous frame for enumeration. During the second phase of Population Enumeration, individual level information is collected so as to provide a variety of data on demographic, socio-cultural, economic, migration and fertility status of the country and for other administrative areas.

15.4 Timely processing of voluminous data collected at each Census, generating results for the country for use in planning of various socio-economic programmes has always been a challenge. Speedy processing and compilation of Census data has necessitated adopting the latest available IT systems / technology at each Census in the past. Though the data collection from the field across the Censuses was hundred percent, its level of computerization varied from 5% to 45% for some parameters till 1991. After the advent of sophisticated IT tools like Optical Mark Reader (OMR) / Optical Character Recognition (OCR) / Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) etc., nearly 100% data was captured through these IT tools for the first time during 2001 Census and the reports were released within a period of 4-5 years in comparison to previous Censuses, when it used to take 8-11 years. In Census 2011, ORG&CCI had set very high standard for itself. The objective was to convert 100% information recorded in Census schedule to digital form through ICR technology, besides maintaining

quality and also early release of Census results.

15.5 The Provisional Population Total based on Census 2011 were released in March 2011 in a record time of three weeks, followed by the release of Rural-Urban distribution of population. Subsequently, a large number of data sets have been released, the details of which are given in Annexure-XVII. Almost all the major datasets of Census 2011, including religion-wise data, educational level data, data on disability, data on classification of workers based on NIC / NCO (National Industrial Classification / National Classification of Occupation), Language and provisional data on migration by place of last residence have been released. The only dataset of Census 2011 which is yet to be released is the final data on migration and this is under finalization.

15.6 Like the previous Censuses, the 2021 Census will be conducted in two phases, i.e. (i) Houselisting and Housing Census during 2020 and (ii) Population Enumeration in February-March, 2021. The preparatory work for the ensuing Census has already commenced. The jurisdictional changes made after Census 2011 are being compiled in consultation with the concerned departments in States/UTs so as to finalize the list of Administrative units for both rural and urban areas for Census 2021. The deliberations with the concerned ministries and departments of Government of India have been made for reviewing the Census 2011 questions. A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India to advise on issues connected with the holding of the 2021 Census. The first meeting of TAC has already been held on 30.01.2019 on

methodology and census questionnaires to be used in Census 2021. Separate meetings of the Sub-Committees of TAC, formed on 'Development of Census questionnaires' and on 'Use of Technology for Census 2021' have also been held on 27.03.2019 & 28.03.2019 respectively. Based on the feedback of ministries and the members of the TAC/Sub-Committee of TAC, necessary changes wherever required have been made in the draft Census schedules. A notification declaring the Government's intention of Census taking in the country in 2021 has been published on 28.03.2019 in the Gazette of India at S.O. No. 1455 (E) dated 26.03.2019. The Notification reads as:

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Census Act, 1948 (37 of 1948), the Central Government hereby declares that a census of the population of India shall be taken during the year 2021. The reference date for the census shall, except for the state of Jammu and Kashmir and snow bound non-synchronous areas of states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, be 00.00 hours of the first day of March, 2021;

Provided that for the State of Jammu and Kashmir and snow bound non-synchronous areas of states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the reference date shall be 00.00 hours of the first day of October, 2020."

Census Mapping Using Geographic Information System (GIS)

15.7 In order to conduct the Census without any omission and duplication, there are two types of mapping activities, viz., a) Pre-Census mapping and b) Post-Census mapping. The Pre-Census mapping activities include the preparation and updation of maps showing Administrative

units of the States / UTs, Districts, Sub-districts showing Villages, Towns and Wards within Towns to ensure proper coverage of the entire geographical area of the country. The Post-Census mapping activities include the preparation of Administrative and thematic maps based on Census data for various publications and data dissemination.

15.8 Map Division in ORG&CCI and Map Section of Directorates have been presenting different types of data in the form of thematic maps/charts/diagrams, etc. The digital maps have been prepared for Census 2011 and the same are available at the Office of the RG&CCI and the Directorates of Census Operations (DCOs). The various publications/Atlases based on different parameters of Census 2011 data are also available on ORGI website. The Map resources include the administrative maps at all levels which are of immense use in governance activities. It has been decided to use geo-referenced maps in the forthcoming Census in 2021. Accordingly, a mammoth exercise of converting the existing digital database of administrative boundaries up to village level for entire country into geo-referenced database has been taken up. For geo-referencing purpose, the Survey of India maps are used as a base. This geo-referenced administrative database will be utilized in future for all other mapping endeavours. The following mapping projects/activities are going on at ORG&CCI/DCOs:

- i) The geo-referencing of administrative database of Census 2011 has been completed up to Sub-district showing villages in respect of several States/ UTs. Checking of the digital database is going on at respective State / UT DCOs.

- ii) After quality checking/scrutiny of the final geospatial database, sub-district level maps showing village boundaries are being prepared by the States/UTs for Census-2021.
- iii) The continuous updating of Jurisdictional changes occurred after Census 2011 is being carried out in all States on geo-referenced database for up-to-date coverage of administrative setup for Census 2021.
- iv) GIS based Town Mapping: Pilot Project on creation of digital database for Teliamura town of Tripura State for Census 2021 is completed.
- v) Census Atlas 2011 of States/UTs Volume scrutiny is completed and corrections are in progress.
- vi) Preparation of Parliamentary & Assembly Constituencies Atlas based on Census 2011: Preparation of e-Book for National & State/UT volumes are in progress.

15.9 Geographic Information System (GIS) technology is being used extensively to enhance the quality of Census mapping, quick retrieval, analysis and representation of the various parameters spatially and to avoid any duplication or omission of information during Census 2021.

Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI)

15.10 Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) is a unique plan project taken up in the 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-2017) with the aim to conduct electronic linguistic surveys and to archive about 600 Classified and Unclassified Mother Tongues. The project has since been continued on regular basis. The post survey process follows the transcriptions, analyses and consolidation of reports of audio-visual linguistic

videographed data, by the trained linguists and Professors of renowned Universities and Linguistics Institutions all over India. So far videography of 2707 samples against 576 Mother Tongues in 32 States / UTs have been completed. Out of 576 Mother Tongues, Transcriptions of 2496 variables, Analyses of 2495 variables and Consolidation of 476 Mother Tongues have been completed in all respects. Further, 180 Transcriptions, 181 Analysis and 83 consolidated reports are in progress.

The approved Plan Project involves:

- i. The audio-visual linguistic data collection through videography with the help of the Statistical Cadre Officials of Directorates of Census Operations (DCOs) by engaging the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC), Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
- ii. Monitoring and checking of NFDC operated videography of Mother Tongues during the period of survey of the same by the In-house linguists of the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India at Language Division, Kolkata.
- iii. The Transcription and Analysis of sample-wise videographed linguistic data either by In-house Linguists or outsourced Linguistic Resource Persons (LRPs) of various Universities and Institutions of India recommended by the respective Head of the Departments and approved by ORG&CCI.
- iv. Supervision and simultaneous consolidation of sample-wise analyses into single Mother Tongue Report by In-house linguists, external senior linguists and Professors of various

Universities and Institutions of India, where Linguistics is taught in post graduate and research level.

Documentation and Preservation of the Data

15.11 It is pertinent to mention here that the organisation such as National Informatics Centre (NIC), National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) are also rendering their exemplary service in documenting and preserving the linguistic data of surveyed Mother Tongues in audio-video files. Videographed speech data of Mother Tongues are uploaded in the Main Server of National Informatics Centre (NIC) for archiving purpose.

Data Dissemination

15.12 The most important step after the enumeration exercise and data processing is the dissemination of the results for use by Governments, NGOs – National and International, Universities and Institutes, scholars, students and other data users. With this purpose, the ORG&CCI is implementing an elaborate data dissemination plan to keep the data users informed about the utility and release of different datasets including those on population, SCs & STs, literates, workers and non-workers, slum data, age data and data on houses, household amenities and assets.

15.13 The datasets are released at the Census of India website at <http://www.censusindia.gov.in> for free download. These are also made available on Compact Discs (CDs) and in some cases, as printed volumes.

15.14 Another major innovative step taken by the ORG&CCI is to set up workstations for Research on Sample Micro-Data from

Census. The ORG&CCI intends to allow researchers from Universities / Institutes to access sample micro-data from Census 2001 and Census 2011 for research purpose and therefore total of 17 Census Workstations have been opened in 17 different Universities / Institutes across the country. Census workstation established at Student Amenities Building, Madras University, Chennai has been inaugurated on 27.02.2019. In these workstations, all published Tables from 1991 to 2011 Censuses in soft copy format and also sample micro-data (1% at National level & 5% at State / UT / District level) on House listing for 2001 and 2011 Censuses and on Population Enumeration (limited parameters) for Census 2011 have been made available.

15.15 The Workstations are fully equipped with all the facilities for research on sample Micro Data from Census. They are fully air-conditioned and have the network of computer terminals for accessing the data. An official from the University / Institute is posted at the respective Workstation to provide access to the data available at the Workstation to the researchers after they get the approval of the Steering Group for conducting their research. The researcher is permitted to use the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Statistical Data Analysis (STATA) software available for tabulation. The Workstations also have high speed duplex colour laser printer for printing the approved outputs.

15.16 The ORG&CCI has taken another major initiative in digitising and archiving all old Census reports published since 1872 for use of posterity. More than 26 lakh pages of these old Census reports have been scanned and uploaded at Census website for free download and also made available for access at

Census Directorates and Workstations in Universities / Institutes across India.

15.17 The ORGI and Directorates of Census Operations (DCOs) have participated in four State level book fairs namely 17th Pune Book Fair, Kochi International Book Fair, NBT Silvassa Book Fair and New Delhi World Book Fair organized by different agencies. DCO (Gujarat) was one of the Knowledge Partners/Sponsors for two days International Conference on “Migration, Diaspora and Development: An Indian Perspective”, organized by Centre for Diaspora Studies, Central University of Gujarat.

International Cooperation

15.18 The decennial Census Operations in India have been carried out regularly since 1872. The expertise accumulated as such in conducting Census successfully in such a big and diverse country has helped in sharing our experiences with other countries and various International organizations, namely, World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and other UN agencies etc. During 2018-19, mentioned below are some of the important events portraying International Cooperation between ORG&CCI and other countries / UN organizations:

- (i) UN Regional Workshop on the 2020 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses: International Standards and Contemporary Technologies was organized by United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) at Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 08.05.2018 to 11.05.2018. Sh. Janardan Yadav, Addl. Registrar General & Dr. Abhishek Jain, Director, Directorate of Census Operations (Punjab & Chandigarh) represented ORG&CCI in the above

workshop. The participation was funded by UNSD.

- (ii) Association of National Census and Statistics Directors of America, Asia and the Pacific (ANCSDAAP) and the General Statistics Office (GSO) organized 29th Population Census Conference on ‘Innovative Approaches to enhance the quality of the 2020 Round of Census’ from 11.07.2018 to 13.07.2018 at Da Nang, Viet Nam. Shri Sailesh, Secretary to Govt. of India & RGI (also the then President of ANCSDAAP) and Sh. Sanjay, Deputy Director General represented this office in the above Conference. The expenses towards the participation of the officers for this programme was borne by the Government of India.
- (iii) WHO organized the Regional Consultation and partners forum on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) surveillance and monitoring from 17.09.2018 to 19.09.2018 at Bangkok, Thailand. Sh. C.G. Rajinikaanthan, Director, Directorate of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, as nominated by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, represented ORG&CCI in the above meeting. The participation was funded by WHO.
- (iv) ESCAP organized fourth Meeting of the Regional Steering Group (RSG) for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) from 13.11.2018 to 15.11.2018 at United Nations Conference Centre in Bangkok, Thailand. Shri Manoj Kumar, Deputy Registrar General (CRS) represented ORG&CCI, India. The participation was funded by UNESCAP.

- (v) Five day workshop on strengthening Statistical Capacity for Censuses and SDGs, Asia and Pacific Region at Korea from 12.11.2018 to 16.11.2018. Ms. Prerna Puri, Director, Directorate of Census Operations, Haryana represented ORG&CCI. The participation was funded by UNFPA/ APPI.

Internal Training

15.19 In April 2018, the office of RGI published the ORGI's Training Policy (OTP). Accordingly, the training division in ORG&CCI has been arranging induction / promotional / in-service / specialized training to personnel posted at ORG&CCI as well as in various Directorates of Census Operations.

15.20 ORG&CCI is intended to strengthen the in-house capacity of the officials by arranging necessary training(s) to them. With this intention, an intensive Training Needs Assessment (TNA) was conducted electronically. The requirement of in-service training on Administration & Establishment and the Statistical / Demographic Tools & Techniques, depending on their assigned work & field of functioning were identified through the TNA.

15.21 The following courses have been conducted during 2018-19, wherein a total of 346 officers / officials have been trained in basic as well as in-service course(s). The details of these batches are as under:

S. No.	Course	Level of Participants	Duration		No. of Participants
			From	To	
1.	Induction Training (17 weeks)	Assistant Directors	01.01.2018	27.04.2018	36
2.	Administration & Establishment (4 weeks)	Group B & C	29.01.2018	23.02.2018	150 (@ 30 participants per batch)
			12.02.2018	09.03.2018	
			05.03.2018	28.03.2018	
			04.09.2018	28.09.2018	
			01.10.2018	26.10.2018	
			22.10.2018	16.11.2018	
			12.11.2018	07.12.2018	
			11.02.2019	08.03.2019	
3.	Mandatory promotion training (3 weeks)	Statistical Investigator Grade I (Group B Gazetted)	27.08.2018	14.09.2018	35
4.	In-service Training (2 weeks)	Assistant Directors & Deputy Directors	01.10.2018	12.10.2018	38

VITAL STATISTICS

Civil Registration System (CRS)

Implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969

15.22 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the functionaries

appointed by the State Governments under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. The Registrar General, India coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths are the chief executive authorities in the respective States for executing the provisions of this Act

and the rules and orders made there under. In pursuance of section 3 (3) of the RBD Act, Registrar General, India also issues general directions/ guidelines regarding registration of births and deaths to the States for effective implementation of the provisions of the RBD Act, 1969.

15.23 The proportion of total registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase over the years. The registration level of births for the Country has increased to 86.0% in 2016 from 74.5% in 2007. On the other hand, registration level of deaths has increased from 69.3% in 2007 to 78.1% in 2016.

15.24 The level of total registration of deaths is lower than that of births in most of the States / UTs except in Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Odisha, Sikkim and in the Union Territories of A & N Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. Lower level of death registration may partly be attributed to non-reporting of domiciliary deaths and deaths of females and infants.

Registration of Birth & Death within the prescribed time limit

15.25 The registered births and deaths have been classified in four categories depending

upon the period of registration. The four time periods considered for the purpose are: i) within prescribed time limit (up to 21 days), ii) after 21 days but within 30 days, iii) after 30 days but within 1 year and iv) more than 1 year. Twenty four States/UTs have provided data on Birth & Death registration done within the prescribed time period of 21 days of birth/death. The 7 States, namely, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Haryana (death only), Punjab (provided only data pertaining to more than 1 year), Manipur & Meghalaya have not provided data on time gap of birth and death. The reasons given by these States for not supplying the data are lack of computerization and Governance issues. Further, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal have given only partial data and therefore the same have not been taken into account while consolidating the data.

15.26 On the basis of data received from States / UTs, the percentage of registration achieved out of total registration undertaken in 2016 within prescribed time limit is as under:

Statement: Registration completed within prescribed time limit (21 days)

Level (in %)	Name of the States/UTs	
	Birth	Death
More than 90%	Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Chandigarh, A & N Islands, D & N Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Madhya Pradesh (8)	Delhi, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Goa, Puducherry, D & N Haveli, Mizoram (7)
More than 80% but less than 90%	Odisha, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram (6)	Odisha, A & N Islands, Daman & Diu, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh (7)
More than 50% but less than 80%	Rajasthan, Telangana, Karnataka, Assam, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh (6)	Telangana, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Assam, Kerala, Maharashtra (6)
Less than 50%	Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland (4)	Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh (4)

15.27 The above statement shows that 8 States / UTs have achieved more than 90% registration of total births registered within the prescribed time limit of 21 days. Further, 6 States are in the category of 80 to 90 percent, 6 States are in the category of 50 to 80 percent and remaining 4 States are under the category of less than 50 percent in completing the birth registration within the time limit of 21 days.

15.28 In respect of death registration, the above Statement shows that 7 States/ UTs have achieved more than 90% registration of total death registered within prescribed time limit of 21 days. On the other hand 7 States / UTs are in the category of 80 to 90 percent, 6 States are in the category of 50 to 80 percent and remaining 4 States are under the category of less than 50 percent in death registration within prescribed time limit of 21 days.

15.29 In order to increase the capturing of registration of births and deaths to achieve universal registration of births and deaths, ORG&CCI has decided to monitor the registration levels on monthly basis and also to calculate some of the vital rates through data of CRS in all States and UTs both at district and at State level starting from 2018. The vital rates generated through CRS are exact and real data certified by registering authority and therefore legally admissible. The Chief Registrar of the respective States are required to ensure that month wise data is compiled by the District Registrar for each District and a copy of the same is also sent to the Directorate of Census Operations (DCO). The DCO office as well as office of Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths of all States/UTs submits the monthly report on registered Births and Deaths to ORG&CCI.

15.30 Integrated IT application / portal is required for consolidation of data at the

national level for generation of Vital Statistics District-wise and State-wise and accordingly CRS is being revamped to enable real time reporting, monitoring and consolidation.

Revamping of Civil Registration System (CRS) in India

15.31 The CRS system is facing challenges in terms of timelines, efficiency and uniformity leading to delayed and under coverage of Birth and Death in the country. In order to address the challenges faced by the system in providing prompt service delivery to the public, the Government of India has decided to introduce transformational changes in the Civil Registration System of the country through an IT enabled backbone leading to registration of Birth and Death on real time basis with minimum human interface. The changes would be in terms of automating the process delivery points so that the service delivery is time bound, uniform and free from discretion. The changes would be sustainable, scalable and independent of the location. The project would be modular in nature consisting of conceptualizing the transformation roadmap, Development of IT application along with its implementation, Capacity Building and Maintenance

Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)

15.32 The scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) under the RBD Act, 1969 provides data on causes of Death, a pre-requisite to monitoring health trends of the population. Data received in prescribed forms are tabulated as per the National List of Causes of Death based on Tenth Revision of International Classification of Disease (ICD-10). The MCCD 2016 report stands published on official website and the data for MCCD 2017 report is under collection.

15.33 As per the Annual Report on “Medical Certification of Cause of Death” for the year 2016, out of the total registered deaths of 63,12,828 in 35 States / UTs, a total of 11,98,503 deaths (7,47,390 Males and 4,51,113 Females) have been reported to be medically certified.

15.34 The coverage of MCCD is presently limited to selected hospitals / Government hospitals in urban as well as rural areas. Steps are being taken by the States to expand the scope of MCCD to all the medical institutions.

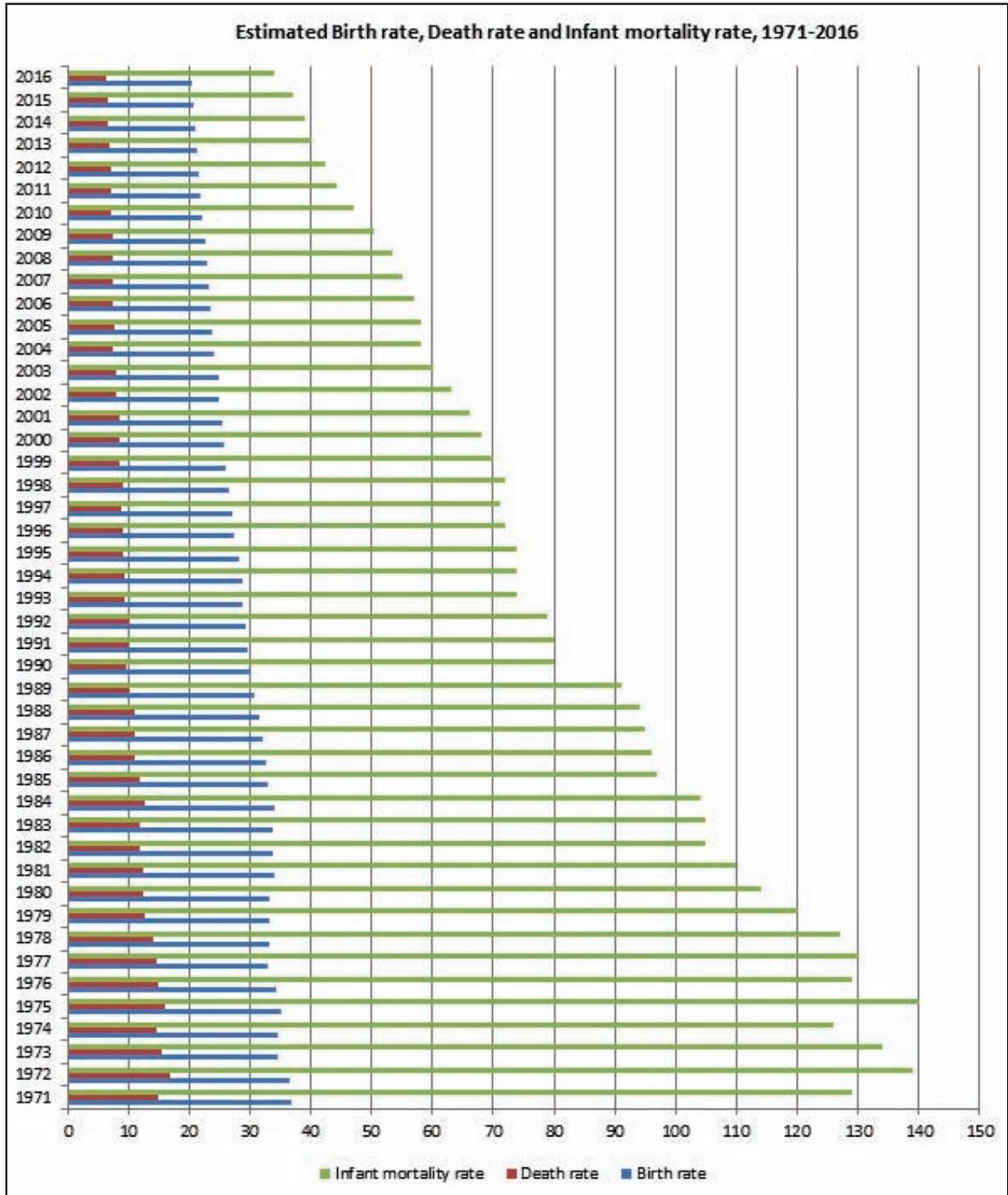
Sample Registration System (SRS)

15.35 The Sample Registration System (SRS) is a large scale demographic survey for providing reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate and other fertility and mortality indicators at the national and sub-national levels. The SRS is a dual record system that consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths by resident part time enumerators and an independent half yearly survey by supervisors. The unmatched data for 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. The survey was initiated by the ORG&CCI on a pilot basis in a few selected States in 1964-65; it became fully operational in 1969-70 covering about 3700 sample units. With a view to monitoring the changes in vital rates, the SRS sampling

frame is revised every ten years, apart from efforts for enhancing its scope and rationalizing the system. The instant SRS sample has 8861 units (4964 rural and 3,897 urban) spread across all States / UTs, which is based on 2011 census and is effective from 01.01.2014.

15.36 The SRS Bulletin-2017, containing estimates of birth rate, death rate, and infant mortality rate for the year 2016 have been released for all States/UTs, for rural and urban areas separately, which are given at the Annexure-XVIII. Salient findings at national level for the year 2016 are as under:

- (i) Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 20.4 per 1000 population for all-India, with 22.1 for rural areas and 17.0 for urban areas. Among bigger States, CBR is the lowest (14.3) in Kerala and the highest (26.8) in Bihar.
- (ii) Crude Death Rate (CDR) is 6.4 per 1000 population for all-India, with 6.9 for rural areas and 5.4 for urban areas. Among the bigger States, Delhi has recorded the lowest (4.0) and Odisha the highest (7.8).
- (iii) Infant (< one year) Mortality Rate (IMR) is 34 per 1000 live births for all- India, 38 for rural areas and 23 for urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala has recorded the lowest (10) and Madhya Pradesh has recorded the highest (47) IMR value.



15.37 In addition to the above, the SRS Statistical Report-2016 containing, inter-alia, Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR), Sex

Ratio at Birth, Total Fertility Rate have been released. Salient findings at national level for the year 2016 are as under:

- ❖ In 2016, U5MR for the country has shown a decline of 4 points over 2015 (39 in 2016 against 43 in 2015).
- ❖ Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has gone down by 2 point to 898 in 2014-2016 from 900 in 2013-2015. Chhattisgarh has reported the highest Sex Ratio at Birth (963) while Haryana, the lowest (832).

15.38 Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country is stable at 2.3 in 2016 at par with 2015. During 2016, Bihar has reported the highest TFR (3.3) while Delhi, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have reported the lowest TFR (1.6). It is noteworthy that the replacement level of TFR, viz. 2.1, has been attained by 13 States namely Delhi (1.6), Tamil Nadu (1.6), West Bengal (1.6), Andhra Pradesh (1.7), Himachal Pradesh (1.7), Jammu & Kashmir (1.7), Punjab (1.7), Telangana (1.7), Karnataka (1.8), Kerala (1.8), Maharashtra (1.8), Uttarakhand (1.9) & Odisha (2.0). On an average, a rural woman (having a TFR of 2.5) at the National level has about one child more than an urban woman (having a TFR of 1.8). During 2011-2016, there has been a decline of 0.1 points in TFR at the National level. The corresponding decline in rural and urban TFRs has been to the extent of 0.2 and 0.1 points respectively.

15.39 The SRS based Abridged Life Tables for 2012-16 have been released. The expectancy of life at birth by sex and residence for India and bigger States for this period is given at the Annexure-XIX. The life expectancy at birth at national level is 68.7 years, an increase of 19.0 years during the last four decades. The expectancy at birth for males is 67.4 years whereas for females it is 70.2 years. Among bigger States, the life expectancy is reported to be the highest in Kerala (75.1

years) and the lowest in Uttar Pradesh (64.8 years). The life expectancy at birth in rural areas is 67.4 years, being 66 years for males and 68.9 years for females. The life expectancy in urban areas is 72.2 years, being 70.9 years for males and 73.5 years for females.

National Population Register (NPR)

15.40 Government of India has approved a scheme of creation of National Population Register (NPR) in the country by collecting specific information of all usual residents. NPR is the first step towards creation of National Register of Indian Citizen (NRIC). The demographic data for NPR collected in 2010 has been updated in 2015. Biometric Enrolment of 33.43 crore persons has also been done under the scheme.

Updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam

15.41 The NRC in the State of Assam is being updated as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the provisions contained in the Schedule framed under Rule 4A (4) of Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 as amended.

15.42 The objective of the Scheme is to update the NRC 1951 in the State of Assam containing the names of persons whose names appear in any of the electoral rolls upto the midnight of 24.03.1971 or National Register of Citizens, 1951 and their descendants.

15.43 The Government of India, which is funding the NRC project, has approved the scheme of updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC), 1951 in the State of Assam. The approved cost of NRC updation in Assam is Rs.1220.93 crore and entire amount has been released for the purpose.

15.44 The stages of updation of NRC, 1951 in Assam are publication of Legacy data i.e. Electoral Rolls upto 1971 and NRC 1951, application Form receipt from all residents, field verification by Verification Teams and office verification of documents appended by the residents along with their application forms, computerization of all the records and preparation of a citizenship register in Assam, draft publication of updated NRC, inviting claims and objections and disposal thereof by various levels of functionaries and publication of final NRC.

15.45 The complete Draft NRC has been published on 30.07.2018 as per the direction of the Supreme Court of India. Out of 3,29,91,384 persons, 2,89,83,677 are found eligible for inclusion in the complete draft NRC published on 30.07.2018.

15.46 After publication of draft NRC, the Citizenship Rules, 2003 prescribe inviting claims and objections and any person whose

name is not included in the draft NRC can file a claim for inclusion of his / her name. Similarly any person can file an objection against any alleged wrong inclusion.

15.47 To deal with the process of claims and objections, the Central Government has prepared the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in consultation with the Government of Assam, RGI and the State Coordinator NRC, Assam. The SOP filed by Union of India has been approved by the Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 01.11.2018.

15.48 As per the Honorable Supreme Court directive, the process of receipt of claims and objections on draft NRC started on 25.09.2018 and completed on 31.12.2018. The verification process has begun from 15.02.2019.

15.49 Final NRC will be published by 31.07.2019 after the disposal of claims and objections as per the directions of the Supreme Court of India.

Chapter - 16

Miscellaneous Issues

Awards and Decorations

Bharat Ratna Award

16.1 Instituted in 1954, Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian honour of the country. It is awarded in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order in any field of human endeavor. This award has been conferred on 45 persons so far. On the eve of Republic Day, 2019, the President of India has approved the conferment of Bharat Ratna Award on Late Shri Nanaji Deshmukh (Posthumously), Late Shri Bhupen Hazarika (Posthumously) and Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

Padma Awards

16.2 Padma Awards are conferred in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. The awards are given in different disciplines/fields of activities viz. art, social work, public affairs, science & engineering, trade & industry, medicine, literature & education, sports, civil service and others.

16.3 The decoration of Padma Vibhushan is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service in any field; Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of high order and Padma Shri for distinguished service in any field.

16.4 It is the practice to invite nominations for Padma Awards 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 Award. Besides them, a large number of recommendations are also received suo-moto from several Cabinet Ministers, Governors, Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, private individuals, organizations etc. All these recommendations are placed before the Padma Awards Committee for its consideration. The recommendations of the Padma Awards Committee are submitted to the Prime Minister and the President for their approval and the awards are announced on the eve of Republic Day.

16.5 The decoration of the Padma Awards announced on the eve of Republic Day, 2019 were presented by the President of India in two ceremonies held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on 11.3.2019 and 16.3.2019. A total of 112 awardees were conferred in the two ceremonies which included 4 Padma Vibhushan, 14 Padma Bhushan and 94 Padma Shri awardees. The names of the recipients are available on the Ministry's website www.mha.gov.in.

Gallantry Awards

16.6 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 in this regard are processed in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

16.7 The decoration of awards announced on Independence Day, 2018 and Republic Day, 2019 were presented by the President of India in two ceremonies held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on 14.03.2019 and 19.03.2019. A total of 9 civilian awardees were conferred in the two ceremonies which included Kirti Chakra on 2 civilians and Shaurya chakra on 7 civilians.

Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards

16.8 Jeevan Raksha Padak awards were instituted in the year 1961. As the name of the award suggests, it is given to a rescuer for saving someone's life.

16.9 The awards are given in three categories, namely, Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and Jeevan Raksha Padak. Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for conspicuous courage under the circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer; Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer and Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer in an act or series of acts of human nature in saving life from drowning, fire, accident, electrocution, land-slide, animal attack, etc.

16.10 Nominations for the awards are invited every year from all State/UT Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These are considered by an Awards Committee. The recommendations of the Awards Committee are approved by the Prime Minister and the President.

16.11 The ceremony for these awards is held in the respective State Capitals of the awardees, where the awardee is presented

a medallion and a Certificate signed by the Home Minister. The awardees are also given a lump-sum monetary allowance at the rate of ₹2,00,000 for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, ₹1,50,000 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak & ₹1,00,000 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

16.12 For the year 2018, the President has approved the conferment of 8 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, 15 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak & 25 Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards. The names of the recipients are available on the Ministry's website.

VIGILANCE MACHINERY

16.13 The Vigilance set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper) is headed by a Joint Secretary level officer, who acts as part time Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Ministry. The Chief Vigilance Officer in Ministry (proper) is assisted by a Deputy Secretary, an Under Secretary and Vigilance Cell comprising two Section Officers and supporting officers.

16.14 There are separate Vigilance Divisions in each organizations under the administrative control of this Ministry. These Vigilance Divisions are headed by considerably senior-level officers to assist the respective Heads of the organizations. The Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry constitutes an important link between the Central Vigilance Commission and the Ministry including the organizations under it.

16.15 The Vigilance Cell is primarily responsible for disciplinary/vigilance activities of the Ministry of Home Affairs including the matters related to maintenance of Annual Property Returns, Annual Performance Appraisal Reports, etc. of officials posted in Ministry. It also coordinates the vigilance activities, including the 'probity' related issues, with all

the attached and subordinate organizations of the Ministry, so as to maintain discipline, efficiency, and integrity in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices/ organizations. To strengthen the vigilance mechanism, the Ministry of Home Affairs broadly took the following measures:

- a) Constant synergy is maintained with the Heads of the Divisions to ensure that a close watch is kept on the activities of the officials working in such Divisions.
- b) The officials posted in the 'sensitive' positions are rotated on regular basis. Fresh exercise to identify the 'sensitive' posts has been carried out. Similar exercises have been made by the organizations under the Ministry.
- c) For the officers and members of staff handling sensitive works, 'positive vetting' is being done through the Intelligence Agencies.
- d) Lists of 'officers whose integrity is doubtful' and 'Agreed List' are maintained. They are reviewed periodically in consultation with the concerned organizations and the Central Bureau of Investigation.
- e) The 'probity' related issues are monitored through regular meetings with the Vigilance functionaries of the attached and subordinate offices/ organizations under the Ministry. In this regard, a monthly report is also sent to the Department of Personnel & Training.
- f) As a part of systemic improvement and preventive measures, digital transaction, electronic monitoring systems, etc. have been put in place, wherever necessary.

- g) The organizations like Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have introduced WHATSAPP Numbers (9868505018), a Toll Free Help line Number (1903) to speed up reporting of corruption. Social media platforms have also been introduced in SSB to bring awareness.
- h) The vigilance / disciplinary cases in the Ministry arising out of complaints, reports, internal investigations, etc. are given due priority, and wherever necessary, the cases against the delinquent officials are sent to the cadre authorities for further actions under the relevant Service rules. Similarly, the cases where Ministry is the competent to take action, are given due attention to ensure the time-line prescribed by the Government.

16.16 The Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 29.10.2018 to 03.11.2018. As advised by the Central Vigilance Commission, employees of the Ministry of Home Affairs were administered a 'Pledge' on 29.10.2018. A speech competition on the topic - "Eradicating Corruption: Build a New India" - was organized on 01.11.2018. The Vigilance Awareness Week was also observed in the attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry.

16.17 The Tabular statement in respect of vigilance and disciplinary cases dealt with in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices / organizations during the year 2018-19 from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019 is attached (Annexure-XX).

Right to Information Act, 2005

16.18 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, a nodal RTI Section was set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs to coordinate the RTI-related work. This

Section collects, transfers the application seeking information under the RTI Act, 2005 to the Central Public Information Officers/ Public Authorities concerned with the subject matter and submits quarterly returns regarding receipt and disposal of the RTI applications/appeals to the Central Information Commission. In the year 2014, a separate Section was set up for exclusively dealing with on-line RTI applications and appeals.

- Details of the Ministry's functions along with its functionaries etc. have been placed on the RTI portal of the Ministry's web site (<http://mha.gov.in>) as required under section 4(1) of the RTI Act.
- All Deputy Secretary/Director level Officers and the officers designated by competent authority have been designated as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under Section 5(1) of the Act, according to the subjects being handled by them.
- Senior Officers at the level of Joint Secretaries and above have been designated as Appellate Authorities in terms of Section 19 (1) of the Act, in respect of Deputy Secretaries/ Directors working as CPIOs under them.
- To facilitate the receipt of applications under the RTI Act, 2005, a provision has been made to receive the applications at the Reception Counter of the Ministry in each of the four buildings viz. North Block, NDCC-II Building, MDC National Stadium and Jaisalmer House. The applications so received are further forwarded by the RTI Section to the CPIOs/Public Authorities concerned.

- During the year 2018 i.e. from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, 5611 applications and 361 First Appeals were received manually and 9336 applications and 839 First Appeals were received on-line in this Ministry. These were promptly transferred/ forwarded to the concerned public authorities/CPIOs for providing information to the applicants.
- As per para 1.4.1 of DoPT's guidelines issued vide their O.M. No. 1/5/2011-IR dated 15.4.2013, this Ministry has been uploading all RTI applications, appeals and replies of CPIOs and appellate authorities on its website regularly.

SECRETARIAT SECURITY ORGANIZATION

16.19 The Secretariat Security Organization (SSO) is the nodal agency for the security of Government buildings under the security cover of the Ministry of Home Affairs. At present, there are 54 buildings under MHA security cover housing offices of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These buildings are located at various places in Delhi in a radius of approximately 16 km.

16.20 Access control to Government buildings under MHA security cover is regulated by SSO through Reception Organization. The Reception Organization comprising of 149 personnel manning 58 Reception Offices located in 39 Government buildings. Entry of visitors to these buildings is regulated through the various Reception Offices from where visitors passes are issued and a record kept thereof. Visitor passes are issued only after confirming from officers of a pre-determined level if the visitor is to be allowed entry or otherwise.

16.21 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 the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) as well as Secretariat Security Force (SSF) are deployed 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 formation namely 'Government Building Security' (GBS) Unit has been created in CISF especially for armed security of Government buildings under control of Administrative Division of MHA. The GBS Unit of CISF takes care of security of Government buildings with Category 'A' (Highly-sensitive) and 'B' (Sensitive) and they are assigned with following tasks:-

- (a) Access Control - To ensure that no unauthorized person, vehicle or material is allowed access to the Government buildings including their premises. Only bonafide personnel holding valid I/Cards issued by this Ministry are allowed entry. Apart from this, visitors holding valid temporary/daily visitors pass are allowed entry after checking/frisking including checking of their bags/brief cases etc.
- (b) Anti-terrorist Measures – The forces are primarily responsible for anti-terrorist measures in the buildings.
- (c) Forcible entry/armed attack- To prevent/counter any attempt of forcible entry/armed attack on the buildings and take effective action against such forcible entry/armed attack as first responder.
- (d) Intrusion - To deter, detect and neutralize any kind of intrusion into the building.
- (e) Exit Control - To prevent pilferage of Government property from the building.

16.22 Secretariat Security Force (SSF) is a civilian unarmed force of Ministry of Home Affairs with a sanctioned strength of 1254, especially raised for security of Government buildings. SSF is presently looking after the security of Category 'C' (Least-sensitive) buildings under MHA security cover.

Official Language

16.23 The Official Language Unit of CIC Division assists in implementing the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967), the Official Language (use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended in 1987) and the other administrative instructions issued on the subject from time-to-time and 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

16.24 An Official Language Implementation Committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs under Joint Secretary (CIC) and all officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary are members of this committee. The Quarterly Reports, regarding progressive use of Hindi in the official work, received from the Sections/ Desks of all Divisions, are reviewed in these meetings and remedial measures are suggested to avoid recurrence of the shortcomings.

Compliance with the Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963

16.25 Compliance with the Section 3 (3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967) is being complied 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' & 'C'.

Official Language Inspection

16.26 Inspection teams of the Assistant Directors of the Official Language Division of MHA carried out inspection in 14 offices in Delhi and 32 offices located outside Delhi under the Ministry to assess the status of the use of Hindi during the year. Besides, 32 Sections of the Ministry has also been inspected by Assistant Directors of the Official Language Division of MHA during the year. First Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language has also inspected 14 subordinate offices (upto November, 2018) under the Ministry of Home Affairs during the year.

Hindi Day/ Hindi Fortnight

16.27 Hindi Fortnight was organized in the Ministry from 01.09.2018 to 15.09.2018.

During this period, 11 Hindi competitions and 01 Hindi workshop were organized, in which a number of both Hindi speaking and non-Hindi speaking officers/ staff of the Ministry participated with enthusiasm. In these competitions, total 83 participants have won cash prizes of Rs. 2,23,000/- (Rupees two lakh twenty three thousand only).

Training in Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography

16.28 In the Ministry of Home Affairs, out of the total sanctioned post of 37 Junior Secretariat Assistants, 35 are in position and of them 12 are trained in Hindi typewriting at present. Similarly, out of the total 196 Stenographers, 37 are trained in Hindi Stenography.

16.29 A Hindi workshop was organized on 6.09.2018 for officers and staff to motivate them to do their official work in Hindi and to train them effectively to attempt and write notes and drafts originally in Hindi. Overall, 40 officers/ staff participated in this workshop. Administrative glossary (English – Hindi) was distributed to the participants in this workshop.



Hindi fortnight prize distribution

(Source: MHA IT Cell)

Hindi Noting and Drafting Scheme

16.30 Hindi Noting and Drafting Scheme was implemented during the period to give incentive to do official work originally in Hindi in the Ministry of Home Affairs in which entries from 10 employees were received. After the evaluation two employees were awarded first prize of ₹ 5,000/- each, 2 were awarded second prize of ₹ 3,000/- each and 5 were awarded third prize of ₹ 2,000/- each.

Redressal of Public Grievances

16.31 An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery functioning in this Ministry, attends to all the public grievances. During the period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, 35,966 public grievances were received online and 5603 public grievances were received in hard copy. These are attended to promptly.

16.32 The Joint Secretary (CIC) has been nominated as Nodal Officer for Public Grievances in the Ministry. The name, designation, room number, telephone number, etc. of the Nodal Officer of Public Grievances has been displayed at the Reception Counter and also on the website of the Ministry (<http://mha.gov.in>).

16.33 A Public Grievance Officer has been nominated in each Division as the Nodal Officer who monitors the progress of the redressal of public grievances relating to the respective Divisions.

Departmental Accounting Organization

Audit Objections / Paras

16.34 The Departmental Accounting Organization (DAO) of Ministry of Home Affairs works as a part of Internal Finance Wing of Ministry of Home Affairs and is responsible for payment, accounting and internal audit of the Ministry of Home Affairs and all its attached offices. The

DAO brings out monthly and annual financial statements for the Ministry and submits them to the Controller General of Accounts, who compiles the data for the Government of India as a whole. The DAO is headed by Principal Chief Controller of Accounts (Pr. CCA) who acts as a Principal Accounting Advisor to the Chief Accounting Authority (Secretary) of the Ministry. As an integral part of Internal Finance Wing of the Ministry, Pr. CCA helps in maintaining an efficient system of financial management in the Ministry. The DAO works in a computerized environment using a web based Government-wide platform called Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for managing its payment and accounting functions. The data of PFMS 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. The DAO also assists the IFD in budget formulation, budget execution and budget reporting.

16.35 The Internal Audit Wing (IAW) of MHA, under the overall guidance of Controller General of Accounts has undertaken the Risk Based Audit of various schemes of MHA. 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 Financial Adviser (FA) as Vice Chairman, and CCA as Member Secretary has been constituted to have an oversight of the functioning of Risk Management and Controls in the Ministry and attached offices. At present IAW of MHA including BSF & CRPF have 114 personnel in

position against the sanctioned strength of 175. This sanctioned strength was determined in 1976 while the strength of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and their DDOs has increased manifold. The manpower requirement for Internal Audit is 627 employees as per the latest evaluation done in pursuance of the CGA's guidelines.

16.36 The induction of risk based internal audit approach in IAW, MHA would bring with it a new set of challenges. To ensure that internal audit function is discharged with due care and proficiency, internal auditors are trained extensively both in technical construct of risk based audit, application of standards and also practical audit skills. Further, Internal Audit staff is encouraged to continuously update their knowledge & skill, acquire professional certification related to Internal Audit, IT audit fraud investigation, etc. from professional bodies.

16.37 Besides regular Compliance audits of various units of Home Ministry, the Internal Audit Wing conducts concurrent Audit for Modernization of Police Forces and half yearly audit of Security Related Expenditures in various States.

16.38 During the period 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, the following audits were undertaken by the Internal Audit Wing:

1. Audit in respect of National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project.
2. Audit in respect of Border Area Development Programme.
3. Audit in respect of Civic Action Programme (CAP) scheme in LWE affected areas.
4. Audit in respect of Special Industry Initiative for J&K – Udaan.

5. Audit in respect of J&K Corpus Fund.
6. Special Audit in respect of State of Manipur for SRE.
7. Audit in respect of Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian victim of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal Violence.
8. Security Related Expenditure (SRE) – Audit of Security Related Expenditure is conducted on half yearly basis, 18 States, are under this scheme and audit has been conducted up to 30.09.2018 of all the States.
9. Modernisation of Police force (MoPF) – Audit of all the 29 States under the scheme of Modernization of Police Force has been conducted on yearly basis up to 31.03.2018.

16.39 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), Registrar General of India, Department of Official Language, Union Territories (UTs) (with and without legislatures), etc. The 10 Demand for Grants take care of expenditure requirements of all these agencies. Besides 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).

16.40 After carrying out the audit of expenditure initially, the Inspection Notes indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Units / Organizations, which in time make efforts to settle the observations. C&AG through its report submitted to Parliament, prepares audit paragraphs against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by the Ministry. In order to settle the audit paragraphs timely, the status of pendency is monitored by the

Audit Committee. The receipt and settlement of audit paragraphs is a continuous ongoing process. As on 01.01.2018, there were 7 such audit paragraphs outstanding in the Ministry. During the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, 24 new paragraphs were received, bringing the total to 31. Out of which, 25 paragraphs have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 6 such paragraphs as on 31.03.2019.

16.41 The numbers of outstanding Inspection Paras in respect of all organizations under the control of MHA as on 01.01.2018 were 6692. During the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019, the total numbers of Inspection Paras received and settled were 2430 and 1874 respectively. Thus, as on 31.03.2019, the numbers of outstanding Inspection Paras are 7248. To monitor the progress of settlement of these Paras, ad-hoc committees have been constituted in the Ministry. The position in respect of each organization is at Annexure- XXI.

16.42 Status of Action Taken Notes (ATNs) on important Audit Observations included in earlier Annual Reports of MHA is indicated at Annexure-XXII. Summary of important Audit Observations pertaining to Ministry of Home Affairs as made available by Ministry of Finance and Status of ATNs on these Audit Observations are indicated at Annexure-XXIII.

Empowerment of Women and Weaker Section of the Society

16.43 The Complaints Committee for redressal of complaints made by the aggrieved women employees of Ministry of Home Affairs has been reconstituted on 15.03.2019. The Committee has one male member and five female members, including the Chairperson and a member of Young

Women's Christian Association as the independent member and representative of NGO. One case has been reported to the reconstituted Complaints Committee so far.

16.44 For service matters relating to SCs/ STs/OBCs and Persons with Disabilities, an officer of the rank of Director has been appointed to act as Liaison Officer.

Benefit to Physically Handicapped Persons

16.45 The Central Government has prescribed 4% reservation in direct recruitment for persons with benchmark disabilities.

16.46 There are 9 visually challenged, 5 hearing impaired, 14 orthopedically challenged and 01 Cerebral Palsy persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper).

Gender Budgeting

16.47 The initiatives taken in the Ministry of Home Affairs for the benefit of women have been elaborated in the following paragraphs.

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

16.48 The CISF has taken initiatives for Construction of Family Welfare Centre at all its establishments like Reserve Battalion and Training Institutions for the benefit of Women by utilizing the funds under plan scheme.

16.49 Construction of Family Welfare Centre at CISF 2nd Reserve Battalion, Ranchi has been completed. Handing / taking over has been completed. Further, MHA has accorded sanction of ₹9.47 crore for construction of Women SO's hostel at RTC Arakkonam and 90% work has been completed. In addition, a women barrack at CISF Unit, GBS Mahipalpur has been

completed and handing/taking over process is under progress.

16.50 Total number of women working in different groups are as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
46	1189	7353	8588

16.51 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 in respect of CISF are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2018-19	RE 2018-19	BE 2019-20
Creche-Facilities Other Charges	00.30	00.30	00.31

As on date 17 Crèches are running in CISF.

16.52 CISF has also constituted a Committee at Force Headquarter level to redress the sexual harassment complaints of women at workplace.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

16.53 The first Mahila Battalion of the CRPF was approved by Government of India during 1985. As on date six such battalions have been approved by Govt. (88 Bn, 135 Bn, 213 Bn, 232 Bn, 233 Bn and 240 Bn) and 240 Bn is currently undergoing training at Bengaluru. The operationalised Mahila Bns are based at Delhi, Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Alwar (now functioning at Nagpur), Durgapur (WB) and Lucknow (UP). In addition, the Mahila employees are posted at Group Centers, Rapid Action Force (RAF) and 241Bn Bastriya Bn are effectively assisting their male counterparts in policing duties as well as other clerical and administrative functions. These Mahila Battalions are effectively contributing in the CRPF's

endeavor of maintaining law and order in the country.

16.54 Total number of women employees working in CRPF as on 31.03.2019 was:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
351	926	7028	8305

(Approximate annual salary cost of women employees is about ₹275.00 crores.)

16.55 In order to facilitate the smooth discharge of duties by the women workforce, CRPF has created infrastructure facilities like rest rooms, recreation rooms, mobile toilets etc. Even during field deployments, separate toilets in the unit vehicles are being made available for the convenience of women employees. Relaxations in wearing of trousers, shirts and belt, etc., have been provided to the women during pregnancy.

16.56 Every effort is being made to address the problems of women employees at all levels. Gender sensitization is also being carried out at regular intervals. Awareness about women's rights is being spread through regular interactions and Sainik Sammelans. Field officers are keeping close watch on the activities and health of the women personnel under their command. CRPF has also constituted a Committee at Sector level and Force Headquarter level to redress the sexual harassment complaints of women at workplace.

16.57 The first Indian Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) consisting of 125 Female Formed Police Officers reached Liberia on 30.01.2007 and started duty at Unity Conference Centre w.e.f. 08.02.2007 and last batch of the Contingent (MFPU-7th batch) repatriated back to India during February 2017.

16.58 Apart from the female employees, the CRPF has also been striving for the welfare of the families of the force personnel. Force

has constructed Family Welfare Centre exclusively for women family members to encourage them to learn new skills and to supplement their family income through activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items etc. Following special schemes are being run to benefit the women employees and the family members of the Force personnel:

- i) Women's Hostels
- ii) Physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- iii) Provision of music system and TV, etc. for recreation of women.
- iv) Gymnasium and other facilities
- 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.

16.59 Government has provided ₹ 0.52 crore for running of Crèche facilities for the financial year 2018-19 and ₹0.55 crore has been allotted for the current financial year 2019-20. Details as under:-

(₹in crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2018-19	RE 2018-19	BE 2019-20
Crèche-Facilities	00.52	00.52	00.55

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

16.60 In SSB, authorized sanctioned strength of personnel is 99,221 out of which 2137 Mahila personnel are on the strength of SSB. SSB has also been sanctioned 21 Mahila Coys, i.e. 2,772 personnel for raising Mahila Battalion vide sanction order dated 07.08.2014.

16.61 The following schemes / projects exclusively meant for the benefit of women are in operation in SSB:

- i) Separate accommodation with facility of toilets, bathrooms, Cook House cum Dining Hall for the women deployed in the Border Out Posts.
- ii) Crèche facilities for the children of working women in SSB.
- iii) Separate toilets for women working in the offices.
- iv) Separate recreation facilities, i.e. music systems, televisions & DVDs, etc. and women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation room / Library for working women.
- v) SSB has a committee at the level of Force Head Quarter / Frontier Head Quarter to quickly redress the complaints, if any, regarding sexual harassment of women at the workplace.

16.62 Liberalized Transfer policy for women: - As far as possible, all the women personnel shall be posted to the Units/Frontier near to their native place and in case both wife and husband are SSB employees, shall be posted at same station.

16.63 Total Number of women working in different groups as on 31.03.2019 is as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
35	77	1917	2029

16.64 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and provisions made for them during the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 in respect of Sashastra Seema Bal are as under:

(₹in crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2018-19	RE 2018-19	BE 2019-20
Crèche-Facilities	0.25	0.25	0.25

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

16.65 The following schemes have been exclusively benefiting the women of ITBP:

- (i) All working women of ITBP are accommodated in separate women barracks with toilets, cook house cum Dining Hall at 05 Frontier Head Quarter, 01 Training zone, 15 Sector Head Quarter, 56 Units (Battalion Head Quarters), 14 Training Centers, and at 04 specialized Bns of Logistic & Communication, Sector Head Quarter (L & C SHQ).
- (ii) A good number of Women oriented periodicals and journals are being procured in library and common staff room
- (iii) Gym and other facilities are being provided to the ladies for physical exercise etc.
- (iv) Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs, etc. for recreation of women in women barracks and Dining Halls.
- (v) Day care Centre / Crèches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women. Total 9 Crèches / day care centers have been established at following locations for assistance of serving women employees:

S. NO	LOCATION
1	SHQ (DDN), PO-Seemadwar, Distt-Dehradun (UKD)

2	ITBP Academy, PO-Mussoorie, Distt.-Dehradun (UKD)
3	M & SI Auli, PO- Joshimath, Distt.- Chamoli (UKD)
4	TPT BN, PO- Airport, Chandigarh (UT)
5	11th BN, Pegong (Sikkim), 56 APO
6	12th BN, PO.- Matli, Distt.- Uttarkashi (UKD)
7	50th BN, Ramgarh, Distt. PUNCHKULA (Haryana)
8	SHQ (Brly), P.O. – Bukhara Camp, Distt-Bareilly (U.P.)
9	35th Bn, PO.- Mahindanda, Distt.- Uttarkashi (UKD)

- (vi) Providing embroidery and sewing machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra income.

16.66 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 women are informed about their rights. 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. A committee has been constituted to solve the sexual harassment cases of lady officers and jawans.

16.67 Total Number of women working in each group is as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total
100	274	1580	Nil	1954

16.68 At present 09 women personnel from ITBP are on deputation to Congo/Afghanistan.

16.69 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the budget provision against each of them during the year RE 2018-19 and BE 2019-20 in respect of ITBP are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2018-19	RE 2018-19	BE 2019-20
Crèche-Facilities under code Head-50 Other charges.	0.11	0.10	0.06

Border Security Force (BSF)

16.70 The following schemes / projects, exclusively benefiting the women, have been completed/sanctioned for the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019 by BSF:

25 BN BSF, CHAWLA CAMP, NEW DELHI (COMPLETED)

- Mahila Barrack :- 01 No. for 20 Mahila
- Mahila Barrack :- 01 No. for 200 Mahila
- Old Barrack converted into Mahila Barrack :- 01 No. for 40 Mahila
- Mahila toilet block :- 01 No. for 200 Mahila

16.71 Also, 08 Bedded Mahila Barracks at BOPs under following FTRs have been sanctioned:

- Ftr HQ Jammu :- 06 Nos

- Ftr HQ Punjab :- 02 Nos
- Ftr HQ Gujarat :- 11 Nos
- Ftr HQ Rajasthan :- 11 Nos
- Ftr HQ South Bengal :- 11 Nos
- Ftr HQ North Bengal :- 08 Nos
- Ftr HQ Ghty :- 08 Nos
- Ftr HQ Shillong :- 08 Nos
- Ftr HQ M & C :- 08 Nos
- Ftr HQ Tripura :- 10 Nos

16.72 Total number of women working in different groups is as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
125	424	4671	5230

16.73 The scheme exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2018-19 in respect of BSF is as under –

(₹ in crore)

Details of the Scheme	BE 2018-19	RE 2018-19	BE 2019-20
Crèche-Facilities Other charges	0.35	0.35	0.60

16.74 BSF has also constituted a Committee at Sector level and Force Headquarter level to redress the sexual harassment complaints of women at workplace.

ANNEXURES

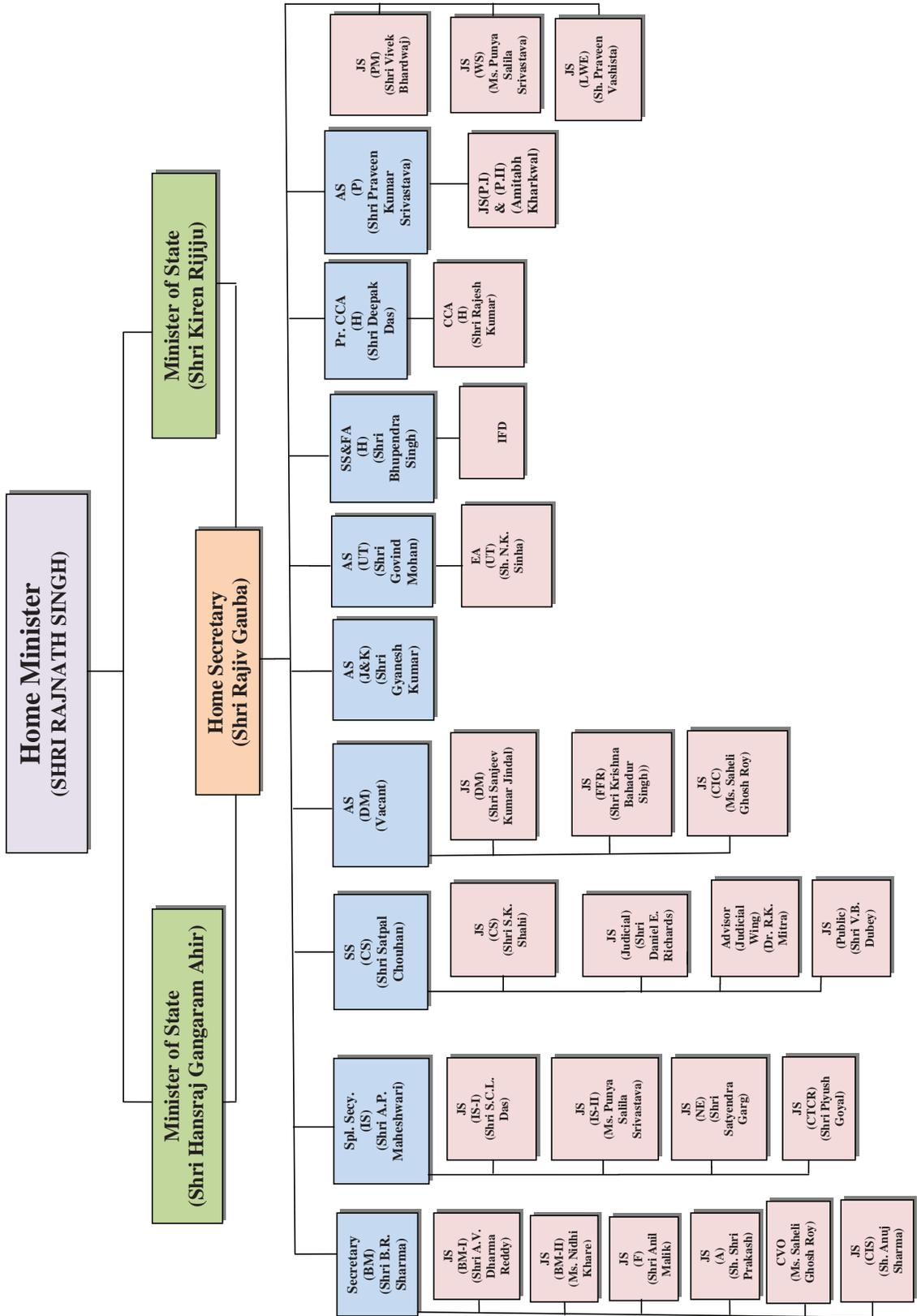
ANNEXURE-I

[REFER PARA 1.2]

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD/HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DURING THE YEAR 2018-19 (From 01.01.2018 To 31.03.2019)	
Shri Rajnath Singh	HOME MINISTER
Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir	MINISTERS OF STATE
Shri Kiren Rijju	
Shri Rajiv Gauba	HOME SECRETARY
Shri B.R. Sharma	SECRETARY (BORDER MANAGEMENT)
Shri A.P. Maheshwari (Since 07.02.2019)	SPECIAL SECRETARY (INTERNAL SECURITY)
Smt. Rina Mitra (upto 31.01.2019)	
Shri Bhupendra Singh (since 12.03.2019)	SPECIAL SECRETARY & FINANCIAL ADVISOR
Shri Rabindra Panwar (up to 11.03.2019)	
Shri Satpal Chouhan	SPECIAL SECRETARY (CENTRE STATE)
Ms. Rajni Sekhri Sibal (up to 08.03.2019)	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Shri Gyanesh Kumar (since 17.09.2018)	
Shri Praveen Kumar Srivastava	
Shri Govind Mohan (since 17.09.2018)	
Shri Satyendra Garg	JOINT SECRETARIES
Shri Praveen Vashista	
Smt. Saheli Ghosh Roy	
Sh. Shri Prakash	
Shri Sanjeev Kumar Jindal	
Shri Anil Malik	
Shri Vivek Bhardwaj	
Shri A.V. Dharma Reddy	
Shri Anuj Sharma	
Shri S.C.L. Das (Since 26.03.2018)	
Shri Krishna Bahudur Singh (since 03.04.2018)	
Shri S.K. Sahi (Since 20.04.2018)	
Ms. Punya Salila Srivastava (Since 23.05.2018)	
Ms. Nidhi Khare (Since 16.10.2018)	
Shri Piyush Goyal (since 19.11.2018)	
Shri Amitabh Kharkwal (Since 10.12.2018)	
Shri Pradeep Gupta (Up to- 09.04.2018)	
Shri Kumar Alok (up to 25.04.2018)	
Shri Dilip Kumar (upto-16.05.2018)	
Shri Sudhir Kumar Saxena (upto 21.06.2018)	
Shri Mukesh Mittal (upto 31.07.2018)	
Shri Vinoy Bhushan Dubey	
Shri Daniel E. Richards	
Dr. N.K. Sinha	ECONOMIC ADVISER
Shri Deepak Das	PR. CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
Shri Rajesh Kumar	CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (AS ON 31.03.2019)



Annexure-III

[REFER PARA 2.74]

**State-wise Security Situation during the years
2012 - 2019(upto 31.03.2019)**

Arunachal Pradesh							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
2012	54	66	14	17	-	05	17
2013	21	49	07	02	01	02	09
2014	33	86	09	07	-	02	49
2015	36	55	05	03	03	01	33
2016	50	59	07	04	02	-	25
2017	61	44	09	03	-	03	27
2018	37	69	12	02	02	01	17
2019 (upto31.03.2019)	08	21	-	-	-	01	02

Assam							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
2012	169	412	59	757	05	27	79
2013	211	348	52	92	05	35	125
2014	246	319	102	102	04	168	94
2015	81	645	49	30	-	09	27
2016	75	366	51	15	04	29	14
2017	33	204	16	13	03	06	05
2018	28	133	05	13	01	07	06
2019 (upto 31.03.2019)	04	21	-	07	-	-	03

Manipur							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
2012	518	1286	65	350	08	21	57
2013	225	918	25	513	05	28	22
2014	278	1052	23	80	08	16	29
2015	229	805	41	04	24	15	26
2016	233	518	09	-	11	11	25
2017	167	558	22	74	08	23	40
2018	127	404	10	-	07	08	30
2019 (upto 31.03.2019)	33	112	02	-	-	03	06

Meghalaya							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
2012	127	92	16	20	01	36	64
2013	123	75	21	10	07	30	33
2014	179	173	35	733	06	24	110
2015	123	121	25	78	07	12	87
2016	68	59	15	205	-	08	52
2017	28	13	06	37	-	02	18
2018	15	17	03	19	01	04	01
2019 (upto 31.03.2019)	01	01	-	01	-	-	-

Mizoram							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
2012	-	02	-	-	-	-	06
2013	01	03	-	-	-	-	06
2014	03	-	-	03	-	-	14
2015	02	04	-	-	03	-	13
2016	-	02	-	-	-	-	01
2017	-	05	-	-	-	-	-
2018	03	-	-	114	-	-	-
2019 (upto 31.03.2019)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nagaland							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
2012	151	275	66	04	-	08	93
2013	145	309	33	01	-	11	100
2014	77	296	12	-	-	01	65
2015	102	268	29	13	09	09	78
2016	58	198	05	16	-	-	51
2017	19	171	04	02	01	03	12
2018	42	181	04	-	03	03	63
2019 (upto 31.03.2019)	15	33	-	03	-	-	21

Tripura							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
2012	06	12	02	13	-	-	13
2013	06	10	-	22	-	01	12
2014	08	08	-	40	02	01	08
2015	01	02	-	15	-	-	03
2016	-	-	-	27	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	01	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
2019 (upto 31.03.2019)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

LIST OF EXTREMIST/INSURGENT ORGANIZATIONS OF NORTH EAST REGION DECLARED AS “UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS” AND/OR “TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS” UNDER UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) ACT, 1967

ASSAM		
		Listed/declared as
(i)	United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)	-do-
(iii)	Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO)	Terrorist organization

MANIPUR		
		Listed/declared as
(i)	People’s Liberation Army(PLA)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	United National Liberation Front (UNLF)	-do-
(iii)	Peoples' Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)	-do-
(iv)	Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)	-do-
(v)	Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)	-do-
(vi)	Revolutionary Peoples' Front (RPF)	Unlawful association
(vii)	Coordination Committee [Cor-Com]	-do-
(viii)	Alliance for Socialist Unity Kangleipak (ASUK)	-do-
(ix)	Manipur People’s Liberation Front (MPLF)	Terrorist organization

MEGHALAYA		
		Listed/declared as
(i)	Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)	Unlawful association
(ii)	Garos National Liberation Army (GNLA)	Terrorist organization

TRIPURA		
		Listed/declared as
(i)	All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)	-do-

NAGALAND		
		Listed/declared as
(i)	The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN/K]	Terrorist organization and unlawful association

ANNEXURE-V

[REFER PARA 2.96]

State-wise details of assistance provided to NE States under the Scheme of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) from 2012-13 to 2018-19

(₹ in crore)

Funds Released	Assam	Nagaland	Manipur	Tripura	Meghalaya	Arunachal Pradesh	Total
2012-13	112.86	69.36	20.62	11.32	-	50.74	264.90
2013-14	159.18	42.50	25.01	42.18	16.60	4.53	290.00
2014-15	106.69	57.88	37.76	27.23	12.61	18.83	261.00
2015-16	140.07	67.61	45.78	12.98	12.63	0.93	280.00
2016-17	148.70	61.48	31.86	36.62	9.19	12.15	300.00
2017-18	287.74	13.16	34.02	21.82	16.19	32.07	405.00
2018-19	137.05	42.34	32.35	9.05	11.74	17.48	250.00

ANNEXURE-VI

[REFER PARA 2.97]

**STATEMENT OF FUND RELEASED TO CAPFs/ARMY DEPLOYED IN
NORTH EASTERN REGION UNDER CIVIC ACTION PROGRAMME FROM
2012-13 TO 2018-19.**

(₹ in lakh)

Organization	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
BSF	230.00	262.50	50.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	300.00
CRPF	150.00	-	27.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	250.00
ITBP	100.00	68.00	75.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00
SSB	150.00	17.76	69.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	140.00
Assam Rifles	200.00	350.00	200.00	350.00	350.00	550.00	330.00
Army	120.00	150.00	179.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	68.00
Total	950.00	848.26	600.00	1000.00	980.00	1200.00	1168.00

ANNEXURE-VII

[REFER PARA 7.2]

Total Area and Population in Union Territories

S. No.	Union Territory	Area (In sqm)	Population (2011 Census)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249	3,79,944
2.	Chandigarh	114	10,54,686
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	3,43,709
4.	Daman & Diu	112	2,43,247
5.	Lakshadweep	32	64,429
6.	NCT of Delhi	1,483	1,67,53,235
7.	Puducherry	479	12,44,464
	TOTAL	10,960	2,00,83,714

ANNEXURE-VIII

[REFER PARA 7.2]

Comparative Statement showing Budget Estimate / Revised Estimate and Actuals during 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20.

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Name of UTs	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20
		BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4144.02	4553.74	4555.99	4263.28	4819.93	4791.05	4593.86	4659.60	4655	4887.58
2.	Chandigarh	3937.79	4268.75	4169.10	4312.40	4692.75	4628.24	4511.91	4536.57	4430	4753.12
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1071.74	1105.19	1102.90	1075.62	1018.38	1016.54	1121.34	1087.04	1084	1184.89
4.	Daman & Diu	1665.32	1536.19	1435.77	1585.06	1585.06	1579.34	1675.49	1637.80	1643	1918.48
5.	Lakshadweep	1254.84	1037.67	1014.84	1248.91	1223.41	1210.75	1397.31	1286.62	1287	1303.49
6.	NCT of Delhi	758.00	818.00	817.99	758.00	757.99	752.98	790.00	867.49	868	1112.00
7.	Puducherry	1390.00	1425.14	1425.13	1483.01	1483.00	1500.69	1476.00	1476.00	1526	1545.00

Annexure-IX

[REFER PARA 9.12]

Details of courses conducted by CDTIs

S. No.	Name of CDTI	No. of courses conducted	No. of Participants
1.	Chandigarh	48	1170
2.	Hyderabad	60	1309
3.	Kolkata	68	1205
4.	Ghaziabad	82	1441
5.	Jaipur	89	1503
	Total	347	6628

Annexure-X

[REFER PARA 9.15]

Details of Specialized Training programme offered by Arms/ CAPs for the benefits of State Police officers/ CAPFs personnel

S. No.	Name of the Organization	No. of Course	No. of seats utilized
1	Army	148	973
2	Assam Rifles	12	425
3	BSF	27	605
4	CISF	04	79
5	CRPF	25	905
6	ITBP	07	89
7	SSB	24	181
	Total	247	3257

Details of courses under Developing Specialist Investigators (DSI)

S. No.	Name of Institute	No. of courses conducted so far	No. of courses progress	No. of courses proposed to be conducted
1.	CDTI Chandigarh	06	06	06
2.	CDTI Hyderabad	04	04	04
3.	CDTI Kolkata	08	08	08
4.	CDTI Ghaziabad	05	05	05
5.	CDTI Jaipur	10	10	10
6.	Director, Intelligence Training Academy, Jaipur	03	03	03

Over 684 Officers benefitted under the programme

Annexure-XII

[REFER PARA 10.8]

Details of National Guidelines released by NDMA

S. No	National Disaster Management Guidelines on	Month and year of release
1.	Management of Earthquake	April 2007
2.	Management of Chemical (Industrial) Disasters	April 2007
3.	Preparation of State Disaster Management Plans	July 2007
4.	Management of Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management	October 2007
5.	Management of Floods	January 2008
6.	Management of Cyclones	April 2008
7.	Management of Biological Disasters	July 2008
8.	Management of Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies	February 2009
9.	Management of Landslides and Snow Avalanches	June 2009
10.	Management of Chemical (Terrorism) Disasters	June 2009
11.	Psycho-social support and mental health services	December 2009
12.	Incident Response System	July 2010
13.	Management of Tsunamis	August 2010
14.	Management of the Dead in the aftermath of Disaster	August 2010
15.	Management of Urban Flooding	September 2010
16.	Management of Drought	September 2010
17.	National Disaster Management Information & Communication System	February 2012
18.	Scaling, Type of Equipment and Training of Fire Services	April 2012
19.	Seismic Retrofitting of Deficient Buildings and Structures	June 2014
20.	School Safety Policy	February 2016
21.	Hospital Safety	February 2016
22.	Minimum Standards for shelter, Food, Water, sanitation and Medical Cover in relief camps.	February 2016
23.	National Disaster Management Guidelines on "Preparation of Action Plan- Prevention and Mitigation of Heat Wave"	March 2017
24.	Guidelines on Museums	May 2017
25.	Guidelines on Cultural Heritage Sites and Precincts	September 2017
26.	Guidelines on Boat Safety	September 2017

Annexure-XIII

[REFER PARA 10.84]

State Disaster Relief Fund during 2015-2020

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total 2015-20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	440	462	485	509	534	2430
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52	55	57	60	63	287
3.	Assam	460	483	507	532	559	2541
4.	Bihar	469	492	517	543	570	2591
5.	Chhattisgarh	241	253	265	278	292	1329
6.	Goa	4	4	4	4	4	20
7.	Gujarat	705	740	777	816	856	3894
8.	Haryana	308	323	339	356	374	1700
9.	Himachal Pradesh	236	248	260	273	287	1304
10.	J & K	255	268	281	295	310	1409
11.	Jharkhand	364	382	401	421	442	2010
12.	Karnataka	276	290	305	320	336	1527
13.	Kerala	185	194	204	214	225	1022
14.	Madhya Pradesh	877	921	967	1016	1066	4847
15.	Maharashtra	1483	1557	1635	1717	1803	8195
16.	Manipur	19	20	21	22	23	105
17.	Meghalaya	24	25	27	28	29	133
18.	Mizoram	17	18	19	20	20	94
19.	Nagaland	10	10	11	11	12	54
20.	Odisha	747	785	824	865	909	4130

21.	Punjab	390	409	430	451	474	2154
22.	Rajasthan	1103	1158	1216	1277	1340	6094
23.	Sikkim	31	33	34	36	38	172
24.	Tamil Nadu	679	713	748	786	825	3751
25.	Telangana	274	288	302	317	333	1514
26.	Tripura	31	33	34	36	38	172
27.	Uttar Pradesh	675	709	744	781	820	3729
28.	Uttarakhand	210	220	231	243	255	1159
29.	West Bengal	516	542	569	598	628	2853
	Total	11081	11635	12214	12825	13465	61220

Annexure-XIV

[REFER PARA 10.88]

Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2018-2019

As on 31.03.2019

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1st Installment	2nd Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	458.10	50.90	509.00	229.05	229.05	1004.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.00	6.00	60.00	27.00	27.00	132.49
3.	Assam	478.80	53.20	532.00	239.40	239.40	--
4.	Bihar	407.25	135.75	543.00	101.815	--	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	250.20	27.80	278.00	224.475	125.10	--
6.	Goa	3.00	1.00	4.00	1.80	--	--
7.	Gujarat	612.00	204.00	816.00	449.95	160.20	--
8.	Haryana	320.40	35.60	356.00	160.20	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	245.70	27.30	273.00	122.85	122.85	227.29
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	265.50	29.50	295.00	252.90	--	--
11.	Jharkhand	315.75	105.25	421.00	189.45	126.30	--
12.	Karnataka	288.00	32.00	320.00	144.00	144.00	959.84
13.	Kerala	192.60	21.40	214.00	96.30	96.30	2904.85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	914.40	101.60	1016.00	457.20	457.20	334.00
15.	Maharashtra	1287.75	429.25	1717.00	772.65	515.10	2088.59
16.	Manipur	19.80	2.20	22.00	9.90	--	--
17.	Meghalaya	25.20	2.80	28.00	12.60	--	--
18.	Mizoram	18.00	2.00	20.00	9.00	9.00	--
19.	Nagaland	9.90	1.10	11.00	4.95	4.95	195.99

20.	Odisha	778.50	86.50	865.00	389.245	389.25	341.72
21.	Punjab	338.25	112.75	451.00	321.99	--	--
22.	Rajasthan	957.75	319.25	1277.00	574.655	383.10	526.14
23.	Sikkim	32.40	3.60	36.00	16.20	16.20	54.93
24.	Tamil Nadu	707.40	78.60	786.00	353.700	353.70	900.31
25.	Telangana	237.75	79.25	317.00	226.50	--	--
26.	Tripura	32.40	3.60	36.00	16.20	16.20	171.74
27.	Uttar Pradesh	585.75	195.25	781.00	351.45	--	157.23
28.	Uttarakhand	218.70	24.30	243.00	109.35	109.35	--
29.	West Bengal	448.50	149.50	598.00	269.10	--	--
	Total:	10503.75	2321.25	12825.00	6133.88	3524.25	10000.0

**Details of funds released under scheme for Modernization
of State Police Forces (new name 'Assistance to States for
Modernisation of Police') as on 31.03.2019**

(₹. in crore)

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 31.03.2019)
Arunachal Pradesh	10.77	9.69	2.85	2.69	3.42	1.04
Assam	59.93	43.29	1.98	4.68	5.48	5.67
Manipur	20.64	28.45	7.31	8.37	1.98	5.99
Meghalaya	8.12	6.98	0.28	0.67	2.60	3.66
Mizoram	17.92	19.03	4.34	8.12	6.13	8.34
Nagaland	33.88	31.39	11.41	18.05	13.88	18.88
Sikkim	5.09	3.57	0.13	1.96	2.39	0.36
Tripura	20.19	22.69	5.16	1.40	1.63	7.08
Jammu & Kashmir	18.88	44.36	35.88	34.54	48.00	32.67
Himachal Pradesh	0.59	0.41	0.44	5.58	4.09	3.35
Uttarakhand	4.55	3.68	3.74	8.53	4.35	13.60
Total	200.56	213.54	73.52	94.59	93.95	100.64

Annexure-XVI

[REFER PARA 12.8]

**Details of funds released under scheme for Modernization
of State Police Forces (new name 'Assistance to States for
Modernisation of Police') as on 31.03.2019**

(₹. in crore)

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 31.03.2019)
Andhra Pradesh	85.92	54.17	32.56	41.10	31.62	50.81
Telangana	0.00	68.13	16.32	29.40	22.60	64.17
Bihar	55.99	49.08	26.57	19.15	5.73	13.18
Chhattisgarh	30.88	37.36	14.24	1.73	2.02	18.56
Goa	2.76	1.86	0.13	0.18	0.21	0.21
Gujarat	78.43	72.65	23.75	43.22	33.06	52.62
Haryana	21.61	28.25	14.74	19.29	14.04	12.95
Jharkhand	29.86	34.52	22.44	1.64	1.91	9.91
Karnataka	77.50	103.65	39.45	72.09	17.13	11.39
Kerala	48.26	42.00	2.01	11.09	16.12	17.78
Madhya Pradesh	61.37	58.18	26.80	21.86	30.47	37.97
Maharashtra	92.93	76.65	50.88	12.80	9.78	9.58
Odisha	53.71	42.92	19.46	26.22	19.87	35.10
Punjab	30.50	38.13	20.67	27.60	20.07	36.52
Rajasthan	62.83	102.50	34.18	34.54	40.38	62.59
Tamil Nadu	69.95	85.74	63.90	89.24	15.54	68.87
Uttar Pradesh	176.08	169.23	69.99	35.80	28.20	118.67
West Bengal	62.24	47.40	35.52	12.31	48.94	46.93
Total	1040.82	1112.42	513.61	499.26	357.69	667.81

Details of Datasets released on the basis of Census 2011

Houselisting & Housing Census

1. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for all households
2. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for Scheduled Castes (SCs) Households
3. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for Scheduled Tribes (STs) Households
4. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for Female headed households
5. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for Slum households

Population Census

6. A-5 Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) showing total population, child population (0-6 years), literates, workers by sex and residence: upto village / ward level
7. C-13 Tables on Age – Single Year for Total Population
8. C-13 SC Tables on Age – Single Year for SCs
9. C-13 ST Tables on Age – Single Year for STs
10. C-14 Tables on Age – 5 Years age groups for Total Population
11. C-14 SC Tables on Age – 5 Years age groups for SCs
12. C-14 ST Tables on Age – 5 Years age groups for STs
13. PCA of Slums
14. A-8 PCA of SCs
15. A-9 PCA of STs
16. A-6 PCA of Houseless population
17. C-20 Data on Disability by types – Total
18. C-20 SC Data on Disability by types –SCs
19. C- 20 ST Data on Disability by types –STs
20. A-7 Institutional Household & Population
21. A-3 Distribution of villages by Population size

22. Population of "Other" sex by residence
23. C-13 Appendix Single year age returns by residence, sex and literacy status for Total Population
24. C-13 SC Appendix Single year age returns by residence, sex and literacy status for SCs
25. C-13 ST Appendix Single year age returns by residence, sex and literacy status for STs
26. C-23 Disabled population among main workers, marginal workers, non- workers by type of disability, age and sex
27. A-10 PCA for Individual SCs
28. A-10 Appendix District-wise population for each individual caste
29. A-11 PCA for Individual STs
30. A-11 Appendix District-wise population for each individual tribe
31. A-2 Table on Decadal variation in population since 1901
32. B-1 Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and those Marginal Workers, Non- Workers Seeking / Available for work classified by Age and Sex for Total population
33. B-1 SC Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for work classified by Age and Sex for SCs
34. B-1 ST Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking / Available for work classified by Age and Sex for STs
35. HH-1 Normal Households by Household Size for Total population
36. HH-1 SC Normal Households by Household Size for SCs
37. HH -1 ST Normal Households by Household Size for STs
38. B-11 Marginal Workers by Main Non - Economic Activity, Age and Sex for Total population
39. B-11 SC Marginal Workers By Main Non - Economic Activity, Age and Sex for SCs
40. B-11 ST Marginal Workers By Main Non - Economic Activity, Age and Sex for STs
41. B-13 Non-Workers by Main Non - Economic Activity, Age and Sex for Total population

42. B-13 SC Non-Workers by Main Non - Economic Activity, Age and Sex for SCs
43. B-13 ST Non-Workers by Main Non - Economic Activity, Age and Sex for STs
44. HH-02 Houseless Households by Household size
45. HH-14 Amenities and Assets available to the households as percentage of households (at village / ward level)
46. C-24 Disabled Non-workers by type of disability and sex
47. HH-13 Households (Normal & Houseless) by Number of disabled persons and household size
48. HH-11 Households (Normal & Houseless) with number of Workers by Household Size for Total Population
49. HH- 11 SC Households (Normal & Houseless) with number of Workers by Household Size for SCs
50. HH-11 ST Households (Normal & Houseless) with number of Workers by Household Size for STs
51. HH-12 Households by size and number of members seeking / available for work
52. HH-12 Appendix Households by size and number of female members seeking / available for work
53. HH-5 Households with number of aged persons 60 years and above by sex and household size
54. Report on Post Enumeration Survey (PES)
55. Special Table on Adolescents and Youth
56. Disabled population by type of disability, literacy, sex and residence
57. Disabled population by type of disability, literacy, sex and residence (SC)
58. Disabled population by type of disability, literacy, sex and residence (ST)
59. HH-08 Households by number of literates among the members of household age 7 years and above
60. HH-08 SC Households by number of literates among the members of household age 7 years and above
61. HH-08 ST Households by number of literates among the members of household age 7 years and above
62. Distribution of disabled in the age-group 0-6 by type of Disability, Sex and Residence (India & States / UTs).

63. Distribution of disabled in the age-group 0-6 by type of Disability, Sex and Residence for Scheduled Castes (India & States / UTs).
64. Distribution of disabled in the age-group 0-6 by type of Disability, Sex and Residence for Scheduled Tribes (India & States / UTs).
65. C-13 Appendix B Single Year Age Returns by Residence, Sex and Work (India & States / UTs)
66. C-13 SC Appendix –B Single Year Age Returns by Residence, Sex and Work for Scheduled Castes (India & States / UTs)
67. C-13 ST Appendix-B Single Year Age Returns by Residence, Sex and Work for Scheduled Tribes (India & States / UTs)
68. Distribution of disabled workers by sex, economic status and residence-2011(India/ states/UTs)
69. Distribution of disabled workers by sex, economic status and residence-2011 for Scheduled Castes (India/States/UTs)
70. Distribution of disabled workers by sex, economic status and residence-2011 for Scheduled Tribes (India/States/UTs)
71. C-2 Marital status by age and sex
72. F -1 Number of Women and ever married women by present age, parity and total children ever born by sex
73. F-5 Number of Women and ever married women by present age, number of surviving children and total surviving children by sex
74. F-9 Number of Women and currently married women by present age, number of births last year by sex and birth order
75. C-2 SC Marital status by age and sex for Scheduled Caste
76. C-2 ST Marital status by age and sex for Scheduled Tribe
77. F-1 SC Number of women and ever married women by present age, parity and total children ever born by sex for Scheduled Caste
78. F-1 ST Number of women and ever married women by present age, parity and total children ever born by sex for Scheduled Tribe
79. F-5 SC Number of women and ever married women by present age, Number of surviving children and total surviving children by sex for Scheduled Caste.
80. F-5 ST Number of women and ever married women by present age, Number of surviving children and total surviving children by sex for Scheduled Tribe.

81. C-4 Ever Married and Currently Married Population by Age at Marriage and Duration of Marriage
82. C-4 SC Ever Married and Currently Married Population by Age at Marriage and Duration of Marriage for Scheduled Caste
83. C-4 ST Ever Married and Currently Married Population by Age at Marriage and Duration of Marriage for Scheduled Tribe
84. F-9 SC Number of Women and currently married women by present age, number of births last year by sex and birth order for Scheduled Castes
85. F-9 ST Number of Women and currently married women by present age, number of births last year by sex and birth order for Scheduled Tribes
86. C-2 Appendix Marital status by single year age and sex
87. C-2 SC Appendix Marital status by single year age and sex for Scheduled Caste
88. C-2 ST Appendix Marital status by single year age and sex for Scheduled Tribe
89. HH-6 Households by Marital Status, sex and age of the head of household
90. C-21 Disabled Population by type of Disability, Marital Status, Age and Sex
91. PCA for Female Headed Households of Total population (Special Table)
92. PCA for Female Headed Households of SCs (Special Table)
93. PCA for Female Headed Households of STs (Special Table)
94. SC-07 Marital Status by Age and Sex
95. SC-11 Number of Women and Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity and Total Children Ever Born by Sex
96. SC-12 Number of Women and Ever Married Women by Present Age, Number of Surviving Children and Total Surviving Children and Sex
97. SC-13 Number of Women and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Number of Births Last Year by Sex and Birth Order
98. C-30 Disabled Population by Type of Disability, Type of Households and Sex)
99. ST-7 Marital status by Age and Sex (For Each Tribe Separately)
100. ST-11 Number of women and ever married women by present age, parity and total children ever born by sex (For Selected Tribes only)
101. ST-12 Number of women and ever married women by present age, number of surviving children and total surviving children by sex (For Selected Tribes only)

102. ST-13 Number of women and currently married women by present age, number of births last year by sex and birth order (For Selected Tribes only)
103. C-8 Educational Level by Age and Sex for Population age 7 and above
104. C-8 Appendix Educational Level Graduate and above by Sex for Population Age 15 and above
105. C-8 SC Educational Level by Age and Sex for Population age 7 and above for Scheduled Castes
106. C-8 SC Appendix Educational Level Graduate and above by Sex for Population Age 15 and above for Scheduled Castes
107. C-8 ST Educational Level by Age and Sex for Population age 7 and above for Scheduled Tribes
108. C-8 ST Appendix Educational Level Graduate and above by Sex for Population Age 15 and above for Scheduled Tribes
109. C-1 Population by Religious Community
110. C-10 Population attending Educational Institutions by Age, Sex and Type of Educational Institution
111. C-10 SC Population attending Educational Institutions by Age, Sex and Type of Educational Institution for Scheduled Castes
112. C-10 ST Population attending Educational Institutions by Age, Sex and Type of Educational Institution for Scheduled Tribes
113. HH-10 Households with members aged 15 years and above with or without educational level matriculation and above by Household size has been released
114. C-11 Population Attending Educational Institutions by completed Educational Level, age & Sex
115. B-3 Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers seeking available for Work classified by Educational level and Sex
116. B-3 SC Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers seeking / available for Work classified by Educational level and Sex for Scheduled Castes
117. B-3 ST Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers seeking /available for Work classified by Educational level and Sex for Scheduled Tribes
118. B-9 Main Workers by Educational Level, Age and Sex

119. B-28 Other Workers by distance from Residence to place of work and mode of travel to place of work
120. F-13 Ever married women by number of children ever born, number of male and female children ever born and number of surviving children by Sex
121. F-14 Currently married women by number of children ever born, number of male and female 4 children ever born and number of surviving children by Sex
122. B-15 Non-Workers by Main Activity, Educational Level and Sex
123. B-16 Marginal Workers and Non Workers seeking / Available for Work classified by Educational Level, Age and Sex
124. Houselisting Primary Census Abstract 2011 for Scheduled Castes
125. Houselisting Primary Census Abstract 2011 for Scheduled Tribes
126. Religion based Primary Census Abstract 2011
127. C-15 Religious Community by Age and Sex, 2011
128. ST-8 Educational Level by Age and Sex for Population Age 7 and Above (for Each Tribes Separately)
129. ST-8 APPENDIX Educational Level by Sex for Population Age 7 and Above (for Each Tribes Separately)
130. ST-9 Population Attending Educational Institutions by Age, Sex and Type of Educational Institution (for Each Tribes Separately)
131. ST-10 Population Age 5-19 Attending School / College by Economic Activity Status and Sex (for Each Tribes Separately)
132. SC-8 Educational Level by Age and Sex for Population Age 7 and Above (for Each Caste Separately)
133. SC-8 APPENDIX Educational Level by Sex for Population Age 7 and Above (for Each Caste Separately)
134. SC-9 Population Attending Educational Institutions by Age, Sex and Type of Educational Institution (for Each Caste Separately)
135. SC-10 Population Age 5-19 Attending School / College by Economic Activity Status and Sex (for Each Caste Separately)
136. F-2 Number of Women and Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity, Religious Community and Total Children Ever Born by Sex
137. F-6 Number of Women and Ever Married Women by Present Age, Religious Community, Number of Surviving Children and Total Surviving Children by Sex

138. F-10 Number of Women and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Religious Community, Number of Births Last year by Sex and Birth Order.
139. HH-7 Households by Religion, Sex of the Head of Household and Household Size
140. SC-5 Marginal Workers and Non-workers seeking / available for work classified by educational level, age and sex (for each Caste separately)
141. ST-5 Marginal Workers and Non-workers seeking / available for work classified by educational level, age and sex (for each Tribe separately)
142. SC-14 Scheduled Caste Population by Religious Community (For each Caste separately)
143. ST-14 Scheduled Tribe Population by Religious Community (For each Tribe separately)
144. F-3 Number of Women and Ever Married Women by present age, Parity, Educational Level and total Children Ever born by Sex
145. F-7 Number of Women and Ever Married Women by present age, Educational Level, Number of Surviving Children and total Surviving Children by Sex
146. F-11 Number of Women and Currently Married Women by present age, Number of births last year by Sex and Birth Order
147. ST-14 Appendix Details of religions shown under 'Other Religions and Persuasion' in Main table
148. C-5 Ever Married and Currently Married Population by Age at Marriage, Duration of Marriage and Religious Community
149. C-6 Ever married and Currently Married Population by Age at Marriage, Duration of Marriage and Educational level
150. C-7 Ever Married and Currently Married Population by Age at Marriage, Duration of Marriage, Category of Economic Activity
151. B-2 Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-workers and Marginal Workers, Non-Workers seeking / available for work classified by Age, Sex and Religious Community
152. B-12 Marginal Workers by Main Non-Economic Activity, Age, Sex and Religious Community
153. B-14 Non-Workers by Main Non-Economic Activity, Age, Sex and Religious Community
154. C-29 Disabled Population by Type of Disability, Educational Level and Sex

155. C-1 Appendix Details of Religious Communities shown under 'Other Religions and Persuasions' in main table
156. C-1 Annexure Details of Sects/Beliefs/Religions clubbed under Specific Religious Communities
157. C-03 Marital Status by Religious Community and Sex
158. C-03 Appendix Marital Status by Religious Community, Age and Sex (C-03(Appendix)).
159. C-9 Educational Level by Religious Community and Sex for Population age 7 and above
160. C-12 Total Population age 5-19 attending/Not attending educational institutions by economic activity status and sex
161. C-12 SC Population age 5-19 attending / Not attending educational institutions by economic activity status and sex for Scheduled Caste
162. C-12 ST Population age 5-19 attending / Not attending educational institutions by economic activity status and sex for Scheduled Tribes
163. C-12 A Total Population age 5-19 not attending educational institutions by economic activity status and sex
164. C-12 SC A Population age 5-19 not attending educational institutions by economic activity status and sex for Scheduled Caste
165. C-12 ST A Population age 5-19 not attending educational institutions by economic activity status and sex for Scheduled Tribes
166. A-1 Number of Villages, Towns, Households, Population and Area
167. C-22 Disabled Population in Ages 5-19 attending School / College by Type of Disability and Sex
168. F-4 Number of Women and Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity, Economic Activity and Total Children Ever Born by Sex
169. F-8 Number of Women and Ever Married Women by Present Age, Economic Activity, Number of Surviving Children and Total Surviving Children by Sex
170. F-12 Number of Women and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Economic Activity, Number of Births Last Year by Sex and Birth Order
171. D-5 (Provisional) Migrants by Place of Last Residence Age, Sex, Reason for Migration and Duration of Residence
172. HH-7 SC: Household belonging to Scheduled Caste by Religion, Sex of the Head of Household and Household size.

173. HH-7 ST: Household belonging to Scheduled Tribes by Religion, Sex of the Head of Household and Household size.
174. HH-9 : Households by Number of Literates, Religion of the Head of the Household and Household Size.
175. HH-9 SC : Households by Number of Literates, Religion of the Head of the Household and Household Size for Scheduled Caste.
176. HH-9 ST: Households by Number of Literates, Religion of the Head of the Household and Household Size for Scheduled Tribe.
177. A-3 Appendix Number and Population of Villages with Population of 5,000 and above and Towns with Population below 5,000.
178. A-4: Towns and Urban Agglomerations Classified by Population Size Class in 2011 with Variation since 1901-2011 has been released.
179. A-4 Appendix-I: New Towns added in 2011 and Towns of 2001 declassified in 2011.
180. A-4 Appendix-II: Changes in area of Towns between 2001-2011 and Reasons thereof.
181. HH-4: Households by Composition and Size.
182. HH-4SC: Households belonging to Scheduled Castes by Composition and Size.
183. HH-4 ST: Households belonging to Scheduled Tribes by Composition and Size
184. B-4: Main Workers classified by Age, Industrial Category and Sex-2011
185. B-4 SC: Main Workers classified by Age, Industrial Category and Sex for Scheduled Castes-2011
186. B-4 ST: Main Workers classified by Age, Industrial Category and Sex for Scheduled Tribes-2011
187. B-6: Marginal Workers classified by Age, Industrial Category and Sex-2011
188. B-6 SC: Marginal Workers classified by Age, Industrial Category and Sex for Scheduled Castes-2011
189. B-6 ST: Marginal Workers classified by Age, Industrial Category and Sex for Scheduled Tribes-2011
190. B-18: Industrial Classification of Main Workers and Marginal Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers by Sex and by Division, Group and Class-2011
191. B-18 SC: Industrial Classification of Scheduled Caste Main Workers and Marginal Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers by Sex and by Division, Group and Class for Scheduled Castes-2011

192. B-18 ST: Industrial Classification of Scheduled Tribe Main Workers and Marginal Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers by Sex and by Division, Group and Class for Scheduled Tribes-2011
193. B-5: Main Workers classified by Age, Industrial Category, Sex and religious Community-2011
194. B-7: Main Workers classified by Industrial Category, Educational Level and Sex -2011
195. B-7 SC: Main Workers classified by Industrial Category, Educational Level and Sex for Scheduled Castes-2011
196. B-7 ST: Main Workers classified by Industrial Category, Educational Level and Sex for Scheduled Tribes -2011
197. B-8: Marginal Workers classified by Industrial Category, Educational Level and Sex-2011
198. B-8 SC: Marginal Workers classified by Industrial Category, Educational Level and Sex for Scheduled Castes-2011
199. B-8 ST: Marginal Workers classified by Industrial Category, Educational Level and Sex for Scheduled Tribes -2011
200. B-10: Marginal Workers classified by Industrial Category of work and their main Non Economic Activity-2011
201. B-17: Female Workers classified by Industrial Category and Marital Status-2011
202. B-19: Industrial Classification of Main Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs by Household Industry and Non-Household Industry-2011
203. B-23A: Occupational Classification of Main Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers by Industrial Category and Sex-2011
204. B-23B: Occupational Classification of Marginal Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers by Industrial Category and Sex-2011
205. B-24: Occupational Classification of Main Workers in Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service by Class of Worker and Sex-2011
206. B-25A: Occupational Classification of Main Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers by Sex-2011
207. B-25A SC: Occupational Classification of Main Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers by Sex for Scheduled Castes-2011
208. B-25A ST: Occupational Classification of Main Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers by Sex for Scheduled Tribes-2011

209. B-25B: Occupational Classification of Marginal Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers by Sex-2011
210. B-25B SC: Occupational Classification of Marginal Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers by Sex for Scheduled Castes-2011
211. B-25B ST: Occupational Classification of Marginal Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers by Sex for Scheduled Tribes-2011
212. B-26: Occupational Classification of Main Workers and Marginal Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers by Age and Sex-2011
213. B-27: Occupational Classification of Main Workers and Marginal Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers by Sex and Educational Level-2011
214. B-20: Industrial Classification of Main and Marginal Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry by Sex and Class of Worker-2011
215. B-20 SC: Industrial Classification of Main and Marginal Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry by Sex and Class of Worker for Scheduled Castes-2011
216. B-20 ST: Industrial Classification of Main and Marginal Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry by Sex and Class of Worker for Scheduled Tribes-2011
217. B-21: Classification of Main Workers in Non-Household Industries and other Main Workers by Class of Worker, Age and Sex
218. B-22: Industrial Classification of Main and Marginal Workers in Non-Household Industries and Other Main and Marginal Workers by Class of Worker and Sex-2011
219. B-22 SC: Industrial Classification of Main and Marginal Workers in Non-Household Industries and Other Main and Marginal Workers by Class of Worker and Sex for Scheduled Castes-2011
220. B-22 ST: Industrial Classification of Main and Marginal Workers in Non-Household Industries and Other Main and Marginal Workers by Class of Worker and Sex for Scheduled Tribes-2011
221. C-16 Population By Mother Tongue (India & States/UTs - Sub District Level)
222. C-16 Population By Mother Tongue - Town Level
223. SC-1: Main Workers classified by Industrial Category, Age & Sex for each Caste separately (State/UTs)
224. SC-2: Main Workers classified by Industrial Category, Educational Level & Sex for each Caste separately (State/UTs)

- 225. SC-3: Marginal Workers classified by Industrial Category, Age & Sex for each Caste separately (State/UTs)
- 226. SC-4: Marginal Workers classified by Industrial Category, Educational Level & Sex for each Caste separately (State/UTs)
- 227. ST-1: Main Workers classified by Industrial Category, Age & Sex for each Tribe separately (State/UTs)
- 228. ST-2: Main Workers classified by Industrial Category, Educational Level & Sex for each Tribe separately (State/UTs)
- 229. ST-3: Marginal Workers classified by Industrial Category, Age & Sex for each Tribe separately (State/UTs)
- 230. ST-4: Marginal Workers classified by Industrial Category, Educational Level & Sex for each Tribe separately (State/UTs)
- 231. C-17: Population by Bilingualism and Trilingualism
- 232. C-18 (Population by Bilingualism, Trilingualism, Age And Sex)
- 233. C-19 (Population by Bilingualism, Trilingualism, Educational Level And Sex)
- 234. SC-06 Occupational classification of main workers and marginal workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by age and sex (for each caste separately)-2011
- 235. ST-06 Occupational classification of main workers and marginal workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by age and sex (for each tribe separately)-2011

Annexure- XVIII

[REFER PARA 15.36]

Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, 2016

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	20.4	22.1	17.0	6.4	6.9	5.4	14.0	15.2	11.7	34	38	23
Bigger States												
1. Andhra Pradesh	16.4	16.7	15.8	6.8	7.7	4.9	9.6	9.0	10.9	34	38	24
2. Assam	21.7	22.8	15.0	6.7	7.1	4.9	14.9	15.8	10.1	44	46	22
3. Bihar	26.8	27.7	21.1	6.0	6.1	5.5	20.8	21.6	15.6	38	39	29
4. Chhattisgarh	22.8	24.3	18.1	7.4	7.8	6.2	15.4	16.5	11.9	39	41	31
5. Delhi	15.5	17.0	15.5	4.0	4.5	4.0	11.5	12.5	11.5	18	24	17
6. Gujarat	20.1	22.0	17.7	6.1	6.5	5.5	14.0	15.5	12.2	30	38	19
7. Haryana	20.7	22.0	18.3	5.9	6.3	5.1	14.8	15.7	13.3	33	35	27
8. Jammu & Kashmir	15.7	17.4	11.9	5.0	5.2	4.4	10.8	12.2	7.5	24	25	23
9. Jharkhand	22.9	24.5	18.4	5.5	5.8	4.7	17.4	18.7	13.6	29	31	21
10. Karnataka	17.6	18.5	16.2	6.7	7.9	4.9	10.9	10.6	11.3	24	27	19
11. Kerala	14.3	14.3	14.4	7.6	7.3	7.8	6.8	7.0	6.5	10	10	10
12. Madhya Pradesh	25.1	27.1	19.5	7.1	7.6	5.7	17.9	19.5	13.8	47	50	33
13. Maharashtra	15.9	16.3	15.5	5.9	6.9	4.6	10.1	9.4	10.9	19	24	13
14. Odisha	18.6	19.6	13.7	7.8	8.1	6.1	10.8	11.4	7.6	44	46	34
15. Punjab	14.9	15.6	14.1	6.0	6.6	5.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	21	23	18
16. Rajasthan	24.3	25.2	21.6	6.1	6.4	5.2	18.2	18.8	16.3	41	45	30
17. Tamil Nadu	15.0	15.1	15.0	6.4	7.1	5.7	8.7	7.9	9.3	17	20	14
18. Telangana	17.5	17.8	17.0	6.1	7.1	4.6	11.4	10.7	12.5	31	35	24
19. Uttar Pradesh	26.2	27.3	22.8	6.9	7.3	5.5	19.3	20.0	17.3	43	46	34
20. Uttarakhand	16.6	16.8	16.0	6.7	7.0	5.9	9.9	9.8	10.1	38	41	29
21. West Bengal	15.4	16.9	11.8	5.8	5.7	6.1	9.6	11.3	5.7	25	25	22

Smaller States												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	18.9	19.5	16.1	6.2	6.5	4.5	12.7	13.0	11.6	36	38	23
2. Goa	12.9	12.1	13.5	6.7	7.6	6.1	6.1	4.5	7.4	8	10	7
3. Himachal Pradesh	16.0	16.5	10.5	6.8	7.0	4.3	9.2	9.4	6.2	25	25	19
4. Manipur	12.9	13.2	12.4	4.5	4.4	4.8	8.4	8.8	7.6	11	12	10
5. Meghalaya	23.7	25.9	14.0	6.6	7.0	5.0	17.1	18.9	9.0	39	40	26
6. Mizoram	15.5	18.2	12.6	4.2	4.4	4.1	11.3	13.8	8.5	27	35	14
7. Nagaland	14.0	14.4	13.3	4.5	5.6	2.8	9.5	8.8	10.5	12	11	14
8. Sikkim	16.6	15.5	18.5	4.7	5.5	3.4	11.9	10.0	15.1	16	18	13
9. Tripura	13.7	14.6	11.3	5.5	5.2	6.1	8.2	9.4	5.2	24	21	32
Union Territories												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.7	12.5	10.6	5.2	5.7	4.6	6.5	6.8	6.1	16	12	22
2. Chandigarh	13.9	19.2	13.8	4.5	1.6	4.6	9.4	17.7	9.2	14	6	14
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.5	20.4	27.7	4.0	5.0	3.2	20.5	15.5	24.6	17	24	12
4. Daman & Diu	24.0	16.7	25.8	4.6	6.1	4.2	19.5	10.6	21.6	19	18	19
5. Lakshadweep	18.9	24.0	17.6	6.0	7.9	5.5	12.9	16.1	12.1	19	16	20
6. Puducherry	13.9	13.6	14.0	7.2	7.8	6.9	6.7	5.8	7.1	10	16	8

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-years period 2014-16.

Annexure- XIX

[REFER PARA 15.39]

**Expectation of life at birth by sex and residence,
India and bigger States/UTs, 2012-16**

India & bigger States/UTs	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
India*	68.7	67.4	70.2	67.4	66.0	68.9	72.2	70.9	73.5
Andhra Pradesh	69.6	68.0	71.4	68.3	66.4	70.4	72.9	71.9	73.9
Assam	65.5	64.4	66.8	64.4	63.3	65.8	72.5	71.7	73.4
Bihar	68.7	68.9	68.5	68.4	68.6	68.2	71.5	71.8	71.4
Chhattisgarh	65.2	63.6	66.8	64.4	62.9	65.9	68.7	66.8	70.7
NCT of Delhi	74.2	72.7	75.9	71.9	70.2	0.0	74.4	73.0	76.0
Gujarat	69.5	67.4	71.8	68.0	65.2	71.2	71.7	70.6	72.9
Haryana	69.4	67.2	72.0	68.4	66.1	71.3	71.3	69.3	73.5
Himachal Pradesh	72.3	69.4	75.5	72.0	69.0	75.3	76.6	75.0	78.6
Jammu & Kashmir	73.5	71.6	76.2	72.6	70.8	75.1	76.3	73.8	79.1
Jharkhand	67.9	67.8	68.0	67.0	67.1	66.8	72.1	71.4	72.9
Karnataka	69.1	67.6	70.7	67.4	65.7	69.2	72.3	71.1	73.7
Kerala	75.1	72.2	77.9	75.2	72.1	78.3	74.9	72.3	77.3
Madhya Pradesh	65.4	63.7	67.2	64.1	62.4	66.1	69.7	68.2	71.5
Maharashtra	72.2	70.8	73.7	70.8	69.5	72.2	74.2	72.6	76.0
Odisha	67.6	66.2	69.1	66.9	65.6	68.6	71.2	70.4	72.1
Punjab	72.5	71.0	74.2	71.3	69.9	72.9	74.3	72.6	76.6
Rajasthan	68.3	66.1	70.7	67.3	64.8	70.2	71.5	70.6	72.5
Tamil Nadu	71.4	69.5	73.4	69.9	68.0	71.9	73.2	71.3	75.2
Uttar Pradesh	64.8	63.9	65.6	63.8	62.8	64.7	68.4	67.9	68.8
Uttarakhand	71.5	68.5	74.8	71.0	67.7	74.6	72.9	70.9	75.2
West Bengal	70.8	69.8	71.9	69.8	68.7	71.1	73.1	72.4	73.8

* : India includes all States/UT's

Note: 1. Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana.
2. The data is not published for smaller States and UTs, due to small sample size.

**DETAILS OF VIGILANCE/ DISCIPLINARY CASES IN MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS AND ITS ATTACHED / SUBORDINATE OFFICES from
01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019**

S. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 01.01.2018.	167	184	1027	994
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019	60	63	7769	7758
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of up to 31.03.2019	51	57	7544	7581
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases on 31.03.2019 (1+2-3)	176	190	1252	1171
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference from details No. 3):-				
	(a) Dismissal	01	01	235	231
	(b) Removal	02	02	423	424
	(c) Compulsory Retirement	02	02	102	100
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	13	13	654	653
	(e) Withholding of increment	0	0	902	923
	(f) Withholding of promotion	02	02	06	06
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	0	0	2039	2038
	(h) Censure	05	05	1872	1874
	(i) Warning	03	03	353	353

(j) Displeasure	04	04	05	05
(k) Exoneration	12	12	384	385
(l) Transfer of cases	0	0	25	25
(m) Proceedings dropped	05	05	81	86
(n) Cut in Pension	01	01	01	01
(o) Resignation accepted	01	01	28	28
(p) Confinement in Unit	0	0	30	33
(q) Confinement in Q Guard	0	0	294	299
(r) Transferred out	0	0	47	47
(s) Kept in abeyance	0	0	35	33
(t) Removal from Instl. Area	0	0	37	37
(u) Proceeding dropped as per court orders	0	0	0	0
(v) Extra guard / duties/ case closed after investigation/ anonymous /Pseudonymous cases/Disposed of due to death	0	06	25	0
Total (a to v)	51	57	7544	7581

[REFER PARA 16.41]

Details of Outstanding Inspection Paras in respect of All Organizations under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs as on 31.03.2019

S. No.	Name of Organization	No. of Inspection Paras Outstanding as on 01.01.2018	No. of Inspection Paras received during 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019.	No. of Inspection Paras settled during 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019	No. of Inspection Paras Outstanding as on 31.03.2019
1	A & N Islands	2139	776	842	2073
2	Assam Rifles	139	65	16	188
3	B P R & D	11	14	1	24
4	B S F	391	245	246	390
5	C I S F	364	201	138	427
6	C R P F	113	187	51	249
7	Chandigarh	1418	585	368	1635
8	D & N Haveli	193	0	0	193
9	D o L	38	20	14	44
10	Daman & Diu	809	26	0	835
11	I B	113	35	32	116
12	I T B P	137	106	72	171
13	Lakshadweep	466	11	0	477
14	M H A (P)	31	0	1	30
15	N C R B	4	8	0	12
16	N I C F S	13	8	7	14
17	N P A	16	0	0	16
18	N S G	46	61	23	84
19	R G I	251	82	63	270
	Total	6692	2430	1874	7248

Annexure-XXII

[REFER PARA 16.42]

**STATUS OF THE ATNs ON IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS
INCLUDED IN EARLIER ANNUAL REPORTS.**

S. No.	Year	No. of Paras/PAC reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PAC reports on which ATNs are pending.		
			Number of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	Number of ATNs sent but returned with observations and audit awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	Number of ATNs which have been finally vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
1.	2016-17	1 (Report No.24 of 2016 Para 2.2)	0	0	1 (Report No.24 of 2016 Para 4.1)
2.	2017-18	18 (Report No. 8 of 2017 Para 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8,2.9, 2.10, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1 Report No. 12 of 2017 Para 12.2)	0	0	0

**SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATION PERTAINING TO
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND STATUS OF ACTION TAKEN NOTES
(ATNs) ON THESE OBSERVATIONS AS ON 31.05.2019**

S. No.	Para No.	Subject of the Para	Status of ATN
Report No. 3 of 2018 – Union Government (Civil) - Union Territories without Legislatures – Compliance Audit Observations			
1	2.1	<p>Andaman and Nicobar Administration Police Department, Port Blair</p> <p>Implementation of Coastal Security Scheme and Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project</p> <p>All scheme components of the Coastal Security Scheme Phase II which was to augment infrastructure for coastal surveillance and security were lagging behind original scheme targets. Only one out of the ten planned Marine Operational Centers had been established even though seven years had elapsed since commencement of the scheme. Further, sites for ten planned jetties were yet to be finalized and work on upgradation of 20 Coastal Police Stations was yet to commence. The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) which was envisaged to re-engineer processes and integrate various levels of the Police Department with other stakeholders in a single network had missed most of the envisaged milestones.</p>	In view of the Audit observation on the draft ATN, UT Division is revising the ATN.
2	2.2	<p>Andaman Public Works Department</p> <p>Unfruitful Expenditure</p> <p>Andaman Public Works Department awarded work for augmenting water supply at Aerial Bay at a cost of ₹1.42 crore without obtaining mandatory forest clearance leading to the work getting foreclosed. Foreclosure of the work rendered unfruitful expenditure of ₹92.94 lakh incurred on material procured for the work.</p>	Final ATN, duly vetted by Audit was furnished to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance on 11.10.2018.

S. No.	Para No.	Subject of the Para	Status of ATN
3	2.3	<p>Directorate of Shipping Services Avoidable payment of Customs duties</p> <p>Failure of Directorate of Shipping Services, Andaman and Nicobar Administration, to avail of exemption from payment of customs duties in terms of Custom Notifications issued under the Customs Act, 1962, led to avoidable payment of ₹57.99 lakh towards customs duty on procurement of imported spares for routine repair and maintenance of an ocean-going vessel.</p>	Final ATN, duly vetted by Audit was furnished to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance on 14.01.2019.
4	2.6	<p>Chandigarh Administration Idling of Sub-Station due to improper planning of work</p> <p>Electricity Department Union Territory of Chandigarh entered into an agreement with the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited for erection of a Grid Sub-Station at Sarangpur Chandigarh at an estimated cost of ₹9.87 crore. The erection of the sub-station which should have been completed by November 2011 was delayed by over four years due to allotment of land with encumbrances. The newly erected sub-station is yet to be commissioned due to non-availability of 66 KV transmission lines rendering idle assets created at an expenditure of ₹10.19 crore.</p>	Final ATN, duly vetted by Audit was furnished to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance on 26.10.2018.
5	2.7	<p>Chandigarh Administration Construction of market without establishing viability</p> <p>Chandigarh Administration constructed an Air Conditioned Fish & Meat Market at a total cost ₹1.53 crore even though viability of the market was in doubt. The entire integrated market has been lying vacant for past eight years due to lack of response for shop booths from vendors.</p>	Final ATN, duly vetted by Audit was furnished to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance on 20.08.2018.

S. No.	Para No.	Subject of the Para	Status of ATN
6	2.8	<p>Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Administration Deposit works entrusted to Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation (OIDC) of Daman & Diu (D&D) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (DNH) Ltd</p> <p>During 2011-17, seventeen Departments /Autonomous Bodies of the UTs of D&D and DNH entrusted 44 deposit works and deposited ₹528.87 crore with OIDC. The Departments failed to ensure adherence to the codal provisions governing release of funds to OIDC for execution of projects as deposit works. Funds were released far in excess of actual requirement which resulted in idling of ₹56.57 crore that seemed to serve only to sustain the Corporation without achieving their primary objective of creation of the envisaged infrastructural assets. Funds amounting to ₹57.70 crore were released without prior administrative approval and expenditure sanction thereby undermining budgetary control and discipline. Projects were delayed for prolonged periods as codal requirement of ensuring availability of encumbrance free sites before award of work was not adhered to. Finally, 31 deposit works valued at ₹454.74 crore were entrusted to it without entering into a MOU as a result of which scope of work, payment schedule and milestones for completion were left undefined.</p>	Final ATN, duly vetted by Audit was furnished to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance on 22.03.2019.
7	2.9	<p>Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Administration Irregular grant to District Panchayat for tourism</p> <p>UT Administration of Daman & Diu irregularly sanctioned Grant in Aid of ₹1.35 crore for tourism to District Panchayat Daman even though tourism was not a subject entrusted to panchayats. As the project for which the funds were released was not even finalized, the grant remained unutilized. Instead of promptly returning the funds to the Government, it was parked outside government accounts for more than four years depriving the Government of the opportunity of utilising the funds for other development activities.</p>	Final ATN, duly vetted by Audit was furnished to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance on 24.10.2018.

S. No.	Para No.	Subject of the Para	Status of ATN
8	2.10	<p>Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Administration Inadmissible and unjustified payment to a contractor</p> <p>Failure of Daman Municipal Corporation to recover the cost of its regular workers deployed with the contractor led to inadmissible payments of ₹33.22 lakh to a contractor. It also allowed additional payment for items of work that were already committed in the original agreement leading to unjustified payment of ₹47.88 lakh to the contractor.</p>	Final ATN, duly vetted by Audit was furnished to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance on 24.10.2018.
9	2.11	<p>Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Administration Avoidable expenditure due to demolition and reconstruction of a divider</p> <p>Change in technical specifications of a road divider during execution of work without due technical approval and its subsequent demolition and reconstruction with a design similar to the original design resulted in avoidable expenditure of ₹58.72 lakh.</p>	Final ATN, duly vetted by Audit was furnished to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance on 24.10.2018.
10	2.12	<p>Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration (UTLA) Procurement and Distribution of essential commodities under Public Distribution System in Union Territory of Lakshadweep</p> <p>The Public Distribution System (PDS) in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep (UTL) involved allocation, transportation, storage and distribution of Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO), sugar and rice. Audit of PDS revealed that quantum of SKO and sugar allocated, lifted and distributed was not commensurate with requirements computed based on the population of the UT. The estimated value of the excess expenditure on this account was ₹3.47 crore. Further, a large quantity of damaged rice valued at ₹75.24 lakh was held in godowns without any enquiry about the causes of damage and without any action for its disposal. There was also lack of internal controls and meaningful monitoring as accounts for PDS items were not prepared since 2014-15 and accounts up to 2013-14 showed outstanding remittance of sale proceeds from Island Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies. There was also short and delayed remittance of sales proceeds by the societies into the Government account and Vigilance Committees and inspection mechanisms were either non-functional or non-existent.</p>	In view of the observations made by Audit on the draft ATN, the same is being revised by UT Division.

S. No.	Para No.	Subject of the Para	Status of ATN
11	2.13	<p>Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration (UTLA) Delay in construction of dedicated berthing facilities and parking of funds with a Public Sector Undertaking</p> <p>Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration released funds amounting to ₹40.34 crore meant for construction of a dedicated berth without prior project approval by the competent authority and requisite clearances. This amounted to parking of funds with Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited with no prospect of its immediate utilisation for the intended purpose. This was not only in violation of the Receipts and Payments Rules and the GFRs but also denied UTLA of the opportunity to utilise these funds for other developmental activities. Further, the project is yet to commence even six years after it was conceived for want of clearances and approvals.</p>	Final ATN, duly vetted by Audit was furnished to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance on 23.04.2019.
12	2.14	<p>Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration (UTLA) Avoidable expenditure due to delay in disposal of a decommissioned vessel</p> <p>Lack of established procedures for disposal of decommissioned vessels coupled with delay in initiating timely action including fixing of appropriate reserve price of an outlived vessel resulted in avoidable expenditure of ₹7.67 crore.</p>	Final ATN, duly vetted by Audit was furnished to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance on 06.05.2019.
13	2.15	<p>Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration (UTLA) Short deduction of Income Tax</p> <p>Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration (UTLA) did not include the Island Special Duty Allowance (ISDA) for determining income tax liability which resulted in short deduction of income tax of ₹51.92 lakh in case of 19 DDOs out of 118 DDOs under the PAO of UT Lakshadweep.</p>	Final ATN, duly vetted by Audit was furnished to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance on 29.03.2019.
14	3.1	<p>Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Short-levy of stamp duty on Development Agreements</p> <p>Failure of the Sub-Registrar Silvassa to levy stamp duty on the basis of consideration amount with respect to Development Agreements led to short levy of stamp duty. An amount of ₹29 lakh was subsequently recovered in 12 cases at the instance of audit.</p>	Final ATN, duly vetted by Audit was furnished to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance on 24.10.2018.

S. No.	Para No.	Subject of the Para	Status of ATN
15	4.1	<p>Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli DNH Power Distribution Corporation Limited Purchase and Sale of Power by DNH Power Distribution Corporation Limited</p> <p>Inadequate assessment of power requirements led to the Company purchasing power despite having adequate allocation of power from central generating stations. Further, poor management of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) resulted in avoidable or irregular expenditure totaling ₹371.30 crore as well as in non-recovery of penalty of ₹8.63 crore. Non-compliance of Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission Regulations were noted in respect of security deposits, limit prescribed for power factor and frequency of field inspection.</p>	Draft ATN was sent to Audit for vetting. Vetting comments of Audit are awaited.
Report No. 4 of 2018 – Union Government (Civil) – Compliance Audit Observations			
16	10.1	<p>Failure of Delhi Police and Ministry of Home Affairs to assess and determine technical requirement for CCTV surveillance system in high security areas in a CCTV surveillance project awarded in February 2013 for New Delhi and Central District resulted in the project remaining incomplete as of October 2017 despite an expenditure of ₹42.94 crore. Further, the Delhi Police has been incurring a monthly expenditure of ₹21.02 lakh on hiring CCTV cameras for these areas.</p>	Para dropped as the Para has been included in 124 th PAC Report (16th Lok Sabha)
17	10.2	<p>Employees in some offices of Delhi Police submitted Leave Travel Concession (LTC) claims with inflated air fares in violation of Government orders. These were passed without due scrutiny resulting in irregular reimbursement amounting to ₹2.56 crore to 435 employees.</p>	Para dropped as the Para has been included in 124 th PAC Report (16th Lok Sabha)
18	10.3	<p>Failure of the Delhi Police to synchronize the purchase of server and software with the procurement of leased internet lines resulted in idling of the servers and software for three and half years and avoidable expenditure of ₹1.11 crore on hired servers.</p>	Para dropped as the Para has been included in 124 th PAC Report (16th Lok Sabha)

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