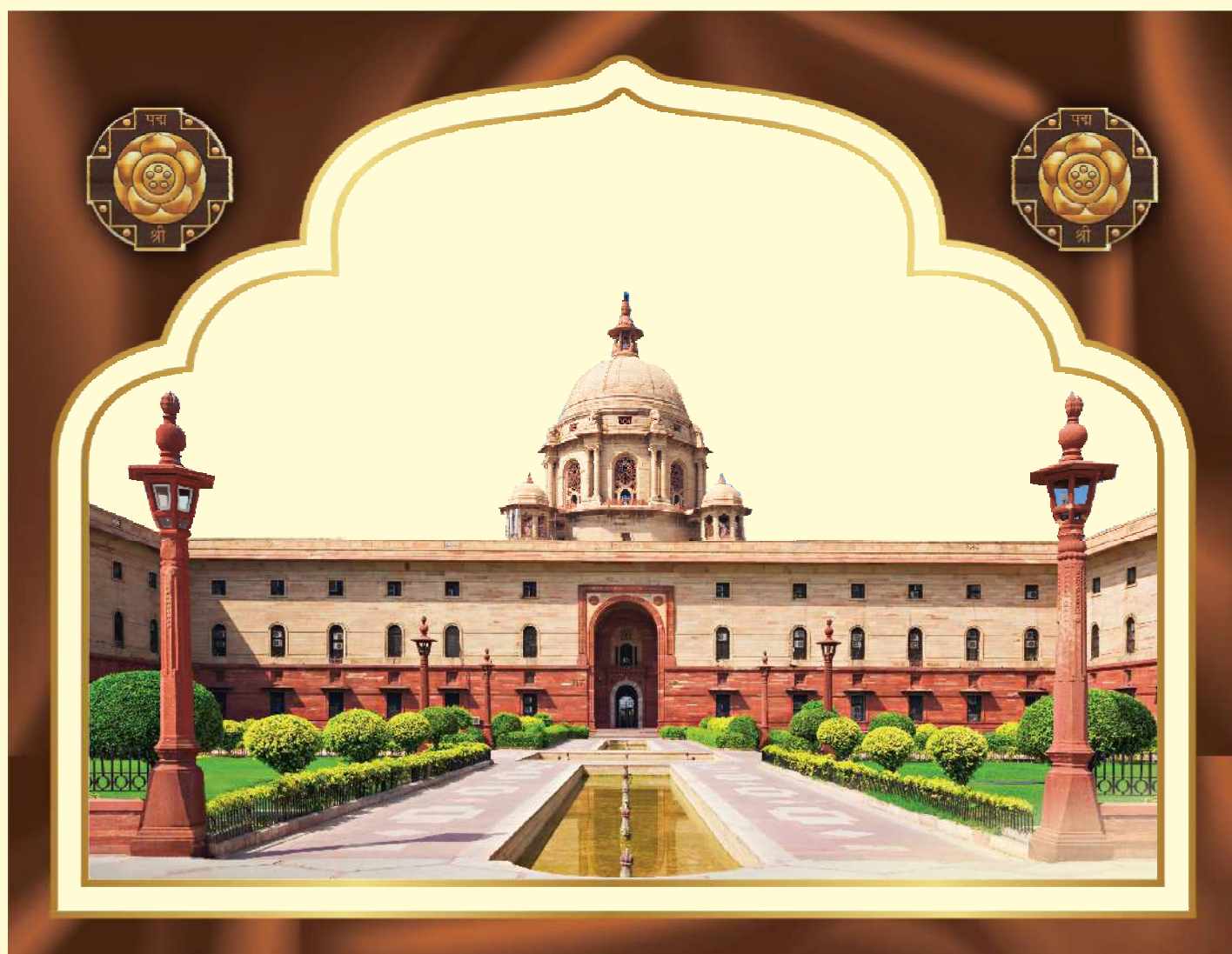


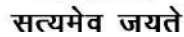
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



ANNUAL REPORT
2022-23



Annual Report 2022-23



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CHAPTER -1

MANDATE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

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

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

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

Administration Division

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

Border Management-I (BM-I) Division

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

Border Management-II (BM-II) Division

1.6 BM-II Division deals with the matters relating to Border Area Development Programme (BADP), Coastal Security Schemes (CSS) and Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI). The BADP is a core Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented through the State Governments as a part of comprehensive approach to the border management. The

Coastal Security Scheme is implemented in Phases for providing financial assistance for creation of infrastructure relating to coastal security in the Coastal States/UTs. This Division is also responsible for establishment matters of LPAI, which is entrusted with construction, development and maintenance of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) on the land borders of the country and coordination with various stakeholders for development of ICPs.

Coordination & International Co-operation (CIC) Division

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

1.8 The International Cooperation (IC) wing of the Division is the nodal for all matters pertaining to finalization/negotiations of agreements/treaties in respect of security cooperation, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and bilateral mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs). It is also the focal point in MHA for work in respect of SAARC, BIMSTEC, ASEAN, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) etc. The division also coordinates for security clearance in respect of all MoUs/Agreement 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 Public Section in CS Division handles the work related to Bharat Ratna Award, Padma Awards, Warrant of Precedence, Ashok Chakra series of Gallantry Awards, Jeevan Raksha Padak, National Flag, National Anthem, State Emblem of India etc.

Cyber and Information Security (CIS) Division

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

Counter Terrorism and Counter Radicalization (CTCR) Division

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



Disaster Management (DM) Division

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

Finance Division

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

Foreigners Division

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

Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation (FFR) Division

1.16 FFR Division frames and implements the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme and the schemes for rehabilitation of migrants from former West Pakistan / East Pakistan and provision of relief to Sri Lankan and Tibetan refugees, and also deals with administration of the Enemy Property Act, 1968.

Internal Security-I (IS-I) Division

1.17 Internal Security-I Division deals with matters relating to internal security, law & order, Punjab; national integration, communal harmony, observance of National Unity Day; arms and explosives; security of persons and of vital installations; security clearances of projects and proposals; matters relating to

Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and establishment of "Rashtriya Raksha University".

Internal Security-II (IS-II) Division

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

Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs

1.19 The Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs deals with all matters relating to the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, UT of Ladakh, including Counter-terrorism within Jammu and Kashmir and coordination with respect to subjects/matters specifically allotted to any other Ministry/Department of the Government of India. The Division also coordinates with various Ministries/ Departments for the accelerated implementation of various Flagship schemes and Individual Beneficiary Centric Schemes of Government of India, Major Projects of economic importance including, Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) in Jammu, Kashmir & Ladakh, and matters of Ayodhya.

Judicial Wing

1.20 The Judicial Wing deals with all the matters relating to the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and also the Commission of Inquiry Act. It also handles the matters relating to the State legislations which require the

assent of the President of India as per the Constitution, political pension to erstwhile rulers before independence and mercy petitions under Article 72 of the Constitution of India.

Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Division

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

North East (NE) Division

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

Police I (P-I) Division

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

Police II (P-II) Division

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

Police Modernization (PM) Division

1.25 The PM Division handles work relating

to modernization of State Police Forces, provisioning of various items for modernization of Central Armed Police Forces, Police Communication, Police Reforms, Administration of Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, etc.

Union Territories (UT) Division

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

Women Safety Division

1.27 The Government has set up a Women Safety Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 28.05.2018 to strengthen measures for safety of women in the country and instill greater sense of security in them through speedy and effective administration of justice in a holistic manner and by providing a safer environment for women. The Division is responsible for policy formulation, planning, coordinating, formulating and implementing projects/ schemes to assist States/Union Territories to achieve the objective, as also prison reforms and related subjects. This inter-alia includes increased use of IT and technology in criminal justice system and enabling a supportive ecosystem for forensic sciences and crime & criminal records.



CHAPTER - 2

INTERNAL SECURITY

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

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

2.2 During the year 2022, the internal security situation in the country remained under control. The Government of India accorded due priority to enhancing internal security. The principal focus on the internal security front remained on countering terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, improving the security scenario in the North Eastern States, combating Left Wing Extremism and maintaining peace in the hinterland of the country. While the details in respect of Jammu and Kashmir are covered in Chapter-XIV, the security situation in respect of (a), (b), and (c) areas are as under.

2.3 Capacity Building in Countering Terrorism

- (a) As States Police Forces are first responders to any terrorist incident; capacity building of States Police Forces is done by the

central government through regular training in the area of intelligence collection, response to terror incidents and investigation.

- (b) The names of 'Terrorist Organizations' and 'Individuals' that indulged in terrorist activities are listed in the First Schedule and Fourth Schedule to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 respectively. The Central Government has declared 42 organizations as Terrorist Organizations and 48 Individuals as Individual Terrorists so far.
- (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs actively participated in the Joint Working Group Meetings on Counter Terrorism with foreign countries.
- (d) The Law Enforcement Agencies keep a close watch on the activities of fundamentalist organizations and groups, having bearing on security, peace and public tranquility of the country and take action as per extant provisions of law, wherever necessary.

Institutions to strengthen Internal Security

National Investigation Agency (NIA)

2.4 The National Investigation Agency

(NIA) was constituted under the NIA Act of 2008 as a Special agency for investigation and prosecution of offences specified in the Schedule of NIA Act. National Investigation Agency is the premier investigation agency at the central level to investigate terrorism related cases including terrorism financing cases. The NIA, since its inception, has registered 497 cases as on 31.12.2022, out of which, 389 cases have been charge sheeted. Trial has been concluded in 115 cases, out of which 108 cases have resulted in conviction.

National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)

2.5 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 capabilities. An amount of Rs. 1002.97 crore was sanctioned for implementation of the NATGRID Project. The civil infrastructure work at New Delhi and Bengaluru has been completed.

2.6 NATGRID has developed NATSTAR Connectors with in-house resources and has been operationalized by connecting 11 User Agencies (UAs) and 10 Providing Organizations (POs). The connectivity of the NATSTAR Connectors has been extended to all State/Union Territories.

Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT Cell)

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

2.8 An FICN Co-ordination Centre

(FCORD) is functioning in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share intelligence/ information among the security agencies of the Centre/States to counter the problem of circulation of fake currency notes.

2.9 A Terror Funding and Fake Currency (TFFC) Cell is functioning under the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to conduct focused investigation of terror funding and fake currency cases.

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

2.11 India is a Member of Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an Inter-Governmental Body, responsible for setting global standards on Anti-Money laundering (AML) and Combating the Financing of Terrorism since 25.06.2010. India is also a member of FATF Styled Regional Bodies (FSRBs) on AML and CFT such as Eurasian Group (EAG) and Asia Pacific Group (APG). India also participates actively in the meetings of the BIMSTEC Sub-group on Combating the Financing of Terrorism.

Security of Holders of High Public Offices

2.12 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 Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. The security arrangements are assessed by a High Level Committee to effectively counter the designs of terrorists and militants and thereby ensure maintenance of security, public order and peace in the country.

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

Airport Security/Delhi Metro Security

2.14 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. Threat inputs received about airport security are promptly shared with M/o Civil Aviation and the concerned State Government.

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

Security of Vital Installations

2.16 The security of vital installations in the country is primarily the responsibility of the Union Ministry/Department or the State Government concerned. Ministry of Home Affairs advises them on security norms and requirement of vital installations periodically, based on the review of existing arrangements by the Central Security Agencies. Additionally, threat inputs received about the vital installations are promptly shared with the State Government/Union Territory Administration/Ministries concerned. Based on the requests received from the Organization/Ministries, CAPFs are deployed for security of certain vital installations. Security categorization of vital installations has been reviewed, and they have been re-categorized as A, B, C, D and E, in view of their threat vulnerability and to include a wider range of vital installations. Now the number of vital installations is 784.

Security of Religious Shrines/Places

2.17 The security of religious shrines/places in the country is primarily 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.

Security Clearances

2.18 Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the nodal Ministry for granting security clearance in the sensitive sector before issue of license, permit, permission, contracts to companies, bidders and individuals by the administrative Ministry. The objective of national security clearance is to evaluate potential security threats, including economic threats and provide risk assessment before clearing investment and project proposals in key, sensitive sectors. The aim is to strike a balance between the imperative of national security on the one hand and facilitating ease of doing business and promoting investment in the country on the other. 633 proposals relating to security clearance were disposed of during the period 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022.

GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH AND ACTION PLAN TO DEAL WITH LWE

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

2.20 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, re-imbursement 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 counter-LWE operations, assistance in training of State Police, sharing of intelligence, facilitating inter-State coordination and Civic Action etc.

2.21 Simultaneously, focused attention is also paid to development. The Government of India has launched special schemes for improving the basic infrastructure like road & telecom connectivity and skill up-gradation etc. To give further impetus, funds are provided under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to most affected LWE districts for filling critical infrastructure gaps in public infrastructure and services, which are of urgent nature.

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

2.23 Resolute implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan by the government has resulted in unprecedented improvement in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) scenario across the country. The last eight years have seen a significant decline in LWE violence as well as the geographical spread of LWE. There has been reduction in incidents in 2022 as compared to 2013. The number of LWE related incidents of violence perpetrated by Left Wing Extremists were 413,



while 118 are Security Force initiated incidents. There has been 75% reduction (397 to 98) in LWE related deaths in 2022 as compared to 2013.

2.24 In 2022 the resultant deaths and casualties to Security Forces reduced by 33% (147 to 98) and by 68% (50 to 16) respectively in comparison to 2021. 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. In 2022, Chhattisgarh (61 deaths), remains the worst affected State followed by Jharkhand (12 deaths), Odisha (11 deaths), Maharashtra (08 deaths), Madhya Pradesh (02 deaths) and Bihar (01 death).

2.25 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.

2.26 The geographical spread of LWE violence has also been shrinking considerably. In 2022, LWE related violence incidents were reported from 176 PSs in 45 districts spread across 8 States as compared to 328 PSs in 76 districts spread over 10 State in 2013. The arc of violence has been considerably restricted with just 25 districts accounting approximately 90% of the LWE violence. The CPI (Maoist) continues to be the most potent among the various LWE outfits in the country and accounted for more than 90% of total violent incidents and 95% of resultant deaths of LWE affected state. Amidst increasing reverses, the CPI (Maoist) has been making efforts to expand to new areas along inter-State borders

without any significant success.

2.27 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

2.28 **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.

2.29 **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).

2.30 **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.

2.31 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.

2.32 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. In addition, Government has sanctioned raising of 10 new Specialized India Reserve Bn (SIRBs) in the LWE States of Bihar (01), Chhattisgarh (02), Jharkhand (02), Madhya Pradesh (01), Odisha (03) and West Bengal (01). Of the sanctioned 66 IRBs/SIRBs, 54 have been raised.

2.33 Schemes of MHA in LWE affected areas: The following schemes are being

implemented by the LWE Division, MHA in LWE affected areas:

(a) Security Related Expenditure (SRE)

Scheme: The Government of India reimburses the LWE affected State Governments the security related expenditure incurred on ex-gratia payment to the family of civilian/security forces killed in LWE violence, training and operational needs of security forces, compensation to the surrendered Left Wing Extremist cadres, community policing, village defence committees and publicity material. 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. ₹ 306.95 crore has been released in the current financial year 2022-23.

(b) Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) including construction of 250 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected States:

The scheme approved in 2017 is being implemented for strengthening of the State Intelligence Branches (SIBs) and Special Forces of the States as well as fortification of 250 Police Stations @ ₹ 2.5 crore per Police Station. The Government have approved ₹ 991 crore (Special Forces (SFs)/Special Intelligence Branches (SIBs) for ₹ 371 crore in 10 States and 250 Fortified Police Stations (FPS) for ₹ 620 crore in 7 States). ₹ 374.89 crore has been released



to States under the scheme since 2017-18 and construction of 150 FPSs has been completed. The scheme has been extended till 31.03.2026 with an overall outlay of ₹ 1134 crore.

(c) 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. Now this scheme has been extended upto 2025-26 as a sub scheme of Umbrella Scheme "Modernization of Police Forces". Civic activities like Organizing of Health Camps, Human Resources Development- Vocational Training/Skill Training etc. are being taken up by CAPFs in their deployment areas in the welfare of the local people.

(d) Special Central Assistance (SCA) for the most LWE affected Districts:

The Government has approved this Scheme in September-2017 as a sub-scheme of the Umbrella Scheme, 'Modernization of Police Forces'. Initially approved for 3 years, the scheme has been extended till 31.03.2026. This scheme is a Central Sector Scheme. Under the scheme funds are provided to States to fill the critical gaps in public infrastructure and Services, which are of emergent nature in most LWE Affected Districts and Districts of concern. Till now, ₹ 3295 crore have been released under the scheme.

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

The scheme is being implemented since 2017-18 as a sub-

scheme of the Umbrella Scheme, 'Modernization of Police Forces'. Initially approved upto 2019-20, the scheme has been extended till 31.03.2026. Under the scheme funds are provided to the CAPFs/Central agencies for helicopters by CRPF in LWE theatre, and for infrastructure support to CAPFs. In the current financial year 2022-23, ₹ 100 crore has been released.

(f) Media Plan Scheme in LWE affected areas:

This scheme is being implemented in LWE affected areas since 2009-10. Now it has been extended upto 2025-26 as a sub scheme of Umbrella Scheme "Modernization of Police Forces".

MHA is organizing 14th Tribal Youth Exchange Programme (TYEP) in coordination with Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan (NYKS) at 26 different venues across the country to expose tribal youths with skill development/employment opportunities and technological/industrial advancement in the other parts of the country.

Monitoring Mechanism

2.34 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 development scheme in LWE affected areas through meetings and Video Conferences with the representatives of Central Ministries/ Departments concerned and State Governments.

2.35 Schemes/Initiatives being implemented by different Ministries/Departments in the LWE affected areas

- (a) **Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I):** The Government approved this scheme on 26.02.2009 for improving road connectivity in LWE affected areas. 5,361 km roads and 8 critical bridges were sanctioned under the scheme, of which, 5,085 km roads and all the 8 bridges have been completed.
- (b) **Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas:** This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was approved by the Government on 28.12.2016 to improve the rural road connectivity in the most LWE affected districts. M/o Rural Development is the sponsoring/implementing Ministry of the Project. As on date, 12,100 km (1342 road & 701 bridges) with an estimate cost of ₹ 12,021 crore have been sanctioned, of which 6,760 km length and 243 bridges have been completed.
- (c) **Mobile Connectivity Project in LWE affected areas:** This is being implemented by the D/o Telecommunication. Under Phase-I of this scheme, 2343 mobile towers were installed under Phase-I with an expenditure of ₹ 4080.78 crore. In April, 2022 Union Cabinet approved upgradation of these 2G sites to 4G. Work for upgradation has been awarded in November, 2022

Installation of 4072 Mobile Towers has been approved under Phase-II of this Project, involving an expenditure of ₹ 7,330 crore. After coverage survey,

work order was issued for 2542 mobile towers in September, 2021.

Apart from the aforesaid specific schemes for LWE affected areas, Govt. of India has been implementing Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) supported scheme for Mobile Connectivity in uncovered Aspirational Districts. 4859 Towers are approved under this scheme, out of which 4312 Mobile Towers are approved for 37 LWE affected districts.

- (d) Under provision of 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006', title deeds are distributed to the individuals and community to ensure their livelihood, 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. 34,06,904 claims were received and 18,54,823 title deeds were distributed to individual as well as communities.
- (e) **Skill Development Scheme in 47 districts affected by LWE:** M/o Skill Development & Entrepreneurship is the implementing agency of this scheme with an aim to create infrastructure and provide employment-linked skill training to youths in LWE affected areas. The scheme envisages construction/establishment of 01 Industrial Training Institute (ITI) each in 47 Districts and 02 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) each



in 34 Districts. 01 additional ITI has been approved in April, 2022 for Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh.

- (f) 11 LWE affected Districts, which were severely affected did not have Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs). The Department of School Education & Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of HRD has sanctioned 11 new KVs for these Districts. Of which 9 new KVs have been opened and remaining 2 new KVs have been sanctioned in 02 LWE District namely; Gadchiroli (Maharashtra) and Nawada (Bihar). Similarly, 06 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been sanctioned. All of these have been opened.
- (g) For financial inclusion of the local populace in LWE affected areas particularly the 30 most LWE affected districts, new bank branches, ATMs, Banking Correspondents (BCs) and Post Offices are being opened by Department of Financial Services and Department of Posts. Department of Financial Services has opened 1,258 Bank Branches & 1,348 ATMs and appointed 22,202 BCs in 30 most LWE affected districts. Department of Posts opened 4,903 new Post Offices in 90 LWE affected districts. Of these approval was accorded in September-2021 for 3,114 new Post Offices in phase-II, all of these, Post Offices have been opened.
- (h) For imparting quality education to the students in tribal areas Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is opening Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS). Till date, 245 EMRSs have been

sanctioned for LWE affected area, of which 121 are already functional. 09 more EMRS are planned for sanctioning.

2.36 The Government of India has been addressing the menace holistically by adopting the multipronged approach and the results have been encouraging. LWE theatre has witnessed a consistent decline in violence and considerable shrinkage in geographical spread since 2014. However, it is clear that the Maoists do not want root causes like underdevelopment addressed in a meaningful manner since they resort to targeting school buildings, roads, railways, bridges, health infrastructure, communication facilities etc. in a major way. They wish to keep the population in their areas of influence marginalized to perpetuate their outdated ideology. Consequently, the process of development has been set back by decades in many parts of the country under LWE influence. This needs to be recognized by the civil society and the media to build pressure on the Maoists to eschew violence, join the mainstream and recognize the fact that the socio-economic and political dynamics and aspirations of 21st Century India are far removed from the Maoist world-view. The Government is optimistic of eradicating the LWE problem through the strategic vision articulated above.

NORTHEAST

Introduction

2.37 The North Eastern Region (NER) comprises of eight States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. This region is culturally and ethnically diverse having more than 200 ethnic groups which

have distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identities. The Region covers 7.97% of the country's geographical area and 3.78% of its population. It has 5,484 km of international border viz. Bangladesh (1,880 km), Myanmar (1,643 km), China (1,346 km), Bhutan (516 km) and Nepal (99 km). The terrain, the state of socio-economic development and historical factors such as language/ethnicity, tribal

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

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

Measures taken by Government to deal with Insurgency

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

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

2.39 Due to significant improvement in the security situation in North Eastern States, The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) has been removed completely from 24 districts and partially from 1 other district of Assam, 15 Police Station areas in 6 districts of Manipur and 15 Police Station areas in 7 districts of Nagaland in 2022. In Arunachal Pradesh, AFSPA has been reduced to 2 Police Station areas in Namsai district besides Tirap,



Changlang and Longding districts in 2022.

2.40 To curb the illegal and unlawful activities by insurgent groups of North Eastern States, a total of 16 insurgent organizations of NE States are declared “unlawful associations” and/or “terrorist organizations” under The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. A list of unlawful associations/terrorist organizations of North Eastern Region is at Annexure-III.

2.41 The Central Government has deployed Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security to vulnerable institutions and installations. 496 Coys of CAPFs are deployed for border guarding duties along the international borders of Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh and Myanmar with NE States. 444 Coys of CAPFs are deployed in the North Eastern States for Internal Security and Counter Insurgency Operations. Further, the Government of India is assisting the State Governments for augmenting and upgrading their police forces to deal with insurgency. Towards this end, 61 India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns) have been sanctioned for the NE States. These include 11 Battalions each for Assam, Manipur and Tripura, 7 each for Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, 6 for Meghalaya, 5 for Mizoram and 3 for Sikkim.

2.42 The Central Government has been pursuing a policy of talks/negotiations with such insurgent groups which abjure violence, lay down arms and seek solutions for their problems peacefully within the framework of Constitution of India. As a result, a number of outfits have come forward for talks with

Government and have entered into Suspension of Operations (SoO) and some of them have signed Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) and dissolved themselves. Those who are not in talks are being dealt with by the Central Armed Police Forces, Armed Forces and the State Police through Counter-Insurgency Operations.

2.43 The Central Government has been implementing a scheme for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for the States seriously affected by insurgency since 1995. The scheme is being implemented in all NE States except Mizoram and Sikkim. Under the scheme, the expenditure on the following security related items is shared between the Centre and the State concerned in the ratio of 90:10:

- (a) raising of India Reserve Battalions.
- (b) logistics provided to the CAPFs/ Army deployed in the State.
- (c) ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence.
- (d) honorarium paid to Village Guards / Village Defence Committees / Home Guards deployed for security purposes.
- (e) maintenance of designated camps set up for groups with whom the Central Government/State Governments have entered into agreement for Suspension of Operations.
- (f) surrendered insurgents and their rehabilitation.
- (g) expenditure incurred on POL (petrol, oil and lubricants) in operations is



shared between the Centre and the State concerned in the ratio of 75:25 and

- (h) ex-gratia payment to CAPFs personnel is given 100% by the Centre.

Reimbursement made to North Eastern States under SRE scheme during the last seven years and current financial year (up to 31.12.2022) is at Annexure-IV.

2.44 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of insurgents in North East w.e.f. 01.01.1998 to wean away the misguided youth who strayed into the fold of insurgency and later find themselves trapped into that net. The Scheme also seeks to ensure that insurgents, who have surrendered, do not find it attractive to join insurgency again. The scheme has been revised w.e.f. 01.04.2018 for six NE States (except Sikkim and Mizoram). Under the policy, following benefits are to be extended to surrendered insurgents: -

- (a) An immediate grant of ₹ 4 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.
- (b) Payment of stipend of ₹6,000/- per month to each surrenderee for a period of three years.
- (c) Incentives for weapons/ammunitions surrendered by the insurgents.
- (d) Vocational training to the surrenderees for self-employment.

- (e) Funds for construction of rehabilitation camps.

- (f) 90% of total expenditure incurred on rehabilitation of surrenderees will be reimbursed under SRE Scheme to NE States.

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

2.45 In order to win the hearts of local populace and boost the image of armed forces among the common people, Army and CAPFs conduct Civic Action Programme. Under this programme, various welfare/developmental activities are undertaken like holding of medical camps, sanitation drives, sports meet, distribution of study material to children, minor repairs of school buildings, roads, bridges and running adult education centres etc. Details of fund released to CAPFs/Army under Civic Action Programme during the last seven years and current financial year (up to 31.12.2022) are at Annexure-V.

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



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

Year-wise details of expenditure/fund released for Helicopter Services in NE States during last six years and current financial year (up to 31.12.2022) is at Annexure-VI.

Security Situation in North East

2.47 The security situation in the North Eastern States has improved substantially since 2014. Compared to 2014, there has been 76% reduction in insurgency incidents in 2022. Similarly, in this period, Security Forces casualties have come down by 90% and civilian deaths by 97%.

2.48 In 2022, a total of 201 insurgency related incidents registered in NE region in which 7 civilians and 2 Security Force (SF) personnel lost their lives. Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 6 insurgents, arrest of 563 insurgents and recovery of 279 arms in the region. A total of 2,023 cadres of various insurgent outfits of NE States surrendered with 394 arms and joined the mainstream of the society.

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

Years	Incidents	Extremist killed	Extremist arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremist surrendered	Arms surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons kidnapped
2014	824	181	1934	20	212	291	151	1104	369
2015	574	149	1900	46	46	143	69	828	267
2016	484	87	1202	17	48	267	93	605	168
2017	308	57	995	12	37	130	27	405	102
2018	252	34	804	14	23	161	58	420	117
2019	223	12	936	04	21	158	67	312	108
2020	163	21	646	05	03	2,696	445	466	69
2021	209	40	686	08	23	1,473	471	368	94
2022	201	06	563	02	07	2,023	394	279	103

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

Assam

2.51 United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) (pro talks) is under Suspension of Operations (SoO) agreement with the Government of India. However, ULFA (Independent) is active in parts of Assam.

2.52 UPDS (United People's Democratic Solidarity) signed Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) on 25.11.2011 and subsequently dissolved itself. DHD (Dima Halam Daogah) signed MoS on 08.10.2012 and subsequently dissolved itself.

2.53 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed on 27.01.2020 between Government of India, Government of Assam and representatives of Bodo Groups including National Democratic Front of Bodoland/ Progressive (NDFB/P), NDFB/ Ranjan Diamary, NDFB/Saoraigwra, United Bodo Peoples' Organization (UBPO) and All Bodo Students' Union (ABSU) to solve the long pending Bodo issue. Following the signing of MoS with Bodo groups, a total of 1,615 cadres consisting of 836 cadres of NDFB(P), 579 cadres of NDFB(RD) and 200 cadres of NDFB(S) alongwith huge quantity of arms and ammunition surrendered in a surrender ceremony held on 30.01.2020 at Guwahati. The NDFB groups disbanded themselves on 9th - 10th March, 2020. A Special Development Package (SDP) for ₹1,500 crore (₹750 crore by GoI and ₹750 crore by Government of Assam) will be provided for over a period of three

years for overall development of Bodo areas in Assam.

2.54 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed on 04.09.2021 between Government of India, Government of Assam and representatives of Karbi Groups (KLNLF, PDCK, UPLA, KPLT) to end the decades old crisis in Karbi Anglong area of Assam. With this historic agreement, over 1000 armed cadres have abjured violence and joined the mainstream of society. A Special Development Package of ₹1,000 crore over five years will be given by the Union Government and Assam Government to undertake specific projects for the development of Karbi areas.

2.55 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed on 15.09.2022 between Government of India, Government of Assam and representatives of 8 Adivasi Groups (BCF, ACMA, AANLA, APA, STF, AANLA/FG, BCF/BT and ACMA/FG) to end the decades old crisis of Adivasis and tea garden workers in Assam. Hon'ble Union Home Minister presided over the signing of this historic agreement. With this historic Agreement, 1182 cadres of tribal groups of Assam have joined the mainstream by laying down arms. As per MoS, a Special Development Package of ₹1,000 crore over five years will be provided by the Union Government and Assam Government for development of infrastructure in Adivasi inhabited villages/areas of Assam.

2.56 A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in New Delhi on 29.03.2022 by the Chief Minister of Assam and the Chief Minister of Meghalaya to resolve the decades long problem of inter-state boundary issues between the States of Assam and Meghalaya in respect of six areas



of difference out of total twelve areas of difference. Both States have constituted Regional Committees to finalize settlement of remaining 6 areas of difference.

2.57 The States of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh have signed a Declaration on 15.07.2022 at Namsai, Arunachal Pradesh to minimize the border dispute between the two States in respect of 123 villages. Both the States have notified 12 Regional Committees each covering the 12 districts of Arunachal Pradesh and the counterpart districts of Assam for joint verification of 123 villages and thereafter make recommendations. 12 Regional Committees have been notified by the both State Governments to resolve the areas of differences.

2.58 In 2022, 7 insurgency related incidents were registered in the State. There has been no civilian/ SF personnel death in insurgency incidents. Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 2 insurgents, arrest of 35 insurgents and recovery of 117 arms. A total of 1,887 cadres of insurgent outfits of Assam surrendered with 354 arms and joined the mainstream of the society.

Tripura

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

2.60 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) between Government of India, Government of Tripura and National Liberation Front of Twipra led by Sh. Sabir Kumar Debbarma (NLFT/SD) was signed on 10.08.2019. As a result, 88 cadres surrendered with 44 arms on 13.08.2019. A Special Economic Development

Package (SEDP) of ₹100 crore will be provided by GoI over a period of 5 years to Government of Tripura for overall development of tribals of Tripura. Out of ₹100 crore, ₹ 40 crore have already been released to Tripura in the FY 2020-21.

2.61 An agreement was signed by Government of India, Government of Mizoram, Government of Tripura with representatives of Bru migrants on 16.01.2020 for permanent settlement of Bru (Reang) in Tripura with a financial assistance/package of around ₹ 661.00 crore. As per Agreement, each resettled Bru family would be given financial assistance of ₹ 4 lakh in fixed deposit, free ration for 2 years, ₹5,000/- per month for 2 years, housing assistance @ ₹ 1.50 lakh and plot of land measuring 30x40 sq. ft. As per request of State Government of Tripura, ₹140 crore has been released by MHA in FY 2020-21, ₹ 130.12 crore in FY 2021-22 and ₹99.95 crore in FY 2022-23 (upto 31.12.2022) for Bru rehabilitation. Till date, 5811 families have been settled in 11 locations and 2648 houses have been completed.

Meghalaya

2.62 The State of Meghalaya has remained by and large peaceful. The major insurgent outfit presently active in the State is Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC).

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

Nagaland

2.64 The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) split in 1988 into groups- NSCN-IM led by Isak C Swu and Th. Muivah and NSCN(K) led by S.S Khaplang, a Naga from Myanmar. Government of India signed a formal ceasefire agreement with Isak-Muivah group of NSCN in 1997 and it was extended indefinitely since 2007. GoI and NSCN(IM) signed a Framework Agreement on 03.08.2015. Presently various factions of NSCN viz. NSCN(NK), NSCN(R), NSCN(K-Khango) and NSCN(K)Niki group are under ceasefire with GoI. Currently only one faction of NSCN/ K-Yung Aung faction, largely based in Myanmar, remains active.

2.65 In 2022, there have been 31 insurgency related incidents in the State. There has been no civilian/ SF personnel death in insurgency incidents. Further, 1 insurgent has been neutralized, 167 insurgents have been arrested and 70 arms have been recovered from them.

Arunachal Pradesh

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

2.67 In 2022, 24 insurgency related incidents were registered in the State in which 2 civilians were killed. There has been no SF personnel death in insurgency incidents. Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 1 insurgent, arrest of 40 insurgents and recovery of 10 arms. Further, 52 cadres of insurgent outfits surrendered with 7 arms.

Manipur

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

2.69 The Government of India and the Government of Manipur entered into a Cessation of Operation (CoO) Agreement with Zeliangrong United Front (ZUF) group of Manipur on 27.12.2022. ZUF agreed to abjure violence and join the peaceful democratic process as established by law of the land.

2.70 In 2022, 137 insurgency related incidents were registered in the State in which 5 civilians and 1 SF personnel lost their lives. Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 2 insurgents, arrest of 315 insurgents and recovery of 76 arms. Further, 57 cadres of insurgent outfits surrendered with 29 arms.

Sikkim and Mizoram

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

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

2.72 Ministry of Home Affairs is administering a Central Scheme titled "Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist/ Communal/LWE Violence and Cross Border



Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory (CSACV)" for providing financial assistance for the sustenance and maintenance of the families of the Civilian Victims of the Terrorist/Communal/Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Violence/Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory. The scheme is in operation since 01.04.2008.

2.73 Under this scheme, a financial assistance of ₹ 3 lakhs for incidents occurred before 24.08.2016 and ₹ 5 lakhs for incidents occurred on or after 24.08.2016, is being provided to the Civilian Victims/Next of Kin of Civilian Victims. 50% of which is deposited in Saving Bank Account and 50% in Fixed Deposit with a lock-in period of 3 years. The District Authority makes the payment in the first instance and subsequently the same is reimbursed by this Ministry.

2.74 The implementation mechanism for the Scheme has been revised w.e.f. 01.04.2022. Under the new guidelines, 100% reimbursement shall be made by this Ministry in a single installment instead of two installments of 70% and 30% amount.

2.75 Further, CSACV Portal has been launched w.e.f. 01.08.2022. Through this Portal, the State Governments can send their proposals for reimbursement to this Ministry.

2.76 During the Financial Year 2022-23, an expenditure of ₹1,08,60,000/- has been incurred under CSACV Scheme up to 31.12.2022.

Regulation of Arms and Ammunitions

2.77 MHA is primarily responsible for policy making and review of Arms Act and Rules for regulating the manufacturing and individual arms licenses in the country. To achieve its purpose, various steps such as digitalization of licences (NDAL-ALIS portal) and modification of rules are brought from time to time. This will strengthen the provisions to ensure public safety and security in the country with an intent to curb proliferation of firearms in the country and to strengthen the existing legislative framework.

2.78 Arms Section, MHA has integrated its portal NDAL-ALIS with NSWS to facilitate investors who are interested in manufacturing of arms and ammunition in the country.

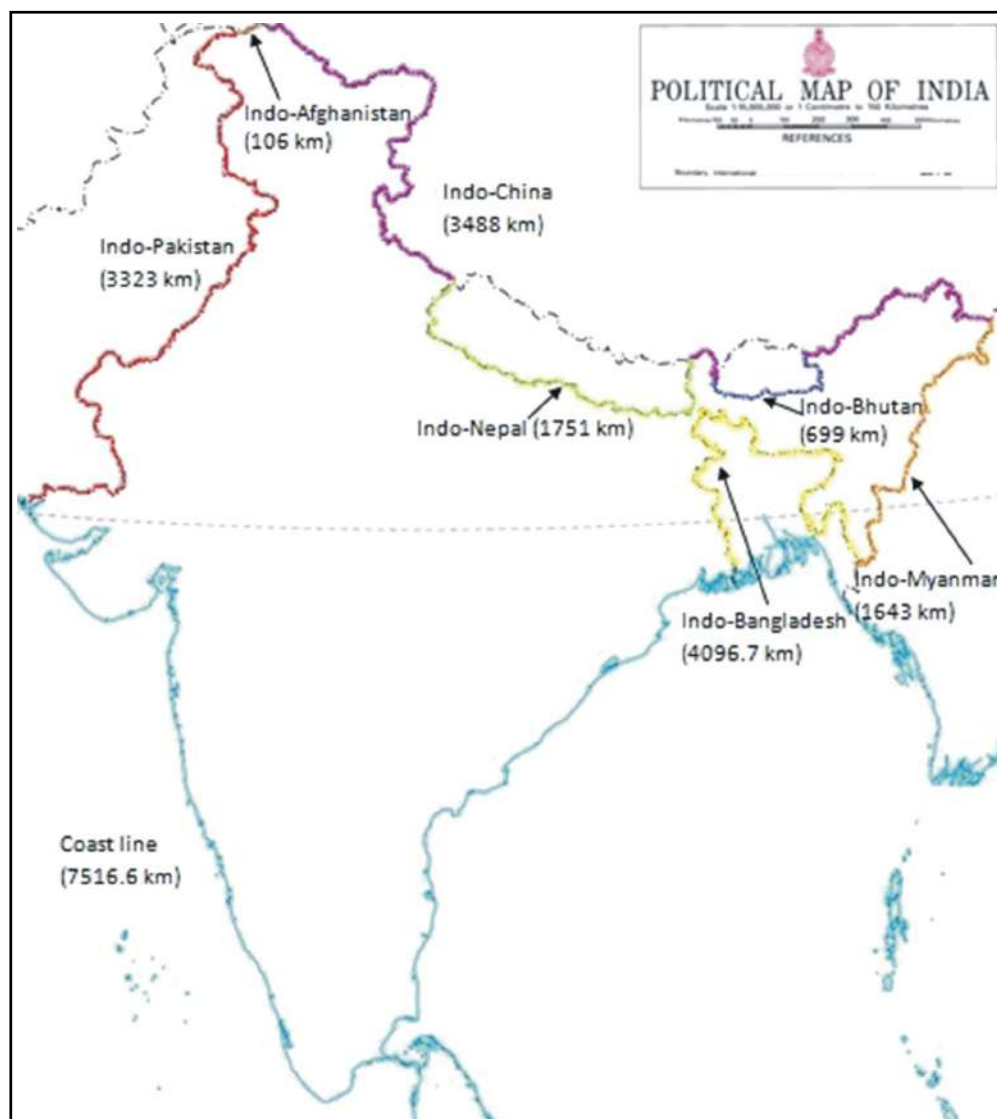
2.79 During the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, 11 manufacturing licences has been issued.

Visit of Sikh Jatha to Gurudwaras in Pakistan

2.80 As per protocol on visits to religious shrines, signed between India and Pakistan on 14.09.1974, the Sikh Jathas visit nine Gurudwaras in Pakistan on the occasion of Baisakhi in April, Martyrdom of Arjan Dev ji in June, Barsi of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in June and Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Dev ji in October/November. During the year 2022-23, 3887 pilgrims were recommended to Ministry of External Affairs for visiting Pakistan on the occasion of Baisakhi.

CHAPTER 3

BORDER MANAGEMENT



International Land Border

(Source: Survey of India)

BACKGROUND

3.1 India has 15,106.7 km of land border

and a coastline of 7,516.6 km including island territories. The length of our land borders with neighboring countries is as under:-



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

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

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

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

- Bangladesh and Pakistan Borders - Border Security Force (BSF)

- China Border - Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
- Nepal and Bhutan Borders - Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)
- Myanmar Border - Assam Rifles

Besides this:

- Indian Army is guarding land borders along the LoC on Pakistan border along with BSF and Line of Actual Control (LAC) on China border along with ITBP.
- Indian Navy is responsible for overall Maritime Security which includes coastal and offshore security. Indian Coast Guard has been additionally designated as authority responsible for coastal security in India's territorial waters including areas patrolled by the Coastal Police.

3.6 The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) in its decision dated 19.01.2022 has approved the Umbrella Scheme of "Border Infrastructure and Management (BIM)" for continuation till 31.03.2026, or till further review, with a cost of ₹13,020 crore. The BIM Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme comprising of projects aimed at Infrastructure development of India's International Borders.

3.7 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)

3.8 The Indian side of the Indo-Bangladesh

border touches 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

3.9 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, 1096 BOPs are held by BSF along the IBB.

3.10 Government of India approved a scheme of 509 Composite BOPs (total BOPs along Indo-Pakistan & Indo-Bangladesh borders). Out of 509 Composite BOPs, 383 Composite BOPs are to be constructed along the Indo-Bangladesh Border.

Fencing

3.11 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.

3.12 The Indo-Bangladesh Border is marked by difficult terrain such as hills, rivers and valleys yet BSF is performing its duty round the clock to check illegal cross border activities



and illegal migration from Bangladesh to India, which are the 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 phases. The total length of the Indo-Bangladesh border is 4096.7 km, out of which, 3180.653 km has been covered by physical fencing and remaining about 916.047 km will be covered by physical and non-physical barriers. All the ongoing works are to be completed by March, 2024. The non-physical barrier will comprise of technological solutions. Sanction has also been accorded to replace old design fence with a new design fence. There have been some problems in the construction of fencing in certain stretches on this border due to riverine/low lying areas, habitations close to the border, pending land acquisition cases and protests by the border population, which delay the completion of the project.

Roads

3.13 Border roads have been constructed in order to have better communication and operational mobility in border areas. So far, 3785.30 km of border roads have been constructed out of the sanctioned length of 4223.04 km. The ongoing works are to be completed by March, 2024.

Floodlighting

3.14 The Government has decided to undertake the work of installation of floodlights in the States of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura along Indo-Bangladesh border. Out of 3077.549 km Border Flood Light sanctioned along the border, 2692.29 km work has been completed.

Indo-Pakistan Border

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

Border Out Posts (BOPs)

3.16 736 BOPs have been sanctioned along the Indo-Pakistan border, out of which, construction of 675 BOPs have been completed. The ongoing work in 31 BOPs is likely to be completed by June, 2025 and alternate sites are being explored for remaining 30 BOPs.

Floodlighting

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

Fence

3.18 In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government has sanctioned 2097.646 km fence, out of which, 2064.666 km has been completed and remaining 32.98 km work is in progress.

Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System along Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB) & Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB)

3.19 The concept of Comprehensive

Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) is the integration of manpower, sensors, networks, intelligence and command control solutions to improve situational awareness at different levels of hierarchy to facilitate prompt and quick response to emerging situations. BSF has studied the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders and based on the vulnerability, terrain conditions, crime pattern and peculiarity of area, the borders have been classified into different segments to cover through technological solutions.

3.20 Two pilot projects in stretches of 5 km each have been implemented in Jammu along the IPB and one project in 61 km at Dhubri, Assam along the IBB is in final stage of completion. Further, to secure the border with low-cost tech solution, Government has sanctioned a project amounting to ₹ 83.79 crore to cover the vulnerable patches for 484 Km along the IPB & the IBB and will be completed by October, 2023.

Indo-Myanmar Border (IMB)

3.21 India shares a 1,643 km long border with Myanmar which passes through the States of Arunachal Pradesh (520 km), Nagaland (215 km), Manipur (398 km) and Mizoram (510 km). Out of 1,643 km, demarcation of 1,472 km has been completed. An advanced smart fencing system of 100 km along Indo-Myanmar Border is in pipeline to strengthen the existing surveillance system.

3.22 The construction of fencing for a border length of 10.023 km at Moreh, Manipur has been awarded to BRO. Work is in progress and 6.812 km fencing has already been completed. The total construction is scheduled to be completed by 2023.

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

India-China Border (ICB)

3.24 To strengthen the infrastructure along Indo-China border, the Government has undertaken various border infrastructure projects viz., construction of border roads, foot tracks, helipads, acclimatization centres and establishment of Border Out Posts (BOPs) in the Union Territory of Ladakh and States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh along the Indo-China Border.

India-Nepal Border

3.25 India and Nepal share a border of 1,751 km which passes through the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim. The main challenges are to check misuse of open border by terrorists and criminals for illegal and anti-national activities.

3.26 The Government has approved construction/up-gradation of 1,299.80 km of roads along the Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. 539 Border Out Posts (BOPs) have been established along the Indo-Nepal Border.

India-Bhutan Border

3.27 India and Bhutan share a border of 699



km which passes through the States of Assam, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim. The main challenges are to check misuse of open border by terrorists and criminals for illegal and anti-national activities. 195 Border Out Posts (BOPs) have been established along the Indo-Bhutan Border.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

3.28. The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP), a Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), in 460 border blocks in 117 border districts of 16 States and 2 Union Territories (UTs) abutting international land borders, as part of a comprehensive approach to border management.

3.29 The aim of BADP is to meet the special developmental needs and well-being of the people living near the international borders and to provide essential infrastructure through convergence of the Central/State/ UT/ BADP/ Local schemes and participatory approach.

3.30 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), 02 Himalayan States (viz. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and 01 Union Territory viz, Jammu and Kashmir is in the ratio 90:10 (Centre Share : State/UT Share). In respect of 6 other States (viz. Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) the ratio is 60:40 (Centre Share : State Share). In the case of Union Territory of Ladakh (UT without Legislature) Centre Share is 100%.

3.31 Funds are provided to the States/UTs for creation of roads, bridges, drinking water supply, health, agriculture & allied activities and certain social infrastructures in all the census villages/ towns, semi-urban and urban areas located within 0-10 km distance (crow-fly/ aerial distance) from the first habitation from International Boundary (IB).

Criteria for allocation of funds to States/UT under BADP

3.32 As per the BADP guidelines 2020 and amendment issued in October, 2021, upto 10% of total annual allocation is earmarked for administrative expenditure and Reserve Fund.

3.33 Further, 10% of the total allocated funds are additionally allocated to the States/ UTs abutting Indo-China Border (Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Sikkim and Uttarakhand) for taking up works/projects in the border districts abutting Indo-China Border.

3.34 Remaining 80% funds are divided in a 40:60 ratio and 40% of the funds are allocated to eight NE States and, 60% of the funds are allocated to the remaining eight border States and two UTs as per norms of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

3.35 Further, allocation of funds to States/UTs is also based on three parameters viz. (i) Length of international border (33% weightage), (ii) Area of the border belt covering census villages, semi-urban and urban areas situated within 0-10 km (33% weightage) and (iii) Population of the census villages, semi-urban and urban areas situated within 0-10 km of IB (33% weightage).

Fund flow under BADP

3.36 Budgetary allocation for the FY 2022-23

is ₹166.00 crore. The details of funds released to the States/UTs under BADP during the past five financial years (2017-18 to 2021-22) and current financial year (2022-23) is at **Annexure-VIII**

Coastal Security

India's Coastline

3.37 India has a coastline of 7516.6 km

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

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

Maritime and Coastal Security Set-up

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

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

Coastal Security Scheme (CSS)

3.39 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.

3.40 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).

3.41 The CSS (Phase-II) has been formulated in the context of the fast changing coastal security scenario subsequent to the Mumbai incidents on 26.11.2008 and followed by a vulnerability/gap analysis carried out by

Coastal States and UTs which projected additional requirements for strengthening the coastal security infrastructure. The CSS (Phase-II) approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) with an outlay of ₹ 1579.91 crore has been implemented during the period w.e.f. 01.04.2011 to 31.03.2020. Under the Phase-II, the Coastal States/UTs have been provided with funds for construction of 131 CPS, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Operational Centres and procurement of 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles.

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

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

State/UT	Coastal Police Stations					Jetties		Four wheelers		Two wheelers		Marine Operation Centres		
	Sanctioned	Operational	Constructed	Construction	To be	Sanctioned	Constructed / upgraded	Sanctioned	Purchased	Sanctioned	Purchased	Sanctioned	Operational	Constructed
Gujarat	12	12	11	0	1	5	1	12	12	24	24	0	0	0
Maharashtra	7	7	5	0	2	3	14*	7	7	14	14	0	0	0
Goa	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	8	8	0	0	0
Karnataka	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	4	4	8	8	0	0	0
Kerala	10	10	10	0	0	4	2	10	10	20	20	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	30	30	30	0	0	12	5	30	30	60	60	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	15	15	15	0	0	7	0	15	15	30	30	0	0	0

Orissa	13	13	12	1	0	5	4	13	13	26	26	0	0	0
West Bengal	8	8	7	0	1	4	0	8	8	16	16	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	4	0	0	0
Puducherry	3	3	2	0	1	2	2	3	3	6	6	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	3	3	1	0	2	2	1	3	3	6	6	0	0	0
A&N Islands	20	20	20	0	0	10	0	20	20	20	20	10	10	4
TOTAL	131	131	120	2	9	60	35*	131	131	242	242	10	10	4

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

Other Coastal Security Initiatives

Community Interaction Programmes (CIP)

3.44 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

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

fishermen venturing into the sea may carry original Biometric Identity Cards along with the QR enabled Aadhaar Cards for verifying their antecedents by the maritime security agencies.

Tracking of Vessels/Boats

3.46 The National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against Threats from the Sea (NCSMCS) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary, during its first meeting held on 04.09.2009 decided for constitution of a Committee which should be mandated to go into the issue of registration and installation of transponders on the smaller boats below 20 metres of length in details. Subsequent upon detailed deliberations at various forums with all stakeholders, all Coastal States/UTs have been requested to consider fitment of ISRO developed tracking devices in all the mechanized vessels. It has also been inter-alia, decided that all Coastal State/UTs may select suitable tracking devices for installation in the fishing boats, to ensure monitoring their movement. The tracking devices may be ergonomically designed for



fitment in Motorised/Non-Motorised fishing boats.

Security of Non-major/Minor Ports

3.47 There are 239 non-major ports in Coastal States. A 'Compendium of Guidelines' on Security of Non-major ports was circulated to all stake-holders on 11.03.2016. It contains broad spectrum of basic security requirements which are needed at minor ports to address various security concerns. This Ministry has also requested all coastal States/UTs Governments to make their respective Non-major/Minor ports International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) compliant as per the guidelines of Ministry of Shipping.

Security of Single Point Mooring

3.48 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

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

Daman & Diu, Puducherry, Lakshadweep and A&N Islands have completed the process of Coastal Mapping. It has been decided to digitize the process of Coastal mapping of entire coastline of the country. Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-Informatics (BISAG-N), Gandhinagar, Gujarat has been assigned to complete the digitization of Coastal mapping.

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

3.50 **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)

3.51 The Government of India has approved the setting up of National Academy

of Coastal Policing (NACP) at Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gujarat. In the interim, a temporary campus of the Academy has started functioning from the campus w.e.f 29th October, 2018. Eight batches of coastal police/customs personnel have completed the Marine Police Foundation Course. The Delegated Investment Board in MHA during its meeting on 27.07.2022 approved the setting up of National Academy of Coastal Policing (NACP) at Village: Mojap, District: Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gujarat at an estimated cost of ₹ 441.77 crore in a period of five years from January, 2023 to December, 2027.

3.52 The Vision document of MHA for the period 2019-2024 stated that “New coastal patrolling SoP/pattern/protocol shall be in place by 31.12.2020 for effectively securing the Coastal waters and coastline”. Accordingly, Joint Coastal Patrolling (JCP) by Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and respective Coastal Police of Coastal States/UTs has commenced w.e.f. 15.08.2020, well before the deadline of 31.12.2020, despite challenges imposed by COVID-19 through enhanced co-ordination and synergy between local Coastal Police Personnel and ICG units, details of which are as under:

Period	Classroom training	Personnel Attended	Sea Sorties	Personnel Embarked
From 15.08.2020 to 31.12.2022	755	3143	1338	3503

Land Ports Authority of India

Development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs)

3.53 The infrastructural facilities provided by the ICPs

(a) Trade Facilities

- i. Warehouse/ Refrigerated Storage Space
- ii. Banks, Cafeteria, Parking etc.
- iii. Cargo Complex
- iv. Driver Rest Area
- v. Electronic Weighbridge
- vi. Inspection Shed
- vii. CCTV

viii. Confiscated goods shed

ix. Cargo Scanner

x. Customs

(b) Passenger Facilities

- i. Bus Service
- ii. Waiting Area
- iii. Banks
- iv. Health Check up
- v. Trolley and wheelchair
- vi. Washroom
- vii. Parking and taxi
- viii. Prayer room
- ix. Cafeteria
- x. Child Care Room



3.54 Operationalized ICP-09

Sl. No.	Location	State	International Border	Date of Operationalization
1	Attari	Punjab	India-Pakistan	13.04.2012
2	Agartala	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	17.11.2013
3	Petrapole	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	12.02.2016
4	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal	03.06.2016
5	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal	15.11.2016
6	Moreh	Manipur	India-Myanmar	15.03.2018
7	Srimantpur	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	05.09.2020
8	PTB Dera Baba Nanak	Punjab	India-Pakistan	09.11.2019
9	Sutarkandi	Assam	India-Bangladesh	07.09.2019

3.55 **Development of additional ICPs:** The following 14 locations have been identified for development of Integrated Check Posts to

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

Sl. No.	ICPs	State	Border	Status
1	Rupaidiha	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal	Under development
2	Dawki	Meghalaya	Bangladesh	Under development
3	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal	Under development
4	Banbasa	Uttarakhand	Nepal	Land Acquisition under process
5	Bhithamore	Bihar	Nepal	Land Acquisition under process
6	Kawrpuchhuah	Mizoram	Bangladesh	Under development
7	Sabroom	Tripura	Bangladesh	Under Development
8	Fulbari	West Bengal	Bangladesh	Land acquisition under process
9	Panitanki	West Bengal	Nepal	Land acquisition under process

10	Jaigaon	West Bengal	Bhutan	Land acquisition under process
11	Mahadipur	West Bengal	Bangladesh	Land acquisition under process
12	Ghojadanga	West Bengal	Bangladesh	Land acquisition under process
13	Hili	West Bengal	Bangladesh	Land acquisition under process
14	Changrabandha	West Bengal	Bangladesh	Land acquisition under process

3.56 ICP at Rupaidiha: Approx. 93% of the construction work has been completed. The target date of completion of the project work is 28.02.2023.

- ICP Sunauli: Currently 106.54 acre land has been transferred to LPAI by State Govt. Proposed to be operationalized by 2025.
- ICP Sutarkandi: Land under possession is 88.87 acres. ICP has become operational since 07.09.2019 with Border Trade Centre (BTC-I & II).
- ICP Dawki: Approx. 87.5% of the construction work has been completed. The target date of completion of the project work is 31.03.2023.
- ICP Sabroom: Approx. 44% of the construction work has been completed.

3.57 Temporary Passenger Terminal Building (PTB), Petrapole: A new temporary Passenger Terminal Building-I has been made and inaugurated on 17.09.2021. The overall progress is 42%.

3.58 Development of ICP at Banbasa: ICP location has been finalized on India & Nepal side. Proposed to be operationalized by 2026.

3.59 Development of ICP at Bhitamore: The cost of the land amounting to ₹ 97,81,31,260/- has been paid to the State Govt. on 22.12.2021. Total area identified 26.42 acre for setting up ICP. The State Govt. is constantly being approached for land acquisition. Proposed to be operationalized by 2025.

3.60 ICP Kawrpuichhuah: The State Govt. has transferred the leased land of 21.50 acres in favour of LPAI. In addition, the State Govt. has been requested to identify and transfer additional 30-40 acres of land adjoining to the existing available land. Pre-construction activities viz. security fencing of acquired land completed.

3.61. Acquisition of Land for 07 ICPs at West Bengal: DPR for 07 ICPs at West Bengal have been prepared and submitted to State Govt. on 07.02.2022. Locations have been identified for all ICP's. The State Govt. has yet not initiated land acquisition for these locations. LPAI is coordinating regularly with State Government authorities for expediting land acquisition.



3.62 Important Events of LPAI

- (a) **Handling of Cargo Operations at ICP, Attari:** The cargo operations at ICP Attari which were earlier being handled by CWC has been taken over by LPAI w.e.f. 09.04.2022.
- (b) **Installation of Radiation Detection Equipments (RDE) at ICPs:** The work order for supply, installation and maintenance of Radiation Detection Equipment at 08 operational ICPs has been awarded vide an agreement executed on 02.08.2022. As per the terms and conditions of the tender document read with agreement dated 02.08.2022, the vendor will supply and complete the installation process within 06 months from the date of agreement. The ICPs covered under this programme are ICP Attari, Petrapole, Agartala, Raxaul, Jogbani, Moreh, Dawki and Sutarkandi.

3.63 Meeting of the Coordination Committee constituted to improve the processes for the management of movement of goods and people across the land borders: The third meeting of the Coordination Committee was held on 02.09.2022 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (BM) MHA wherein representatives of concerned

Ministries, State Governments of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Assam along with stakeholders participated.

3.64 Government of India provides grants-in-aids for development of Integrated Check Posts and establishment expenditure of LPAI Headquarter and operational ICPs. The Government has released Grants-in-Aid to meet Capital and establishment expenditure amounting to ₹ 588 crores and ₹ 30.50 crore respectively for the FY 2021-22. Out of ₹ 588 crore, total amount of ₹ 435.80 crore was utilized under Capital head during the year and remaining unspent balance amount of ₹152.18 crore was automatically surrendered as per TSA scheme. In establishment expenditure out of ₹ 30.50 crore, total amount of ₹ 29.44 crore was used and the remaining amount of ₹ 1.06 crore was automatically surrendered as per TSA scheme during the year.

3.65 The Authority earned a revenue of ₹ 28.09 crore of its own towards its share from the operation and management of nine ICPs including interest earned during the year. Establishment expenditure incurred by the Authority during the year 2021-22 was ₹ 54.89 crore. Revenue earned and received by LPAI during the year 2021-22 has been deposited in bank accounts of LPAI being maintained with Central Bank of India and State Bank of India.

CHAPTER - 4

CRIME SCENARIO IN THE COUNTRY

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

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

A. Crime Trend Analysis

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

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
IPC	32,25,597	42,54,356	36,63,360	241.1	314.3	268.0
SLL	19,30,561	23,46,929	24,32,950	144.3	173.4	178.0
Total	51,56,158	66,01,285	60,96,310	385.5	487.8	445.9

(Source: NCRB)

4.2 A total of 60,96,310 cognizable crimes comprising 36,63,360 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 24,32,950 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported in 2021, showing a decrease of 7.6% over 2020. During 2021, IPC crimes have decreased by 13.9% and SLL crimes have increased by 3.7% over 2020. Percentage share of IPC was 60.1% while percentage share of SLL cases was 39.9% of total cognizable crimes during 2021.

(B) Offences affecting the Human Body

4.3 A total of 11,00,425 cases of offences affecting the human body were reported which accounted for 30.0% of total IPC crimes

during 2021, out of which Hurt (5,85,774 cases out of 11,00,425 cases) accounted for maximum cases i.e. 53.2% followed by cases of Causing Death by Negligence (1,46,195 cases out of 11,00,425 cases) and cases of Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (89,200 cases out of 11,00,425 cases) accounting for 13.3% and 8.1% respectively.

(c) Offences against Public Tranquility

4.4 A total of 63,391 cases of offences against public tranquility were registered under various sections of IPC during 2021, out of which rioting cases accounted for 66.2% of total such cases.

**(d) Violent Crimes**

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate*		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Murder	28,915	29,193	29,272	2.2	2.2	2.1
Kidnapping & Abduction	1,05,036	84,805	1,01,707	7.9	6.3	7.4
Total Violent Crimes	4,17,846	4,00,006	4,13,497	31.2	29.6	30.2

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

(Source: NCRB)

(e) Violent Crimes - Murder

4.5 A total of 29,272 cases of murder were reported during 2021, showing an increase of 0.3% over 2020 (29,193 cases). 'Dispute' (9,765 cases) was the motive in highest number of murder cases followed by 'Personal vendetta or enmity' (3,782 cases) and 'Gain' (1,692 cases).

(f) Violent Crimes- Kidnapping and Abduction

4.6 A total of 1,01,707 cases of kidnapping &

abduction were reported during 2021. A total of 1,04,149 (17,605 males, 86,543 females and 1 transgender) persons were kidnapped or abducted. 45,270 victims were reported under the category of deemed kidnapped during 2021. Further, a total of 99,680 kidnapped or abducted persons (17,477 males, 82,202 females and 1 transgender) were recovered of which 98,860 persons were recovered alive and 820 persons as dead.

(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	51,540	83.8	2,48,731	4,304	42.4
2	Rape	46,127	80.4	1,85,836	3,368	28.6
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	1,72,302	36.8	2,92,473	2,665	29.3
4	Rioting	75,937	87.1	5,44,184	2,964	21.9
5	Hurt (Simple & Grievous Hurt)	8,22,384	88.3	32,78,679	54,707	37.1
6.	Total IPC Crimes	58,10,088	72.3	1,58,30,228	6,76,668	57.0

(Source: NCRB)

4.7 A total of 58,10,088 (21,42,907 old + 36,63,360 new + 3,821 reopened) cases were reported in the country for investigation. During the year 2021, charge-sheets were submitted in 27,20,265 cases with a charge-sheeting rate of 72.3%. 37,64,632 cases were disposed off by police and 20,42,045 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the

year. A total of 1,58,30,228 (1,31,09,963 old + 27,20,265 new) cases were reported for trial during the year in the country. During 2021, trials were completed in 11,86,377 cases and 6,76,668 cases resulted in conviction with the conviction rate of 57.0%.

(h) Disposal of SLL Cases by Police & Court

S. No	Crime Head under SLL	Total Cases for Investigation	Charge-sheeting Rate	Total Cases for Trial	Total Cases Convicted	Conviction Rate
1.	Excise Act	3,92,635	98.9	11,47,664	1,82,062	92.2
2.	Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985	1,15,417	98.3	3,25,841	20,747	77.9
3.	The Arms Act	90,402	98.3	4,97,387	28,076	81.8
4.	Total SLL Crimes	31,30,575	96.0	1,03,93,412	11,06,199	78.7

(Source: NCRB)

4.8 A total of 31,30,575 (6,97,412 old + 24,32,950 new + 213 reopened) cases were reported for investigation. During 2021, charge-sheets were submitted in 22,30,427 cases with a charge-sheeting rate of 96.0%. 23,24,511 cases were disposed off by police and 8,05,880 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. A total of 1,03,93,412 (81,62,985 old + 22,30,427 new) cases were reported for trial during the year in the country. During 2021, trials were completed in 14,05,286 cases and 11,06,199 cases resulted in conviction with a conviction

rate of 78.7%.

(i) Arrests, Conviction & Acquittal

4.9 A total of 34,92,436 persons were arrested under IPC crimes during 2021. A total of 44,18,024 persons were charge sheeted, 8,85,842 persons were convicted and 8,42,787 persons were acquitted or discharged. A total of 23,17,005 persons were arrested under SLL crimes during 2021. A total of 27,91,827 persons were charge sheeted, 13,28,465 persons were convicted and 3,71,272 persons were acquitted or discharged.



B. Vulnerable Sections of Society

(a) Crime against Women

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019-2020	2020-2021
4,05,326	3,71,503	4,28,278	62.3	56.5	64.5	-8.3%	15.3%

(Source: NCRB)

Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported
Cruelty by husband or his relatives	1,36,234
Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	89,200
Kidnapping & Abduction	75,369
Rape	31,677

4.10 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 2021 have increased by 15.3% over the year 2020. This could be the result of various steps taken by the Government of India, such as, making it mandatory for the police to record FIR, sensitization of Police through advisories issued by MHA to States

and increased public awareness. The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women is 9.8% of total IPC crimes reported during the year 2021. The rate of crime committed against women was 64.5 in 2021 per one lakh of female population.

4.11 Majority of cases under crimes against women were reported under 'Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives' (31.8%) followed by 'Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty' (20.8%), 'Kidnapping & Abduction of Women' (17.6%) and 'Rape' (7.4%).

(b) Crime against Children

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019-2020	2020-2021
1,48,090	1,28,531	1,49,404	33.2	28.9	33.6	-13.2%	16.2%

(Source: NCRB)

Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported
Kidnapping & Abduction	67,245
POCSO Act, 2012	53,874

(Source: NCRB)

4.12 It may be seen from the table that a total of 1,49,404 cases of crime against children were registered in the country during 2021. In percentage terms, major crime heads under 'Crime Against Children' during 2021 were kidnapping & abduction (45.0%) and cases

under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (38.1%), including child rape. The rate of crime against children was observed as 33.6 during 2021, per one lakh population of children.

(c) Juveniles in Conflict with Law

Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
2019	2020	2021	2019-2020	2020-2021
32,269	29,768	31,170	-7.8%	4.7%

(Source: NCRB)

Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported
Theft	6,463
Hurt	5,899
Burglary	1,983
Attempt to Commit Murder	1,291

(Source: NCRB)

4.13 A total of 37,444 juveniles were apprehended in 31,170 cases, out of which 32,654 juveniles were apprehended under cases of IPC and 4,790 juveniles were apprehended under cases of SLL during

2021. Majority of juveniles in conflict with law, apprehended under IPC & SLL crimes were in the age group between 16-18 years (76.2%) (28,539 out of 37,444) during 2021.

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

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019-2020	2020-2021
45,961	50,291	50,900	22.8	25.0	25.3	9.4%	1.2%

(Source: NCRB)

4.14 The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes was observed as 25.3 per one lakh SCs population.

(e) Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (Sts)

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019-2020	2020-2021
7,570	8,272	8,802	7.3	7.9	8.4	9.3%	6.4%

(Source: NCRB)

4.15 It may be seen from the above shown table that a total of 8,802 cases/atrocities against the Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during 2021. The rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes was observed as 8.4 per one lakh STs population.

(f) Crime against Senior Citizens

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2018-2019	2020-2021
27,804	24,794	26,110	26.8	23.9	25.1	14.2%	5.3%

(Source: NCRB)

Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported
Simple Hurt	7,396
Theft	3,531
Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	2,948

(Source: NCRB)

4.16 A total of 26,110 cases of crimes against senior citizens were reported in the country during 2021. Simple Hurt, Theft and

Forgery, Cheating & Fraud were the major crimes committed against senior citizen during 2021.

C. Economic Offences

Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
2019	2020	2021	2019-2020	2020-2021
1,65,693	1,45,754	1,74,013	-12.0%	19.4%

(Source: NCRB)

4.17 Out of three specified category of economic offences viz. criminal breach of trust, counterfeiting and forgery, cheating & fraud; Forgery and cheating & fraud accounted for

maximum such cases, with 1,52,073 cases, followed by criminal breach of trust (21,241 cases) and counterfeiting (699 cases) during 2021.

D. Cyber Crimes

Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
2019	2020	2021	2019-2020	2020-2021
44,735	50,035	52,974	11.8%	5.9%

(Source: NCRB)

4.18 During 2021, 37.6% of cyber-crime cases were reported under Computer related offences (19,915 out of 52,974 cases) followed by fraud with 26.4% (14,007 cases) and Publication/ transmission of obscene / sexually explicit act in electronic form with 12.5% (6,598 cases).

E. Offences against Property

4.19 During 2021, a total of 7,62,368 cases were reported under offences against property (20.8% of total IPC crimes) out of which, theft (5,86,649 cases) followed by burglary (97,792 cases) accounting for 77.0% and 12.8% respectively.

Year	2019	2020	2021
Value of Property Stolen (in crore)	4,710.5	3,678.1	5,173.2
Value of Property Recovered (in crore)	1,448.6	1,185.0	1,561.0
Percentage Recovery of Stolen Property	30.8%	32.2%	30.2%

(Source: NCRB)

4.20 During 2021, Properties worth ₹ 5,173.2 crore were stolen and Properties worth ₹ 1,561.0 crore were recovered accounting for 30.2% of recovery of stolen properties. During 2021, out of total theft (5,86,649 cases), 2,36,795

cases (40.4%) were under auto/motor vehicle theft cases. During 2021, 2,81,602 cases of property crimes took place at residential premises. However, majority of robberies took place on Roadways with 19,008 cases.



F. Missing Persons

4.21 A total of 7,27,604 persons (2,62,243 males, 4,65,171 females and 190 transgender) were missing in 2021 (including missing from previous years). During the year 2021, a total of 3,85,124 persons (1,23,716 males, 2,61,278 females and 130 transgender) were traced by the end of the year.

4.22 A total of 1,21,351 children (31,224 males, 90,113 females and 14 transgender) were missing in 2021 (including missing from previous years). During the year 2021, a total of 76,827 children (17,845 males, 58,980 females and 2 transgender) were traced by the end of

the year.

G. Seizure under Arms Act

4.23 A total of 74,482 cases were registered under the Arms Act, 1959 in which 84,623 arms were seized out of which 80,579 arms were unlicensed and 4,044 arms were licensed. A total of 86,572 number of ammunitions were seized during 2021.

H. Seizure of Drugs

4.24 A total of 78,331 cases were registered under The Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act in which 1,07,808 persons were arrested and during 2021 in the country.

CHAPTER-5

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (NHRC)

5.1 The Government of India has set up a forum for redressal of human rights violations by constituting the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The National Human Rights Commission is headed by a former Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court and comprises 05 other Members. One of the primary functions of NHRC is to receive complaints and initiate investigations into violations of human rights by public servants by acts of commission/omission or through negligence on their part, and to prevent violation of human rights.

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

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

- (g) Chief Commissioner for Person with Disabilities.

5.3 The Budget Estimate of NHRC for the year 2022-23 is ₹ 75.61 crore. Up to 31.12.2022, an amount of ₹ 56.71 crore has been sanctioned by MHA, out of which ₹ 51.82 crore was released, after adjusting ₹ 4.88 crore as unspent balance for the year 2021-2022.

Complaint Handling

5.4 During the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, 85,618 cases were registered out of which NHRC disposed of 89,921 cases, which include the cases brought forward from the previous year. NHRC also transferred 7,118 cases to the SHRCs for disposal. During the above period, NHRC recommended payment of monetary relief in 161 cases amounting to ₹ 7,42,25,000/-.

Investigation of Cases

5.5 During the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, NHRC dealt with 2412 cases, including 1799 cases of death in judicial custody, 236 cases of deaths in police custody and 219 fact finding cases. NHRC also dealt with 158 cases of police encounter death and conducted spot investigations in 38 cases of alleged serious violations of human rights.

International Engagements

5.6 NHRC has a prominent position at international forums including both regional



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

Written submission to International Bodies

5.7 NHRC submitted the following written submissions:

- I. Violence against Women for Ad-hoc India-EU Human Rights Dialogue.
- II. Report on the adverse impact of forced marriage on the full and effective enjoyment of all human rights by all women and girls.
- III. Right to adequate housing and climate change

Submission of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) report

5.8 NHRC regularly contributes to each UPR cycle through its submission of the Stakeholders' Report. NHRC has submitted its independent UPR report for the Fourth Cycle during 2017-2022. The preparation of the report involved various levels of Ministerial consultations, deliberations with civil society organizations and human rights defenders, in-

house discussions, and deliberations. In addition, NHRC also monitors and reviews the status of implementation of the recommendations of UPR by sharing necessary actionable points with all the concerned Union Ministries, State Governments, various Departments of Government of India, and various other stakeholders for their information and necessary action. It ensures that the recommendations are implemented in the right earnest.

Statement of Compliance with the Paris Principles of the NHRC

5.9 A detailed Statement of Compliance with the Paris Principles of the NHRC regarding re-accreditation of NHRC to the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) has been sent on 01.10.2022 for consideration of the Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) regarding the upcoming accreditation of NHRC.

Core Advisory Groups

5.10 NHRC has 12 Core Advisory Groups consisting of eminent persons or representatives of bodies working on different human rights issues, who are voluntarily, agree to serve, in an honorary capacity, as members of those Groups, which render expert advice to NHRC. During the period under report, Core Group on NGOs and Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) was revived.

5.11 Core Advisory Group Meetings

- (a) Meeting of the Core Group on Rights of Persons with Disabilities held on 13.04.2022: The agenda of the meeting was “Compliance by the Government

Institutions/ Organizations in providing access to the Persons with Disabilities as per the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016”.

- (b) Core Group on Business and Human Rights discussed the issues of commercial truck drivers on 27.06.2022: The agenda of the meeting was to push for an integrated approach to look after truck drivers interests and health while also focusing on provisions of social security, means to reduce abuse of substances, awareness about their irresponsible sexual behaviors, standardizing their wages and provision of regular breaks.
- (c) Meeting of the Core Group on Rights of Persons with Disabilities held on 26.07.2022: The agenda of the meeting was “Discussion on Draft National Policy on Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2021”.
- (d) Meeting of the Core Group on Rights of Women held on 05.09.2022: The agenda of the meeting was 'Women's Health, Survival and Nutritional Status: Challenges and Way Forward'.

5.12 Open House Discussions/Conference/Seminars/Workshops

- (a) NHRC conducted its first Workshop on Mental Health Awareness on 01.06.2022, at Manav Adhikar Bhawan. The purpose of the workshop was to spread awareness about mental health.
- (b) NHRC organized a two-day National Conference on Human Rights in Indian Culture and Philosophy in collaboration

with Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) in New Delhi on 30.06.2022 and 01.07.2022. One of the imperatives of the Conference was to fulfill significant lacunae in the study of human rights. The Conference provided an understanding of human rights, which formed an integral and defining essence of the Indian socio-cultural milieu since time immemorial. Leading academicians, scholars, legal experts, jurists, practitioners, and researchers were invited to explore and discuss various issues like the evolution of human rights in Indian philosophical-historical tradition, its social contexts, manifestation in art and literature, the framework of rule, and finally living by the Indian Constitution.

- (c) NHRC organized a two days National Seminar in Hindi on 08-09 September, 2022 with the Collaboration of Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur on the subject 'Manav Adhikaron ki Amrit Uplabdhiyan'. The seminar discussed the Role of Literature in promotion of Human Rights, the Role of Media in promotion of Human Rights and the Role of Police in promotion of Human Rights.
- (d) NHRC organized an “Open House Discussion to Prevent, Minimize and Mitigate Ocular Trauma” on 21.09.2022. The agenda for the discussion was to receive valuable inputs from the domain experts to formulate the next step in the prevention, minimization and mitigation of Ocular Trauma.
- (e) Open House Discussion on migrant



workers discussed the Recommendations of the Second Research Study: "Unheard Voices of Silent Growing Majority: An Assessment of Social Security and Health Risks among Women Migrant Workers of Rajasthan" on 07.08.2022.

- (f) NHRC organized an "Open House Discussion on Sports and Human Rights" on 01.11.2022. The objectives of the discussion were to examine the human rights issues in sports industries and solutions thereof to understand the infrastructural and structural challenges and solutions thereof and to find remedies, accountability, and embedding respect for human rights in sports federations. The representatives of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Sports Authority of India, and other domain experts attended the meeting from governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- (g) NHRC held a discussion on 'Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM)' on 04.11.2022 to understand the nature, extent, and different manifestations of the problem of CSAM.
- (h) NHRC conducted a meeting for effective monitoring and implementation of CCTVs in Delhi NCR region police stations on 24.11.2022.

Special Rapporteurs and Special Monitors

5.13 NHRC has appointed Special Rapporteur and Monitors to reach out to various parts of the country. Special Rapporteur and Monitors are working on behalf of NHRC within the scope of laid down Guidelines on

either a region specific mandate or on thematic issues pertaining to the human rights. Presently, NHRC has engaged 15 Special Rapporteur and 15 Special Monitors who helps NHRC to discharge its function as envisaged in Section 12 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (PHR Act). As per the NHRC's direction, the NHRC's Special Rapporteurs has completed visit of 46 Government mental health establishments pan-India. The purpose of the visit was to get first-hand information of the condition and functioning of the establishments, to inspect each aspect and submit a comprehensive report to the NHRC, for analysis and further appropriate action.

Camp Sitting

5.14 NHRC's Camp Sitting for the State of Jharkhand was held in Ranchi on 16.08.2022. NHRC heard 53 cases of violation of human rights during the Open Hearing. Approximately, compensation of ₹ 50 lakh has been recommended during the open hearing. After the disposal of the cases, NHRC held an interaction with the NGOs/HRDs.

Visits to Prisons

5.15 The Member of NHRC alongwith senior officers visited Beur Central Jail and Chapra District Jail, Bihar in May, 2022 to have an assessment of the conditions & functioning. Recommendations have been sent to concern DG (Prisons) for implementation. The Special Rapporteurs of the Commission also visited various Central and District Prisons in Delhi, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, etc., to inspect them.

Training Programmes

5.16 During the year 2022-2023 (from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022), NHRC financially

assisted 18 Collaborative Training Programme on Human Rights and related issues which were conducted by different organization and institutions. NHRC continued with its devised online Training Programme capsule for the institutions, universities, NGOs etc. Total 1800 participants were trained (both online and offline). In the wake of COVID-19 Pandemic, NHRC has been conducting Online Short Internship Programmes from July, 2020 onwards. During 2022-23 upto 31.12.2022, NHRC organized 4 Online Short Term Internship Programmes in the months of April, June, August & October in which a total of 286 student interns participated and successfully completed their internship with NHRC. Practical activities like Group Research, Project Presentation, Book Review and Declamation Contest were held and cash prizes/Books and certificates were given to winner Students and were taken to visit NGO Ashakiran, Tihar Prison, NCW & Police Stations of Defence Colony and Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

5.17 NHRC initiated an activity viz. attachment of UG/PG students with NHRC for 15 days. 11 students were attached with NHRC from 5-19 August, 2022. The students were exposed to functioning of NHRC. Apart from above, in terms of Annual Action Plan 2022-2023, two Gender Sensitization Training Programmes for in-house officers and staff were organized on 30.09.2022 and 29.12.2022 which were attended by 60 and 35 participants respectively. In the programme held on 30.09.2022, the theme was 'To reinforce awareness about gender related issues and vulnerability of Women & Men'. During the programme on 29.12.2022, a Quiz was organized on the subject "Gender and Human Rights" and top four officials were rewarded with books.

5.18 NHRC organized 15 Half Day / One Day visits for students & faculty members of different school, universities and institutions till December, 2022. Approx. 510 students/ faculty/ officers were given orientation on Human Rights Awareness.

5.19 Advance of ₹ 5,00,000/- was released by NHRC to Himachal Pradesh National Law University, Shimla for Conducting Moot Court Competition during 28-30 October, 2022. Advance of ₹ 2,12,500/- was released by NHRC to Xavier Law School, XIM University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha for Conducting this competition during 16-18 December, 2022.

Publication of Books/Booklets on Human Rights Issues

5.20 The following titles have been printed by NHRC during the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022:

- (a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- (b) The United Legislations, Judgments & Schemes, a comparative Study by NHRC.
- (c) SOP on Collection & Processing of Scientific/Forensic Evidences in case of Sexual Assault on Women.
- (d) NHRC Hindi Patrika Manav Adhikar: Nai Dishayein. (Vol.19, Year 2022)
- (e) Journal of the National Human Rights Commission, 2022 (Vol.21)

NHRC Foundation Day

5.21 NHRC celebrates its Foundation Day on 12th October every year. In the year 2022 also, NHRC celebrated its 30th Foundation Day at Bhim Auditorium, Dr. Ambedkar



International Centre, New Delhi on 12.10.2022. Hon'ble Vice President of India, Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar graced the occasion as the Chief Guest of the Inaugural Session.

Human Rights Day

5.22 NHRC celebrates Human Rights Day on 10th December every year. In the year 2022, the Human Rights Day was celebrated on 10.12.2022 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Hon'ble President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu was the Chief Guest on the occasion.

Communal Harmony

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

5.24 Instructions were issued to all Ministries/State Governments and Union Territories Administrations for observance of Rashtriya Ekta Diwas on 31.10.2022.

5.25 Like every year, a national level function was organized at the Statue of Unity, Kevadiya, Gujarat on the occasion of Ekta Diwas. To mark the occasion, Rashtriya Ekta Diwas Parade was organized at the Statue of Unity, Kevadiya with participation of Police Forces from all regions of the country and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). With a view to spread the message of national unity and spirit of Rashtriya Ekta and Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav throughout the country, 75,000 unity runs in 750 districts of the country were also organized involving people from all walks of the society. As a special initiative, various programmes focusing on national unity and integrity were also organized at jails all over the country. Other programmes like bike rallies, unity runs, unity chains etc. were also organized in various units/establishments of CAPFs & CPOs.

National Foundation for Communal Harmony

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

5.27 The Foundation organized following activities during the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022:

- (a) **Project 'Assist':** It is the flagship scheme of the Foundation under which financial assistance is provided to child and youth victims of

communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence all over the country. During 2022-23, 888 cases were approved for grant of assistance under the project at a cost of ₹ 1.43 Crore as on 31.12.2022.

(b) **'Communal Harmony Campaign Week & Flag Day-2022:** The Foundation observed Communal Harmony Campaign Week from 19.11.2022 to 25.11.2022 with Flag Day on 25.11.2022 in association with various stockholders and partners across the country. The publicity material was sent to about 1.19 Lakh institutions for celebration of the week.

(c) **Extension Activities:** The Foundation organized activities such as the following:

- i. NFCH supported West Bengal based organization 'People's Participation' to organize a school programme at Begumpur High School, Hooghly District, West Bengal on 10.07.2022 to 12.07.2022 for promotion of communal harmony under Project 'Reach.'
- ii. National Foundation for Communal Harmony signed agreement with GAIL India Ltd. on 22.07.2022 for ₹ 1.02 crore for providing assistance to 638 children under Project 'Assist' in Assam & Manipur State under CSR.
- iii. NFCH in collaboration with SUDHA- an Odisha based organization organised Educational & Cultural Events for school children on Promotion of Harmony & National

Integration' at Puri, Odisha on 31.07.2022.

- iv. NFCH supported West Bengal based organization 'People's Participation' to organize a school programme at Begumpur High School, Hooghly District, West Bengal on 10.08.2022 to 15.08.2022 for promotion of communal harmony under Project 'Reach.'
- v. NFCH officials visited Jammu & Kashmir regarding implementation of Project "Assist" in Kashmir along with Deputy Commissioner of districts of Kashmir on 07.09.2022 to 09.09.2022.
- vi. NFCH in collaboration with SMIT, Sikkim organized two days programme on 'National Youth Conclave & Interfaith Convention for Social Harmony and National Integration' on 21.09.2022 to 22.09.2022.
- vii. National Foundation for Communal Harmony in Collaboration with Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvallur Organized 03 days *Tarang*-Youth Festival from 21.09.2022 to 23.09.2022 at University Campus, Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvallur.
- viii. NFCH reviewed implementation of Rehabilitation of Child Victims under Project 'Assist' at Senapati and Kangpokoi Districts of Manipur on 13.10.2022 to 15.10.2022.
- ix. NFCH organized "Know My India



Programme 2022” in collaboration with MIT World Peace University, Pune at MIT-WPU, Kothrud Campus, Pune Maharashtra from 16.11.2022 to 20.11.2022.

- x. NFCH in collaboration with Christ Deemed University, Bengaluru organized one day Sangeet Se Sadbhav- Music for harmony programme on 17.11.2022 at Hosur

Campus, Christ University Bengaluru.

- xi. National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) in collaboration with ASN Senior Secondary School Mayur Vihar, New Delhi organized two days 'Sangeet Se Sadbhav- Music for harmony' programme on 22.11.2022 to 23.11.2022.

CHAPTER- 6

UNION TERRITORIES

Introduction

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

Puducherry have legislatures, and the remaining five UTs are without legislature.

6.2 The UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh have been explained in detail manner in Chapter-14. Here in this Chapter, the remaining six UTs are presented as mentioned below.

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

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

6.4 The financial statements of six UTs for the financial year 2022-23 are as under:

(₹in crore)

S. No.	UT	BE 2022-23
1.	A&N Islands	5763.65
2.	Chandigarh	5779.12
3.	DNH&DD	3781.10
4.	Lakshadweep	1421.50

5.	NCT of Delhi	1168.00*
6.	Puducherry	1729.79**

(Source: UT Administration)

* Transfers to Delhi

**Transfers to Puducherry

Constitutional Status

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

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

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

6.7 Andaman and Nicobar Islands (A&NI) are the largest archipelago system in the Bay of Bengal, consisting of nearly 836 Islands, rocks, and Islets out of which only 31 Islands are inhabited. The Islands are situated 1,255 km away from *Kolkata* and 1190 km from *Chennai*. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have originally been the abode of aboriginal tribes. There are six Scheduled Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands viz. Great *Andamanese*, *Onges*, *Jarawas*, *Sentinelese*, *Shompens* and *Nicobarese*. The tribes other than *Nicobarese* are

classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

6.8 Major achievements during 2022-23

- (a) 70 ships are deployed across these Islands to ensure connectivity. To augment the ship connectivity across Islands, a 500 passenger vessel MV *Sindhu* built by M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL) in line with Government of India's "Make in India" policy has already been inducted into service in 2021. Another 500-passenger vessel MV *Nalanda* has been inducted into service on 27.10.2022. Two 1200 pax vessels are under construction in CSL. UT Administration is also in the process of acquisition of two high-speed craft vessels as a replacement for MV *Rajhans* and MV *Narcondum*. The existing Dry-dock is also extended by another 90 meters to accommodate larger ships which will be ready by 30.06.2023.
- (b) 20 Electric Air-Conditioned buses procured under Smart City, commenced commercial operations from 21.09.2022.
- (c) The UT administration is providing round the clock power supply in all major inhabited islands to about 1.46 lakh households with 127 MW installed capacity.

- (d) Under the *Bharat Net*, 336 km Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) has been laid by Bharat Broadband Network Limited. 63 locations are Lit up and service ready.
- (e) The UT administration has achieved the target of opening of 10 *Janaushadi Kendras* under *Pradhan Mantri Bharitya Janaushadi Pariyojana* (PMBJP) in all the 03 Districts.
- (f) The telemedicine consultation services through *eSanjeevani* application have been launched in 10 health institutions spread across in all the 03 Districts, to consult directly a doctor available on the *eSanjeevani* app.
- (g) UT administration launched micro learning package for students of Class VI to X in Mathematics and Science in *DIKSHA* portal in collaboration with National Project Monitoring Unit, *DIKSHA*.
- (h) Under the implementation of National Education Policy-2020, Foundation Learning Study (FLS) was conducted by Ministry of Education in South Andaman District in 45 sample schools in March 2022. *Vidya Pravesh*, a 3-month School preparation module in Grade I in all the schools of UT was implemented with effect from 01.09.2022.
- (i) The works of strengthening of Cellular Jail has been completed and up-gradation of Light & Sound Show at Cellular Jail is under progress.
- (j) A total of 15,69,896 seeds were planted in forests, Government land, and roadside plantations. Around, 2,60,996 fruit-bearing seeds were planted throughout the UT during 2022-23 (up to 31.12.2022).
- (k) Total fish production of A&N Islands during the year 2022-23 till 31.12.2022 is 34,840 MT. During 2022-23 (up to 31.12.2022), 2,472 MT fish & fishery product was transported to mainland.
- (l) 67.023 km of roads has been constructed under the Central Road Fund and construction of 21.205 km of road is in progress. 33 km of double laning and 64.4 km single laning of Andaman Trunk Road completed with blacktopping. Intermediate laning of 144.5 km with blacktopping has been completed and work is in progress on the balance 86.5 km.
- (m) 100% functional household tap connection provided under *Jal Jeevan Mission*. Moreover, 41.054 km of water supply pipelines have been laid and 8 Nos. treatment plants constructed.
- (n) The Public Distribution System (PDS) is implemented successfully by ensuring food safety through 425 Fair Price Shops (FPS) benefiting over 3.7 lakh beneficiaries.
- (o) Under the *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana* (PMUY), 12,925 LPG connections have been provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) women.
- (p) Under the "One Nation, One Ration Card" scheme, biometric-compliant ePOS devices have been installed in all FPS.



- (q) Under *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana* (PMGKAY), 96% of food grains have been distributed up to 31.12.2022.
- (r) Under the *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana* (PMFBY), 496 farmers have been enrolled in *Kharif* 2022-23.
- (s) For digital payment of fertilizers, cordless swipe machine has been installed in 49 sub-depots and QR code facility has been installed in all 51 sub-depots.
- (t) Under *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi* (PM-KISAN), 17,619 farmers have been registered and 15,078 farmers are eligible. ₹ 37.20 crore has been disbursed to farmers in 12 installments up to 31.12.2022. Land details of 11,220 PM-Kisan beneficiaries were updated to add to the digitally maintained land records.
- (u) 38 startups from the UT have been recognized by the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Government of India.
- (v) 8 Andaman Wild pigs (*Sus scrofa andamensis*) released inside the *Jarawa* tribal reserve area as part of re-stocking programme to enhance natural food resources for the *Jarawa* tribe.
- (w) On 17.09.2022, the UT was declared as India's 'First *Swachh Sujal Pradesh*'. In the UT, all villages have obtained *Har Ghar Jal* certification and have been verified as Open Defecation Free (ODF) plus. This UT has been ranked first in the Small States/UT category on

Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022, and South Andaman district of this UT has been ranked first in the overall top district in the UT category.

- (x) The UT Administration is providing monthly financial assistance of ₹2,500 to 12,920 Senior Citizens below 79 years and ₹3,000 to 1177 Senior Citizens above 80 years. In addition, 6,049 widows, 1712 destitute women and 3,531 Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) are provided pension ₹2,500 through e-district portal up to 31.12.2022.
- (y) 775 beneficiaries out of total target 1008 have been enrolled under *Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana* (PMMVY) up to 31.12.2022.
- (z) Under Coastal Security Scheme, Phase II of Ministry of Home Affairs, the construction of 06 Marine Police Operational Centres (East Island, Aerial Bay, Kadamtala, Chatham, Nancowry and Campbell Bay) has been completed, and the remaining four Marine Police Operational Centres (Swaraj Dweep, Interview Island, Phongybalu and Hut Bay) are in progress.
- (aa) 'Har Ghar Tiranga' campaign was organised from 13.08.2022 to 15.08.2022 as part of *Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav*.

Chandigarh

6.9 Chandigarh, "The city beautiful" is recognized as the greenest, safest, and best-planned city in the country. As per ISFR report-2021, Chandigarh has preserved about 50.05% of the total area under forest and green

cover. UT administration undertook numerous activities/projects to upgrade facilities/services being provided to its citizens.

6.10 Major achievements during 2022-23

- (a) The health infrastructure in the Chandigarh follows three tier system with primary health care provided by Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs)- Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs), Urban Health and Wellness Centres (UHCs), Civil Dispensaries. Secondary health care provided by District Hospitals - Government Multi-Specialty Hospital (GMSH), Sector 16, Sub District Hospital (SDH) Manimajra, UHCs (UHC - Sector 22, UHC Sector 45), ESI Hospital Ramdarbar and tertiary health care by 1 Medical College (GMCH-32) and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER).
- (b) Under Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojna (AB-PMJAY), 10,077 patients have availed free treatment at Government Medical College & Hospital (GMCH), Sector 32, Chandigarh upto 31.12.2022.
- (c) School Management Information System introduced in all Government Schools w.e.f. July 2022 onwards. Child wise data has been collected, daily attendance of students can be captured online, and with the help of this child can be tracked throughout schooling life-cycle.
- (d) One Smart Classroom (Interactive

Panel of 65 Inch along with microcomputer) per school has been setup in 89 Government Schools for technology assisted teaching.

- (e) Project "Kilkari" has been initiated to encourage curiosity, energy and imagination of young minds.
- (f) Harit Vatika 'kitchen gardens' have been initiated in all the schools of UT, Chandigarh. 08 new school based cluster Kitchens have been started under PM Poshan Scheme (MDM) w.e.f. 01.07.2022. These new cluster kitchens are preparing about 26194 meals per day and cater to children of 44 schools in UT Chandigarh.
- (g) 80 electric buses have been sanctioned under Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME-II) scheme. The 1st lot of electric buses has been put up on commercial operation and rest 40 Volvo Eicher buses have also been put on commercial operation. The total period of contract agreement is 10 years.
- (h) During the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, total 6.502MWp Solar Rooftop Photo Voltaic (SPV) Power Plant was installed. Moreover, UT of Chandigarh has generated 38.37 Million Units (MU) of solar energy (from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022) which reduced 26475 metric ton of Co2.
- (i) There are a total of 63 schemes (28 SSS + 35 CSS) under DBT. Total 2.90 lakh beneficiaries were transferred an amount of ₹ 65.99 crore (100%) through



PFMS *Aadhaar* based DBT (till 31.12.2022).

- (j) There are 3.03 lakh beneficiaries under *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna*, 1,28,888 beneficiaries under *PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna*, 3,72,985 beneficiaries under *PM Suraksha Bima Yojna* and 55,287 beneficiaries under *Atal Pension Yojna* upto 31.12.2022.
- (k) To promote Ease of Doing Business, out of 1142 identified, 994 Regulatory compliances have been done away with.
- (l) To promote entrepreneurs/ startups as per the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister, Chandigarh administration has established the Entrepreneur Development Cell (EDC) in the information technology park and started the Co-working space for entrepreneurs/ startups.
- (m) Tourism Department of the UT has launched a website of <https://chandigarhtourism.gov.in> to facilitates online application & approval for permission of film shooting location, online NOC, online booking of Pierre Jeanneret house, Permission to visit Capitol Complex and other information related to Chandigarh.
- (n) Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Training is being imparted to the employees of the Chandigarh administration to inculcate technology trend awareness in Government officials. A total of 10,978 employees have registered themselves and 7,490 have successfully

completed ICT Training till 31.12.2022.

- (o) Shri *Amit Shah*, Hon'ble Union Home and Cooperation Minister, Govt. of India inaugurated the "Integrated Command Control Centre (ICCC)" in Sector-17, Chandigarh on 27.03.2022. Under this project CCTV Surveillance Cameras are installed for real time surveillance of traffic Junctions covering Intelligent Traffic Management System (ITMS). The Adaptive Traffic Control System (ATCS) will monitor the real time traffic conditions of the city and use artificial intelligence and machine learning technology to improve the signal timing.
- (p) Financial assistance of ₹ 20000/- is provided for the marriage of daughters of widows/ destitute women belonging to the Scheduled Caste Communities whose family income is upto ₹ 24000/- 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 40 litre per month on purchase of petrol/diesel. Financial assistance upto ₹ 40,000/- is provided to physically handicapped persons for purchase of aids/appliance to increase their mobility in their day to day working. Old Age Pension is provided to persons having annual income upto ₹ 1.50 lakh. 10228 beneficiaries are getting Old Age Pension. Under the Scheme, Pension to Widows & Destitute Women, 7,174 beneficiaries are getting Widow Pension. Under the

scheme Pension to Disabled Persons, 3,800 beneficiaries are getting Disabled Pension.

- (q) 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's Career Plan for those parents whose annual income is upto ₹ 60,000/-. 202 beneficiaries have benefited upto 31.12.2022.
- (r) Under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), 450 Anganwari Centres are functioning and 42,235 children in the age group of 06 months to 06 years, 7,310 pregnant women, and nursing mothers have been enrolled till 31.12.2022.
- (s) To encourage the institutional deliveries and to save the girl child, the Hamari Beti Scheme has been started, and 65 beneficiaries have been benefitted till 31.10.2022.
- (t) During the year 2022-2023 from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, the Chandigarh Child & Women Development Corporation have sanctioned loan to 25 beneficiaries under Direct Loan and National Handicapped Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NHFDC) Scheme to women belonging to economically weaker section of society and persons with disabilities. Under *Swawlamban* Scheme, 467 candidates were provided training in various trades. 27 missing women have been restored with the effort of One Stop

Centre (Sakhi) to their respective States.

- (u) Under the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme for foodgrains, 67,765 families (2.94 lakh members) are availing benefit under the scheme @ ₹ 140.43/- per member per month for Priority Households (PHH) and ₹ 983.01 per family per month for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY).
- (v) As per the Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021, The manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of the identified single-use plastic is prohibited with effect from the 01.07.2022.
- (w) "Har Ghar Tiranga" as part of the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav., was organized with participation of local population

NCT of Delhi

6.11 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, the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi came into existence. It has a Legislative Assembly with seventy members. The total area of the NCT of Delhi is 1,483 sq. km. There are eleven revenue districts.

Delhi Police

6.12 Delhi Police has a total sanctioned strength of 94,255 personnel and is headed by the Commissioner of Police who is assisted by 18 Special Commissioners of Police, 20 Joint Commissioners of Police, 20 Additional



Commissioners of Police, and 107 Deputy Commissioners of Police/Additional Deputy Commissioners of Police. Delhi Police is divided into 6 Ranges, 15 Districts, 225 Police Stations including recently sanctioned/notified 15 Cyber Police Stations and 01 territorial police station *Kartavya Path* (Central Vista). 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.

Budget

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

(₹ in crore)

Head of Account	Budget Estimate 2022-23
Revenue Section	9808.39
Capital Section	546.90
Total	10355.29

6.14 Major achievements of Delhi Police during 2022-23

- (a) Total heinous crimes as a percentage of total IPC crimes came down from 3.93% in 2016 to 2.16% in 2020, 1.96% in 2021 and 1.75% in 2022 (upto 31.12.2022). Dacoity, Robbery and Kidnapping for ransom cases also declined by 30.77%, 12.50% and 58.82% respectively. A total of 6,845 missing children were traced and re-united under 'Operation Milap' (till 31.12.2022)
- (b) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS) project, a Mission Mode Project (MMP) of Government of India in Delhi, has been implemented. Integration of CCTNS application has been done with various applications of Delhi Police and Ministry of Home Affairs including Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) for integration of all the pillars of Criminal Justice System viz- Police, Court, Prison, Prosecution and Forensic Science Laboratories (FSL).
- (c) E-Beat Book system has replaced the traditional paper beat book and fetches near real time data from CCTNS, Zip Net, Dossier of Criminals, ERSS-112 and Face Recognition System of Delhi police. It also facilitates Jail/Bail released criminals, Bad Characters and tenant-servant verifications. E-Beat Book System was commissioned on 01.10.2020 in all 15 districts of Delhi Police.
- (d) To strengthen redressal of public grievances, Delhi Police has launched Integrated Complaint Monitoring System (ICMS) w.e.f. 08.11.2021. Since the launch of ICMS, a total of 11,06,797 complaints have been entered in ICMS in various offices/Police Stations of Delhi, out of which 8,58,876 complaints have been disposed off upto (31.12.2022).
- (e) Construction work of Police Training School-I (PTS)-I/Jharoda Kalan has been completed and inaugurated by

Commissioner of Police, Delhi on 14.09.2022. In addition, 12 projects are under construction, and 01 project i.e. Police post Sadiq Nagar has been started.

- (f) Tow Away App in E-challan version 2.7 has been released on 18.06.2022 to inform the vehicles owners through SMS on their registered mobile numbers about towing of their vehicles by traffic police.
- (g) 99.00% of Delhi Police personnel have been administered with the 1st dose of COVID vaccine, 98.48% with 2nd dose, 76.16% with 3rd dose (Precaution dose) and 85.26% of their family members have been vaccinated as on 31.12.2022.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

6.15 The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (DNH&DD) is situated on the Western Coast of India surrounded by Valsad District of Gujarat & Palghar District of Maharashtra.

6.16 Major achievements during 2022-23

- The following major infrastructure projects have been completed during the period:
 - Beautification and strengthening of roads including up-gradation of storm water drains, management of utilities and landscaping works at Silvassa Naroli road from Shahid Chowk to Athal-Naroli entrance gate (9 Km).
 - Beautification work of Devka beach and sea front road at Daman District

from 0/0 to 6/380 km.

- Construction of High Level Bridge on Kolak river at Patalia causeway on NH 848B at Daman District.
- Construction of vegetable market at DNH District.
- Construction of Bandodkar Stadium with Sports Complex at Daman.
- The project for protection work with Diaphragm wall near Jetty area at Nani Daman & Moti Daman and Jetty (Samudra Narayan Ghat).
- The work for extension of sea front road from Chhapli Sheri to Devka beach to Princess park at Nani Daman.
- Construction of Sayli sports complex cricket stadium, (Phase-1) at DNH district.
- To encourage education, the UT administration has extended financial support through schemes like reimbursement of fees to girls student for graduation, Post-Graduation, professional courses and doctorate courses, distribution of free text books to all students of Class I to XII and free distribution of bicycle to girl students of Standard-VIII etc.
- 100% institutional deliveries took place during 2021-22.
- All the 90 Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) in the UT have been made functional. The



remaining 10 Centres have been upgraded.

- 38 health facilities inclusive of HWCs have been notified under Surakshit Matritva Ashwahan (SUMAN) for quality care services in maternal and Child health against a target of 14 facilities as provided by MoHFW.
- Under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana scheme, cash incentive of ₹ 5,000/- has been provided to 2,867 beneficiaries in three installments.
- LIC policy of ₹ 42,372 has been made for 1,110 Girl Children under Dikri Development Scheme.
- Under Paripakwa Mata Niyojit Bal Yojana, cash incentives of ₹10,000/- has been given to those 980 mothers who delivered their first baby at the age of 20 years and kept space of minimum 5 years between the next pregnancy.
- Under Integrated Child Development Services scheme, supplementary nutrition has been provided to 14,538 children (06 months to 03 years) and 8,921 pregnant & lactating mothers.
- Construction of 25 Anganwadi center in DNH district has been completed.
- Out of a total of 5.71 lakh eligible population, the UT has administered COVID-19 vaccination to 6.6 lakh people, including the migrant laborers from the neighboring districts.
- 28,933 beneficiaries benefitted from the

UT pension scheme, which involves financial assistance to old age persons, widows and the disabled.

- Upto 31.12.2022, 2.21 lakh accounts under PM Jan Dhan Yojana; 1,01,588 accounts under PM Jeevan Jyoti Yojana and 1,74,327 accounts under PM Suraksha Bima Yojana have been opened.
- One Nation One Ration Card Plan is being implemented in the UT under Integrated Management of Public Distribution Scheme. A total of 58,382 transactions (including migrated beneficiaries) have been done for lifting of entitled food grains using their existing ration cards after going through the Aadhar/ biometric authentication.
- Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY Phase - V), 5 kg. of food grains is being distributed to Public Distribution System beneficiaries. 96% beneficiaries have been reached. Similarly, in Phase VI, 87.82% beneficiaries & Phase-VII, 98.93% beneficiaries have been covered.
- Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), 18,288 individual households' latrines have been constructed since inception of the scheme. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 1,876 individual households' latrines have been constructed.
- Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) Scheme, 3,048 houses have been constructed. Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), 10,141

houses have been sanctioned out of which 7,363 houses have been completed.

- 506 families have been paid (through DBT) under COVID-19 ex-gratia assistance (₹50,000/-) to the next kin of persons who died of COVID-19.
- Under Renewable Energy Policy, 1068 HT/EHT industries in DNH & Daman Districts have installed and commissioned 76.17 MWp Solar Roof Top.
- Under UJALA Scheme, 4.72 Lakh LED bulbs, 42,323 LED Tubelights and 5,578 Energy Efficient Fans have been sold in DNH&DD till December, 2022.
- 15,031 farmers were given financial assistance of ₹ 6000/- per annum in three instalments to procure inputs to ensure proper crop health under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi. 281 farmers are covered under PM Kisan Maan Dhan Yojan and 1967 under Kisan Credit Card Scheme. 2911 farmers have been covered under integrated agriculture development schemes like distribution of seeds, fertilizers, horticulture plants etc.
- On the occasion of World Tourism Day, Hon'ble administrator of DNH&DD inaugurated 81 newly constructed luxurious tents at Nagoa beach tent city, Diu.
- For the first time, the Western Zonal Council meeting was held in the UT. Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home &

Cooperation Minister chaired the 25th meeting of the Council at Diu District on 11.06.2022. Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister also laid the foundation stone digitally for following projects on 11.06.2022:

- Pensao Beria Mar as a Heritage Hotel and a Multi Facility Center, Diu district.
- Public Plaza outside the Diu Fort.
- Conservation and Restoration of St. Thomas Church & Adaptive Reuse of B.L. Vidyalaya (Pani Bai School) into Training Academy for Performing Arts.
- Conservation and Restoration of Pani Kotha.
- Jethibai Bus Terminal and Area Development of Old Fish Market.
- Cable Car from Diu to Ghoghla.
- Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Textile Shri Piyush Goyal, visited the UT on 8th & 9th May, 2022. During his visit, he inaugurated the grand 'Unnati Customer Product Expo/Sale' in Daman District and launched New Investment Promotion Scheme -2022, Labour Welfare App and Web Portal.
- The UT organized cycle distribution ceremony for girls on 29.08.2022 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Administrator of DNH&DD at APJ Abdul Kalam College, Silvassa. During the program, 7,323 cycles were



distributed under “Saraswati Vidya Yojana” in all the three districts and other benefits were given to beneficiaries under Badhaai Kit and Gir Adarsh Aajeevika Yojana scheme.

Lakshadweep

6.17 Lakshadweep, an archipelago consisting of coral islands and reefs, is the smallest Union Territory (UT) of India. There are 36 Islands 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. The entire indigenous population of the UT has been classified as Scheduled Tribe. The main occupation of the people is fishing, coconut cultivation and coir-twisting.

6.18 Major achievements during 2022-23

- The first Oil tanker, MT Thilakkam, has commenced service for transportation of bulk POL products.
- UT of Lakshadweep has achieved above 90 % completion of COVID-19 vaccination. Under Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA), 73,182 Health IDs covering 97.69% beneficiaries were created in the islands, and 123 health care professional registry/digi doctors covering 95.40% were also created.
- 20 bedded Deen Dayal Upadhyaya AYUSH hospital started functioning at Kavaratti.
- The UT administration is providing Mid Day Meals (MDM) to 9,085 students up to VIII standard under PM POSHAN programme.
- UT administration has completed the

following projects:-

- Water collection sump of 1,50,000 liter capacity with pump house for LTTD plant, and nursery school Keecheryat, Androth.
- Administrative block of Indian Reserved Battalion (IRBn) complex; Oxygen plant for community health centre; water collection sump of Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) plant; agricultural demonstration unit; and LTTD Plant at Amini.
- LTTD Plant at Kalpeni.
- POL out let at Kavaratti and Minicoy has started functioning as well as land for POL out let at Andrott and Kalpeni handed over to Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL). LPG Godown at Andrott, Kadmat, Amini, Bitra and Minicoy have been handed over to IOCL on long term lease.
- The administration has launched a portal for availing financial assistance under Lakshadweep & Andaman Nicobar islands Industrial Development Scheme (LANIDS) launched by Government of India. Besides, the administration has constituted Union Territory of Lakshadweep (UTL) Export Promotion Committee to arrive at a strategy for realising its export potentials.
- An amount of ₹20 lakh has also been provided as Capital Investment Subsidy to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) of UT of Lakshadweep.



- UT administration is providing animal health coverage activities like timely vaccination and treatment of animals and birds at clinic and farmer's doorstep. Around 79,553 nos birds and 16,738 animals were treated by the Animal Husbandry Department.
- Bandwidth capacity has been enhanced from 318 Mbps to 1.7 Gbps. Moreover, Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced ₹ 1048 crore for the Kerala Lakshadweep Island connectivity through Submarine Optical Fibre Cable for which work is being executed by BSNL and NEC and it is expected to be operationalised in 2023.
- UT administration has created its own captive C-band VSAT based network with the help of ERNET & ISRO. About 100 Mbps has been deployed in 10 inhabited islands.
- Under Pradhan mantra Awas Yojana, UT has achieved 100% saturation in rural housing.
- To reach out all households in a phased manner and impact their livelihood with mobilization of Self Help Groups (SHGs), 324 NHG called Dweepshree has formed till 31.10.2022 under Deendayal Antodya Yojana.
- Under phase-VI of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), out of 654.210 MT of foodgrains allocated by the Central Government for Six months (i.e April 2022 to September 2022), 593.17 (90.67 %) MT of foodgrain distributed to all NFSA beneficiaries. Similarly, Under phase-VII of PMGKAY, out of allocated 327.105 MT rice for three months from September 2022 to December 2022, UT lifted 109.035 MT rice for the month of September, 2022 and distributed 87.230 MT (80.01%) rice to all the beneficiaries.
- UT administration is providing Grant-in-Aid to Lakshadweep Hajj Committee for arranging welfare measures for Hajjies of Lakshadweep.
- Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is an on-going major programme under Anganwadi Services Scheme. Under this scheme, Children in the age group of 6-36 months are provided "Take Home Ration" at a rate of ₹8.00/- per day per beneficiary, Children in the age group of 3-6 years are provided morning snacks/cooked meal at a rate of ₹8.00/- per day per beneficiary, and pregnant women and lactating mothers are provided "Take Home Ration" at a rate of ₹9.50/- per day per beneficiary. A total of 4,489 beneficiaries are covered under this Scheme.
- UT administration has generated a revenue amounting of ₹ 17.94 crore as GST collection for the year 2022. The UT has notified the "Draft Lakshadweep Value Added Tax Regulation 2022" in the Official Gazette of Union Territory of Lakshadweep after the approval of Cabinet on 11.08.2022.
- UT administration has made it mandatory for the departments to procure through GeM (for items available in GeM).
- Bitra Village (Dweep) Panchayat has been awarded the best Child friendly



Panchayat award of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

- The Thundi beach of Minicoy and Kadmat island has got the Blue Flag Certificate and made it into the list of Blue Beaches, an eco-label given to the cleanest beaches in the world.

Puducherry

6.19 The Union Territory of Puducherry comprises of four regions namely Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from one another.

6.20 Major achievements during 2022-23:

- Museum and interpretation centre has been constructed at a cost of ₹ 595.40 lakh with total built-up area 2846.70 sqm. at Arikamdu. This centre attracts domestic and foreign tourists.
- The Kirumampakkam lake has been developed at a cost of ₹ 898.86 lakh.
- Rooftop solar photovoltaic power plants of a total capacity of 12 Mega Watt (MW) were installed and connected to the grid. Under cable conversion scheme, 89 Low Tension (LT) overhead services were converted into underground cable system.
- Hon'ble LG launched innovation hub in Puducherry on 13.09.2022.
- The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puducherry, Shri N. Rangasamy inaugurated the contemporary art gallery showcasing exhibits relating to the pre-Independence days. The art gallery would also put on show the contributions by contemporary artists and would also encourage local artists in the city.
- Ban relief assistance amounting to ₹ 9.30 crore was provided to 16,917 families in Puducherry, Karaikal and Yanam region during the ban period of 61 days. Old age pension amounting to ₹ 24.76 crore was granted to 7,999 aged fishermen. 75% subsidy to the tune of ₹ 2.34 lakh towards annual premium paid by 31 registered mechanized boat operators for insuring their boats was reimbursed.
- 34,200 fishers of U.T. of Puducherry are covered under the component "Insurance to fishers".
- An amount of ₹ 4.45 crore was extended as production incentive to 5313 general farmers who cultivated paddy crops in samba season 2021-22.
- The PM-Awards for Excellence in Public Administration 2019 was awarded to the Puducherry Market Committee for successful implementation of the scheme e-NAM National Agriculture Market.
- Relief measures were extended to the tune of ₹ 93.24 lakh to 871 farmers in connection with sugarcane and papaya crops affected due to north-east monsoon in Puducherry region and an amount of ₹ 2.30 crore were extended to 4,842 paddy farmers in Karaikal region.
- Under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), there are 30 empanelled hospitals, 12 public hospitals in the UT of Puducherry. Under the scheme, a total of 30,389 beneficiaries were benefitted upto 31.12.2022.

- Hon'ble Chief Minister released a TB elimination document and launched a preventive treatment drive to achieve the goal of eliminating the disease by 2025.

As on 31.12.2022, the status of COVID-19 Vaccinations in UT of Puducherry is as under:-

COVID-19 Vaccinations		
1st dose	2nd dose	Precaution dose
9.94 lakh	8.67 lakh	4.11 lakh

- Under PM SVANidhi scheme, 2,529 street vendors in all municipalities have been identified and certification of vending has been given to 2,425 street vendors.
- Under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana scheme, 975 houses were completed under beneficiary-led construction component. 4,249 houses are at various stages of construction. UT of Puducherry has achieved the target of 14,216 houses under beneficiary-led construction component as against the target of 13,700 houses.
- Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), during the period 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, 72,000 jobs cards were issued to the households. 6.70 lakh person days were generated out of which 5.85 lakh (87.31 %) person days were by women.
- Financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 533.00 lakh was granted to 21,109 differently-abled persons. Moreover, free aids/appliances are being distributed to differently-abled persons.
- Financial assistance of ₹ 75,000 to the parents of Scheduled Cast (SC) brides to perform marriage of their daughters was granted to 266 families. Financial assistance was granted to 514 SC poor pregnant lactating mothers, financial assistance of ₹ 3,000/- per month each beneficiary was also disbursed to 1,814 SC beneficiaries who were suffering from various prolonged diseases. Financial assistance was granted to 550 poor SC families to perform funeral rites of the deceased person. Financial assistance of ₹ 398.30 lakh was disbursed to 504 families under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.



CHAPTER-7

POLICE FORCES

Indian Police Service (IPS)

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

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

7.3 The authorized strength of the IPS Officers as on 01.01.2022 is 4984 and the state-wise bifurcation of the authorized strength of IPS officers is as per **Annexure-IX**.

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

7.4 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy is the premier Police training institution in the country. It is mandated with the task of training leaders for the Indian Police and also research on Police subjects.

Basic Course

7.5 Basic Course is for the new recruits of the Indian Police Service and comprises of Phase-I Training (49 weeks), District Practical Training (29 Weeks) and Phase-II Training (09 weeks). Phase-I, among others, includes attachments for one week each with the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Central School of Weapon & Tactics (CSWT), Greyhounds of Telangana Police, CRPF, Army, a Study-cum-Cultural Tour (SCCT) for 2 weeks, visit to New Delhi (for 2 weeks) for attachment with Parliamentary Research & Training Institute for Democracies (PRIDE) and visit to the various Central Police Organisations and Central Armed Police Forces. Phase-I training culminates in the Passing Out Parade. After the Phase-I training, the Probationers proceed to their Cadres for attending the District Practical Training. On completion of the District Practical Training, they report back to the Academy for Phase-II Training, which includes one week attachment with the

National Forensic Science University and also one week Foreign Exposure Visit. At the end of the Phase-II training, the Probationers will report to their cadres for field posting.

Basic Course comprises of Indoor Training and Outdoor Training:

- **Indoor Training:** Indoor Training includes sessions on Criminal law, Investigation, Human Rights, Attitudes, Internal Security, Public Order Management and Forensics.
- **Outdoor Training:** Outdoor Training includes Physical Fitness Training, Field Craft & Tactics, Unarmed Combat (UAC), Equitation, Scuba Diving, Handling Explosives and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), Training in Advanced Weapons, Jungle Survival Tactics, Rock climbing and River Rafting.

7.6 (i) The 74th batch of Regular Recruits (RR) of Indian Police Service with a total of 166 IPS Probationers joined the Academy for the Phase-I training on 28.03.2022. Their passing out parade was held on 11.02.2023. A total of 29 Officer Trainees from friendly foreign countries viz. Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and Mauritius have been trained at the Academy along with the 74th batch. Modules were conducted to sensitize the trainees on issues related to gender, children, marginalized communities, weaker sections of society and on the Right to Information Act. Training in grass root policing with regular visits to Rural and Urban Police Stations in Hyderabad City to relate class room inputs to field realities was also covered.

(ii) The 75th batch of Regular Recruits of

Indian Police Service total 167 joined the Academy for Phase-I training on 19.12.2022 for their basic training.

- (iii) A total of 20 Officer Trainees from friendly foreign countries viz. Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and Mauritius also getting trained at the Academy along with 75 RR.
- (iv) A Total of 187 officer trainees of 75 RR are undergoing basic training at the Academy.

Senior Courses

7.7 Thirty three Courses were conducted for senior officers in which 1048 Officers were trained. Out of the Thirty three, there were Eight in-service courses (Speedy Trial and Efficient Prosecution, Coordination among Police Department, Prison Department, Judicial Courts and Forensic Science Laboratories, 10 Years of the POCSO Act, Economic Offences; National Security Seminar; Policing for Missing and Victimized Children; Traffic Management and Road Safety).

7.8 The Academy also conducted:

- One Faculty Development Programme to enhance the skills of the in-house faculty.
- Thirteen courses were conducted at the behest of other agencies or for personnel of other departments i.e. National Statistical System Training Academy, Sports Authority of India, National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes & Narcotics, Supreme Court and Chief Vigilance Commission.
- Courses for LEA's & Judicial Officer



sponsored by Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), Officers of Parliament Security, Security officials.

Induction Training Course

7.9 As per Indian Police Service (Probation) Rules, 1954, every officer recruited by promotion to the Indian Police Service has to undergo training at the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad within the period of their probation. Academy provides a six week Course called Induction Training Course (ITC) to these Officers. 43rd Induction Training Course was held from 04.04.2022 to 13.05.2022. 111 Officers attended and successfully completed the course:-

Mid-Career Training Programme

7.10 The Indian Police (Pay) Rules 2007, stipulate that IPS Officers shall be appointed to the Junior Administrative Grade after completing the Phase-III Mid-Career Training Programme; Officers shall be appointed to the 2nd Super Time Scale (IGP Rank) after completing the Phase-IV Mid-Career Training Programme. Completion of Phase-V is mandatory for drawing the annual increment from 28th year onwards.

7.11 The Mid-Career Training Programmes are being conducted as per the syllabus suggested by the Committee (2008) chaired by Dr. Trinath Mishra and approved by MHA.

Information Technology

7.12 Academy is imparting training for capacity building in Digital Forensics and Cyber Crimes Investigation, Mobile Forensics, Social Media Analysis through its National Digital Crime Resource Training Centre (NDCRTC). The centre conducted 32

courses and trained 1492 participants in various Law Enforcement Agencies and stake holders who have been sensitized about the investigations of Cyber Crimes and Digital Forensics.

7.13 The Academy participated in various conferences and initiated Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with different State Police units and Academic institutions on IT related topics.

Special Tactics Wing (STW)

7.14 A total of 128 Police Officers from State Police/Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) have been trained in Special Tactics during the period during the Courses conducted by the Wing (60th Course on Tactics, 16th Course on Urban Operations, 61st Course on Tactics at Bihar Police Academy and 9th Course on Counter Terrorism). Moreover, Special Tactics Wing trained 199 Probationers of 74 Regular Recruits in various tactical subjects i.e. Sand Module Briefing, Urban Operations, Explosive Module and Jungle Module and conducted the various Route Marches including 25 km and 40 km Route Marches. Special Tactics Wing also imparted specialised inputs to 123 IPS Probationers of 73 Regular Recruits during their Phase-II Training.

7.15 Course on Counter Terrorism and Course on Explosive, IEDs & Post Blast Procedures-16th was conducted by Special Tactics Wing. 59 Police Officers from State Police/Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) attended this Training Programme. Moreover, Special Tactics Wing conducted Final Field Craft & Tactics Examination for 195 IPS Probationers of 74 Regular Recruits.

NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY (NEPA), SHILLONG, MEGHALAYA

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

Training

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

Basic Course

7.18 NEPA has conducted 50th Basic Course from 19.04.2021 with a total of 578 trainees from Assam Police comprising of 400 SIs (Male) & 178 SIs (Female). This batch was the largest ever batch of Basic Course in the history of NEPA since inception. Passing out Parade of this 50th Basic Course was held on 06.04.2022.

Dr Himanta Biswa Sharma, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam had taken the salute as the Chief Guest and graced the occasion.

7.19 The 51st Basic Course started from 18.04.2022 comprising of 195 trainees i.e. 25 DySP from Tripura, Nagaland & Arunachal Pradesh and 170 SIs from Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. Passing Out Parade of this course was held on 30.03.2023.

7.20 A total of 402 trainees of 52nd Basic Course started w.e.f. 15.11.2022. Out of which 82 are DySP Officers and 320 are Sub-Inspectors. A total of 320 Nos. of Sub-Inspectors from Assam, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh reported on 15.11.2022, 74 Nos. of DySP from Assam & Mizoram reported on 28.11.2022 and 8 Nos. of DySP from Nagaland reported on 21.12.2022 are undergoing the 52nd Basic Course.

7.21 A number of guest faculties from various reputed organisations are being invited to take sessions for the Basic Course trainees, such as from Army, CAPF, CPOs, State Police, CFSL, SFSL, Customs, NDRF, NCRB and many more.

In-Service/Online Courses/Webinars

7.22 During the year 2022, NEPA has scheduled 45 (forty five) offline in-service courses and 45 (forty five) online / webinars. So far 45 Webinars / online course have been conducted where 1075 participants have participated. 45 Offline in-service course have been conducted and a total of 1851 participants have undergone training.

Awards & Police Medal

7.23 Following Medals awarded during the period 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022

(a) **“Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)”** is given for conspicuous act of gallantry. **347 Medals** given on the occasion of Independence Day-2022 to State's Police /CAPF's/CPO's personnel.



(b) **“President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (PPM)”** is given for special distinguished record in police service or in the central police / Security organizations, success in organizing police service or the Units of Central Police / Security Organization or in maintaining their organizations under special difficulties. **88 Medals** given on the occasion of Independence Day-2022 to State's Police /CAPF's/CPO's.



(c) **“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. **650 Medals** given on the occasion of Independence Day-2022 to State's Police /CAPF's/CPO's



(d) **“Union Home Minister's Medal for Excellence in Investigation”** is given for the Excellence Service in Investigation. **151**

officials of State/ Central Intelligence Agencies have been awarded **“Union Home Minister's Medal for Excellence investigation”** for the year-2022.



(e) The **“Union Home Minister's Special Operation Medal”** is given for those operations, which have high degree of planning, high significance for the security of the country State/UT and have significant impact on security of large sections of the society. **153 Officials** of various State Police/CAPFs/CPOs have been awarded **“Union Home Minister's Special Operation Medal”** for the year 2022.



(f) **“Asadharan Aasuchana Kushalata Padak”** is given for the best intelligence Service. **176 officials** of State/Central Intelligence Agencies have been awarded for the year 2022.

(g) During the April, 2022 to December, 2022, **57660 Police Antrik Suraksha Seva Padak-J&K State/NE Region/LWE Region** have been awarded to police personnel of various States /UTs/CAPFs/CPOs.

(h) During the April, 2022 to December, 2022, **32995 Police (Antrik Suraksha Seva) Padak** have been awarded to police personnel of various States /UTs/CAPFs/CPOs.

(i) During the April, 2022 to December, 2022, **20848 Police (Special Duty) Medal** have been awarded to police officers from various States/UTs/CAPFs/CPOs.

(j) During the April, 2022 to December, 2022, **4304 Utkrisht Padak & 2233 Ati-Utkrisht Padak** have been awarded to police personnel of various States Police/CAPFs/CPOs.

(k) During the April, 2022 to December, 2022, **84 Parakram Padak** have been awarded to the State Police/CAPF Personnel who injured in the Internal Security/Counter Insurgency duties in the specified areas of J&K, NE States and naxlite effected areas.

Other Achievement

7.24 MHA has developed an Online Electronic Vigilance Register (EVR) System with a view to get updated vigilance information in digital mode, to ensure availability of an easy and faster channel of transmission with regard to the Vigilance Profile of IPS officers. This new EVR system is helpful to get updated information in time and will enhance the efficiency.

Capacity Building

7.25 The Ministry of Home Affairs undertakes capacity building not just for its own Police forces but also foreign police personnel. During the period 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, 139 foreign Police officials from friendly countries i.e. Maldives, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Seychelles, Sudan, Tanzania and Ghana have undergone various training programmes in various training Institutions in India under bilateral cooperation.

7.26 Conducted two courses under Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) for Security officials of BIMSTEC Countries and 26 officials from different country participated (Sri Lanka 6, Nepal 5, Thailand 5, Bangladesh 7 and Bhutan 3) and for Cyber Security investigation and 9 Officials participated from different countries (Maldives 3, Sudan 2, Tanzania 3 and Ghana 1).

CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES (CAPFs)

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

Assam Rifles (AR)

7.28 Reverently known as "Sentinels of the



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

administrative elements with a total authorized strength of 66,411 personnel. Two Assam Rifles Battalions have been deployed in Jammu and Kashmir for Counter Insurgency/Counter Terrorism (CI/CT) Operations with effect from 20.05.2021.

Operational Achievements

7.29 In its fight against insurgency in the North East Region and Jammu & Kashmir, the achievements of AR from 01.04.2022 till 31.12.2022 are as given below:-

Sl No	Actions	Numbers/ Amount	Amount Where Applicable (in Cr)
Insurgents			
(a)	Killed	-	-
(b)	Apprehended	294	-
(c)	Surrendered	120	-
Other Apprehendees			
(d)	Civilian	330	-
(e)	Arms Dealers & Drug Peddlers	140	-
(f)	Myanmar Nationals	128	-
Recovery of War Like Stores			
(g)	Assorted Weapons	217	-
(h)	Assorted Ammunition	22544	-
(j)	Assorted Magazine	137	-
(k)	Hand Grenades/Chinese Hand Grenades	57	-
(l)	Improvised Explosive Device (IED)	11	-
(m)	Detonators	392	-
(n)	Gelatin Sticks	390	-
(o)	Radio Set	276	-
(p)	Lathode Rounds	06	-

Recovery of Contraband Items			
(q)	Ganja (Kg)	3189.002	7.631
(r)	Opium (Kg)	4853.045	5.330
(s)	Heroin (Kg)	15.571	55.93
(t)	Brown Sugar (Kg)	82.764	103.38
(u)	Banned Drugs (Tab)	1179847	328.823
(v)	Banned Drugs (Kg)	1042.060	160.21
(w)	Illicit Liquor (Bottle)	25032	01.121
(x)	Indian Currency (₹ in crore)	11940282	01.194
(y)	Myanmar Currency (Kyat)	9837800	-
(z)	Wood (CFT)	19123.100	15.884
(aa)	Marijuana (Kg)	180.000	0.720
(ab)	Black Pepper (Kg)	27000	2.700
(ac)	Areca/ Betel Nuts (Kg)	475726.000	34.585
(ad)	Foreign Cigarette (Cases)	2870	32.384
(ae)	Gold (Kg)	02.828	01.458
(af)	Miscellaneous Illegal Product/ Textile (Packet/ Bags) etc	111	4.745

(Approximate cost of recovered contraband, smuggled Gold and currency ₹ 756.095 crore)

Gallantry & Other Awards

awards were bestowed on the members of the Force with effect from 01.04.2022 to 30.12.2022:

7.30 Following Gallantry and Distinguished

SI No	Medal/ Awards	Qty
(a)	Sena Medal (Gallantry)	02
(b)	Police Medal (Gallantry)	01
(c)	President Police Medal (Distinguished)	01
(d)	Police Medal (Meritorious)	15
(e)	Governor's Gold Medal	65
(f)	Governor's Silver Medal	59

Border Security Force (BSF)

Over the years, the Force has grown in its size and as on date, it has 193 Battalions including 04 NDRF Battalions, deployed all over

7.31 Border Security Force was raised in 1965 with a strength of 25 Battalions and 03 Coys.



International Borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh as well as on Line of Control & Anti Naxal Operation in the States of Chhatisgarh and Odisha. The Force Headquarter is in New Delhi. Its field formations include 3 Command Headquarters i.e. Spl DG (Eastern Command) and Spl DG (Western Command) and Command HQ (Special Operations) Raipur, each commanded by Additional Directors General, 13 Frontiers and 46 Sector Headquarters, Water Wing, Air Wing and other ancillary units. The sanctioned strength of BSF as on 31.12.2022 is 2,65,277.

Operational Achievements

7.32 In its continued fight against Militancy/Left Wing Extremism, during the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, BSF

apprehended 02 Militants/Maoists, killed 04 Maoists and got 825 Militants/Maoists surrendered, apart from effecting seizure of 78 arms, 1482 rounds of assorted ammunition, 31 Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and 0.950 Kgs explosives. In its sustained efforts to prevent trans-border crimes, BSF has also seized contraband goods worth ₹1549.23 crore, apprehended 3876 intruders/extruders and neutralized 16 smugglers/intruders/extruders along the International Borders.

7.33 During this period, 16 BSF personnel attained Martyrdom and 61 suffered injuries in various Operations.

7.34 During the year 2022 (01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022), the following Gallantry and other Medals were awarded to the members of the Force:

(a)	Kirti Chakra	02
(b)	Police Medal for Gallantry	19
(c)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service	05
(d)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service	46

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

7.35 Raised in the year 1969, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is providing security cover to 355 units including 66 Domestic and International Airports and fire protection cover to 110 Industrial Undertakings. In a span of five decades, the Force has grown manifold. With globalization and liberalization of the economy, CISF is no longer a PSU centric organization. Instead, it has become a premier multi-skilled security agency of the country, mandated to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations of the country in diverse regions

including terrorist and naxal affected areas. CISF is currently providing security cover to Atomic Power Plants, Space Installations, Defence Production Units, Mines, Oil Fields and Refineries, Major Sea Ports, Heavy Engineering, Steel Plants, Fertilizer Units, Airports, Hydro Electric/Thermal Power Plants, sensitive Government Buildings, Heritage Monuments (including the Taj Mahal, Red Fort and Statue of Unity (SoU), Kevadia and important Private Sector Units. CISF has also been mandated to provide protection to the VIP protectees of various categories across the country.

Operational Achievements

7.36 CISF is one of the largest Fire Protection Service providers in the country. It provides fire protection and fire safety coverage to 110 Public Sector Undertakings with the sanctioned strength of 8763 personnel. In the year 2022 (01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022), a total of 2291 Fire Calls were attended (which includes 07 major fire calls) and total property saved is to the tune of ₹ 132.11 crore. CISF has also deployed its 57 Coys for Internal Security duties and 152 Coys for Election duties during 2022 (01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022).

7.37 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 66 Airports across the country including all major Airports, viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad & Bengaluru etc. The latest induction was at Leh, Surat and Mopa Airports on 05.08.2020, 09.02.2022 and 01.12.2022 respectively. During the year 2022 (01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022), CISF recovered Lost and Found property worth ₹44.34 crore at the Airports, of which property worth ₹ 09.40 crore was handed over to the passengers while property worth ₹ 34.94 crore was handed over to the Airport Operators. The CISF personnel also detected 221 cases of carrying arms and ammunition, 59 cases of fake e-ticket entry and 11 cases of contraband (drugs) at different Airports. The CISF staff at the Airports also detected 29.848 Kg of Gold and ₹ 23.79 crore in cash between the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022.

7.38 The VIP Security wing of CISF, the Special Security Group (SSG), is looking after the security of VVIPs/VIPs. At present, 144

VVIPs/VIPs are being provided security cover by SSG/CISF in various categories in different parts of the country. CISF also looks after the security of 51 sensitive and hyper-sensitive Govt. Buildings in New Delhi. In the year 1999, CISF has been authorized to extend technical and fire consultancy services on payment basis to establishments even in private sector where CISF is not deployed. CISF has provided consultancy services to 217 clients and earned revenue to the tune of ₹14.68 crore since its inception. The CISF Act was amended to enable the Force to provide security, on payment basis, to private/joint venture industrial undertakings, which are vital for the security and economy of the country.

7.39 CISF was inducted in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) on 15.04.2007, and its sanctioned strength is 12,528 personnel. DMRC deployment is a Hyper-Sensitive Unit and is the largest Unit of CISF. As on date, CISF is providing security to 249 Metro Stations. The daily footfall of passengers is approximately ₹45-50 lakh. During the year 2022 (01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022), CISF recovered Lost and Found property of cash ₹87.06 lakh at Delhi Metro, of which, ₹ 76.37 lakh was restored to its rightful owners while ₹10.69 lakh was handed over to DMRC. Foreign currency worth ₹ 12.31 lakh, gold jewellery worth ₹16.85 lakh (Approx), 06 silver bangles, 114 laptops, 39 wrist watches, 05 cameras and 171 mobile phones were also found at Delhi Metro, which were handed over to rightful owners/DMRC. Besides this, seized cash to the amount of ₹2.84 crore was handed over to ED department. During the period, 131 cases of missing children were reported, of which, 47 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 04 passengers from committing suicide.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

7.40 Initially raised as the 'Crown Representative Police' on 27.07.1939 at Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh), the Force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then, the Force has grown in its strength and capabilities. Presently, it has strength of 239 Battalions, 43 Group Centres, 22 Training Institutions, 07 Arms Workshops and 03 Central Weapon Stores, 05 Signal Bns, 01 Parliamentary Duty Group (PDG) and 01 Special Duty Group (SDG). The Force also has Senior Command/ Supervisory formations, viz 04 Special DsG Zones (Central, North-East, Southern & J&K), 21 IsG of Adm Sectors, 02 IsG Ops Sectors, 39 Adm Ranges HQRs, 17 Ops Ranges HQRs, 04 (100 Bedded) Composite Hospitals, 18 (50 Bedded) Composite Hospitals and 06 Field Hospitals besides the Force HQR i.e. Directorate General at CGO Complex, Lodhi

Road, New Delhi. The Force is presently handling a wide range of duties covering Law & Order, Counter Insurgency, Anti-Militancy, Anti-Naxal operations and VIP Security. 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 and Insurgents. The Force also has 06 Mahila Battalions, 01 Mahila contingent of 106 Mahilas each in 15 RAF Bns and 242 Mahila personnel in various ranks are also deployed in Bastariya Battalion meant for fighting naxalism. Total 239 Battalions (including 06 Mahila, 06 VIP Security, 10 CoBRA and 15 RAF) are deployed all over the nation for combating terrorism, militancy, insurgency and naxalism as well as to maintain Law & Order. The strength of the Force is 3,24,654. The primary role assigned to the Force is maintenance of internal security of the nation.

Operational Achievements

7.41 Major operational achievements of CRPF for the period wef 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022 are furnished as under:

1	Maoists / Militants killed	94
2	Maoists/ Militants apprehended	1083
3	Maoists/ Militants surrendered	231
4	Arms recovered	327
5	Ammunition recovered	14477
6	Explosives recovered (Kgs)	232.615
7	Grenades recovered (Nos.)	199
8	Bombs recovered	09
9	IEDs recovered	2325

10	Detonators recovered	7114
11	Gelatin Sticks recovered	3161
12	Cash recovered (INR)	₹ 6,81,47,433
13	Narcotics recovered	51511.6 Kg
14.	Rockets recovered	01

7.42 The following Gallantry/Service Medals have been awarded to CRPF personnel

upto 31.12.2022 (i.e. period from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022):

(a)	Shaurya Chakra	01
(b)	President's Police Medal for Gallantry(PPMG)	-
(c)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	109
(d)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service(PPM)	05

Rapid Action Force (RAF) in CRPF

7.43 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. 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. All these Battalions are organized on an unattached pattern and are working under the supervision of an Inspector General.

Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (COBRA) in CRPF

7.44 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 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 established at Belgaum (Karnataka) in 2014 to provide scientific and high quality training required for an elite special force commando.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

7.45 ITBP was raised in the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962 with a modest strength of 4 Battalions. Originally conceptualized as an integrated "guerrilla-cum-intelligence-cum-fighting force" self-contained in supplies, communication and intelligence collection. It evolved with the passage of time into a



conventional Border Guarding Force. Today, ITBP is guarding 3488 km of India-China border and manning 180 Border Out Posts (BOPs) situated at altitudes ranging from 9000 ft to 18750 ft in the Western, Middle and Eastern Himalayas on the India China border from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachep La in Arunachal Pradesh. The highest post is OP Dorjila, is located in North Sikkim at an altitude of 18,750 ft. Eight (8) ITBP Battalions are deployed in Maoists affected areas of Chhattisgarh. The ITBP operates through 05 Frontiers HQrs, 01 Training Zone, 15 Sector Head Quarters (SHQrs), 56 Service Battalions, 04 Specialized Battalions, 01 Depot, 10 other formations including Directorate General, Central Record Officer (CRO) and 17 Training Centers with a total sanctioned strength of

90,728 personnel. After implementation of Cadre review, two new Command Head Quarters namely Western Command and Eastern Command headed by an Additional Director General rank officer have been set up.

Operational Achievements

7.46 Major operational achievements of ITBP for the period wef 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022 are furnished as under:-

- (i) ITBP ensured security of Border and remained vigilant during heightened security scenario along Indo-China Border.
- (ii) To keep strict vigil ITBP conducted 2899 patrols along Indo-China Border

1.	Maoists\ militant apprehended	11
2.	Arms recovered	01
3.	Explosive recovered (kgs)	02
4.	IEDs recovered	06
5.	Detonators recovered	21

7.47 **Medals:** During the year 2022 (01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022), the following

gallantry and other medals were awarded to the member of the Force:-

1.	Police Medal for Gallantry	06
2.	President Police Medal for distinguished service	03
3.	Police medal for meritorious service	11

National Security Guard (NSG)

7.48 The National Security Guard was raised in 1984 to combat terrorism in all its manifestation. This Strike Force is a unique amalgam of selected personnel from the Army, the Central Armed Police Forces and

State Police Forces. After the 26.11.2008 terror attack in Mumbai, four regional Hubs (Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Kolkata) were established to reduce the response time and to ensure Pan-India footprint. In 2016, the Fifth Hub came into existence at Gandhinagar (Gujrat).

7.49 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

7.50 Alert Force - NSG Task Forces (TFs) and Quick Reaction Teams (QRT) are kept on alert (24 x 7) at Delhi and at all Five Regional Hubs to move at a short notice to respond to any contingency situation. NSG Task Forces (TFs) are brought into action after approval from MHA during National crisis.

- 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/ International importance to include Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations. 151 such events including visit of VVIP across the country were covered by NSG from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022.
- b. **Reconnaissance of Sensitive Places/Installation/Airports** - NSG carries out regular reconnaissance of sensitive places/installations/airports across the country. During the reconnaissance familiarization with

sensitive places & installations is carried out to plan own Operations. The details of reconnaissance conducted during the period under report are as under:-

(i) Sensitive places/ Installations	- 100
(ii) Airports	- 34
(iii) Aerodrome Committee Meeting (ACM)/ Anti-Hijack Mock Exercise (AHME)	- 57

Training

7.51 NSG (Induction) Courses

- (a) To enhance the quality of NSG Commandos (Cdos), the intake standards have been made more stringent. DsG of all CAPFs have also been requested to screen volunteers for NSG and ensure minimum physical and firing standards. The Training Syllabus has been tweaked to make it more refined and focused.
- (b) 676 personnel from CAPFs and 1603 personnel from Army were inducted in NSG from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022.

7.52 NSG (Capacity Building) Courses

- (a) NSG has taken considerable strides in Training first responders at State level and during the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022 following capacity building courses have been conducted:



S.N.	Course	Participating States/CAPFs	Strength
1.	Police Commando Capacity (Building) Course	11 States Police and 06 CAPFs/Defence Services participated at Training Centre, NSG Manesar	153
2.	Personal Security Officers Course	15 States Police and 16 CAPFs/Defence Services (including 2 persons from Royal Bhutan Army) participated at Training Centre, NSG Manesar	358
3.	Bomb Disposal Basic Course	18 States Police and 16 CAPFs/Defences Services participated at Training Centre, NSG Manesar	478
4.	Tactical Driving Course	16 States & 14 CAPFs/Defence Services (including 2 persons from Royal Bhutan Army) participated at Training Centre, NSG Manesar	132
5.	Customised Bomb Disposal Capsule Course	02 States (CID Haryana and UP Police) at Training Centre, NSG Manesar	52
6.	Clusterised Joint Counter Terrorism Trg Ex	14 States and 02 CAPFs participated at Training Centre, NSG Manesar	281
7.	State Level Capacity Building Training	14 States participated at Training Centre, NSG Manesar	135
8.	Drone & Anti Drone Training	10 States & 03 CAPFs participated at Training Centre, NSG Manesar	50
9.	Personal Security Officers Course Sl. No. 01 & 02 for Haryana Police Personnel	NSG team trained Haryana Police Personnel at Police Training Centre, Panchkula	99
10.	Capsule Course for COAS (Chief of Army Staff) Close Protection Group	Close Protection Group of COAS participated at HQ CPF, NSG Manesar	11
11.	Integrated Personal Security Officer Course/ Tactical Driving Course for CRPF personnel	CRPF personnel participated at HQ CPF, NSG Manesar	42
12.	Tactical Driving Course for Haryana Police personnel	NSG team trained Haryana Police personnel at Police Training Centre, Panchkula	40

13.	VIP Security Training Sl. No. 90 & 91 to UP Police personnel	NSG team trained UP Police personnel at Police line, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow	88
14	Bomb Disposal advance course	14 States & 08 CAPFs personnel participated at NSG Training Centre Manesar	83
15.	8 th National Joint Counter Terrosism Exercise Agni Pariksha-VIII	06 States & 02 CAPFs personnel participated at NSG Training Centre Manesar	142
16.	National Joint Counter -IED E xercise Agni Shaman-VI	06 States & 02 CAPFs personnel participated at NSG Training Centre Manesar	109
17.	Customised Counter Terrorism Capsule Course	01 Para Brigade (Army) and 02 State Police personnel participated at NSG Training Centre Manesar	70
18.	State level Bomb Disposal Counter Improvised Explosive Device (CIED) Training	06 States Police personnel participated at 27 SCG, Chennai	71
		Total	2394

b. State / CAPF Level Bomb Disposal Training - States/CAPFs level Bomb Disposal Training for the following

States & CAPFs was conducted during the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022:-

S. No	States/CAPFs	Strength Participated			Total
		Officers	ACs	Rangers	
(a)	Chandigarh	0	0	28	28
(b)	Delhi	0	0	137	137
(c)	Goa	0	1	33	34
(d)	Gujarat	2	1	16	19
(e)	Madhya Pradesh	0	3	49	52
(f)	Maharashtra	0	1	5	6
(g)	Mizoram	0	5	8	13
(h)	Punjab	0	0	25	25
(i)	Telangana	0	0	20	20



(j)	West Bengal	0	6	8	14
(k)	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	14	14
(l)	Karnataka	0	6	5	11
	Total	2	23	348	373

- c. **Joint Anti Terror Exercise (JATE) 2022 :** JATE “Manesar Anti- Terror 2022” under the framework of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Regional Antiterrorist Structure (RATS) was conducted by NSG from 08th Oct. to 13th Oct. 2022 at NSG Manesar Garrison. 09 officers from following member States of SCO-RATS participated in the exercise:-

- (i) Kazakhstan
- (ii) Kyrgyzstan
- (iii) Russia
- (iv) Tajikistan
- (v) Uzbekistan

- d. **Exercise GANDIV:** To streamline the Counter Terrorist (CT) response by national level stakeholders in any CT crisis situation and the employment of multiple NSG Task Forces in Multiple City Multiple Targets Scenario, NSG annually conducts National level Counter Terrorist/Counter Hijack Exercise 'GANDIV' in selected states. Exercise GANDIV-IV, fourth in GANDIV series of Exercise was conducted by NSG in the States of Punjab and Kerala from 3rd to 07th November 2022. The exercise was actively participated by State Civil Administration, State Police, Anti

Terror Squad (ATS), Airport Authority, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and Indian Air Force (IAF).

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

7.53 The Special Service Bureau which was a precursor to the present 'Sashastra Seema Bal' was set up in early 1963, in the wake of India-China conflict of 1962 to build up the morale and capability of the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage 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 assigned the responsibilities of guarding the Indo-Nepal and Indo- Bhutan Borders.

7.54 SSB is deployed on Indo-Nepal Border covering a stretch of 1751 km and on Indo-Bhutan Border covering 699 km. The strength of the force as on 31.12.2022 is 90194 personnel. The Force includes Force Headquarters -01, Frontiers-06, Sector-18, Battalion-73, RTCs (Recruits Training Centers)-04, Central Training Centres-02, SSB Academy-01, Wireless & Telecom Training Center-01, Dog Training & Breeding Centre (DT&BC)-01, Composite Hospital-03, Central Store Depot & Workshop (CSD &W)-01, Sub-CSDs-03, Medical Training Centre -01 and Counter Insurgency, & Jungle Warfare School (CI&JWS)-01 and “G” School-01. Apart from

this, the force is guarding Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders. SSB also performs Internal Security and Counter Insurgency duties. SSB personnel also deployed in insurgency affected Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir, Assam and LWE (Left Wing

Extremist) affected areas of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar.

Operational Achievements

7.55 Major operational achievements of SSB for the period wef 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022 are furnished as under:-

Sl. No	Particulars	Remarks
01	Arrest/apprehension of criminals / Smugglers/ Naxals/ Naxals Surrendered	5281
02	Neutralized	05
03	Factory made Arms	39 Nos.
04	Country made Arms	66 Nos.
05	Ammn. Cartridge/explosive	a) 5363 Nos. Cartridge b) 141 Kgs. IED c) 1374 Nos. (Detonator) d) 161.9600 Mtrs Cordex e) 06 Nos. Hand Grenade f) 04 Nos. GF Riffle Grenade g) 19 Nos. Power Gel Explosive h) 175.70 Kg. Explosive i) 02 Kg. Bomb j) 105 Kg.. Ammonium Nitrate k) 05 Nos. Giletine Stick
06	Antique idols	08 Nos.
07	Cattles	3987 Nos.
08	FICN	₹ 5,000/-
09	Indian Currency	₹ 1,42,50,712/-
10	Other Currency	₹ 1,01,32,021/-
11	Gold	0.5503 Kg.
12	Silver	40.634 Kg.
13	Prohibited/contraband items	a) 15,04,337.658 Kg. b) 13,7,427.99 ltrs. c) 12,77,695 Nos.
14	Forest products	a) 41,768.1620 Kg. (Firewood) b) 34,822.6511 Cft. (Wooden Logs)
15	Wildlife	49 Nos.
16	Narcotics	18,554.307 Kg.
17	Psychotropic Synthetic Drugs	39,445 Nos.



Recruitment Scheme of Constables in CAPFs

7.56 With effect from 2011-12, the scheme for recruitment of Constable (GD) in CAPFs and Rifleman (GD) in 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 Constable (GD) in CAPFs and Rifleman (GD) in ARs is as under:

- (a) The recruitment is being made centrally by conducting a single combined examination for all the CAPFs & ARs through Staff Selection Commission (SSC).
- (b) As per revised MoU for Constable (GD) Examinations for 5 years (2022-2026) 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. PST/PET are to be conducted by Nodal Force in coordination with other CAPFs in respect of candidates shortlisted in Computer Based Examination, and after declaring result in respect of candidates qualified in PST/PET, the candidates are to be called for Detailed Medical Examination (DME). As per existing practice, the candidates who are declared medically unfit during the process of DME have an option of appealing against the decision of recruiting Medical Officer and thus

giving them a chance to appear before a Review Medical Board for Review Medical Examination (RME). All such candidates are given time of 15 days to appeal against the DME. However, in practical terms, it takes at least two to three months before the process of RME is over. To avoid this delay, an amendment has been made as under in the uniform guidelines for review medical examination in CAPFs & Assam Rifles for GO and NGOs for expediting the recruitment medical examination:

“All candidates declared unfit during Detailed Medical Examination will be allowed to undergo Review Medical Examination, provided they give their written consent by appending their signature on the intimation indicating the reasons for being unfit within 24 hours. Henceforth, RME of candidates will be conducted in continuation of DME preferably on the next day of DME”.

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

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

- a. 50% of the vacancies in CAPFs and AR

- are allotted amongst States/ UTs on the basis of population ratio.
- b. 25% of the vacancies to be allotted to Border Districts (in the Border Guarding Forces viz. AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB, the vacancies are allotted to districts under the areas of responsibility of the respective Border Guarding Force. However, in Non Border Guarding Forces i.e. CRPF and CISF the vacancies will be allotted to all Border Districts).
 - c. 25% of the vacancies are allotted to areas affected by militancy/LWE
 - d. The recruitment shall be made initially only through the regular recruitment process conducted through SSC.
 - e. In case certain vacancies allocated to the UTs of J&K/Ladakh/LWE affected Districts and the Border districts remain unfilled, recruitment rallies will be organized/conducted in the UTs of J&K/Ladakh/LWE affected districts as well as the other such States having border districts where vacancies remain unfilled. Such recruitment rallies shall be conducted by the respective CAPF or the same can be done by a single CAPF after taking into account the unfilled vacancies of other CAPFs also.

Global Peacekeeping

7.58 The Ministry of Home Affairs also contributes to the UN efforts for global peacekeeping. The Officers at various levels are sent on Secondment, whenever asked by

the United Nations and regular deployments of Formed Police Units (FPU), have also been made on request. During the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, total 55 Assessment of Mission Service (AMS) qualified Civilian Police (CIVPOL) officers from different States, Union Territories (UTs), Central Police Organizations (CPOs) and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) have served with UN peacekeeping Missions in South Sudan and Abyei. Moreover, two Male IPS officers from Rajasthan and AGMUT Cadre have also served on secondment post at P-IV level at Police Division, UN HQ New York and at D-2 level with UNMISS respectively. The following Formed Police Units (FPUs) have also served with UN Peacekeeping Missions:-

- a. One Formed Police Unit from Border Security Force (BSF) at DR Congo (MONUSCO).

Air Support to CAPFs

7.59 Border Security Force Air Wing under aegis of the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence on 01.05.1969 to provide air support to CAPFs for casualty evacuations, air maintenance of Border Out Posts (BOPs) located at high altitude and inaccessible areas, provision of substantive air support to the troops engaged in Anti-Naxalite operations in Left Wing Extremism affected areas, conveyance of contingents for operational purposes, carry out tasks assigned during natural calamity and national crisis. It consists of two wings i.e. fixed wing and rotary wing. Rotary wing has been expanded in the last few years. At present, the fleet comprises of 01 Embraer-135 BJ Executive Jet, 06 MI-17 1V, 08 Mi-17 V5, 06 ALH/Dhruv and 01 Cheetah helicopter.



Modernization of CAPFs

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

equipment, training equipment, communication equipment, IT equipment, specialized vehicles, protective gears, anti-riot equipment, extreme weather clothing etc., against deficiency, as per authorization and for replacement against unserviceable items to maintain existing inventory. The Force-wise details of funds allocated and spent till 31.12.2022 are as under:

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	CAPFs	Budget Estimate for 2022-23	Expenditure as on 31.12.2022	% Expenditure w.r.t. BE as on 31.12.2022
1.	CRPF	1040.48	501.52	48.20 %
2.	BSF	790.00	384.35	48.65 %
3.	AR	424.70	292.90	68.97 %
4.	ITBP	325.13	175.25	53.90 %
5.	SSB	254.48	100.23	39.39 %
6.	CISF	206.83	89.72	43.38 %
7.	NSG	205.67	32.32	15.71 %
	Total	3247.29	1576.29	48.54 %

7.61 Besides, General Provisioning, a Modernization Plan-IV for all CAPFs (i.e. Assam Rifles, Border Security Force, Central Industrial Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, National Security Guard and Sashastra Seema Bal) has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security with a total financial

outlay of ₹ 1523 crore, till 31.03.2026, to equip the CAPFs with state of the art technology and substantially address the increasing challenges to internal security. Force wise sanctioned outlay, funds allocated and their utilization status under Modernization Plan-IV as on 31.12.2022 are as under:

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	CAPFs	Outlay	BE 2022-23	Total expenditure as on 31.12.2022	% Expenditure w.r.t. BE
1.	CRPF	484.58	82.00	1.01	1.23 %
2.	BSF	355.66	40.00	1.24	3.10 %
3.	AR	157.05	38.56	12.82	33.25 %
4.	ITBP	166.00	3.00	0.00	0.00 %

5.	SSB	148.88	20.50	0.00	0.00 %
6.	CISF	122.21	30.96	2.38	7.69 %
7.	NSG	88.62	33.28	0.00	0.00 %
	Total	1523	248.30	17.45	7.03 %

7.62 Through this plan, CAPFs will be further equipped with the latest weapons, surveillance and communication equipment, specialized vehicles, protective gears etc. to enable them to perform important tasks such as guarding the borders and maintaining internal security. This plan would bridge the gap between the existing inventory/ technology held by CAPFs and the latest appropriate state of the art technology in view of the current security scenario across the country.

The major weapons, equipment & vehicles proposed for procurement by CAPFs under Modernization Plan IV are Multi Grenade Launcher, Under Barrel Grenade Launcher (UBGL), Assault Rifle, Bomb Detection and Disposal Equipment, Mine Protected Vehicle, Medium Bullet Proof Vehicle, Light Bullet Proof Vehicle, Mini Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV), Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), Special Light weight Rucksack, Light weight sleeping bag, Twin engine FRP speed boat, ALS Ambulance, Hand Held Satellite Tracker, Hand Held Thermal Imager and Satellite Phone.

Promotion of SWADESHI and KHADI

Mustard oil

7.63 During financial year 2021-22, 3351.25 quintal mustard oil was proposed for procurement from KVIC and a total 2970.24 quintal mustard oil has been procured through KVIC @ ₹180 per liter, worth ₹5,34,64,501/-. During financial year 2022-23, a total 1804.90

quintal mustard oil has been procured through KVIC @ ₹204/ per kg. worth ₹3,68,19,980/-

Cotton bed Durrey

7.64 An MoU was signed on 06.01.2021 by ITBP (on behalf of CAPFs) with KVIC and further extended up 31.03.2022 to procure cotton bed durries for CAPFs (BSF, CISF, ITBP & SSB) at unit cost ₹ 509.25. In the financial year 2021-22, total 1,90,858 Nos. durries have been procured through KVIC worth ₹9,71,94,437/-. Supply has been received by the respective CAPFs.

Blanket

7.65 Supply order for 13,710 nos. woollen blankets for CAPFs (AR, BSF, CRPF, ITBP, NSG, CISF & SSB) have been placed by CRPF with KVIC at unit price ₹ 1250+12% GST on 08.10.2021. Supply of 3500 blankets has been received and distributed amongst CAPFs for trial.

Bed Sheet & Pillow cover

7.66 MoU has been signed by KVIC and O/o ADG (Medical), CAPFs for procurement of bed sheets & pillow covers for CAPFs' hospitals on 06.05.2022.

Collaboration between MHA and DRDO to promote indigenous technology/products in CAPFs

7.67 (i) In order to strengthen the adoption of indigenous technology/products in CAPFs and effective exploitation of DRDO's



capabilities, a well defined mechanism has been laid down for faster induction of DRDO developed products in CAPFs vide MHA OM

dated 15.07.2020 and 17.06.2021. Following DRDO developed products have been procured by CAPFs under this provision:

Sl. No.	DRDO developed items	Procured by CAPFs
i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 Nos. Joint Venture Protective Carbine 100 Nos. Trichy Assault Rifle 3700 Nos. Multi Mode Hand Grenade 	CRPF
ii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2375 Nos. Kerosene Bukhari 	BSF
iii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 09 Nos. of Mountain Foot Bridge with launching system (under process) 	ITBP
iv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 01 NETRA UAV 08 Micro UAV 2,000 Nos. Multi Mode Hand Grenades (under process) 	NSG

(ii) Besides, induction of other items developed by DRDO such as 40 mm UBGL Grenade with Self Destruction Mechanism, Hand Held Ground Penetrating Radar, Through Wall Imaging Radar, Anti-Drone System, 9x19 mm Machine Pistol etc. in CAPFs is at advance stage.

Vehicle Scrapping Policy

(iii) MHA has taken steps to ensure that vehicles that are older than 15 years are scrapped as per 'Vehicle Scrapping Policy' of Government of India. In this connection, around 11,000 vehicles of CAPFs have been identified that are older than 15 years. These vehicles shall be scrapped in a phased manner. Similarly, all the State Governments/UTs have been requested to take necessary steps for scrapping worn-out operational vehicles of State Police Organizations and to replace them with better technology and fuel-efficient vehicles.

Police Service K9 (Police Dogs)

7.68 'Police K9 Cell' was established under

the PM Division with effect from 01.11.2019 with the mandate of '**Mainstreaming and Augmentation of Police Service K9 (PSK) Teams in the Country**'. Substantial progress has been made within a short period of time by successfully achieving the modernization of the current K9 practices as per contemporary dog training techniques prevalent world over. A large number of SOPs and policy directives have been formulated and issued with an aim to bring in uniformity of best practices for PSKs amongst different CAPFs and to also achieve the vital interoperability amongst diverse police forces and law enforcement organizations. In this context, the following initiatives have been taken:

(a) Following Standard Operational procedures (SOPs)/guidelines have been issued during 2022:

- Minimum Level Operational Capabilities (MLOCs) of Patrol K9s has been issued to all CAPFs, NSG and Assam Rifles on 08.06.2022.

(b) Trial of Indian Dog Breeds for Police Duties. The trial of Indian dog breed 'Mudhol Hound' has already been concluded by the SSB and ITBP. Trial of a few other Indian dog breeds is also undergoing like 'Rampur Hound' at BSF, 'Combai' at CRPF. Further, the Ministry has also ordered trial of Himalayan Mountain Dog (like Himachali Shepherd/ Gaddi/ Bakharwal/ Tibetan Mastiff) simultaneously by BSF, ITBP and SSB. At present, these trials are being carried out.

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

i) **National Police K9 Seminar.** Annual National Police K9 Seminars are being conducted to facilitate learning from each other's experiences. In this connection, second National Police K9 Seminar was organized by SSB on 24.02.2021 and 25.02.2021 with over 200 participants from various security organizations representing central/state police, law enforcement and defense organizations.

ii) **MHA Police K9 Workshops.** Police K9 Workshops are also being organized with various police organizations with an aim of "Bridging Gaps to Augment K9 Performance". During the workshops, training and education is being imparted on 'modern language of K9 training' apart from demonstration of various best practices developed by the Ministry on PSKs.

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

7.69 Expenditure sanctions issued to CAPFs for the financial year 2022-23 to till date.

S. No.	Date of sanction	Organization	Case in brief	Amount
1.	18.05.2022	IB	Revised expenditure sanction towards advance payment to Department of Telecommunication (DoT)	₹ 57,05,625/-
2.	23.06.2022	IB	Expenditure sanction for annual lease charges for using 12 MHZ Space Segment in GSAT-18 for IB	₹ 2,26,44,333/-



3.	27.07.2022	BSF	Procurement of RF Case and CAP chamber assembling machine with 1.0 Sec and 3.5 Sec delay Ignitor assembling machine for TSU BSF	₹ 6,70,54,680/-
4.	05.08.2022	NSG	Expenditure sanction for procurement of Qty 05 Tractor's Trolley for all Regional Hubs of NSG	₹ 11,95,000/-
5.	16.08.2022	NSG	Expenditure sanction for procurement of B.R Jackets Qty 3062 (for NSG, Qty.2942 and for AAI, Qty.120.)	₹ 16,58,48,677/-
6.	22.09.2022	NSG	Expenditure sanction amounting to ₹8,87,40,720/- for procurement of Target System and all related Equipment / Ancillaries for composite Indoor Shooting Range (CISR-06 lance, 50 Mtrs) for 29 SCG, NSG Kolkata.	₹ 8,87,40,720/-
7.	24.08.2022	IB	Expenditure sanction and advance payment of spectrum charges for frequency assignments on Ultra High Frequency (UHF) networks of IB for Delhi Region.	₹ 2,26,650/-
8.	18.10.2022	CRPF	Expenditure sanction amounting to ₹226,01,35,680/- for procurement of Bullet Resistant Jackets, Qty 38,612 (Qty 38,412 for CRPF, Qty 100 for NIA and Qty 100 for Chandigarh Police.	₹ 226,01,35,680/-
9.	03.11.2022	SSB	Expenditure sanction amounting to ₹ 5,26,10,124/- for procurement of Qty. 50,012 Water Bottle Multipurpose plastic with carry bag.	₹ 5,26,10,124/-
10.	27.12.2022	ITBP	Expenditure sanction amounting to ₹ 32,76,52,936/- for procurement of Qty. 500 'HF TX-RX LHP - 265 D Radio Sets with associated accessories' from M/s BEL, Bengaluru on PAC basis for ITBP.	₹ 32,76,52,936/-

Expenditure on Modernization of CAPFs

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

borders of the country, there has been corresponding increase in budget provisions as may be seen from figures of actual expenditure for the last 10 financial years given in the **Annexure-X**.

Development of Infrastructure

7.71 During 2022-23 (till 31.12.2022), ₹ 39.43 crore has been sanctioned for construction of infrastructure and ₹ 24.06 crore for land acquisition for CAPFs.

CAPFs Housing Project

7.72 Government vide order dated 10.11.2015 has approved the proposal for construction of 13,072 houses and 113 barracks for CISE, CRPF and ITBP at an estimated cost of ₹3090.98 crore. Out of which 10,319 houses and 100 barracks have been constructed upto 31.12.2022. 2,644 houses, 12 barracks are under construction and tendering is in process for balance 109 houses.

Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB)

7.73 On 17.05.2007, a Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) was established to provide an institutionalized mechanism to look into the welfare and rehabilitation requirements of CAPFs personnel. The task of the WARB initially is to lend an immediate helping hand to the dependents of the personnel dying in harness and those disabled to resolve personal problems relating to children's education, land / property's issues, serious medical problems, etc. At present, 06 Central Welfare Officers (CWO), 30 State Welfare Officers (SWO) and 156 District Welfare Officers (DWO) are functioning throughout the country for the welfare of CAPFs personnel. For welfare and grievance redressal of Ex-CAPFs and AR personnel, a helpline number 011-23063111 is operational at the WARB office, New Delhi. The helpline number handles grievances related to pensionary benefits, rehabilitation, payment of Prime Minister Scholarship Scheme and

other issues concerning Ex-CAPFs and AR personnel. PSARA website has been linked with WARB website under Re-employment column, the data of retired and willing CAPFs/AR personnel has been linked with the PSARA website. A link of PSARA website has also been given on the WARB website. All CWOs/SWOs/DWOs and ex-CAPFs associations have also been intimated about the aforesaid subject and publicity among Ex-CAPFs & AR personnel. The aforesaid development is available on WARB website under the column "CAPF Punarvaas".

7.74 The CAPFs personnel are rendering valuable services in maintenance of internal security and guarding of international borders. Sometimes, while being a part of anti-terrorist/naxal combats or some other internal security operations, they either lose a limb or even make the supreme sacrifice. Considering these hard realities, CAPFs have raised their own contributory welfare schemes in addition to the scheme of the Government. Under these schemes, Welfare Fund, Relief Fund, Insurance Fund and Education Fund have been created. In addition to this, during the 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, an amount of ₹ 40.54 crore has been sanctioned for payment of lump sum ex-gratia compensation to Next of Kin of deceased CAPFs & AR personnel.

Kendriya Police Kalyan Bhandar (KPKB)

7.75 Kendriya Police Kalyan Bhandar (KPKB) formerly known as Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS) was introduced by the Government of India in September, 2006 to provide a wide range of consumer goods to the personnel of the CAPFs and Police Forces, including ex-personnel and their families, at convenient locations at



reasonable rates without compromising on quality. As on date, 119 Master Canteens and 1,958 Subsidiary Canteens are functioning.

Swadeshi in KPKB

7.76 The Ministry has issued instructions regarding sale of only Swadeshi products through Kendriya Police Kalyan Bhandar (KPKB) and its stores w.e.f 1.06.2020. In order to promote Swadeshi, it was also decided that Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) products will also be sold through KPKB. At present, thirty two(32) KVIC products like Khadi National Flag, Achar, Mustard Oil, Dhoop Batti, Agar Batti, Dalia Honey & Towel have been registered with KPKB for sale through its outlets.

Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme

7.77 The CAPFs personnel, while performing their extremely tough duties, stay away from their families for years and are not in a position to fulfill their commitments adequately. Their children get deprived of the requisite parental support. Considering this, Prime Minister's 'Merit Scholarship Scheme' has been introduced to encourage higher technical and professional education for the dependent wards and widows of Central Armed Police Forces & Assam Rifles (CAPFs & AR) personnel. Government has increased the existing rate of Scholarship from ₹ 2000/- pm to ₹ 2500/- pm for boys and from ₹. 2250/- pm to ₹ 3000/- pm for girls from the academic year 2019-20. This scheme has further been extended for the dependent wards of Police personnel of various States/UTs who are martyred during Terror/Naxal attacks. Besides above, 80 new professional/technical degree courses, management and other courses have been made eligible in addition to

the existing 42 courses from the academic year 2020-2021.

Medical Facilities for the personnel of CAPFs

7.78 CAPFs personnel perform their duties in a difficult environment under tough circumstances whether at the borders, at high altitudes or in naxals and terrorists affected hostile surroundings. To meet these challenges, CAPFs personnel are to be mentally alert and physically fit. In order to ensure physical and mental fitness of the CAPFs personnel and also to safeguard them from the onslaught of continuous stress and strain due to adverse conditions various medical facilities are provided to them:-

- a. In order to provide healthcare benefits to CAPFs personnel and their family members residing in the interior areas of the country, a joint initiative has been undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the National Health Authority, to provide cashless healthcare services to the serving CAPF personnel from all seven forces, viz. Assam Rifles, BSF, CISF, CRPF, ITBP, NSG and SSB, and their dependents under the Ayushman CAPF Scheme. This scheme was launched on 23rd January, 2021 in Assam on a pilot basis and at present it has been implemented PAN- India. The convergence between Ayushman Bharat and CAPF is a tailor made and first of its kind initiative, leveraging strengths of existing robust IT framework and access to the network of 28,620 AB-PMJAY and 1,622 CGHS empanelled hospitals. This scheme

- provides cashless treatment in the above hospitals across the country. So far, above 38 lakh Ayushman CAPF Health Cards have already been distributed to the CAPFs personnel and their family members and their beneficiaries have started availing the benefits of this cashless scheme.
- b. All CAPFs units have a Unit hospital with OPD/IPD facilities which are manned by medical officers, nursing and paramedical staff and equipped with up-to-date equipments, medicines and necessary laboratory infrastructure.
 - c. The medical facilities for CAPFs have further been strengthened by establishing 33 number of 50 bedded Composite Hospitals, 06 number of 100 bedded Composite Hospitals and are 200 bedded Referral Hospital at (Greater Noida, UP) across the country. These Composite Hospitals and Referral Hospitals are basically meant for providing specialized treatment to the CAPF personnel and their family members.
 - d. In addition to the above, all CAPFs personnel can avail free treatment in any of the CAPFs Composite Hospitals, irrespective of their Force affiliations.
 - e. The 200 bedded Referral Hospital which is a Tertiary Care Super Specialty Hospital of CAPFs, has started functioning at Greater Noida w.e.f. 15.10.2015. All efforts are being made to post suitable specialists in this hospital for rendering efficient tertiary care to the CAPFs personnel and their family members. So far, this hospital has treated many COVID CAPFs personnel and their families, civilians & been able to save many precious lives during 1st, 2nd and 3rd wave of COVID-19.
 - f. Government has also sanctioned the establishment of Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Science (CAPFIMS) along with 500-bedded General Hospital, a 300-bedded Super Specialty Hospital, a Nursing College and a School of Paramedics at Maidangarhi, New Delhi.
 - g. CPWD has been entrusted to execute the Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Science (CAPFIMS) construction work AA & ES of ₹ 1,219.21 crore has been sanctioned for infrastructure development of Project CAPFIMS on 30.11.2015.
 - h. 32 Composite Hospitals of CAPFs at different locations across India have been designated as Dedicated COVID Health Centre (DCHC) for the purpose of Isolation and providing treatment to the COVID-19 patients of CAPFs.
 - i. Necessary items/equipments i.e. Oxygen Cylinders, Ventilators, Mask, PPE Kits, Goggles, Gown & Gloves etc. have also been distributed to the Dedicated COVID Health Care Centres as per the requirement in collaboration with MoH & FW for smooth functioning of the hospitals. Besides, instructions/guidelines of COVID-19 pandemic have also been circulated to DCHC hospitals of CAPFs from time to time for strict compliance.



- j. During the second wave of COVID-19, CAPFs had provided 110 Medical Officers and 280 Paramedical staff to DRDO COVID hospital in Delhi Cantt, COVID hospital in Gujarat and SPCCC, Chhattarpur, New Delhi.
- k. In order to extend CAPF medical facilities to the ABPMJAY beneficiaries 603 Hospitals of CAPFs, NSG & ARs across the country have already been registered/empanelled with NHA.

Representation of Women in CAPFs and Assam Rifles

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

7.80 A number of steps like re-orienting the training programs to include topics like gender sensitization, combat training; re-orientation of syllabi; assigning operational duties to more and more women are being taken to bring the women police officers into the mainstream of policing. The following steps have been taken for welfare of women employees in CAPFs:

- a. All CAPFs are strictly following the guidelines of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard and have set up the Complaints Committees. These Committees are headed by 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 complaints of sexual harassment. They are associated with the inquiry 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 along with 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 made part of the training program of basic training of various ranks and all In-Service Courses. In order to have a trained pool of Instructors for imparting Training on Gender Sensitivity, Training of Trainers is also conducted.
- d. Separate toilets for women employees have already been set up by all the Forces at static locations/premises on

need basis. In other areas, where appropriate locations are not available, toilet facilities are made available to them by pitching of small tents with commode for the use of women employees. Since it is within the financial powers of respective Directors General to modify the vehicles, sufficient number of vehicles have been accordingly modified on requirement basis so as to provide mobile toilets specially to meet the requirement of women personnel during movement from one place to another and picketing duties.

- e. 'Creches' and 'Day Care Centres' have been provided by the CAPFs to women employees on need basis. A separate budgetary allocation on a regular basis has been provided to CAPFs to cater to the establishment of creche facilities.
- f. Considering the increased demand of women police in tackling law & order situation and also to raise the level of representation of women in the Force, Government has approved the raising of 2 Mahila battalions instead of 2 male Battalions during 2015-16 and 2016-17 in CRPF.

to encourage the recruitment of Women personnel in CAPFs and to improve the representation of women personnel in CAPFs:-

- a. Recruitment is being conducted by making wide publicity through print/electronic media. All female candidates are exempted from payment of application fee.
- b. There are relaxations in Physical Standard Test (PST) and Physical Efficiency Test (PET) for all female candidates for recruitment in CAPFs in comparison to Male candidates.
- c. Facilities already available under the Central Government like Maternity Leave, Child Care Leave, are also applicable to CAPFs women personnel.
- d. One female member is detailed as member of the board for making recruitment of women personnel.
- e. Women personnel are given equal opportunity in their career progression i.e. promotion/seniority as per the RRs at par with male counter parts.
- f. The present strength of Women in CAPFs as on 31.12.2022 is as under:

7.81 The following steps have also been taken

Force	Total Sanctioned Strength	Total Posted Strength	Strength of Women	Percentage
CRPF	324654	295231	9413	3.19
BSF	265277	239581	7500	3.13
CISF	170343	142565	9349	6.55
ITBP	90728	86874	2710	3.12
SSB	97774	87245	3655	4.19



AR	66411	58853	1953	3.32
Total	1015187	910349	34580	3.80

Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces

7.82 Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are deployed to aid the State Government and Union Territories in maintaining public order on their request. The deployment of these forces depends upon the overall security situation and the availability of the forces. These Forces have been playing a key role in the overall management of the internal security situation in the Country. They have also assisted in the conduct of free, fair and peaceful General Parliamentary Election, Assembly Elections, Bye-Elections in various States.

7.83 During the year 2022, CAPFs were mobilized and deployed for Bye-Elections in various States (i.e. Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Tripura, Punjab & NCT of Delhi). A large number of Central Armed Police Forces / State Armed Police / India Reserve Battalion have also been mobilized and deployed for Assembly Election 2022 in Himachal Pradesh & Gujarat.

7.84 During the year 2022, the CAPFs also continued to assist the North Eastern States, the LWE affected States and Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir in combating terrorism and militancy. Additional CAPFs were provided to Govt. of UT of J&K for maintaining law and order.

7.85 CAPFs were also deployed in several States for maintaining peace and communal harmony as well as for law & order duties especially in the States of Delhi, Telangana,

Gujarat, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, D&NH, Puducherry, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Ladakh, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Chandigarh, Odisha & Punjab.

Raising of India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns) in States

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

7.87 The present funding pattern for IR Bns is:-

- 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.
- 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.

- c. In 2022-23, ₹ 25 crore has been allocated under Grants-in-Aid for IR Bn, ₹ 05.00 crore for Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB) and ₹1.00 crore under Loan and Advances. As on 31.12.2022, ₹ 7,80,66,500/- has been reimbursed.

7.88 A scheme of Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB) with engineering component was approved by the Government in 2011 with the aim that the SIRB will execute small development works like village road, schools, primary health centre, rural water supply etc in LWE States. Initially 10 SIRBs were sanctioned, and 1 IR Bn was converted to SIRB. In total it was 11. Total cost to be reimbursed per SIRB is ₹ 161 crore. Out of these, only 3 have been raised as SIRB. For remaining 8 SIRBs, on being requested by the State Government, MHA has asked the concerned States to convert these SIRBs into security coys with stipulation that reimbursement of cost for SIRB will be as per IR Bns (i.e ₹ 51.19 crore per Bn.), as per MHA letter dated 27.08.2018. In BE 2022-23, ₹ 5.00 crore has been allocated under grant-in-aid for raising of SIRB. Claim for ₹. 71,20,26,268/- was received from Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, however, necessary documents i.e Utilization Certificate (UC) and expenditure details for the same not enclosed, hence State Govt. was asked to submit the claim alongwith UCs. and detailed expenditure.

Plantation Drive - 2022 by Central Armed Police Forces

7.89 CAPFs, conscious of their responsibility towards environment, have been undertaking Plantation Drives in their campuses and neighborhood. On the clarion call given by the

Hon'ble Union Home Minister, CAPFs have undertaken an organized mass scale plantation drive from January 2022 to till 31st December, 2022 and planted 1,01,20,929 saplings in their campuses and places of deployment across 28 States and 6 Union Territories. This achievement by CAPFs, ARs and NSG indicates not only their concern for the environment but also their commitment to the social cause.

Bharat Ke Veer

7.90 With an objective to facilitate people to contribute to the Next of Kins (NoKs) of martyrs of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), "Bharat Ke Veer" portal was launched by the Union Home Minister on 09.04.2017. As a result of which now donors can contribute directly to the account of the NoKs or to a corpus called "Bharat Ke Veer" corpus using this. "Bharat Ke Veer" Trust was too established on July, 2018 and having Union Home Secretary as Settlor and Directors General of CRPF, BSF, Assam Rifles and one lady ADG/IG from CAPF as Member Trustees. All contribution made through Bharat Ke Veer portal & Trust are exempted from Income Tax under Section 80G and 12A. This portal is hosted in National Informatics Centres (NIC) cloud server and in this case State Bank of India (SBI) provides the services as payment gateway. Donors are allowed to contribute using Debit/Credit Cards, through Unified Payment Interface (UPI) and also by way of Cheques/Drafts in favour of "Bharat Ke Veer". Supporting this mission and in order to attract contributions from Pvt. Companies, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has included the contribution to "Bharat Ke Veer" as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities for companies.



7.91 Under this, donors can contribute upto ₹ 15 lakh directly in the accounts of NoKs of martyrs. Shortfall amount of ₹ 15 lakh, if any, from the ceiling of after completion of three months of uploading the account on the portal, is provided from the BKV corpus. Similarly, if total contribution including Ex-gratia from Central Govt. as well as State Govt. & other emoluments is less than ₹ 01 crore, the short fall is being provided from BKV Corpus. Taking the welfare activity one step ahead recently, Trustees of Bharat Ke Veer Trust have decided to provide a financial assistance of ₹ 10 lakh to those CAPFs/ Assam Rifles and NSG personnel, who get injured while on duty and are boarded out from service due to the injuries. Similarly, in order to support the deprived parents of those martyrs who are married and all financial benefits go to their spouse, the “Bharat Ke Veer” Trust has decided to provide an amount of ₹ 10 Lakh additional to such parents. Under this Scheme, financial assistance is also extended to the NoKs of the CAPFs Corona warriors, who laid their lives due to their active deployment in COVID-19 affected areas, by uploading their names on BKV portal for three months. So far, NoK of 592 Martyrs / Corona warriors have been paid ₹ 77.46 Crore from Bharat Ke Veer Portal/Corpus.

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

7.92 To commemorate 75 years of Independence “Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav” 61,90,158 Tricolours were hoisted across the country by CAPFs and Assam Rifles on the clarion call of Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi to launch the 'Har Ghar Tiranga' campaign envisaged to take Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav to each home and each Indian. The endeavour that galvanized in CAPFs and Assam Rifles when Union Home Minister, Shri Amit Shah inspired the Forces to join this historic event, commenced with a zeal to colour the horizon with saffron, white, and green. This soon turned into a massive movement when the personnel of all CAPFs along with their families enthusiastically participated in the Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign. The Forces concentrated their efforts at not just committing their participation but also taking this movement to the citizens through large scale awareness programs, extensive rallies, Tricolour presentations, band displays, and social media posts. The response of the citizens across the country was overwhelming-attesting to the fact that Tiranga lives in the heart of India and its people.

CHAPTER- 8

OTHER POLICE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) was set up as an attached office of the MHA on 28.08.1970. This is the apex body at the national level to promote excellence and best values in Policing, Prisons and Correctional Administration. The charter of BPR&D has been expanded over the years and it now also includes all aspects of internal security, Land and Sea Border Management, Capacity Building of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and their Special Units, Police Image and Police-Community Interface, Juvenile Justice, Women's Safety and Prosecution.

8.2 The BPR&D has five Central Detective Training Institutes at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Ghaziabad and Jaipur dedicated for the training of police officers and other stakeholders from States/UTs/CAPFs/CPOs, and the judicial, prosecution, forest, and prison services. The Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT), Bhopal has been established for basic training as well as in service training of Group 'A' police officers. On 31.12.2022 Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Minister of Co-operation laid Foundation (Shilanyas) of the sixth CDTI at Devanahalli, Bengaluru.

Research Projects

8.3 Since 1970, the BPR&D has completed

218 Research Studies, and 82 Doctoral theses. Currently, four research studies are ongoing.

8.4 BPR&D commenced Paid Internship Programme from 2020 for giving opportunities to students of various Universities/Research Institutes to learn about BPR&D programmes and activities. In the year 2022-23, 23 students of various Universities completed their Paid Internship Programme with the BPR&D.

8.5 Following research projects were completed during the year:

- a. The Modus Operandi Bureau (MOB) set up in June, 2020 has completed the following 2 research projects in the year 2022-23:
 - (i) A Study of Factors Responsible for Recidivism;
 - (ii) Training Needs Analysis (TNA) for Correctional Administration & Prisons for Capacity Building Initiatives.
- b. Comparative Analysis of Attrition and Suicide Cases in Central Armed Police Forces and Corrective Measures.
- c. Critical Analysis of the Effectiveness of CCTV in Law Enforcement (Crime Prevention, Detection, Traffic Management, Etc.).
- d. Child Care Institutions under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act



2015: Status & Measures to Improve.

- e. A Doctoral thesis titled Problems Faced by Under trials, Prisoners & their families: A study in Tamil Nadu completed under the Government of India Fellowship Scheme.

Capacity building

8.6 In 2022-23, a wide range of training modules were conducted for police, prison, prosecution, Judicial and other officers and stakeholders, both from India & abroad. 423 courses were conducted during the year in which 29,945 officers were trained in areas such as Soft Skills, Communication Skills and Public Dealing, Investigation of Cyber Crime against Women, children & their safety related issues for Investigation, Investigation & Detection of Crime, Investigation Abroad/ Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLTA)/ Letter Rogatory (LR) Investigation of Economic Crime, Self-Development and Conflict Management for Women Police Officers, Collection of Human Intelligence, Investigation of NDPS cases, Countering Cyber Terrorism etc. 39 training courses were also conducted for prosecution and investigation officers on several professional aspects related to Women Safety, investigation and prosecution of crime against women, in which 975 personnel were trained under Nirbhaya Fund. Flagship Programmes on National Police Technology Leadership (NPTL) and National Police Perspective Management (NPPM) were also conducted in which 61 senior police officers participated.

Other Capacity Building Measures

8.7 In addition to the training courses, the following other capacity -building measures

were undertaken:

- a. Augmentation of the 'e-Ustad' self-learning portal is in the advanced stage, in which more than 5000 persons have already registered.
- b. The Training Management & Information System (TMIS), a portal for use by the Police Training Institutions of the country, was launched.
- c. Training programmes for Indian Revenue Service (IRS), Indian Postal Service (IPoS) and National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM) Probationers were conducted in which 25 IRS probationers, 25 NIFM probationers and 12 IPoS probationers participated.

Conferences/Seminars/Workshops

8.8 Several conferences, webinars, workshops, etc. were conducted during the year:

- a. 48th All India Police Science Congress (AIPSC).
- b. 6th All India Prison Duty Meet (AIPDM).
- c. 10th National Conference of Women in Police.
- d. National Conference on Tourist Police Scheme.
- e. 38th National Police Training Symposium.
- f. Workshop on Personality Development and Stress Management.
- g. Conference on Cyber Safety & National Security.
- h. Webinar on the theme, Police Modernization.

- i. 4th National Young Superintendents of Police Conference & Police Expo.
- j. Webinars and workshops on subjects like; security solutions developed by the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) and webinars on the Latest Trends in Construction Technologies, Miscellaneous aspects of Building maintenance and durability, 3-D printing, Tuberculosis, Chronic Kidney Disease and the Role of Physiotherapy in Musculoskeletal Pain, Tracing Missing Children and Tackling Anti-Human Trafficking, कम्प्यूटर में हिंदी टंकण कार्य कैसे करें विषय पर हिंदी कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई।
- k. 1st National Conference on Drug Law Enforcement.
- l. Good Practices followed in Prison.
- m. Prisoner's Rights and Entitlement-Laws, Policies and Apparatus, National and International Perspective and update.
- n. Understanding & Measuring Radicalization in Higher Educational Institutions.
- o. 4th Conference on Good Practices in CCTNS/ICJS

International Cooperation

8.9 BPR&D spearheaded India's capacity-building initiatives with foreign partner countries, including the following:

- a. Collaboration with 163 Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) countries for training of police personnel.
- b. CAPT, Bhopal has been imparting thematic training in Anti-Terrorism

Assistance (ATA) in collaboration with the United States, Department of State, Diplomatic Security Service.

- c. A meeting of the Sub-group on Capacity Building under the 7th BRICS Counter-Terrorism Working Group was held from 19.04.2022 to 21.04.2022, in which BPR&D was nominated as the Lead Agency on Law Enforcement Capacity Building.

Publications

8.10 The BPR&D came out with several publications in 2022-23, some of which are listed below:

- a. Data on Police Organizations as on 01.01.2021 in India.
- b. Quarterly News Bulletins.
- c. Prison Training Manuals

8.11 BPR&D also prepared Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) in "Investigation of Terrorism related cases".

52nd Foundation Day Celebration

8.12 The 52nd Foundation Day (28.08.2022) function of the BPR&D was celebrated on 09.09.2022 at BPR&D Hqrs., New Delhi. Union Home Secretary Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla was the Chief Guest.

Dr. Anandswarup Gupta Memorial Lecture 2022

8.13 Union Home Secretary Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla delivered the Dr. Anandswarup Gupta Memorial Lecture 2022 on "Leveraging Technology to Make Indian Police SMART" at BPR&D Hqrs on 19.05.2022.

Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas

8.14 The 2nd Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas was



celebrated at BPR&D Hqrs, to commemorate the birth anniversary of freedom fighter, Dharti Aaba, Bhagwan Birsa Munda Ji.

Rashtriya Raksha University

8.15 The Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU) has been established as an institution of national importance for meeting the requirement for a high quality professionals in the field of police, correctional administration and of areas of internal security. The university which became operational with effect from 01.10.2022 has been established under the RRU Act 2020. The university campus is spread across 230 acres in Gandhinagar, Gujarat. RRU is a teaching, research and affiliating university and may affiliate colleges and other institutions in States/ UTs, as required. RRU has established campuses at Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh and at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

8.16 The university is currently offering 36 academic programmes across 10 schools of the university. The academic programmes ranges from diploma courses to PhD with an annual intake of 950 students from all parts of India and also from foreign countries. 73% of the students who passed out during the academic year concluded in 2022 were placed in the industry and various security and police organizations.

National Forensic Sciences University

8.17 The National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU), was set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the year 2020 through the NFSU Act, 2020, as an Institution of National Importance to facilitate and promote studies and research and to achieve excellence in the field of forensic science in conjunction with

applied behavioural science studies, law, criminology and other allied areas and technology and other related fields. The NFSU is a teaching, research and affiliating university and may affiliate colleges and other institutions in States/UTs. The NFSU would also set up Centres of Excellence in the area of forensic sciences and provide modern facilities in these areas.

8.18 Apart from campuses of the NFSU at Gandhinagar, Gujarat and Delhi, three new campuses have been established at Goa, Tripura and Madhya Pradesh. To widen the scope of teaching and research of Forensic Science and allied subjects, University has also commenced its Academies at Pune and Guwahati in the year 2022-23. An Institute of Forensic Science Skilling and Training has also been established in Manipur. In order to ensure that every State has an educational setup for forensics, the university invites applications from interested colleges and institutes for affiliation and as of now affiliation has been granted to four Institutions. The University has also established Centres of Excellence in the areas of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Cyber Defence, Forensic and Investigative Psychology, and DNA Fingerprinting. The University also has an ISO 9001:2015 certified Ballistics Research Centre and Testing Range which undertakes high-level research testing of Body Armor and Armoured Vehicles, Glass plates, Helmets, etc.

8.19 To assist the modernization of the criminal justice system University imparts training to a large number of police officers, judicial officers, forensic experts, security experts, vigilance officers and other professionals on various subjects related to investigation and security. As of Now,

National Forensic Sciences University has trained more than 30,000 officers within India and more than 5000 foreign police officials and forensic scientists from 70 different countries.

8.20 Along with teaching, research, and training NFSU also provides consultancy to various Law Enforcement agencies and offers services for Cyber Security Audit, Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing, Forensic Audit & Testing, Psychological Counselling, etc.

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICES (DFSS)

8.21 The Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) under the MHA, Government of India, is the nodal agency for promoting new areas of forensic sciences in the country. DFSS also serves in connecting the Forensic Science sector with different Government horizontals and verticals, academia, R&D and industry. With the objective to strengthen the capacity and capability in forensic science, DFSS restarted its extramural research and development support in the country to scientists cutting across institutions and disciplines through a competitive mode. This strategically important function will significantly contribute in promoting of grey areas of forensic science and transform the overall forensic science and Innovation landscape of the country.

8.22 The Department continued its efforts towards strengthening the forensic science as a forerunner in underscoring the critical role of Forensic science and technology in criminal justice delivery system for a safe, secure, better society well prepared for future disruptions. Some of the key success stories during the year 2021-22 include: Establishment of new CFSL;

upgradation and establishment of conventional and existing Divisions of CFSLs, inauguration of National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (E) in Hyderabad and restarting of Extra Mural Research Programme to address the grey areas of Forensic Science and indigenous development of tools and techniques for case examination.

Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs)

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

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

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



8.25 **Jurisdiction of the CFSLs:** Vide gazette notification dated July 26, 2013, six CFSLs have been allocated the following States/UTs:

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

(Note : CFSL, Delhi erstwhile CFSL (CBI), has been brought under the purview of DFSS with effect from 18.11.2022)

8.26 However, CFSLs may accept cases from any State/UT as per the available facilities.

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

- (i) Quality Manuals for accreditation of laboratories as per NABL standards (ISO/IEC17025:2017) and

- (ii) Working Procedure Manuals in nine disciplines of Forensic Sciences viz: Biological Sciences (Biology & DNA), Chemical Sciences (Chemistry, Narcotics, Toxicology and Explosives); Cyber Forensic (Computer Forensics and Speaker Identification).
- (iii) Guidelines for collection, preservation & transportation of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases for Investigation Officers and Medical Officers.
- (iv) Standard list of Equipment for establishing /upgrading of Forensic Sciences Labs.
- (v) SoP on Crime Scene Investigation.
- (vi) Procedure for Calibration of Test and Measurement of Forensic Equipment.

Central Forensic Sciences Laboratories (CFSLs)

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

8.29 In addition to above, new technologies have been acquired in the CFSLs in the area of DNA Analysis, Computer Forensics, Audio-Video Authentication, Speaker Identification, Shooter Identification using SEM-EDXA, Automatic Firearm / Ammunition Identification System, Facial Recognition/

CCTV Footage Analysis, Bullet Proof Material Testing and Skull Superimposition.

8.30 Research Work: The six CFSLs undertook research to address the upcoming challenges and problems in the field of forensic science. During the period, the experts of six CFSLs have published/presented 31 research papers related with audio-video, speaker

identification, Currency notes, Biology/DNA profiling, Toxicology, Chemistry, etc. in National / international journals/proceedings.

8.31 Case Examination work: From 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022; six CFSLs under DFSS, MHA have examined crime cases in following manner:-

CFSL	Bhopal	Chandigarh	Hyderabad	Kamrup	Kolkata	Pune	Total
Brought Forward Dec. 2021	366	1486	617	603	1390	638	5100
Received	698	3736	1678	1294	2541	887	10834
Reported	827	3777	1946	889	2439	1023	10901
Pending 31 Dec. 2022	237	1445	349	1008	1492	502	5033

8.32 These laboratories examine cases, which are of comparatively higher complexity, that require expert professional opinion and enhanced standards of diligence.

It is worth mentioning that the counterfeit currency cases received from various central and state investigation agencies are reported by the labs in time bound manner. Similarly, cases related with anti human trafficking, anti terrorism, POSCO, NCB, NIA and other court monitored cases are reported by the six labs.

8.33 Court Evidence: The experts/scientists of the six CFSLs tendered 805 Court evidences in various Courts of Law during the period 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2022.

8.34 Scene of Crime: The experts/scientists of CFSLs attended 57 important Crime Scenes during the period.

8.35 Training Programmes attended and conducted: During the period 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2022, scientists of six CFSLs attended 49 offline/online training programmes organized by NFSU, various law enforcement and other agencies such as the NABL, ISTM, NCRB and Instrumental training for upgrading their technological knowledge and skills. Apart from above, experts of the Central Forensic Science Laboratories imparted training /delivered lectures in 290 training programmes/workshops which were attended by various levels of Officers, Officials scientists, and Researchers.

8.36 To cater the training needs of the PG students of Forensic science and experts of state and central FSLs, the three new CFSLs signed MoU with NFSU on 30.05.2022 for academic, training and research collaboration. Under this MoU, the course for M.Sc. (FS) students



commenced and experts of CFSLs delivered lectures and provided hands on training to the students, researchers and scientists in the emerging areas of Forensic Science. Eminent experts of the forensic fraternity gave presentations, technical lectures and Q&A sessions on the subject during the courses.

8.37 Extra Mural Research (EMR) Scheme: DFSS, MHA, Govt. of India, invited research proposals for its EMR scheme. In response to the advertisement, DFSS received total 119 research proposals from various institutions such as IITs, NITs, C-DACs, universities etc. under the approved EMR scheme in four disciplines of Forensic Sciences. 4 expert committees of experts were constituted for evaluation of received proposals through online presentations for each discipline. Out of 27 selected projects, 11 projects have been approved for funding in first phase. 25% funds have been transferred to the beneficiaries of approved projects to carry out the research work. The main aim of EMR projects is to carry out research and development in grey areas, indigenous development of forensic tools and kits and chemicals used for forensic examination. This will help in cost cutting, technical upgradation and expedite the case examination work.

8.38 Modernization of CFSLs: Modernization of four Central Forensic Sciences Laboratories located at Bhopal, Guwahati, Kolkata and Pune had been approved by the Ministry. The newly established CFSLs at Bhopal, Assam (Kamrup) and Pune inaugurated and have commenced operations from the new complexes. The construction work in modern Laboratory building complex in CFSL Kolkata is close to completion.

8.39 To establish new divisions, as well as to strengthen the existing divisions, the six CFSLs procured equipment during the period are:- Forensic smart server, workstations, Mobile Forensic tools, DVR Examination tool, Forensic Psychology equipments, Muffle furnace, etc. Some equipment are under the active consideration at various level and procurement process is likely to be completed by the end of this financial year.

8.40 Apart from above, the following facilities created by the CFSLs during the period:-

- The CFSL Chandigarh developing the facility of 'Drone Forensics' which is likely to be operational very soon. The lab has also developed MT DNA sequencing facility and Next Generation DNA sequencing facility.
- The CFSL Assam created the facility for analysis of petroleum products.
- CFSL Kolkata has started examining DVR hard disks without using in built function of DVR.
- CFSL Pune started chemical examination of tobacco cases and generated facility for soil examination.
- NCFL Hyderabad connected smart server with all workstations through LAN as well as other CFSLs through WAN. Now, all the forensic tools are being utilized in the laboratory through centrally located server.

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

8.41 The use of DNA analysis in India is at its emerging stage. The DNA Analysis is technique in which individual can be identified

at molecular level. Forensic DNA analysis is a very sensitive and reproducible technique and become one of the most valuable tool in modern criminal investigation, such as, used for the identification of victim and suspect, human identification in mass disasters, paternity and maternity disputes, rape and murder case, child swapping in hospitals, identification of deceased, organ transplantation and immigration. With an increasing demand by the Courts for DNA analysis in criminal cases, there is an increasing need for capacity building in the forensic science laboratory in the country. As part of the capacity building programme, the MHA has set-up a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis facility in the Central Forensic Sciences Laboratory, Chandigarh. The State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis facility had been inaugurated and operationalized on 23.12.2019.

8.42 Major technology upgrade is included for installation of Digital Autoclaves, Bio-incubators, Tissue Lyzers, Auto-extraction equipment, Gel Documentation Systems, Real-Time Polymerised Chain Reaction, Thermal Cyclers, DNA Sequencers, NGS as well as a robust software for statistical analysis and data management.

8.43 The facility has published various Research papers and examined 421 cases with 2579 exhibits related to POCSO, Sexual assault and DNA analysis.

Establishment of National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (E), Hyderabad

8.44 Under Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children Scheme (CCPWC), a scheme viz. setting up of National Cyber Forensic Laboratory at Hyderabad has been approved by Govt. of India with financial

outlay of ₹ 37.66 crore. The modern laboratory facilities have been inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs and Cooperation, Sh. Amit Shah on 14.05.2022 in presence of the Hon'ble Minister for Tourism Sh. G. Kishan Reddy and Joint Secretary (CIS) Sh. Ashutosh Agnihotri.

Modernization of State Forensic Science Laboratories

8.45 As per charter of duties of DFSS, it is continuously providing technical support to State Forensic Sciences Laboratories (SFSLs) in establishment/strengthening of various new and existing Divisions, accreditation, providing SoPs, technology transfer, etc. DFSS has evaluated and recommended proposals submitted by SFSLs under 'Nirbhaya Fund' for establishment /strengthening of Cyber and DNA Divisions. Accordingly, MHA has approved funds of ₹ 217.46 crore and allocated funds to the 24 states/ Union Territories to the tune of ₹ 175.46 crore under Nirbhaya Fund Scheme. DFSS is closely coordinating the physical and financial progress of these projects with the States/UTs for their effective implementation.

8.46 International Cooperation:

1. Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist, DFSS HQs as member of Expert Committee, attended Expert Group meeting of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) on Forensic Experts Activities on 19th to 20th July, 2022 on preparation for 9th Justice Ministers meeting of SCO Members States.
2. The Expert Committee of CFSLs under DFSS provided detailed report for Strengthening of Forensic Science

Laboratory in Mauritius. The inputs of the Committee were considered positively by the Mauritius government.

3. To finalize various protocols of hands on training and other related matters, an online meeting conducted on 27.09.2022 through Indian High Commission, Mauritius with Director, FSL Mauritius and other stake holders

was also attended by the Expert Committee consisting of experts of CFSLS and NFSU.

4. CFSL Pune presented paper entitled, "Understanding the psychology of terrorism through profiling of terrorist-cast studies' on 28.08.2022 in International Conference on Forensic Science 2022 organised by IASR.



Inauguration of the Laboratory by Hon'ble Union Home and Cooperation Minister

(Source: CFSL Hyderabad)

CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY, NEW DELHI

Introduction

8.47 The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, (CBI) New Delhi was established in the Year 1968 as a scientific department to provide scientific support and services to the investigation of crime. The Laboratory is located at Block No.4, CGO Complex, Lodhi

Road, New Delhi-110003. Besides this, the CFSL has Scientific Aids Unit located at CBI Branch in Chennai and Mumbai.

Jurisdiction

8.48 CFSL Delhi is a scientific department under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India. CFSL undertakes the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Judiciary and Vigilance

Departments of Ministries & Undertakings & State/Central Govt. Departments. The experts of CFSL examine the exhibits forwarded by the investigating agencies and render expert opinion and substantiate their opinions in the Court of Law through court testimony and evidence. Services of the scientific experts of this laboratory are also utilized at the scene of crime throughout India for detection of physical clues. Experts are also imparting training to the investigating Officers and to the new recruits of state and central forensic science laboratories. The laboratory also undertakes Research & Development work related to the skill developments in the field of forensic science.

1. Court Evidence and Scene of Crime

The experts/scientists rendered **398** Court evidences in various Courts of Law of India and attended **181** important crime scenes at Delhi and outside, for scientific investigation of crimes.

2. Training Programmes attended and conducted

The experts/scientists attended 47 training programs organized by various law enforcement and other agencies such as the NFSU, NABL and BPR&D and Instrumental training for upgrading their technological knowledge and skills.

Apart from above, experts of the CFSL, Delhi imparted training/delivered lectures in 209 training programs /workshops which were attended by various levels of investigating officers/officials, scientists, law officers and researchers in the area forensic science & scientific interrogation techniques to develop orientation of best practices for every step from the Crime Scene to the Court.

To cater the training needs of the PG students of Forensic science and experts of state and central FSLs, the CFSLs signed MoU with NFSU for academic, training and research collaboration. Under this MoU, the course for M.Sc. (FS) students commenced and experts of CFSLs delivered lectures and provided hands on training to the students, researchers and scientists in the emerging areas of forensic science.

3. Case Statistics for the Year 2022

1. Cases pending as on 01.01.2022 : 1119
2. Cases received from 01.01.2022 : 2199
to 31.12.2022
3. Cases reported from 01.01.2022 : 2313
to 31.12.2022
4. Cases pending as on 31.12.2022 : 1005

4. Initiative towards Quality Assurance

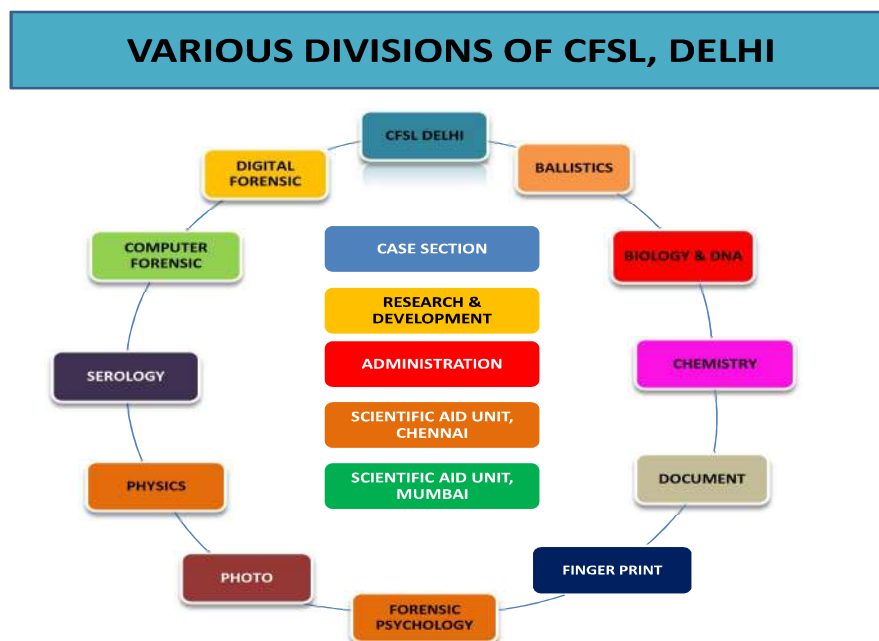
The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, CBI, New Delhi is committed to quality work for all its functional disciplines. The CFSL (CBI), New Delhi has been accredited by National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) under Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, New Delhi as per Quality System conforming to ISO IEC 17025 and National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL). The Laboratory has prepared comprehensive quality manual and working procedures manuals for analytical and scientific tests to be carried out in respect of varieties of crime exhibits referred to each of its division. During the year, congruency checks were made in 1603 cases (approximately). The quality manual was revised as per the requirement of NABL. The new standard proforma i.e. ISO IEC 17025 2005 has been introduced in the laboratory. The

instruments used for analysis work of the crime exhibits have been calibrated through a NABL accredited agencies. Internal auditing was carried out by nominated internal auditors in all the divisions of CFSL to check the quality system, laboratory management as well as the documentation processes. Awareness drive was also carried out in the laboratory about the ongoing quality assurance programme. The laboratory is committed to adhere strictly to its quality policy to provide Assured Quality Services of certified standards to the public as well as to the investigating agencies and judiciaries in order to deduce effective remedial solutions of the intricacies related to forensic

investigation of crime cases of any type and proper dispensation of justice.

5. Existing Examination facilities

The CFSL New Delhi has 12 fully equipped divisions which are providing forensic support services to the various investigating agencies in scientific analysis of exhibits/subjects and collection/detection of relevant physical/psychological clues from scenes of crime. These are Ballistics, Biology & DNA Profiling unit, Chemistry, Documents, Finger Print, Forensic Psychology, Photo, Physics, Serology, Computer Forensics, Digital Forensics and Scientific Aid Units.



8.49 The scientists of the laboratory are put to rigorous trainings to upgrade their forensic skills and to induct innovative technologies in the field of forensic science.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

8.50 National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was established vide MHA Resolution dated 11.03.1986. NCRB was set up with the

following objectives:

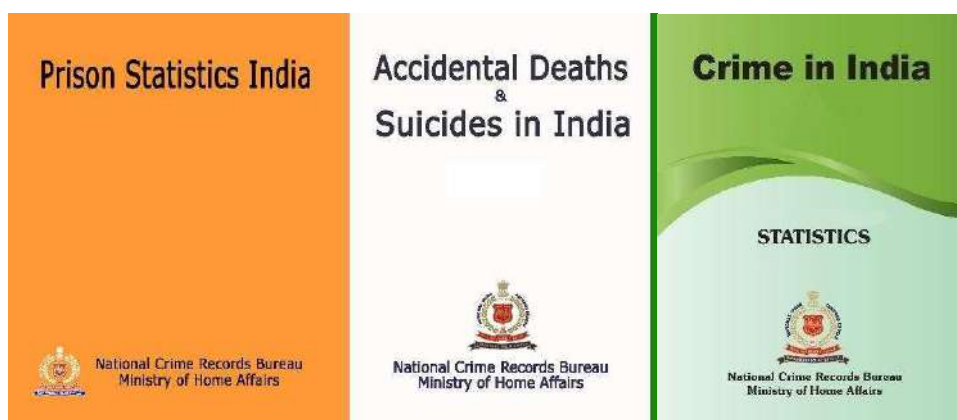
- i. To function as a clearing house of information on crime and criminals including those operating at national and international levels so as to assist the investigators and others in linking crimes to their perpetrators;
- ii. To store, coordinate and disseminate

- information on inter-state and international criminals from and to respective States, national investigating agencies, courts and prosecution in India without having to refer to the Police Station records;
- iii. To collect and process crime statistics at the National level;
 - iv. To receive from and supply data to penal and correctional agencies for their tasks of rehabilitation of criminals, their remand, parole, premature release etc.;
 - v. To coordinate, guide and assist the functioning of the State Crime Records Bureau
 - vi. To provide training facilities to personnel of the Crime records Bureau; and
 - vii. To evaluate, develop and modernize Crime Records Bureau

8.51 The NCRB is headquartered at Mahipalpur, New Delhi and is designated as

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

8.52 NCRB compiles statistics received from States and UTs, and publishes three important annual publications, inter-alia, Crime in India, Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India and Prison Statistics India. The data contained in the reports is extensively used by Parliamentarians, academicians, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and a wider research community for effective policy making and research. The Bureau has published all the three reports on their website for the year 2021.



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

for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).

8.54 **Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) and Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS):** Crime and Criminal Tracking Network &



Systems (CCTNS) which was launched in 2009 and implemented by NCRB was rolled out in all States/UTs and it has become the backbone of police in India. CCTNS software is now available in all the 16,440 Police Stations (100%) across the country.

8.55 In continuation of CCTNS project, Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) is the project that brings all the pillars like e-Courts, e-Prisons, Prosecution, Forensic Science Laboratories (FSLs) etc. of Criminal Justice System under one umbrella. ICJS platform facilitates exchange of data among different pillars of ICJS electronically and aims to enhance efficiency of criminal justice system. ICJS has so far linked 3415 Court Complexes, 16,440 police stations, 1296 prisons, 598 prosecution offices and 110 out of 117 forensic science laboratories across all States/UTs. ICJS platform is being used by States/UTs, LEAs, RPF, CBI, NIA, NCB and IVFRT for making person of interest searches. Data of RPF, CBI, NIA, NCB and IVFRT is also available for search on ICJS platform. ICJS platform also provides search across all the pillars including Police, prisons, courts, forensic and prosecution.

8.56 Missing Persons, Vehicle Information System, Armed Licenses Information System and Ministry of Women and Child Development have also been brought under the umbrella of ICJS as Standalone systems within ICJS.

8.57 There are more than 28,820 authorized users, who have been accessing ICJS for searches and about 2.60 Crores searches have been made so far using the ICJS platform.

8.58 NCRB has developed Cri-MAC application with the aim to improve the digital

communication between police units for better and faster coordination. Using the Cri-MAC application, alerts can be generated under different crime categories by the Police Stations, Higher Offices, Prisons and other pillars of criminal justice system.

8.59 **National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (NCRP):** NCRB has been designated as Central Nodal agency by MHA to manage technical and operational functions of the online cybercrime reporting portal and associated work of Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC) scheme. Citizen Helpline with number 1930 has been implemented in all States/UTs for facilitating citizen to help them in reporting cyber crimes.

8.60 **National Cybercrime Training Centre (NCTC):** Under the I4C scheme of MHA, NCTC was established in which a Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform Cytrain (<https://cytrain.ncrb.gov.in>) has been setup to offer professional quality e-learning resources to all law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, judges and other stakeholders. The key feature of this facility is to create a simulated environment for training purpose. Approximately 1500 Video/Text lectures have been uploaded for the trainees. An e-Cyberlab has also been setup with virtual hands-on facility for the trainees.

8.61 Currently, CyTrain Portal is providing 15 courses (Basic Level, Intermediate Level courses under above six Track and Advance level course under Responder, Forensic and Investigation Tracks)

8.62 **37th Inception Day of NCRB:** NCRB celebrated its 37th Inception Day on 11th March, 2022. Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home & Cooperation Minister graced the occasion as

Chief Guest, along with Ministers of State (Home) Shri Nityanand Rai and Shri Ajay Kumar Mishra. Dignitaries from MHA, Senior Police Officers from CPOs/CAPFs and States/UTs and CCTNS Nodal Officers attended the event. Hon'ble Minister launched an Android based CyTrain Mobile Application

and the 3rd CCTNS Hackathon & Cyber Challenge 2022. NCRB Journal was also released on the occasion. Hon'ble Minister also appreciated the remarkable milestones achieved by NCRB in its persevering journey of 37 years and motivated the institution for its future endeavours.



37th INCEPTION DAY OF NCRB ON 11th MARCH, 2022

(Source: NCRB)

8.63. National Automated Finger Print Identification System (NAFIS): The flagship NAFIS project, subsequent to its inauguration by the Hon'ble Home Minister, has started showing excellent results. The Law Enforcement Agencies have been able to solve more than 600 old cases through a national level search amongst 72,68,359 fingerprint (FP) data. NCRB is continuously coordinating with States/UTs for resolving operational issues and enhancing expertise on NAFIS applications. Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) under NCRB is also conducting various role-based trainings at

NCRB Hqrs as well as in States/UTs so that the fingerprint fraternity across the country could exploit the maximum potential of this state of the art fingerprint identification system. During the 23rd All India Conference of Directors of Finger Print Bureaux of States/UTs organized at NCRB on 20th to 21st September, 2022, delegates from States/UTs, Academia and the biometric industry exchanged their views on the significance of NAFIS, challenges in FP Science and the importance of interoperability for an efficient criminal justice system.



23rd ALL INDIA CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF FINGER PRINT BUREAUX 2022 WITH DELEGATES

8.64 Opinion on 468 questioned documents received from various organizations was furnished to the concerned authorities till 31.12.2022. 226 candidates from States/UTs appeared for the All India Board Examination for accreditation of Finger Print Experts- 2022, conducted from 08.11.2022 to 10.11.2022 and 173 candidates cleared the examination. Candidates from Tamil Nadu secured 1st and 2nd positions, and a candidate from Karnataka secured the 3rd position.

8.65 One of the mandates of NCRB is to impart training in Information Technology and Finger Print Science to police personnel of States/UTs/CPOs. Training branch of the Bureau has been making every effort towards achieving this goal. Each year Branch conducts on an average 55 training programs for Indian police Officers. Training on various topics such as "Cyber Crime & Digital Forensics", "Crime Data Analytics", "Crime Criminal Tracking and Network System", "Fake Indian Currency

Notes", "Refreshers Course on Fingerprint Science", "Basic Fingerprint Science", "Colored Portrait Building System", "Crime in India and Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India", "Prison Statistics India", "User operating Training NAFIS", "Workshop on National Automated Fingerprint Identification System Enrolment" "Workshop on taking finger print", "Chance Print Development through Modern Equipment", TOT on NAFIS", "Advance Course in Finger Prints" etc. are conducted regularly. NCRB also imparts Training of Trainers (TOT) courses for the capacity building of resource persons for further training of the field officials. Officers of all ranks including senior police officers from States/UTs as well as from Central Police Organizations/Central Armed Police Forces participate in the training programs organized by NCRB.

Training Courses conducted by NCRB

8.66 The total number of courses conducted by NCRB & Regional Police Computer Training Centre (RPCTC) and number of officers trained up to 31.12.2022 are as under:

NCRB (Hqrs)		CFPB, Kolkata		RPCTC (Hyderabad, Kolkata, Gandhinagar, Lucknow)		Total	
No. of Course Conducted	No. of Officers trained	No. of Course Conducted	No. of Officers trained	No. of Course Conducted	No. of Officers trained	No. of Course Conducted	No. of Officers trained
887	18111	10	122	1493	36386	2390	54619

Webinars at NCRB Hqrs

8.67 CRB also conducts monthly Webinars to States/UTs Police Officers on emerging issues faced by field officers to know the

methods/techniques which may help in crime investigation. Eminent faculties who are expert in their field are invited to deliver the lecture. From April 2022 to 31st December, 2022, NCRB conducted 9 Webinars on different topics.

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

8.68 Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) as a nodal advisory body, performs various activities as Technical Adviser to Ministry of Home Affairs and State/ Central Police Organizations in all matters related to Police Communication besides coordinating various Police Communication services in the country. In addition, the Directorate provides communication facilities through its headquarters in New Delhi and Inter State Police wireless (ISPW) Stations spread across the country at State / UT capitals for exchange of messages among State/UTs/CAPFs/CPOs and the Ministry of Home Affairs offices. The Directorate also holds the responsibility of the Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for cryptographic documents and devices being used by the States/UTs Police Radio Organizations.

Maintenance and Communication Wing

8.69 The Directorate maintains an Inter State Police Wireless (ISPW) grid spread across the country at State / UT capitals for exchange of messages pertaining to law and order, VVIP/VIP movements, etc. At present, there are 31 ISPW Stations located in States/UTs Capital. In addition, ISPW Stations in Andhra Pradesh and Ladakh UT Capital are also being operationalized during this year. A total traffic of about 10.46 lakh messages including cipher messages were cleared in the year 2022. The communication facilities of all ISPW stations network are also utilized for handling emergency messages during natural calamities and other exigencies.

Satellite Based Communication Network

8.70 DCPW operates a Pan-India Satellite

based Communication Network (POLNET) for communication between the National Capital and ISPW Stations at each State/UT Capital, State Police Organizations up to District level and locations of CAPFs.

8.71 POLNET Network consists of Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT) at remote sites and POLNET HUB at New Delhi. The network operates on indigenous Geostationary Satellite (GSAT) series satellite. The Network is functioning since 2004. This satellite based communication network has been upgraded by incorporating Digital Video Broadcasting- Satellite Version 2 (DVB-S2) technology for better efficiency and optimal use of spectrum. More than 785 upgraded VSATs of DCPW, States/UTs Police & CAPFs have been installed. The POLNET Network can cater to 3000 terminals and it is envisaged to utilize its full capacity, which is underway. This new network is providing enhanced services viz. Data, Voice & Video to the remotest parts of the country like Ladakh, North Eastern regions and Islands of Andaman & Nicobar as well as Lakshadweep from any other part of the country.

8.72 Establishment of Disaster Recovery Hub of POLNET 2.0 at a geographically redundant location at Bengaluru for immediately taking over the operations of the network in case of any exigencies at Main Hub at Delhi is under consideration.

Strengthening of Digital High Frequency (HF) Communication

8.73 DCPW has strengthened its national level Digital HF communication network by adopting the latest technologies to provide services at the time of emergency/disasters as an alternate mode of communication from its



ISPW Stations located at State/UTs capitals throughout the country. For this purpose, Directorate has procured 40 Nos. 100 Watt Digital HF Radios & rugged laptops, which have been installed at DCPW HQrs and at ISPW Stations.

Coordination Wing

8.74 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 and is actively involved in formulation/revision of the National Frequency Allocation Plan.

8.75 DCPW played an important advisory role during formulation of Qualitative Requirement (QRs) and Trial Directives (TDs) of 85 communication and technical equipment being used / procured by 5 CAPFs and 1 UT this year. The technical proposals of 14 States, 5 UTs and 3 CAPFs were also examined and suitable recommendations were provided.

8.76 DCPW coordinated with MHA and Department of Telecommunications (DoT) for re-provisioning of 1047 Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs) under Bharat Net VSAT project free of cost to user CAPF organizations through Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF) of DoT after failure of earlier DSPT Services for the Jawans deployed at the most critical locations to communicate with their families back home as a welfare measure, where no other modes of communication are available. Out of 1047 critical locations, the DSPTs installation at 972 locations have been completed and installation at remaining 75 locations of BSF is pending due to non-

availability of Satellite coverage and technical reasons. Alternative means of communication viz. ISAT Phones have been provided for these sites through BSNL. DCPW is also coordinating with user CAPFs organizations, MHA, DoT & BSNL in case any issue arises.

8.77 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 will communicate with satellite in C-Band. MHA has been allocated 25% of GSAT-06 Satellite resources for use of CAPFs, States/UTs Police and other Organizations of MHA.

8.78 The installation of the GSAT-06 Hub for the network having total nos. of 2367 GSAT-06 satellite terminals in first phase for above organisations is under consideration in DCPW.

Cipher Wing

8.79 Cipher Wing of DCPW provides clearance of Classified Messages and Maintaining Inter-State Secure communication. The role of Central Distributing Authority (CDA) is for the purpose of receiving Cipher Documents/Devices and distribute it to State/UT Police Radio Organizations and ISPW Stations for facilitating secure communication using Cryptosystems. Total 15,716 nos. of Crypto Documents/devices have been distributed to all States/UT Police Radio Organizations and Inter State Police Wireless Stations for facilitating secure communication using Cryptosystems w.e.f. 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022.

Training and Human Resource Development

8.80 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 train the Officers with modern Police Communication Systems and Techniques. Proficiency level and Skill Development Courses are conducted for the working staff to enhance their efficiency and skills. Training of Trainers and Special Courses are conducted for officers/ staff of States / UTs Police, CAPFs and CPOs to train their staff at their respective places/institutions. Apart from this, courses are also conducted for DCPW officers and staff as per the needs. Apart from imparting training to the Officer & Staff of Indian Police Organisations, CPRTI also conducts special training programmes for the Police Organisations of the neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan as and when desired by MEA/MHA/BPR&D.

8.81 RPWTIs have been established at Chandigarh and Kolkata. RPWTI at Bengaluru & Gandhinagar are also being established. RPWTIs will impart training to Police Communication Personnel at regional level for nearby States/UTs/CAPFs.

8.82 CPRTI New Delhi, RPWTI Chandigarh and RPWTI Kolkata have conducted 39 courses and trained 453 officials of States / UTs Police, CAPFs and CPOs till 31.12.2022.

Construction of Office Building & Residential Quarters for ISPW/RPWTI

8.83 Considering the issue of DCPW related to security of installations and hindrance to antennas for proper function of communication equipment in rented buildings / State

Government accommodation, it is required to construct the Office Building & Residential Quarters, including land acquisition for ISPW Stations at Raipur and Dehradun. Land measuring 1446.94 sqm and 3000 sqm have been acquired for construction of office building and residential quarters respectively for ISPW Station.

8.84 The proposal for land requirement of 1.25 acre for construction of office building and residential quarters for ISPW Station, Dehradun is being taken up with the Government of Uttarakhand.

8.85 Further, construction of New Training Block for RPWTI, Kolkata through CPWD is under progress.

Workshop and Technical Evaluation

8.86 MHA has designated DCPW as Inspection Agency for field trial/testing of highly technical communication equipment to be procured through GeM. DCPW has strengthened its Central Workshop at Delhi and created Digital Test Bench for testing of Digital Radio Communication equipment. Various testing/measuring equipment viz., Radio Communication Test Set (Analog/Digital), Signal Analyzer, Signal Generator, Digital Storage Oscilloscope, Digital Multimeter, Frequency Counter, Spectrum & Vector Network Analyzer, Battery Analyzer and Real Time Signal/ Spectrum Analyzer test/ measuring instruments have been procured. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Testing of Antenna and Battery of Hand Held Radio Sets have been devised. SOP for testing Handheld Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) Tier-II Radio set and DMR Repeater set is under progress.

8.87 During April-December 2022, 69 testing/repair jobs of wireless and other



equipment & accessories aggregating approximately 7064 items were undertaken in the Central Workshop of the Directorate. The Workshop also rendered suitable advisory services to CAPFs on Technical proposals, formulation of QRs, TDs as well as Pre-Despatch Inspections (PDIs).

Reserve Stock of Wireless Equipments and Accessories

8.88 One of the responsibilities of the Directorate is to support Central and State/ UT and Central Police Organizations with wireless equipment and accessories on loan basis during operational exigencies like Disasters, General Elections, etc. The Directorate issued 5336 nos. of required radio sets and accessories to 03 States, 01 UT & 01 CAPF during Assembly Elections, Panchayat Elections/ Special Arrangement purpose.

Events organised under “Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav”

8.89 All India Morse Competition was conducted at CPRTI, New Delhi on 05.08.2022. During the event, 21 States/UT Police and CAPFs organizations participated. Assam Police was declared as Winner, followed by Maharashtra Police and ITBP as First Runner Up and Second Runner Up respectively.

8.90 A Cipher Proficiency Competition was conducted at Regional Police Wireless Training Institute (RPWTI), Chandigarh on 29.09.2022. During the event, 5 States/UT Police from Northern Region participated. Punjab Police was declared as Winner, followed by Jammu & Kashmir Police as Runner Up. Second Cipher Proficiency Competition was conducted at ISPW Station Jaipur on 27.10.2022. During the event, 2

States/UT Police participated. UP Police was declared as winner, followed by Rajasthan Police as runner up. Third Cipher Proficiency Competition was conducted at ISPW Station Mumbai on 30.11.2022. During the event, 2 States/UT Police participated. Maharashtra Police was declared as winner and also runner up. Fourth Cipher Proficiency Competition was conducted at RPWTI, Bengaluru on 28.12.2022. During the event, 2 States/UT Police participated. Karnataka Police was declared as winner and also runner up.

India International Security Expo 2022

8.91 The Directorate participated in the India International Security Expo held annually at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, from 08.09.2022 to 10.09.2022. DCPW set up a pavilion to showcase and demonstrate live working of Radio equipment viz. Polnet FLY AWAY Satellite terminals, Digital HF, Digital VHF & Digital UHF Radio Sets, Cipher Flow Diagram and Test & Measuring equipment at the stall. Onsite Morse Code training & Radio set operation including Video Conferencing and e-certification on the spot for participation were also carried out. Total 108 Number of e-certificates was issued to the participants.

8.92 DCPW also explained the Mission Critical key features of the proposed Broadband Public Protection & Disaster Relief (BB-PPDR) Network based on PS-LTE Technology and recently issued Technical Advisory on the same by MHA. To disseminate the information, one information kiosk was set up at the pavilion.

8.93 Senior officers including Heads' of Police Communication from States/UTs Police, CAPFs, CPOs & other Security Agencies along with their team visited DCPW pavilion and

appreciated the efforts of DCPW in demonstrating the above technologies and discussed the future plan of actions regarding modernization of their Police Communication Systems.

8.94 DCPW was rewarded with a Gold Trophy for Excellence in Display in the Government Sector (Shell Scheme) category during the closing ceremony.

Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for Broad Band Pan-India Public Protection and Disaster Relief (BB-PPDR) Network

8.95 A Pan-India Broad Band Public protection and Disaster Relief (BB-PPDR) Cellular Mobile Network with policy based solution along with regulatory aspect based on TRAI Recommendations of June 2018 on “Next Generation Public Protection and Disaster Relief (PPDR) Communication Networks” is going to be implemented for induction of seamless integration of voice, data and video communication.

8.96 Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), in the form of Section 8 Company will be formed under DCPW, MHA for the implementation of BB-PPDR Cellular Mobile Network. Spectrum has to be provided by DoT to the SPV on no-cost basis for the above Network. Areas/Locations have been identified in consultation with State Police with State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) for Pan-India roll out of the Network in phases including Pilot study. Co-operation would be required from States/Disaster Relief Agencies for pilot project and subsequent Pan-India roll out of the network. In order to fast track the implementation of the project, an Inter-Departmental High Powered Committee (HPC) chaired by MHA has been constituted.

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)

8.97 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the National Nodal Agency created under the Narcotic Drugs and psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for preventing and combating drugs abuse and illicit trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. NCB is responsible for coordination with various Ministries, 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 of 1961, 1971 & 1988 (to which India is a signatory) against illicit trafficking of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

8.98 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 Regions at (Mumbai), Eastern Region at (Kolkata), 13 Zonal Units at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Jodhpur, Chandigarh, Jammu, Ahmadabad, Guwahati, Indore, Bangalore and Patna, 12 Sub-Zones at Cochin, Hyderabad, Goa, Mandsaur, Amritsar, Ajmer, Ranchi, Mandi, Madurai, Imphal, Dehradun & Bhubaneswar. Ministry of Home Affairs has approved creation of 419 new posts in Narcotics Control Bureau with abolition of 45 posts and re-designation of the post of Junior Intelligence Officer (JIO) as Sub-Inspector and Intelligence Officer (IO) as Inspector.

8.99 During the period (from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022) various infrastructure project have been initiated with a view to strengthen the enforcement capabilities of the organization. Work is going on: Office-cum-residential (OCR) Complex at Guwahati, Assam, Office Complex at Bhubaneswar (99% completed).



Work for construction of Office complex (OC) at Indore (completed) and office occupied in October, 2022. Land has been procured for construction of Office Complex (OC) at Mumbai. Hon'ble Union Home Minister inaugurated the newly constructed Office-cum Residential (OCR) Complex of Chandigarh Zone, NCB at Mohali on 30.07.2022 during the National Conference on National Security and

Drug Trafficking held at Chandigarh on 30-31.07.2022.

Enforcement Efforts

8.100 Seizures of various drugs reported by various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEAs) in the country and the NCB during the period - 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022* are mentioned in the table below:-

Qty. in kg/no./Bottles			
Sl. No.	Drug name	Drug seized by all Drug law enforcement agencies	Drug seized by NCB
1	Acetic Anhydride	56	4
2	ATS	558	113
3	Cocaine	130	26
4	Codeine	346	0
5	Ephedrine / Pseduoephedrine	964	64
6	Ganja	4,08,055	33,509
7	Hashish	1,206	122
8	Hashish Oil	53	5
9	Heroin	2,958	502
10	Ketamine	2	0
11	LSD (In Blots)	935	100
12	MDMA	11	0.23
13	Mephedrone	2,833	62
14	Methaqualone	18	12
15	Morphine	64	5
16	Opium	1434	85
17	Poppy Husk/Straw	2,21,509	4,177
18	Psychotropic Substances	Tablets= 37,03,872 Nos. & 604 Kg	Tablets=1,94,626 Nos. & 105 Kg
		CBCS Bottles= 6,16,668 Nos. , 228 Litre	CBCS Bottles= 95,286 Nos.
		Injections=39,954	Injections=1,936

Destructions of illicit cultivation (Area in Acres)		
19	Cannabis	10,539
20	Poppy	1,926

*(Provisional Data)

Convictions

8.101 On the basis of complaints filed before the designated courts by NCB, during the period 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, 42 cases have culminated into conviction and 73 persons have been convicted under NDPS Act.

Drug Disposal

8.102 During the period (from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022), 95701 kgs and 11843196 numbers of seized drugs was disposed of by various Zonal Units of NCB viz. Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Delhi, Guwahati, Indore, Jammu, Jodhpur, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai & Patna :

Assistance to States and Union Territories

8.103 The Scheme "Financial Assistance to States and Union Territories to strengthen their enforcement capabilities for combating illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances" was initially launched by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 24.10.2004 with an estimated fund of ₹ 10 Crore. The scheme was valid for a period of 5 years i.e., till 31.03.2009. The scheme was further extended from 2009 to 2017 on a regular basis. Considering the need for continuation of the Central Assistance Scheme and its objectives, the Government of India had further decided to extend 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.

8.104 The scheme was further extended for 1 year i.e., 2020-21 with an estimated fund of ₹ 3.25 crore, out of which ₹ 2.54 crore had been allotted to 6 States. The scheme expired on 31.03.2021. The scheme has been further extended for a period of 05 years i.e., 2021-22 to 2025-26 with allotment of budget of ₹50 crore. During the year 2021-22 ₹ 1.19 crore had been allotted to 5 States and for the year 2022-23 an amount of ₹ 2,36,22,232/- has been released/sanctioned during October, 2022 in respect of 04 States.

Training & Capacity Building

8.105 The Narcotics Control Bureau regularly coordinates with various training Academies and Drug law Enforcement Agencies for organizing training course on Drug Law Enforcement. 192 such courses were organized in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh UT, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, wherein approximately 17,479 personnel of NCB, State Police forces, Forest Deptt., Central/State Excise, Customs, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Coast Guard and Courier Agencies were trained.



8.106 Apart from above, keeping in view the use of modern techniques by Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs), especially the emerging robust cyber technology, this Bureau has also endeavored to enhance the technical competence and capacity of its officers, as well as officers of other Central/State agencies, and organized various technical courses/workshops on digital foot prints, cyber/mobile forensic, analysis of CDR/IPDR, gathering of Intelligence and evidences from Open Source/Social Media and investigation of Darknet and crypto-currencies etc. through UNODC and Regional Offices of NCB. A total number of 141 officers/officials were trained through 18 such technical trainings during the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022. NCB has developed a Core Training Module along with 05 separate training modules for different ranks such as Dy. SPs and above, IOs/JIOs (Inspectors/Sub-Inspectors), SPP/PPs, other ranks as well as officials of civil departments to have standardization in the training on drug law enforcement. These modules have been circulated to all States and training institutions under NACIN, BPR&D and CAPT. NCB in collaboration with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, New Delhi Country Office (U.S. Embassy), New Delhi has organized 01 week's 'Airport Interdiction Training Programme' for 29 officers of NCB from 17-21 October, 2022 at IDSA, New Delhi. NCB has also organized a 02 days online Training programme for 49 Special Public Prosecutors (SPPs) of NCB during 20-21 December, 2022 in collaboration with Delhi Judicial Academy.

Demand Reduction

8.107 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-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) organizes various awareness programmes. In the year 2022, a special Awareness Campaign as "Nashese Azadi" pakhwada was celebrated from 12.06.2022 to 26.06.2022, wherein programmes like Anti-drugs Awareness campaign, e-pledge, Anti-drugs Awareness competitions, Signature campaign, Seminar/Workshop/Training, Cyclathon/Marathon/Bike Rally, Drama/Nukkad Natak, Awareness through Social Media & Electronic/Print Media and Drug Disposal etc. were organized. On the occasion of 26th June i.e., 'International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking' these above mentioned awareness programmes were organized for Mass-Awareness generation. NCB had also launched an awareness campaign, through YouTube, Twitter etc. from the official channel/handles of NCB to motivate the youth of our country and to wean them away from the ill effects of drugs. Telecom service providers, FM Radios, Television Channels were also used by NCB and its field Units and its Officers for spreading anti-drugs messages to the general public. During the period under report, NCB has also conducted 573 awareness programmes in various States/UTs throughout the country wherein a total of 1,49,559 participants have joined hands for fulfilling the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister i.e., 'Nasha Mukht Bharat'.

Tweet by Hon'ble Home Minister



Tweet by Director General



Initiatives to take e-pledge against Drugs



8.108 Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) apart from being the premier drug law enforcement agency, is also entrusted with the responsibility of spreading awareness against the ill effects of drugs in coordination with State authorities and other stakeholders. With

a view to achieve this goal, an **e-Pledge** titled “Say Yes to Life, No to Drugs” was up-loaded on the website **mygov.in**. The objective of this pledge is to spread the message of ill effect of drugs among the citizens so that they may show their resolve in making India a drugs free

nation and leading a healthy life. The link to the e-pledge is as given below :-

[“https://pledge.mygov.in/fightagainstdrugabuse/”](https://pledge.mygov.in/fightagainstdrugabuse/)

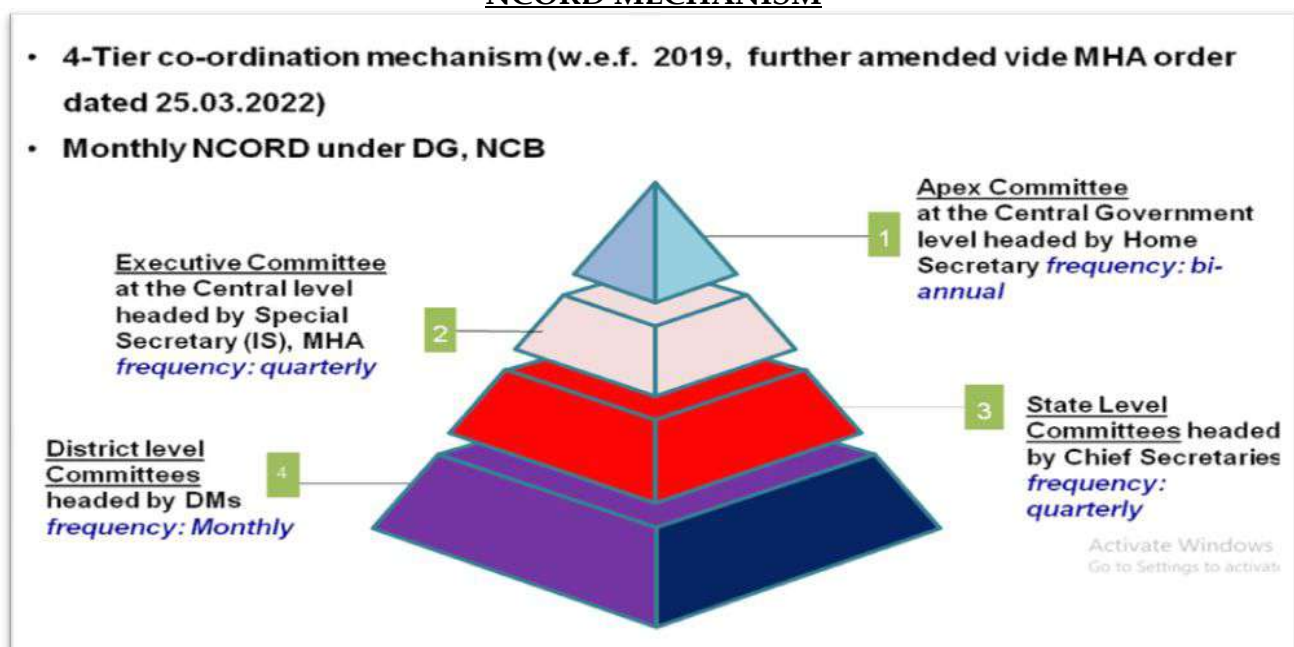
109 Various Central Ministries such as Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Personnel & Training, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, CAPFs and State authorities including Police & other sister agencies were made aware about this e-pledge with a request to further disseminate this information across the society, including educational institutions, so that a **mass movement** (जनआंदोलन) can be generated in fight against drugs. NCB has also started the '**fully pledged campus**' movement through its Zonal units in selected schools and colleges/educational institutions in a mission/campaign mode under the overall guidance of concerned Regional Offices.

During the 3rd meeting of APEX Committee of NCORD dated 27.12.2021, which was presided over by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister, the Hon'ble Union Home Minister had also appreciated the initiative. So far, more than 29.28 lakh people have taken this e-pledge against drugs.

Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD)

8.110 The MHA restructured the NCORD mechanism vide MHA Order dated 29.07.2019 and subsequent amendments dated 05.12.2019 & 25.06.2020. Further, the present NCORD mechanism has been revised vide MHA Order dated 25.03.2022 and addendum dated 23.09.2022 for better coordination in policy matters as well as to tackle field level issues. MHA vide its Orders has included various Ministries and Departments such as MoPS&W, MoC&F, Dept. of Pharmaceuticals, CBIT, Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard, DCGI, NCRB, NIA, DRI, NMSC, NSCS, NTRO, ED into different levels of NCORD Committees such as Apex, Executive, State and District.

NCORD MECHANISM



8.111 Two Apex level NCORD meetings were held during the period under report-(1) 4th Apex Level NCORD on 05.05.2022 at North Block, MHA, New Delhi. The Hon'ble Union Home Secretary presided over the meeting and (2) 5th Apex Level NCORD meeting on 01.12.2022 at North Block, MHA, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary.

8.112 One Executive Committee level meeting was held during the period under report i.e. 3rd Executive Level NCORD meeting on 23.09.2022 at MHA, North Block, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Special Secretary, Internal Security, MHA. Three Monthly meetings of NCORD were held during the period under report i.e., 21st Monthly NCORD on 15.06.2022, 22nd Monthly NCORD on 08.09.2022 and 23rd Monthly

NCORD on 14.12.2022 under the Chairmanship of Director General, NCB.

8.113 Apart from the above, Thirty Nine (39) State level NCORD meetings and Two Hundred Fifty One (251) District level NCORD meetings were also organized during the period under the report.

NCORD Portal

8.114 NCB being the national nodal agency in the field of drug law enforcement took an initiative to develop the NCORD Portal which can be accessed at <https://narcoordindia.in/>. This NCORD Portal was launched by Hon'ble Union Home Minister of India Shri Amit Shah on 30.07.2022 during National Conference on "Drug Trafficking and National Security" organized at Chandigarh during 30-31.07.2022.



8.115 This platform is a gateway for all drugs and NCB related information and total Knowledge Management System (KMS) for all four tiers of stakeholders starting from district level to state level also including the ministries under central government.

NIDAAN Portal

8.116 NCB, in collaboration to ICJS (Inter Operable Criminal Justice System), has also developed the **National Integrated Database on Arrested Narco-offenders (NIDAAN)**

which is a one-stop solution to all narco offenders' related data and will help investigation agencies as an effective investigation tool. NIDAAN derives its data from E-Prisons and SIMS (Seizure information Management System) which is NCB's own software. The USP of this portal is its interoperability and synergy of data on each & every Narco offender who may have also

indulged in other crimes or has other associates too. NIDAAN can be accessed at <https://nidaan.nic.in>. The NIDAAN Portal was launched by Hon'ble Union Home Minister of India, Shri Amit Shah, on 30.07.2022 during the "National Conference on Drug Trafficking and National Security" organized at Chandigarh on 30/31.07.2022.



NCPCR

8.117 With the active support of NCB, NCPCR had formulated a "Joint Action Plan on Prevention of Drugs and Substance Use among Children and Illicit Trafficking" which was launched on 09.02.2021. NCB has coordinated with Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MoSJ&E) and National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) to spread awareness against drug abuse and protect the youth, especially children from falling prey to the drug menace.

National Conference on "Drug Trafficking & National Security" at Chandigarh

8.118 National Conference on "Drug Trafficking & National Security" and Regional

Conference with the Chief Ministers/ Administrators/ Lieutenant Governors of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, UTs of Chandigarh and Jammu & Kashmir under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Home Minister was held on 30-31 July, 2022 at Chandigarh to discuss the drug scenario in the Northern Regions and ways to mitigate it.

8.119 During the Conference the following activities were undertaken:-

- (i) Launch of NCORD Portal
- (ii) Launch of NIDAN Portal
- (iii) Inauguration of Office-cum-Residential (OCR) complex of NCB Zonal Unit, Chandigarh.

- (iv) Launch of “Nashe se Azadi Pakhwada - Compendium of Events-2022”.
- (v) Launch of “Compilation of Landmark Judgements of Honourable Supreme Court and High Courts”.
- (vi) Launch of “National Narcotics Canine Pool” (Nar-K9).
- (vii) Launch/ release of short documentary film on the working of NCB prepared through National Film Development Corporation Limited (NFDC).

Regional Meeting on “Drug Trafficking & National Security” at Guwahati, Assam

8.120 Hon'ble Union Home Minister convened a Regional Meeting on “Drug Trafficking and National Security” on 08.10.2022 at Guwahati with the Hon'ble Chief Ministers of the states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura to discuss the drug scenario in the North-Eastern region and ways to mitigate it.

Regional Meeting on “Drug Trafficking & National Security” at Gandhinagar, Gujarat

8.121 MHA through NCB has organized a Western Regional Meeting on “Drug Trafficking and National Security” on 26.10.2022 at Gandhinagar to discuss the drug scenario and ways to mitigate it with the

Hon'ble Chief Ministers of the states of Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan & Administrator of UT of Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.

Creation of a National Narcotics Canine Pool (Nar-K9) as a National Asset

8.122 NCB has also established National Narcotics Canine Pool as a National Asset which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister during the National Conference held at Chandigarh w.e.f. 30-31 July, 2022. In the First phase, BSF, SSB and Assam Rifles agreed to provide 10, 06, and 04 Narcotics Detection Dogs respectively along with proportionate number of dog handlers/assistant dog handler to NCB on attachment/deputation basis. Accordingly, BSF has already sanctioned 10 dogs & 14 handlers at NCB, Chandigarh, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Mumbai and Chennai. SSB has sanctioned 06 dogs & 09 handlers at NCB, Delhi, Kolkata and Jammu. Assam Rifles has sanctioned 02 dogs & 03 handlers for NCB, Imphal. Further, SSB has been approached to provide 02 dogs & 03 handlers additionally at NCB, Guwahati.

8.123 Twenty two (28) Coordination meetings have been attended by NCB Officers with other international agencies during 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021.



CHAPTER 9

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW

9.1 India is the 7th largest country by area, the 2nd most populous country by population and the most populous democracy in the world. With deep diversity of hills, plains and terrains coupled with varying agro-climatic and hydro-meteorological biosphere, India is naturally vulnerable to a large variety of disasters. The commonly experienced natural hazards include flood, cyclone, drought, earthquakes, cloud burst, heat wave, landslide, mudslide and avalanche, forest fire, coast line erosion and inundation, tsunami, lightning, etc. Besides, like any other country in the globe, India is also vulnerable to new and emerging disasters such as Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear emergencies. Terrorism and stampede also add new dimension to manmade disasters.

9.2 Disaster risks in India are further compounded by increasing vulnerabilities consequential to demographic transition and socio-economic conditions, rapid urbanization including human habitation within high-risk zones, environmental degradation, climate change, epidemics and pandemics caused by human migration and animal trade. Disasters always impact India's economy, its population and national endeavors for sustainable development.

Role of Central and State Governments

9.3 As per the National Policy on Disaster Management, 2009, the primary responsibility

for undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of a disaster rests with the State Government. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support in case of natural calamities of severe nature. 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 power and communication network and such other assistance as may be required by the affected States and UTs to meet the situation effectively.

9.4 The Government has brought about a paradigm shift in the approach to disaster management from a relief-centric to a holistic and integrated approach, covering the entire gamut of disaster management, encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation. The approach is based on the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built in the development process.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

9.5 The Government of India had enacted the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act, 2005) to provide for the effective management of

disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It lays down the institutional mechanism at National, State and District level for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of the Government for prevention and mitigation of the effects of disasters and for providing prompt response to any disaster situation. Based on the feedback of various stakeholders about constraints/ bottlenecks in the implementation of the Act, MHA had constituted a Task Force to study the existing Acts & the global best practices to review the DM Act, 2005. Few administrative actions on the recommendations of the Task Force have been implemented by the Ministry. However, it was decided that the DM Act, 2005 should be thoroughly reviewed by looking into various aspects for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response to health disasters such as COVID-19 pandemic, man-made disasters (like the one caused by the gas leak in LG Polymers India Pvt. Ltd, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh), fire disasters as well as natural disasters. Therefore, a Committee has been constituted to thoroughly review the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The Committee has submitted its Report which is under consideration of this Ministry.

Coordination of Rescue and Relief operation by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)

9.6 Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for management of natural disasters (other than drought, hailstorm and pest attack, which are handled by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare) on behalf of the Government of India.

9.7 DM Division of MHA closely monitors the disaster and disaster like situation in the country to facilitate timely interventions in the

form of logistic and financial support by the Government of India to augment the resources of the affected States and UTs to deal effectively with each disaster situation. For this purpose close liaison is made with the affected States/UTs on the one side and with the concerned Central line Ministries/ Departments such as Health & Family Welfare, Defence, Civil Aviation, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Power, Telecommunication, on the other.

9.8 India with its continuous efforts has significantly improved its preparedness to deal with natural calamities. Our Disaster Management Act 2005 articulates the need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning. The National Policy and National Plan on Disaster Management seek to build a safe and disaster resilient India. The measures taken by the Central and State Governments have significantly improved disaster management practices, preparedness, prevention and response mechanism resulting in significant reduction in casualties during natural calamities, including cyclones and floods in the country.

9.9 Considering the significance of timely response in wake of any emergency to deal effectively with emergency situation, MHA has created a group at instant messaging platform. Officers from concerned Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, States/UTs, Early Warning agencies, Response Forces are the members of the group. This group proved to be of very helpful in timely issuing of early warning/ alerts and coordinating the rescue and relief efforts to deal with any emergency situation.

9.10 During the period of 01.04.2022 to 31.10.2022, MHA has coordinated a number of rescue and relief operations. The major



disasters hit in different part of the country and response provided by MHA from 01.04.2022 till 31.10.2022 are as under: -

A. Preparedness for South-West Monsoon:-

9.11 Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/ Secretaries of the Departments of Disaster Management of States/ Union Territories was organized on 18th-19th May, 2022 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, to review the status of preparedness, particularly in the context of South-West Monsoon 2022 and to discuss important issues related to strengthening of disaster management system in the country. States/UTs were advised to be better prepared to minimize losses due to natural disasters such as flood, landslides, cyclones etc. The conference was inaugurated by the Union Home Secretary.

9.12 The Conference was attended by representatives of States and Union Territories, Central Ministries/Departments, Central Armed Police Forces, India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE), NRSC, (ISRO), GSI and other Scientific Organisations, along with Armed Forces and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

B. Flood situation during the year 2022:-

9.13 Due to heavy rains in different parts of country during South West monsoon the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and J&K were affected by Heavy rainfall/ landslide and floods. Based on the deliberations with state authorities and as and when requested, MHA had deployed sufficient

number of NDRF teams. On 18.07.2022, 174 teams of NDRF were deployed when flood situation was at its peak. The flood situation was monitored at highest level in MHA on 24x7 basis. Ministry of Home Affairs coordinated the rescue and relief efforts and deployment/ mobilization of resources of NDRF, Army, Air Force, Navy and Indian Coast Guard for carrying out rescue and relief operation as and when required by the States/UTs Government.

C. Cyclones

(i) Cyclonic Storm "ASANI"

9.14 A low pressure area was formed over south Andaman Sea and adjoining Southeast Bay of Bengal in the morning of 06.05.2022. Thereafter, it intensified into the cyclonic storm "ASANI" in the early morning of 8th May and further intensified into a severe cyclonic storm in the same evening over southeast Bay of Bengal. On 11th May it weakened into cyclonic storm and further weakened into deep depression on same day, in the sea.

9.15 Based on the India Metrological Department (IMD) Bulletins, the regular advisories were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to State Governments, and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. Since the inception of the formation of low pressure area, the situation was monitored at the highest level on 24X7 basis. MHA also provided all necessary logistic support including deployment/standby of NDRF and Defence forces. No loss of life and property reported due to this cyclone.

(ii) Cyclonic Storm "SITRANG"

9.16 A low pressure area was formed over North Andaman Sea and adjoining areas of south Andaman Sea & Southeast Bay of Bengal in the early morning of 20.10.2022. Thereafter,

it intensified into the cyclonic storm “SITRANG” in the evening of 23rd October. It crossed Bangladesh coast between Tinkona and Sandwip close to Barisal in the night of 24th October as a cyclonic storm with maximum sustained wind speed of 80-90 kmph gusting to 100 kmph.

9.17 Based on the India Metrological Department Bulletins, the regular advisories were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to State Government and Central Ministries/ Departments concerned. Since the inception of the formation of low pressure area, the situation was monitored at the highest level on 24X7 basis. MHA also provided all necessary logistic support including deployment/ standby of NDRF and defence forces. With the concerned efforts of MHA, in close coordination with the State Government, NDRF and other Central Ministries/ Department, no human life was lost due to effect of this cyclone. Total 19 districts were partially affected due to effect of this cyclone in North Eastern region.

No. of human lives lost	2,104
No. of animals affected	14,166
Houses damaged (fully & partially)	3,18,253
Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)	19.16 lakh ha (Approx)

Financial Mechanism

9.20 The financing the relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions (FC). The 14th FC has recommended that avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, Tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides, pest attacks and cold wave/frost to be considered as natural calamities for providing assistance from SDRF and NDRF. 15th FC in its report has not recommended any change in the list of 12 disasters. The Government of India had issued

9.18 The National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) under chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary on 21.10.2022 also reviewed the preparedness of Central Ministries/ Agencies, and State/UT Governments for the impending cyclonic storm over the Bay of Bengal.

Damages due to Disasters during this year

9.19 During the year 2022-23 (upto 25.11.2022), 25 States/UTs have reported damages due to cyclonic storms/flash flood/floods/landslides/cloudburst etc. in varying degrees. These States/UTs are; Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of J&K. Extent of damage in the country (provisional) during the year 2022-23 (upto 25.11.2022) is as under:

the guidelines on constitution and administration of the SDRF and NDRF on 12.01.2022. These guidelines and norms are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website: www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in.

9.21 The 15th Finance Commission (FC) had submitted its report and the Central Government has accepted its recommendations on the disaster risk management. The Commission had adopted a new methodology for state-wise allocations, which replaces the expenditure driven methodology. The new



methodology is a combination of capacity (as reflected through expenditure), risk exposure (area and population) hazard and vulnerability (risk index). In a major departure from the earlier Finance Commissions, the 15th FC had recommended two funds with the nomenclature of State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) and National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF). SDRMF will consist of two components viz. SDRF and State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) with the allocation in the proportion 80% and 20% respectively. The 15th Finance Commission has allocated a total amount of ₹ 1,60,153 crore under State Disaster Risk Management (SDRMF) to the States for the duration of the award period 2021-26. Out of this Union share is ₹ 1,22,601 crore and State share is ₹ 37,552 crore. Out of ₹ 1,60,153 crore, the share of SDRF is 80% (i.e. ₹ 1,28,122 crore) and the share of SDMF is 20% (i.e. ₹ 32,031 crore). Further, the SDRF allocation of 80%, has been sub-divided into three sub-allocation viz; (a) Response and Relief (40% of SDRMF), (b) Recovery and Reconstruction (30% of SDRMF), and Preparedness and Capacity-building (10% of SDRMF). While the funding windows of SDRF and SDMF are not inter-changeable, there could be flexibility for re-allocation within the three sub-windows of SDRF for that financial year.

9.22 The 15th Finance Commission has recommended allocation of ₹ 128,122 crore in the SDRF for the years 2021-22 to 2025-26 against ₹ 61,220 crore recommended by 14th Finance Commission for the years 2015-16 to 2019-20.

9.23 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. Based on the recommendation of the 15th FC, an amount of ₹ 68463 crore has been allocated under National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) for 2021-22 to 2025-26, which shall also consists of two components viz NDRF & NDMF with the allocation in the proportion of 80% & 20% i.e. ₹ 54770 crore and ₹ 13693 crore respectively.

9.24 Over and above the provisions of the SDRF, funding is supplemented from the NDRF in the wake of disasters of severe nature. An Inter-Ministerial Central Team comprising of representatives of the Central Ministries/ Departments is constituted immediately in the aftermath of a severe disaster, without waiting for memorandum from the affected States. The report of the team is examined by the Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee, chaired by Union Home Secretary. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee are placed before the High Level Committee for their consideration and approval of funds from NDRF.

9.25 The guidelines for operationalization of SDMF & NDMF have been issued on 14.01.2022 & 28.02.2022 respectively and are available on www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in website.

9.26 Guidelines on Constitution & Administration of Preparedness & Capacity Building Funding Window under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) have been issued on 22.04.2022. These guidelines are available on www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in website.

9.27 For the year 2022-23, the allocation in SDRF is ₹ 24,344.80 crore out of which ₹ 18,635.20 crore is Central share of GOI and

₹ 5709.60 crore is share of State Governments. During the year 2022-23 (upto 17.11.2022), an amount of ₹8,764.00 crore of 1st installments have been released, as central share of SDRF to 24 States. Besides, the 2nd installment of Central share of SDRF for the year 2022-23, amounting to ₹ 866.00 crore has also been released, to 05 States. Besides, financial assistance of ₹ 502.744 crore has been released from NDRF to 04 States. A statement showing State-wise releases of funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2022-23 is at **Annexure-XI**.

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

(I) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

9.28 NDMA, established for the purposes of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, is chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. It has the provision of upto nine Members, one of whom may be designated as the Vice-Chairperson. At present, NDMA consists of the four Members i.e. (1) Shri Kamal Kishore, Member & Secretary I/C, (2) Shri Krishna Swaroop Vatsa, Member (3) Shri Rajendra Singh, Member and (4) Lt. Gen. Syed Ata Hasnain, PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, SM, VSM & BAR (Retd), Member, NDMA.

9.29 At the National level, NDMA undertakes various tasks/initiatives including laying down policies on disaster management and issuing guidelines to be followed by different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for integrating Disaster Management in their plans and projects. It also lays down guidelines to be followed by the States while preparing their State Disaster Management Plans as well as planning preparedness and mitigation measures as well as capacity building initiatives.

National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) 2009

9.30 National Policy on Disaster Management was approved by the Union Cabinet on 22.10.2009 and released on 18.01.2010. It portrays a paradigm shift from erstwhile 'Response-Centric' approach to the holistic management of disasters with emphasis on Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation.

National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)

9.31 NDMA had prepared the first National Disaster Management Plan in 2016. The same has been revised after extensive consultations in November, 2019. The revised plan includes new hazards (Thunderstorm, Lightning, Squall, Dust Storm, and Strong Wind / Cloudburst and Hailstorms / Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) / Heat wave / Biological and Public Health Emergencies (BPHE) / Forest Fire), new chapters (Coherence and Mutual Reinforcement for DRR of the Post-2015 Global Frameworks / Social Inclusion / Mainstreaming DRR) and also includes Climate Change Risk Management as new thematic area for climate risk informed DRR. This NDMP has delineated time bound actions for all concerned Ministries/Departments/Agencies and other stakeholders in order to match it with timelines of Sendai Framework for DRR. Plan has been shared with Central Ministries / Departments, all States / UTs and other stakeholders so that they develop their plans and strategies accordingly to match the timelines of NDMP 2019 to achieve the Sendai targets.

National Disaster Management Guidelines

9.32 NDMA, since its inception, has issued 33 guidelines on various cross cutting theme 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 "Governance => NDMA Guidelines".

State Disaster Management Plan

9.33 33 out of 36 States / Union Territories (UTs) have their approved State Disaster Management Plan. The erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir, which also had approved SDMP, has been bifurcated into two UTs (i) Jammu & Kashmir and (ii.) Ladakh. Also, the erstwhile Union Territories (i) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and (ii) Daman and Diu, both of which had approved SDMP, have been merged as one Union Territory i.e. UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. These three (3) newly created UTs are in the process of preparation of separate SDMP.

Disaster Management Plan of Ministries / Departments of Govt. of India

9.34 Fifty-Four (54) Ministries / Departments of Government of India have prepared their Disaster Management Plan. The list of these Ministries / Departments is at **Annexure-XIII**.

Celebration of 18th Formation Day of NDMA

9.35 18th Formation Day of NDMA was celebrated on 28.9.2022 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi with the theme of 'Volunteerism in Disaster Management'. Shri Nityanand Rai, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home, graced the occasion as the Chief Guest alongwith Shri Ajay Kumar Mishra, Minister of State for Home, as Special Guest. During the Valedictory Session, Dr. P.K. Mishra, Principal Secretary to the Hon'ble Prime Minister graced the occasion as the Guest of Honour.

9.36 Trained Aapda Mitra volunteers from the States of Karnataka, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Uttar Pradesh alongwith the volunteers/cadets of other organizations such as the National Cadet Core (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK), Civil Defence and Bharat Scout & Guide (BSG) attended the function. Aapda Mitra volunteers from the aforementioned States displayed their personal equipment, Emergency Response Kit (ERK) as well as district level Emergency Essential Resource Reserve (EERR) equipment provided to them by the Central Government under the up scaling of Aapda Mitra Scheme, at the venue. In addition, Meghalaya, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, NGOs viz. SEEDS, Sphere India, World Vision India, and Action Aid India and International Organizations viz. United Nations Volunteers, Thailand, Voluntary Service Organizations, Nepal and Shri Akhilesh Surjan, Associate Professor, Charles Darwin University, Australia, presented their best practices/case studies in Disaster Management on volunteerism, during the Technical Session.

Work done for COVID 19

A. COVID-19 Operational Dashboard

9.37 NDMA has developed a GIS portal for managing the pandemic situation COVID19 occurred in the year 2020. The COVID-19 GIS Portal provides a holistic picture of the growing situation of this pandemic in India by giving daily status and regular periodic updates of cases, surveillance status, infrastructure availability, hotspots, and Rahat camps at all three levels in the country, i.e., national, state and district. The Geo-enabled Dashboard was developed for the public, SDMAs, and other stakeholders to avail information related to

COVID-19 cases. The integration of the available data through Geographic Information Systems (GIS) at these three levels makes it an interactive

platform wherein data and information are available in a visually appealing format.

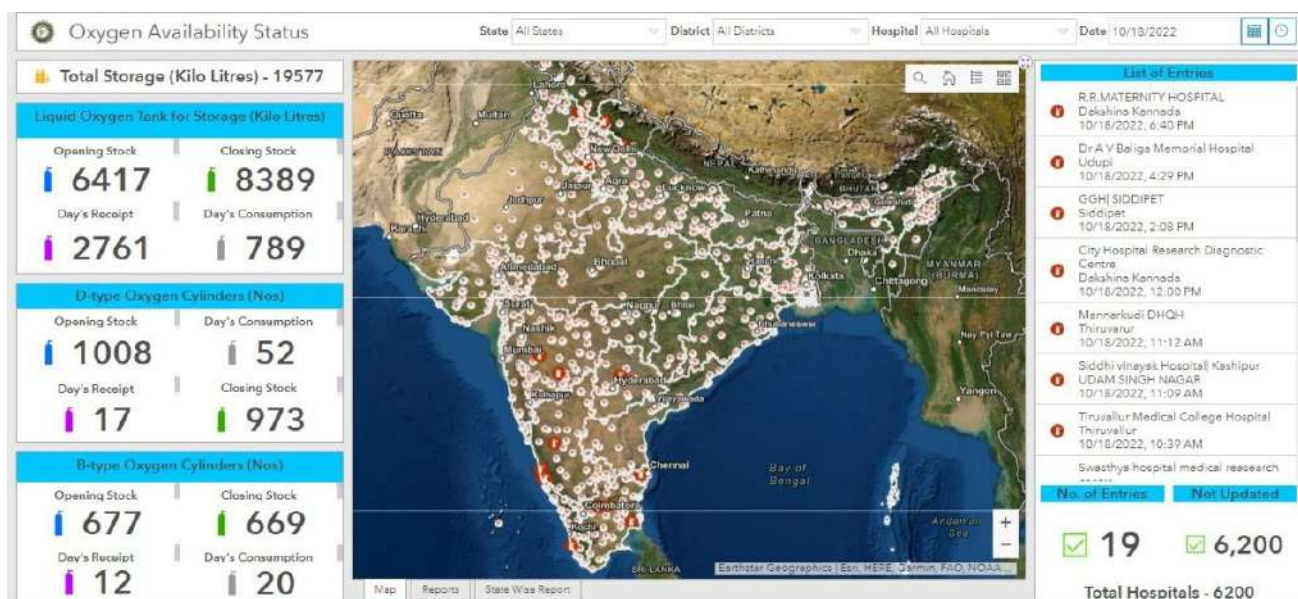


Oxygen Availability Status dashboard

Oxygen Operational Dashboard

9.38 The oxygen dashboard has been developed by the NDMA in order to monitor the availability of oxygen cylinders in various hospitals in different states of India. The hospital users are provided with the login id and passwords in order to daily update the availability status of the numbers of oxygen

cylinders in the hospitals. The dashboard contains the database of all the hospitals with their addresses and geo-location. The availability of the oxygen cylinder is represented in the form of their storage capacity in Kilo liters and is categorized into Liquid oxygen tanks, D-type oxygen cylinders, and B Type oxygen cylinders.





(II) National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

9.39 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), constituted on 30.10.2006 under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, has been entrusted with the nodal responsibility for planning and promoting training and research in the area of disaster management, documentation and development of national level information base relating to disaster management policies, prevention mechanisms and mitigation measures. Upgraded from the National Centre for Disaster Management of the Indian Institute of Public Administration on 16.10.2003, NIDM is steadily marching forward to fulfill its mission to make a disaster resilient India by developing and promoting a culture of prevention and preparedness at all levels, and emerge as a centre of Excellence. Union Home Minister is the President of the Institute and, its Governing Body is chaired by Vice-Chairman of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

9.40 The National Institute of Disaster Management, Rohini Campus has been established at a cost of ₹ 60.20 crore. NIDM has shifted from NDCC Building, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi to Plot no. 15, Pocket-3, Block-B, Sector-29, Rohini, Delhi -110042 and have started functioning from 01.04.2021 at the new campus.

9.41 The National Institute of Disaster Management, Southern Campus is being established at a cost of ₹ 43.00 crore at Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh. The construction work of the campus has been completed and handed over in Oct. 2022 by NBCC. NIDM has requested additional sanction of ₹ 5.33 crore for additional work alongwith extension of additional 6 months time for completion of the project in all respect.

Training Programme conducted

9.42 During the period 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, NIDM, Delhi and NIDM, Southern Campus have conducted the following training programs:-

S.No.	Name of training program/workshop	Number of programs conducted	Number of Participants
i.	Face-to-Face Training Programmes	99	6031
ii.	One-day Webinars	137	20691
iii.	Three-day (online) training programmes	68	17369
iv.	Online courses (6 weeks and 4 weeks)	12	253
v.	Workshop	12	990

(III) National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

9.43 In compliance with 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. In August, 2018, with a view to strengthen Disaster Response, the Government of India had accorded approval for raising of 04 additional battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) at an estimated cost of ₹ 637 crore. Out of these 04 battalions, 03 Bns have been placed in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand respectively and 01 Bn in UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

9.44 As of now, NDRF has strength of 16 Bns consisting of 1149 personnel each. The force has emerged as a visible, vibrant, multi-skilled, hi-tech and standalone force capable of dealing with all types of natural and man-made disasters including Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies. The locations of 16 Bns are at:- Bhatinda (Punjab), Ghaziabad (UP), Patna (Bihar), Guwahati (Assam), Vadodara (Gujarat), Pune (Maharashtra), Arakkonam (Tamil Nadu), Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Mundali (Odisha), Haringhata (West Bengal), Varanasi (UP), Hollongi (Arunachal Pradesh), Ladhawal (Punjab), Nurpur (HP), Gadarpur (Uttarakhand) and Dwarka (New Delhi). In addition, teams of NDRF have also been stationed at 28 different strategic locations to reduce the response time in case of disasters.

Search & Rescue operations by NDRF

9.45 During the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.10.2022, NDRF teams conducted various operations and saved 37,697 precious lives (rescued 2065 & evacuated 35,632 persons), 1070 live-stocks and retrieved 489 dead bodies. In addition, NDRF teams assisted the local administration of the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim,

Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and J&K for rescue/ evacuation of affected people during cyclone 'Asani' & 'Sitrang'.

9.46 The Event wise summary of operational achievement of NDRF for the period 01.04.2022 to 31.10.2022 is at **Annexure-XIV**.

(IV) NDRF Academy

9.47 The Government of India approved a proposal for setting up of training institute i.e National Disaster Response Force Academy (NDRF Academy) in September, 2018 at Nagpur, Maharashtra by merging with it, National Civil Defence College (NCDC), for training and capacity building of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and other stakeholders involved in Disaster Management activities. The Institute is being set up with an approved cost of ₹ 125.01 crore (including infrastructure cost of ₹ 85.16 crore) on 153 acres of land acquired at Village Suradevi, Kampatte (Nagpur) from Government of Maharashtra at the cost of ₹ 18.61 crore. The Academy shall be headed by Director and shall function under the operational and administrative control of Director General, NDRF.

9.48 Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home Minister has laid the foundation stone of NDRF Academy on 02.01.2020. At present, the construction work of the new campus is in full swing and scheduled for completion on 31.07.2023. Till then, it is functioning from the existing campus of erstwhile NCDC.

9.49 The Academy presently imparts training to NDRF/SDRF/Civil Defence volunteers and other stakeholders concerned, and is envisaged to grow into a premier training institution of international repute. It may also impart specialized training to disaster response personnel of neighboring and other countries as



per requirement. The Academy will immensely improve the standard of training imparted on disaster response to NDRF, SDRF and other stakeholders.

9.50 During the year 2022, the academy has trained 1555 personnel (NDRF-1072, SDRF-105, Civil Defence-378).

(V) CIVIL DEFENCE

9.51 Civil Defence includes any measures not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof against any hostile attack whether from air, land, sea or other places or for depriving/mitigating the effect of any such attack whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of such attack. It also includes measures taken for disaster management.

9.52 Civil Defence is primarily organised on voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of paid staff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. The present target of Civil Defence volunteers is 14.11 lakh, out of which 5.38 lakh have already been raised.

9.53 The Central Government is responsible for formulating Civil Defence policy in the country. To help the State Governments, the Central Government reimburses 50% of the expenditure as per prescribed rates, incurred by the State Government in the form of grants-in-aid on the authorized items for raising, training and equipping of Civil Defence Services for North- Eastern States excluding Assam and 25% for other States including Assam. During the period 01.04.2022 to 31.10.2022, the Central Government has reimbursed 8 crore on account of expenditure incurred by the State Governments for raising, equipping and training of Civil Defence.

9.54 The Directorate General of Civil Defence was established on 17.11.1962 under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) with its headquarters at New Delhi. In January 2003, this Directorate was declared as an attached office of MHA under the Disaster Management Division. It was re-named as Directorate General, Fire Services, Civil Defence and Home Guards [DG (FS, CD & HG)]. This Directorate is assigned with the crucial responsibilities of policy formulation for Civil Defence, Home Guards & Fire Services related matters. 'National Fire Service College' located at Nagpur, a premier training institute functions under this Directorate.

9.55 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission, in its 3rd Report titled 'Crisis Management' has recommended that Civil Defence should be constituted in all districts which are vulnerable not only to hostile attacks but also to natural calamities. In view of Military threat and Disaster angle, a total of 295 Civil Defence Districts/towns are notified by Government of India as on date. Accordingly, States/UTs are encouraged to set up Civil Defence component in their States. Some of the States/UTs like Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Delhi, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Kerala etc have taken the lead and notified their entire geographical area as 'CD District'.

9.56 Civil Defence and Home Guards organizations have been rendering valuable services to the country for the past several decades. These organizations are in line with the Government's 'whole of the nation approach'. The annual day of Civil Defence and Home Guards organizations is celebrated each year on 6th December.

Contribution in COVID-19 Pandemic

9.57 During the COVID-19 pandemic, State

/ UT Governments have actively leveraged the services of Civil Defence volunteers and more than 2 lacs CD volunteers have been deployed at the grass root level in various roles and capacities. These community-based volunteers are aggressively contributing in running COVID-19 war room of State, swab collections, manning of quarantine centers, home delivery of food, ration & medicines, setting up temporary hospitals, optimizing oxygen supply chain, management of vaccination centres etc. to support the government's effort at grass root level across the country. They have emerged as true 'Corona Warrior' and acted as real 'force multiplier' to the local/state administration in the fight against COVID-19.

(VI) HOME GUARDS

9.58 'Home Guards' is a voluntary force, first raised in India in December, 1946, to assist the police in controlling civil disturbance and communal riots. Subsequently, the concept of the voluntary citizen's force was adopted by several states. In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Centre advised the States and Union Territories to merge their existing voluntary organization into one uniform voluntary force known as Home Guards. The role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary force to the State police in the maintenance of law and order and internal security situations, help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air raid, fire, cyclone, earthquake, epidemic, etc., help in the maintenance of essential services, promote communal harmony and assist the administration in protecting the weaker sections, participate in socio-economic and welfare activities and perform Civil Defence duties.

9.59 Besides Rural and Urban Home Guards components, in Border States, Border Wing Home Guards (BWHG) Bns. have also been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the

Border Security Force (BSF). The organization is spread over in all States and Union Territories.

9.60 The battalions of Border Wing Home Guards from Punjab and Rajasthan alongwith Indian Army participated in Exercise Chetak Chaukas to coordinate the aspects of Rear Area Security and Exercise with Troops (EWT) Ex Dakshin Shakti 2021 to practice in various battle drills related to defence.

Contribution in COVID-19

9.61 During the COVID-19 pandemic, State/UT Governments have actively leveraged the services of Home Guards and more than 4.5 lacs Home Guards volunteers were deployed at grass root level in various roles and capacities. These community based volunteers assisted the local administration in strict enforcement of lockdown measures and community awareness. They have emerged as true 'Corona Warriors' and acted as real 'force multiplier' to the local/state administration in the fight against COVID-19.

(VII) FIRE SERVICE

9.62 Fire prevention and firefighting services are organized by the States/Union Territories. Ministry of Home Affairs renders technical advice to States/Union Territories and Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention, Fire Legislation and Training.

9.63 Martyrs' day was observed throughout the country on 14th April, 2022 to pay homage to the valiant fire service personnel who laid down their lives for saving life and property of the nation. From 14th April to 20th April, 2022, Fire Service Week was observed throughout the country. Fire and Emergency Service departments conducted fire safety drills, awareness camps, lectures and demonstrations in colleges and schools.



9.64 Bureau of Indian Standard has published the National Building Code (NBC) of India 2016 during the month of March, 2017. The National Building Code of India, Part IV "Fire & Life Safety" has been circulated to all the States/UTs with the request to incorporate the same in their Fire Service Act.

9.65 Model Bill to provide for the maintenance of a Fire & Emergency Service for the State revised in 2019 has been circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all the States & UTs in the month of September, 2019. States/UTs have been requested to adopt this bill into their respective State Fire Service Acts/Rules.

9.66 To augment the capabilities of Fire Services of the States, Government of India has earmarked ₹ 5000 Crores for upgradation and modernization of Fire Services through grant-in-aid under 15th Finance Commission. The process of finalization of parameters, on which basis disbursement of the fund will take place among the States, is in process.

NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, NAGPUR

9.67 The officers of Fire Service are trained in the National Fire Service College (NFSC), Nagpur. The college was established in 1956 at Rampur, Uttar Pradesh and was later shifted to the present location viz. Nagpur. NFSC College is a premier institution of Government of India mandated to train Fire Officers and Personnel in Fire Ground operations and efficient management of disasters. The college provides training of Fire Ground Operations, Paramedics real life situation for Disaster Management etc. The College has a panel of guest faculties from the Senior Fire Officers of various public and private sector undertakings, State Government, Municipal Corporation, Fire Brigades, Port Trust,

Air Port Authority to impart comprehensive training on various aspects of Fire Prevention and Fire Protection. The College also conducts four years BE degree programme in Fire Engineering which is recognized by AICTE and affiliated to RTM University. The Fire Engineers of this college are placed in India and abroad for the job of Fire Prevention and Protection.

9.68 A scheme of up-gradation of the college has been launched in June, 2010 at an outlay of ₹ 235.99 crore with an overall objectives to enhance the capacity to meet the requirements of specialized and professional training in fire science, engineering and technology, search and rescue and disaster response besides in research and development, consultancy in the field.

The new campus of NFSC, Nagpur was dedicated to the nation by Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 02.01.2020.

Training Activities:

9.69 During the period 01.04.2022 to 31.10.2022, the college conducted five regular academic and training programs for the young aspirants in B.Tech (Fire) and fire service officers from various Central/States/UT etc. wherein total 682 students/officers have participated.

9.70 The fire service officers and fire engineers of the country are getting trained regularly in various strategic and tactical operation and management of multiple types of emergencies. Till date, the college has trained total 22,365 Officer Trainees.

Medals on Fire Service, Home Guards & Civil Defence

9.71 In order to encourage the outstanding contributions of Fire Services, Civil Defence and Home Guards personnel, the Government of India awards Gallantry and Service medals twice every year, i.e. on the Republic day and

Independence Day. On the Independence day, 2022 total 101 medals were awarded to Fire

Service, Home Guards & Civil Defence Personnel

S. No.	Type of medals	Number of Fire Service Medals awardees		Number of Home Guards & Civil Defence Medals awardees	
		Republic day	Independence day	Republic day	Independence day
I	President's Medal for Gallantry	-	0	-	0
II	Medal for Gallantry	-	11	-	02
III	President's Medal for Distinguished Service	-	06	-	07
IV	Medal for Meritorious Service	-	38	-	37
	Total	-	55	-	46

(VIII) Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)

9.72 Hon'ble Prime Minister announced the establishment of CDRI at the United Nations Climate Action Summit, in New York City on 23.09.2019. The Government of India (on 28.08.2019) approved the establishment of an international Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI, as a Society, along with its supporting Secretariat office in New Delhi) at an outlay of ₹ 480 crore (approx. USD 70 million) for a corpus required to fund technical assistance and research projects on an ongoing basis over a period of 5 years from 2019-20 to 2023-24. On 03.02.2020, CDRI Society has been registered.

9.73 India's call for promoting disaster resilience of infrastructure through the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) has been receiving global attention. As on date, the Coalition consists of 39 members, including thirty-one (31) national governments, six (6) international organizations and two (2) private sector

organizations. The CDRI now has a fully functional Secretariat based in New Delhi.

9.74 The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) have been providing governance oversight and programme finance to CDRI on behalf of Government of India. NDMA and MHA have also been instrumental in providing strategic direction to CDRI, and in enabling engagement of CDRI with line ministries and state governments within India.

9.75 In 2022, the CDRI has undertaken specific programmes/projects under its sectoral programmes, thematic priorities, and cross-sectoral initiatives to promote the resilience of critical infrastructure sectors. The emphasis on power, telecom and transportation sectors was well-founded, given the forward and backward linkages of these sectors with key socio-economic processes and large resource investments. CDRI's sectoral programme portfolio has been expanded to promote resilience of health and urban infrastructure. Financing resilience and adaptation is also one



of the CDRI's core action portfolios.

9.76 CDRI hosted its 04th annual conference - the International Conference on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (ICDRI), for shaping the global narrative on critical issues around resilience of infrastructure especially on power, telecom, transportation, health and urban infrastructure. In addition to the focus on addressing the vulnerability of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) at the conference in 2022.

9.77 Building on these efforts, CDRI has embarked on two strategic initiatives - Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS) and Global Flagship Report on Disaster and Climate Resilient Infrastructure. IRIS was launched during the World Leaders Summit at COP26 by the Prime Ministers of India, United Kingdom, Australia, Fiji, Jamaica, and Mauritius. It is a dedicated initiative of CDRI to provide technical support and facilitate knowledge exchange for promoting disaster and climate resilience of infrastructure systems in SIDS.

9.78 CDRI's Global Flagship Report on Disaster and Climate Resilient Infrastructure is its principal vehicle for engaging and focusing the attention of global audience of political leaders, policymakers, practitioners and researchers. To be launched in 2023, CDRI envisages this global report to be a biennial publication developed through technical studies, background papers, workshops and data collection.

9.79 The Cabinet on 29.06.2022 approved recognition of CDRI as an International Organization and for signing of Headquarter Agreement (HQA) for granting CDRI exemptions, immunities and privileges as contemplated under Section-3 of the UN(P&I)

Act, 1947. The Headquarters Agreement has been signed between GoI (through MEA) and CDRI on 22.08.2022 pursuant to the Cabinet's decision dated 29.06.2022.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES

A. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

9.80 The Government of India has approved the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) with the overall objective of minimizing vulnerability to cyclones and making people and infrastructure disaster resilient in harmony with the conservation of the coastal eco-system in the cyclone hazard prone States/Union Territories of India. The project has four components namely: i) Component A: Early Warning Dissemination System ensuring last mile connectivity ii) Component B: Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure like Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters, Evacuation/approach Roads/Bridges, Saline Embankment & Underground Cabling, iii) Component C: Technical Assistance for Multi-Hazard Risk Management and Capacity building and iv) Component D: Project Management and Implementation Support. Components A, C & D are fully financed by the Central Government and component B is financed by Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. The Central Government component is funded through World Bank assistance (loan). National Disaster Management Authority is the implementing agency for the project. The project was approved in following two phases as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

9.81 The first phase of the NCRMP was approved in January 2011 for the States of Andhra Pradesh & Odisha. The project was

completed in December 2018 with a total expenditure of ₹ 2440 crore.

9.82 The second phase of NCRMP was approved in July 2015 for the States of Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal at a cost of ₹ 2361.35 crore with project completion date as 15.03.2021. The outlay for NCRMP Phase II has been revised to ₹ 2059.83 crore due to cancellation/ surrendering of USD 80 million during Dec 2020, with revised date of completion as 15.09.2022. The completion date of NCRMP-II has been extended to March 2023 with the revised outlay of ₹ 1944.87 crore.

9.83 Under NCRMP Phase- II, ₹ 1343.77 crore of Central Share was released to the States till 31.10.2022 and during the FY 2022-23 (upto 31.10.2022), ₹ 16.39 crore has been released to the States.

9.84 Early Warning and Dissemination System (EWDS) has been installed & commissioned in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha and same are under progress in the State of Goa, Karnataka & Kerala. Total 783 nos. of Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCS), 1291.52 Km of Roads, 113.61 Km of Saline embankment (SE), 1178.43 Km Underground Electric Cabling (UGC) and 34 nos. of Bridges were constructed till 31.10.2022. During 2022-23, 8 nos. of Multi-purpose cyclone shelters, 100.5 Kms of UGC and 3.58 Km Saline Embankment has been constructed upto 31.10.2022.

9.85 As part of reducing disaster risks and strengthening the capacity of various govt. departments and communities, training and capacity building is one among the subcomponent of the project. 21888 Govt. officials have been trained through 832 nos. of Capacity Building Trainings on various topics

as well as 63618 community representatives have also got trained through 3174 Shelter Level Trainings under NCRMP Phase I & II.

9.86 Apart from that, 719 Cyclone Shelter Management & Maintenance Committees has also been constituted across 8 project States to effectively manage the shelter arrangements. Each committee was comprised with the participation of various Government officials, community representatives, women & weaker section representatives etc.

9.87 The Cyclone Shelters constructed under NCRMP were/are used for various relief and rehabilitation purposes during the COVID-19 pandemic and recent cyclones.

B. Other Disaster Management Programmes (ODMPs)

Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction:

9.88 The Scheme, costing ₹20.10 crore, provides financial support, inter-alia, for hiring of one Disaster Management (DM) professional at the rate of ₹ 1.00 Lakh per month for SDMA in 36 States/ UTs. The DM professional will facilitate/ support the State Administration in taking measures for implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Scheme has been approved for implementation for the period from 2018-19 to 2025-26. An amount of ₹10.36 crore has been released under the Scheme.

Strengthening of District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) of Hazard Prone Districts out of the 115 identified backward districts:

9.89 The Scheme, costing ₹28.98 crore, provides financial support for hiring of one Disaster Management (DM) professional at the rate of ₹70,000/- per month in each of the



hazard prone districts in 27 States and UT of Jammu & Kashmir for the duration of the Scheme. The DM professional will facilitate/support the District Administration in taking measures for implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Scheme has been approved for implementation for the period from 2018-19 to 2025-26. An amount of ₹13.47 crore has been released under the Scheme.

Up-scaling of Aapda Mitra Scheme

9.90 Based on the success of Pilot Scheme as well as appreciation and request from all the States/UTs, NDMA is implementing Up-scaling of Aapda Mitra Scheme at a total cost of ₹ 369.40 crore covering 350 highly vulnerable districts across prone to floods, landslides, cyclones and earthquakes in order to train 100000 volunteers. Under the scheme, an Emergency Responder Kit (ERK) and an insurance covering death/permanent disablement / hospitalization will be provided to all trained volunteers. Further, each selected District will be provided an Emergency Essential Resource Reserve (EERR). The scheme is scheduled to be completed by March, 2023.

9.91 The Scheme is being funded from Preparedness and Capacity Building Funding Window of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). As on date, MoU has been signed with all States/UTs except Telengana. As on 31.10.2022, 21457 volunteers have been trained by 22 States/UTs such as Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Ladakh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, & West Bengal. Out of ₹ 369.41

crore, an amount of ₹ 207.86 crore has been either released to States/UTs or spent at NDMA level.

9.92 NDMA, in collaboration with Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC), has developed Management Information System (MIS) and Mobile Application under the Scheme, which was launched during a National level Workshop on 22.07.2022. During the workshop, hands-on-training was also imparted to all State/UT Nodal Officers of the Scheme.

Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based Integrated Alert System (Sachet) Phase-I

9.93 NDMA is implementing a Scheme of Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) at a total outlay of ₹ 355 crore. Sachet is an Integrated Alert System built on Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) standards. This scheme will facilitate dissemination of warnings/alerts about impending hazards to geographically referenced population, in vernacular languages over various communication media like SMS, TV/Radio Broadcast, Mobile application, social media, satellite terminals etc. The alerts originated by alert generating agencies like IMD, CWC, DGRE, INCOIS, etc will be moderated and approved by SDMAs for dissemination over selected media in the regional vernacular. This scheme will greatly reduce time taken for dissemination of alerts to citizens as well as responders thereby increasing response and preparedness time. This would result in reducing loss to life and property. The scheme is State of the Art and a 'Make in India' initiative.

9.94 An MoU for the scheme was signed between NDMA and CDOT on 23.08.2021 and the scheme document was released by Hon'ble

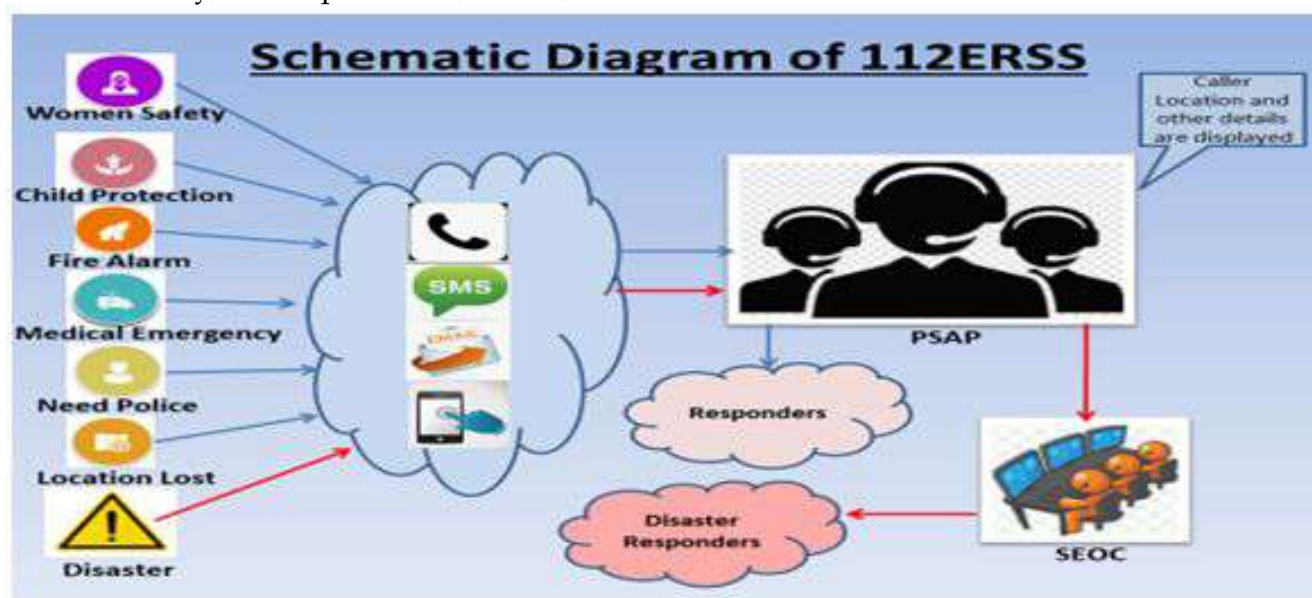
HM on 28.09.2021 on the occasion of 17th raising day of NDMA.

Extension of Emergency Response Support System (Dial 112) for Disaster Emergencies

9.95 In order to implement the vision of Honourable Prime Minister for '**Single Distress Number for all emergencies across the country**', the scheme for Extension of Emergency Response Support System for Disaster emergencies has been launched by NDMA. Presently Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)(Dial112) is designed to address all emergency signals pertaining to Woman safety, Child protection, Police, Fire

and Medical assistance received from citizens through voice call, SMS, email, panic SOS, ERSS web portal etc. The proposed scheme shall extend the current scope of ERSS to include Disaster related emergencies. Disaster related emergency calls initiated on Dial 112 will be routed by the Police Control Center to the State Emergency Operation Centers (SEOCs) which would further direct the call to appropriate responder.

9.96 MoU for the Project has been signed with CDAC on 02.08.2021 and work is progressing. Completion of Installation in all States/UTs is expected to be by February, 2023.



Earthquake Disaster Risk Index (EDRI- II) for 60 Towns

9.97 In continuation of the study conducted earlier by NDMA for earthquake disaster risk indexing, the next phase of the project is in progress to evaluate the disaster risk index for additional 60 cities apart from the previous one. The Phase-II of work has been awarded to Malaviya National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Jaipur, at a cost of ₹116.2 lakh out of which ₹46.48 lakh has been released. The main objective of the project is to assess the

earthquake risk in cities in India, which will help mitigate negative consequences, prepare and respond to the next event. The risk index obtained from the study will be mainly the combination of hazard, vulnerability, and exposure to the city. It will provide information to each city of their impending risk involved, and its consequences, help to reduce the social and economic consequences due to an earthquake and give an Inter-comparison of the risk among the cities as well as guide government agencies for prioritizing disaster

preparedness and response measures in the more vulnerable area of the city. Methodology of earthquake risk assessment has been finalized in consultation with the Project Monitoring Committee and field work for vulnerability assessment in the identified cities is in progress.

Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskaar

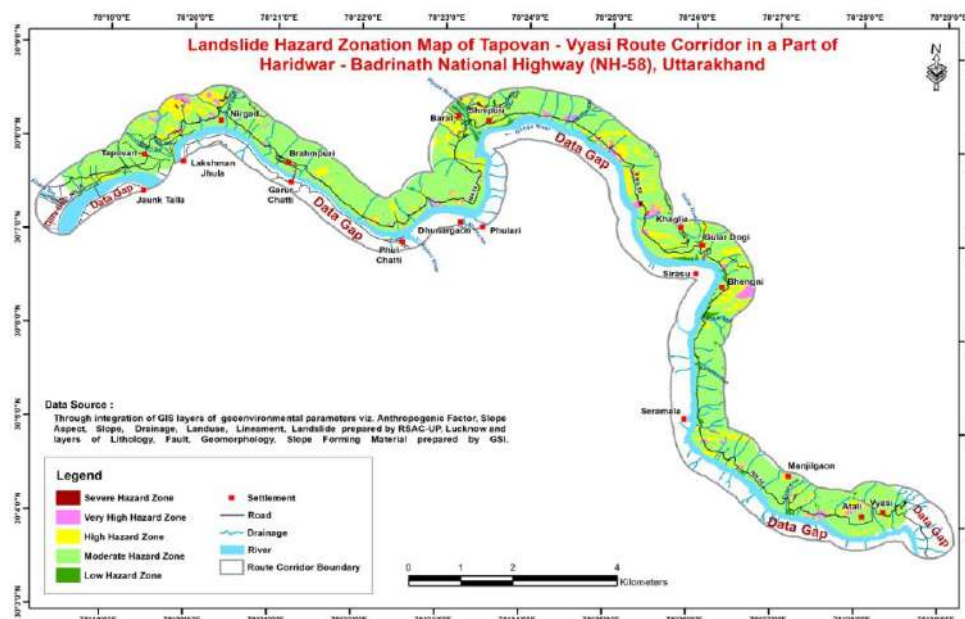
9.98 The award "Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskaar" was established by the Government in the year 2018-19. This award is given to 'Individual/Institution' to recognize the excellent work done by individuals and Institutions in India in the field of Disaster Management like Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Rescue, Response, Relief, Rehabilitation, Research/Innovations or Early Warning every year. The award is declared on the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose each year.

An institution winning the Award receives a certificate and a cash prize of ₹ 51 lakh. While an individual winning the Award receives a certificate and a cash prize of ₹ 5 lakh.

LANDSLIDE

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

9.99 NDMA approved and initiated 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 May 2018. The project is implemented in collaboration with Remote Sensing Application Centre (RSAC), Uttar Pradesh in which Survey of India (SoI) and Geological Survey of India (GSI), IIT-Roorkee, and Uttarakhand Government are providing their technical inputs and logistical support. Landslide Hazard Zonation (LHZ) maps of 1:10,000 scale and landslide inventory of 142 landslides are created under this project through high-resolution satellite data. Project will be closed soon.



Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS)

9.100 NDMA approved the 'Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS)' in July 2019 under Improving Disaster Risk Governance of SDMA's/ DDMA's. The scheme aims to provide financial and technical support to landslide prone states for site specific landslide mitigation.

9.101 LRMS is a pilot scheme to demonstrate the benefits of landslide mitigation measures alongwith landslide monitoring, awareness generation, capacity building / training, etc.

9.102 MoU was signed with the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) of Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland and Uttarakhand for implementation of the scheme. The project is in its final stage of completion in all the four states.

Project on Capacity Building of IAS/ Central Civil Services Officers in Disaster Management at CDM, LBSNAA.

9.103 NDMA in collaboration with Centre for Disaster Management, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie has been implementing the Project at a total outlay of ₹ 3.75 crore for five years from 2021-22 (Feb, 22) to 2025-26 to train 950 officers per year at the CDM, LBSNAA, Mussoorie.

9.104 The Project aims to sensitize to the existing systems of disaster management at the various executive and policy making levels of the government; to undertake case studies; and to develop knowledge repository on disaster management.

CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear)**Mobile Radiation Detection System (MRDS)**

9.105 NDMA had completed an important

pilot project under which police departments in 56 cities have been equipped with Mobile Radiation Detection System (MRDS) to tackle radiological emergencies in public domain. 930 police patrol vehicles were fitted with Go-No-Go instruments and 339 police stations have been provided with the radiation measuring instruments and safety kits. Training was imparted to around 430 police personnel/ NDRF in the cities under this project. NDMA has carried out ground level implementation verification for utilization of this instrument on sample basis at four Mumbai police stations. Few gap areas like lack of awareness among police personnel about the use of this instrument; missing and non-functional instrument at police vehicle was observed. A Check list for midterm evaluation was prepared and Action plan for awareness generation cum Midterm Evaluation at selected cities/police station have been chalked out. It is planned to carry out sample midterm evaluation, finalize AMC and handover all MRDS related activities to individual police station or SDMA.

Training on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Emergency Management for Emergency handlers at Seaports/Airports

9.106 Capacity building and training at the major airports and seaports is continued to improve the preparedness against CBRN emergency. CBRN training programme covers basic hazards, safety actions, hands-on field exercises with the target to prepare the ports to prevent and mitigate any CBRN related incidents till the arrival of the trained responders at the incident site. In Phase-1, a total of 25 batches of basic training on CBRN EM was completed and approximately 1400 staff members from the various agencies responsible for operation of the ports have



been trained by the domain experts and NDRF. In Phase -2, basic training at 11 ports has been completed. During the year 2022-23, till date, NDMA has completed 3 airports and one seaport (Jaipur, Lucknow, Raipur Airports and JNPT Mumbai). In order to streamline the training program, NDMA is planning to involve SDMA for micromanagement of training activities. The detailed scheme is being worked out.

Off-site and Site emergency exercises for Nuclear Power Plants (NPP)

9.107 Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has devised new methodologies (Table-top, integrated command, control & response (ICCR) and Full-fledged exercise involving Public) for conducting Off-Site Emergency Exercises (OSEEs) for NPPs. NDMA team participated and observed the site emergency exercises and off-site emergency exercises on 2nd September and 11th October, 2022 respectively.

Study on Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance Framework in India: learning from Global Best Practices

9.108 In order to become World leader before 2024 in Disaster Management as directed by Hon'ble Home Minister, NDMA as a part of

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project conducted a Study on "Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance Framework in India: learning from global best practices" through Indo-Japan Laboratory, Keio University, Japan; Institute for Social and Environmental Transition International (ISET), United States of America; and Resilience Innovation Knowledge Academy India Pvt. Ltd to understand the existing DRM governance structures (and corresponding good practices) in the eight countries viz Australia, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Turkey, and the United States of America that could be adopted in the Indian context.

9.109 As per the recommendations of the report, NDMA is preparing a road map for further strengthening the Disaster Risk Governance Framework in India.

D. Mock Exercises (ME) / Online IRS Training & Table Top Exercise

9.110 NDMA has formulated Annual State / UT level Mock Exercise (ME) Calendar in consultation with the States / UTs on different disaster scenarios depending on the vulnerability profile. Details of Physical MEs and online IRS Trg and TTEx conducted during the period are as under:

Cumulative figure for Year 2022-23		
Actual 01.04.2022 to 31.10.2022	Projected 01.11.2022 to 31.03.2023	Total During 2022-23
10 (07 Physical and 03 online ME)	08	18

9.111 NDMA has also conducted Incident Response System (IRS) Training for Gujarat & Uttar Pradesh on 09-11 May 2022 and 30-31 August, 2022 respectively. NDMA participated as observer in the Table Top Exercise and Mock Drill for Disaster Preparedness organised by

Odisha, SDMA on 18 & 19 June 2022. Post exercise feedback report was shared with concerned State / UT including best practices and gaps identified for appropriate action through DO letter of Member, NDMA to Chief Secretary / Administrator of respective State / UT.

District Level Mock Exercises by NDRF:

9.112 NDMA has worked out the modalities for conduct of district level mock exercises by NDRF with due consultations. Further, NDMA circulated the Distt wise, Hazard wise, date / month wise Annual ME Calendars (2020-21, 2021-22 & 2022-23) of Distt level MEs (prepared by NDRF in consultation with State

s/ UTs) to Chief Secretaries of all States / UTs soliciting directions to all District Magistrates, to coordinate the dates with NDRF and undertake District level Mock Exercise with participation of all concerned stakeholders. Computerized database of these MEs is being maintained by NDRF. The details of Distt Level MEs conducted by NDRF are as follows:

Sl No.	Year	No of Distts Planned	No of Distts Conducted
1.	2020-21	154	98
2.	2021-22	288	249
3.	Cumulative figure for Year 2022-23		
	Actual 01.04.2022 to 31.10.2022	Projected 01.11.2022 to 31.03.2023	Total During 2022-23
	129	126	255

Offsite Emergency Exercise (OSEE):

9.113 NDMA participated in the Radiological Off-Site Emergency Exercises (OSEE) in “Integrated Command & Control & Response” mode scheduled at Kakrapar, Distt Surat, Gujarat on 11.10.2022. Detailed feedback has been shared with State Authorities and Deptt of Atomic Energy (DAE). Apart from the above, Sh Kamal Kishore, Member & Secretary I/C, NDMA & Sh Rajender Singh, Member, NDMA visited Kudankulam NPP on 03.09.2022 and Kaiga NPP on 11.09.2022. Sh Rajender Singh, Member, NDMA also visited Kalpakkam NPP on 28.10.2022 and Sh Krishna Singh Vatsa, Member, NDMA visited Kakrapar NPP on 03.10.2022.

India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN)

9.114 The India Disaster Resource Network is a web based platform for managing the inventory of equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies to enable the decision makers to access equipment and

human resources required to combat any emergency situation. IDRN is hosted on NIC and managed by National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).

9.115 India Disaster Resource Network database maintains the district wise inventory of DM Equipment and related items with both public and private entities.

9.116 NDMA has conducted series of meetings with the concerned Central Ministries / Departments dealing with industries as well as several Industry Associations and requested for appropriate steps to encourage PSUs / Pvt Sector Industries under their administrative control to procure specialized machinery / equipment for dual use i.e. for their own use on site as well as for use by District Administration during disaster situations / emergencies and list of such items / machinery / equipment is to be shared with District Authorities for updation of resource inventory on IDRN Portal. Private



Firms and PSUs are being encouraged to buy new machines / equipment from CSR funds in consultation with District Authorities.

9.117 IDRN list is regularly updated. NDMA had worked out a list of 26 health related items / resources and got the same included on the list of items on IDRN portal under the category 'Health Services' so as to facilitate the Disaster Management Authorities in accessing the desired resources for containment and management of COVID-19.

9.118 NDMA has prepared Guidelines on utilization of the resources of India Disaster

Resource Network in consultation with all the States and stakeholders and issued in Feb 2021. The same is available on public domain on NDMA website.

9.119 A provision on IDRN portal has been made to map Ex-Servicemen and Ex-CAPF personnel under skilled human resource inventory. Data on this is being updated by the State Government.

9.120 NIDM which maintains the IDRN database is following up with the States/UTs for updation of IDRN inventory on monthly basis.

CHAPTER -10

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

10.1 With the advancement of technology, international terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs have assumed transnational and global dimensions with wide ranging ramifications on the peace, security and stability of the country. The scale and complexity of these emerging threats makes partnerships vital. In this context, several proactive steps are being taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to continuously engage with various countries for taking up and pursuing a variety of multilateral and bilateral initiatives in security related areas through various instruments. MHA, being the nodal Ministry for disaster management, is also actively involved in multilateral and bilateral international initiatives to mitigate and manage natural disasters.

Bilateral Cooperation

10.2 The legal/bilateral framework for combating transnational crimes and international terrorism includes Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) in Criminal Matters, Memoranda of Understanding/Agreements on Security Cooperation, Bilateral Instruments of Cooperation on Prevention and Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursor, and related Offences Human Trafficking and Agreements on Transfer of Sentenced Persons, which are signed between India and other countries. Such treaties/agreements are signed with a view to securing

cooperation and assistance to enable India to counter terrorism, organised crimes, drug trafficking, Human Trafficking money laundering, counterfeiting of Indian currency notes, etc.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties/Agreements in Criminal Matters

10.3 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.

10.4 As on 31.12.2022, India has signed treaties/ Agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal matters is in force with 45 countries, namely, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Canada, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kuwait, Maldives, Mauritius, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Mongolia, Oman, Poland, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates (UAE), United Kingdom (UK), United States of America (USA), Uzbekistan and Vietnam. MLATs with



Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Morocco and Poland have been signed but have not been ratified by these countries. With the assistance rendered under the MLAT/Agreements, the law enforcement agencies have been executing requests with many of the contracting countries. Similarly requests from the contracting parties for such assistance are also being executed under the provisions of MLAT/Agreement.

10.5 Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters with Poland was signed on 25.04.2022 in New Delhi by Mr. Adam Burakowski, Ambassador for the Republic of Poland and Shri V.S.K. Kaumudi, Special Secretary, MHA for the Republic of India.

10.6 The Negotiation Meeting on the draft Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) in Criminal Matters between the Republic of India and the Italian Republic was held in New Delhi on 09-10 May, 2022 and finalized draft was signed by the head of the delegation of both the sides. The Italian Delegation was led by Mr. Stefano OPILIO, Director General for International Affairs and International Judiciary, Italian Ministry of Justice, while the Indian Delegation was led by Ms. Saheli Ghosh Roy, Joint Secretary (CIC), Ministry of Home Affairs.

10.7 Virtual Negotiation Meeting was held on 07.11.2022 and 06.12.2022 with Saudi Arabia. The Government of Kingdom of the Saudi Arabia Delegation was led by Dr. Omar Saleh Al-Zahrani, the Indian Delegation was led by Joint Secretary (CIC), Ministry of Home Affairs. Both sides negotiated the text of the Treaty article-wise and finalized the draft of the Treaty.

Bilateral Agreements/ Memorandum of Understanding on Security Cooperation and Prevention of and Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic

Substances and Chemical Precursors, as well as related Offences.

10.8 India has signed 43 bilateral Agreements/Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) on security cooperation, narcotic drugs and other related fields with Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, UK, USA, Uzbekistan and Zambia.

10.9 These Agreements/ MoUs are operationally useful in enhancing the mutual cooperation between the countries in addressing transnational organized crime, regulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and in combating drug trafficking. These bilateral instruments improve the effectiveness of both countries in prevention, investigation, prosecution and suppression of crimes and to continue cooperation between the intelligence and law-enforcement agencies of the participants. Further, such Agreements/ MoUs are also helpful in appraising the participating countries about the contact details of the nodal officers who can be approached for sharing real time intelligence relating to crime, drug trafficking and also facilitate cooperation in training, capacity building and agency level interaction between the Heads of the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) of the two countries. MoU on Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and its Precursors between the NCB of the Republic of India and the NCB of the Republic of Indonesia was signed on 17.06.2022 by Dr. Petrus R. Golose, Head of BNN, National Narcotics Board of the Republic of Indonesia and

Shri Satya Narayan Pradhan, Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau of the Republic of India.

Bilateral and Multilateral Mechanism on Transfer of Sentenced Person

10.10 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was enacted for enabling convicted foreign prisoners in India and Indian Prisoners convicted in foreign countries to be transferred to their native country to serve the remainder of their sentence. The Act came into force on 01.01.2004. This Act has been enacted to take care of the human aspect in as much as that the convicts can be near their families in their native countries and have a better chance of social rehabilitation. Bilateral Agreements are signed with interested countries for transfer of sentenced persons. The Government of India has signed Agreements with 31 countries namely Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, Estonia, France, Hong Kong, Iran, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kuwait, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, United Kingdom and Vietnam.

10.11 India has also signed two multilateral conventions on transfer of sentenced persons, namely Inter-American Convention on Serving Criminal Sentences Abroad and Council of Europe Convention on Transfer of Sentenced Persons, by virtue of which sentenced persons of member States and other countries which have acceded to these conventions can seek transfer to their native countries to serve the remainder of their sentence.

Bilateral and multilateral Mechanism on Human Trafficking

10.12 India has signed bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with Bangladesh, United Arab Emirates, Cambodia and

Myanmar on human trafficking for increasing cooperation with these countries on countering human trafficking.

10.13 India is signatory to the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution.

10.14 India has also signed the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) 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 UNTOC.

Indo-Bangladesh Relations

10.15 A three-tier bilateral institutional mechanism was set up between India and Bangladesh in 1994 to resolve security and border management issues. The first level talks is at Director General (DG), Border Security Force (BSF) and DG, Border Guards, Bangladesh (BGB) level, the second is a Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of Joint Secretaries of both the countries and the third is at Home Secretary level. In addition to the three-tier mechanism, Home Minister Level Talks (HMLT) between India and Bangladesh are also held to address the security concerns of both the countries.

10.16 The 18th Meeting of the Joint Working Group (JWG) on Security and Border Management between India and Bangladesh was held on 5th-6th December, 2022 at New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Piyush Goyal, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and the Bangladesh delegation was led by Mr. A.K. Mukhlesur Rahman, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of



Bangladesh. In the meeting, bilateral issues such as border fencing and development works within 150 yards of the International Border, illegal crossing, bilateral cooperation in checking insurgency, combating terrorism, organized crimes and smuggling etc. were discussed.

10.17 The Joint Secretary level twelfth meeting of Nepal-India Joint Working Group (JWG) on Border Management was held on 15-16 June, 2022 at New Delhi. Both sides stressed on the need for a seamless and real-time information sharing and effective coordination among agencies of both countries to combat trans-border crimes. Both sides also agreed on the need for clearing encroachment of no-man's land and addressing the issues of missing and damaged boundary pillar with priority.

High Level Bilateral Visits and Meetings

Homeland Security Dialogue (HSD) between India and USA

10.18 As a preparation to Ministerial Level Homeland Security Dialogue (HSD) between India and USA, a Senior Officers Meeting (SoM) was held on 12.01.2022 in virtual mode. The Government of India delegation was led by Shri Ajay Bhalla, Home Secretary and USA delegation was led by Mr. Robert Silvers, Under Secretary, Department of Homeland Security, USA.

10.19 During the SoM, discussions were held with respect to the Sub-Groups formed under the Homeland Security Dialogue viz. law enforcement engagement, securing global supply chain, aviation security, investigative cooperation, and capacity building & training.

10.20 Meeting between GoI delegation led by Additional Secretary (WS), MHA and Belarus delegation led by Deputy Chairman of State

Forensic Examination Committee was held on 09.11.2022 to consider the status of the draft Agreement on cooperation between the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of India and State Forensic Examination Committee of the Republic of Belarus in the sphere of the Forensic Activities.

Home Affairs Dialogue (HAD) between India and UK

10.21 4th India-UK Home Affairs Dialogue was held on 10.02.2022 in virtual mode. The Government of India delegation was led by Shri Ajay Bhalla, Home Secretary and UK delegation was led by Mr. Matthew Rycroft, Permanent Secretary Home Office. The meeting was attended by senior officers from both sides. During the meeting, the issues related to Migration & Mobility, Criminal Justice Cooperation, Open Societies, Homeland Security and Cyber Security Cooperation were discussed.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

10.22 As a preparatory to the meeting of SCO Ministers of Internal Affairs & Public Security, a Senior Officers Meeting (SOM) was held on 24-25th March, 2022 in virtual mode. The Government of India Delegation was led by Ms Saheli Ghosh Roy, Joint Secretary (CIC), MHA. The Agenda and other documents to be discussed in the Meeting of SCO Ministers of Internal Affairs & Public Security were finalized during the preparatory meeting.

10.23 Meeting of SCO Ministers of Internal Affairs & Public Security was held in Tashkent from 17-19 August, 2022. The Government of India Delegation was led by Shri Nityanand Rai, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home.

10.24 A number of deliberations were held during the meeting amongst the member states of SCO at length wherein issues on Drug

Trafficking, Cyber Crime, Transnational Organized Crime, Human Trafficking, Counter Terrorism, Border Management, Human Rights were discussed. Hon'ble MoS (N) also had bilateral meeting(s) with the counter parts of various participating countries in the event.

European Union (EU)

10.25 Meeting between H.E. Mr. Eammon Gilmore, Special Representative for Human Rights, EU and Union Home Secretary, was held on 28.04.2022. A number of issues related to Human Rights including HR implications of new technologies like Artificial Intelligence, use of special laws like anti-terrorism law, criminal justice system and fast tracking trials using technology etc were discussed during the meeting.

Capacity Building

10.26 The Ministry of Home Affairs undertakes capacity building not just for its own Police forces but also foreign police personnel. 110 foreign Police officials from friendly countries i.e. Bangladesh, Bhutan, Mauritius, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Seychelles have undergone various training programme in various training Institutions in India under bilateral cooperation during the period 01.04.2022 to 31.10.2022.

Global Peacekeeping

10.27 The Ministry of Home Affairs also contributes to the UN efforts for global peacekeeping. The Officers at various levels are sent on Secondment, whenever asked by the United Nations (UN) and regular deployments of Formed Police Units (FPU), have also been made on request. During the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, total 55 Assessment of Mission Service (AMS) qualified Civilian Police

(CIVPOL) officers from different States, Union Territories (UTs), Central Police Organization (CPOs) and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) have served with UN Peacekeeping Missions in South Sudan and Abyei. Moreover, Two Male IPS Officers from Rajasthan and AGMUT Cadre have also served on secondment post at P-IV level at Police Division, UN Head Quarters (HQ), New York and at D-2 level with UNMISS respectively. The following Formed Police Units (FPUs) have also served with UN Peacekeeping Missions:-

One Formed Police Unit from Border Security Force (BSF) at DR Congo (MONUSCO)

10.28 First meeting of the Counter Ransomware Initiative Working Group on Illicit Finance was held in virtual mode on 29.04.2022 to share some information about plans for the next few months. Through aim of this working group is to ensure that the cyber security and financial regulatory challenges presented by the use of virtual assets in ransomware attacks are addressed jointly and comprehensively.

10.29 8th meeting of the BRICS Working Group on security in the use of Information and communication technology was held on 24.05.2022 in virtual mode. This year meeting was held under the Chinese Chair. Director, 14C attended the meeting from MHA side.

10.30 UN General Assembly vide its resolution 74/247, dated 27.12.2019 entitled "Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purpose", decided to establish an open-ended ad hoc intergovernmental committee of experts, representative of all regions, to elaborate a comprehensive international convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies



for criminal purpose, taking into full consideration existing international instructions and efforts at the national, regional and international levels on combating the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purpose.

2nd session of Ad Hoc Committee (AHC) was held from 30, May to 10, June 2022 at Vienna in hybrid format. Director, 14C attended the session online. Inputs on the following chapters were provided by the member states

- (a) Provisions on criminalization
- (b) General provisions
- (c) Provisions on procedural measures and law enforcement

10.31 Fourth India-Japan Cyber Dialogue was held on 30.06.2022 at Jawaharlal Nehru Bhawan, Ministry of External Affairs and New Delhi in virtual format. JS (Cyber Diplomacy & New Emerging & Strategic Technologies), MEA led the Indian Delegation. The Indian delegation consisted of senior officials from Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Ministry of Defence (MoD), National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS), Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications (MEITY), Computer Emergency Response Team-India (CERT-IN) and National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC).

10.32 First India-Australia Cyber Experts Meeting was held from 4-6 July 2022 in Australia. Indian delegation was led by Joint Secretary (Cyber Diplomacy), MEA. Deputy Secretary, Cyber & Information Security Division attended the meeting from MHA side.

10.33 3rd Session of UN Ad Hoc to Elaborate a comprehensive international convention to combat the use of ICTs for criminal purposes was held from 29th August to 9th September, 2022 at New York in hybrid format. Director, 14C attended the meeting online. Following chapters of convention was discussed during the session:

- (a) Provisions on international cooperation
- (b) Provisions on technical assistance
- (c) Provisions on preventive measures
- (d) Provisions on the mechanism of implementation.

10.34 India hosted the 3rd edition of the Ministerial Level Conference “No Money for Terror” (NMFT) on 18-19 November, 2022. The Conference was attended by Delegations of 77 Countries and 16 organizations including members States of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), FATF-Style Regional Bodies (SRBs), G-20 etc. During the Conference, India reiterated its stand that terrorism and its financing is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security.

10.35 The 3rd NMFT Conference was built on the progressive agenda of an integrated approach with collective involvement, which was initiated at the 1st NMFT Conference held in Paris in April 2018. It was developed on the themes of assessing global threats, terror financing risks, trends and methods to combat the menace as deliberated during the 2nd NMFT Conference held in November 2019 in Melbourne in Australia. Further, India also acknowledged the essential role of the Financing Action Task Force (FATF) in setting global standards in combating financing of terrorism.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Turkmenistan on Cooperation in the Field of Disaster Management

10.36 During the visit of Hon'ble Rashtrapatiji to Turkmenistan, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Turkmenistan on Cooperation in the Field of the Disaster Management was signed on 02.04.2022. The MoU seeks to put in place a system, whereby both India and Turkmenistan will be benefited from the Disaster Management mechanisms of each other and it will help in strengthening the areas of preparedness, response and capacity building in the field of Disaster Management.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on cooperation in the field of Disaster Management between the National Disaster Management Authority of the Republic of India and the National Disaster Management Authority of the Republic of Maldives

10.37 During the visit of President of Maldives to India, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the National Disaster Management Authority of the Republic of India and the National Disaster Management Authority of the Republic of Maldives on Cooperation in the Field of the Disaster Management was signed on 02.08.2022. The MoU seeks to put in place a system, whereby both India and Maldives will benefit from the Disaster Management mechanisms of each other and it will help in strengthening the areas of preparedness, response and capacity building in the field of Disaster Management.

The first meeting of the Joint Working Group (JWG) between India and Turkmenistan held on 14.11.2022 on cooperation in the field of Disaster Management

10.38 The first meeting of Joint Working Group (JWG) was held on 14.11.2022 virtually between India and Turkmenistan on cooperation in the field of Disaster Management. From Indian side, the meeting was chaired by Joint Secretary (Disaster Management), MHA with representative from Ministry of External Affairs, National Disaster Management Authority, National Disaster Response Force, National Institute of Disaster Management and India Metrological Department. The meeting of JWG was held to understand capabilities and expectations of each other and chalk out future course of action as per Article '6' of the MoU signed between India and Turkmenistan on 02.04.2022 on cooperation in the field of Disaster Management.

1st Meeting of Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi- Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Expert Group on Disaster Management Cooperation:

10.39 The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is as regional organization comprising of seven Member States; five deriving from South Asia, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and two from southeast Asia, including Myanmar and Thailand lying in the littoral and adjacent areas of the Bay of Bengal constituting a contiguous regional unity.

10.40 India held the 'First Meeting of the BIMSTEC Expert Group on Disaster Management Cooperation' virtually on 12.05.2022. Member States discussed and



finalized the concept note on cooperation in the field of Disaster Management amongst BIMSTEC member States.

1st Meeting of Working Group on Disaster Risk Management (WGDRM) of Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)

10.41 The Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) is an inter-governmental organisation formed in 1997 to foster regional economic cooperation and has evolved into one of the major regional groups spanning the Indian Ocean. Disaster Risk Management is receiving increasing attention from international organizations and is fast becoming a major concern for Member States of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) that are struck by several disasters, whether natural or human-induced, that results in loss of life and property, as well as impacting negatively on the environment.

10.42 On 09.06.2022, the 1st meeting of Working Group of Disaster Risk Management (WGDRM) was hosted by India, this meeting was attended by 12 member States. The objectives of WGDRM are:

- I. Build the foundation for a Collaborative IORA DRM Framework based on the respective needs and priorities of Member States,
- II. Establish an integrated policy approach on DRM in order to promote institutional capability enhancement, capacity building and DRM mainstreaming,
- III. Establish a Coordinated Regional Vision for DRM in IORA to address existing and emerging issues.

SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC)

10.43 During the 37th meeting of SAARC Council of Ministers (CoM) held on 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 which shall be located in India.

10.44 The new centre had started functioning with the approval of the SAARC member countries in April, 2016 as an Interim Unit (IU). The Interim Status shall go away after the formal approval by the Head of States of SAARC countries in the SAARC Summit.

10.45 The SDMC (IU) provides policy advice, technical support and conducts capacity building programs for SAARC Countries with the overall objective of promoting regional cooperation in disaster management.

10.46 Since, November 2016, SDMC (IU) has conducted 21 residential capacity building programs and 6 webinars, wherein about 850 officials from the Member States have been trained/sensitized and about 200 regional and global subject matter experts were involved in these programs.

10.47 During the current financial year (till December 2022), the SDMC Interim Unit has conducted 2 residential training workshops wherein, about 50 delegates from SAARC Member States have participated.

CHAPTER 11

MAJOR INITIATIVES AND SCHEMES

Umbrella scheme of Modernization of Police Forces (MPF)

11.1 The Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, 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 pursuance to this recommendation, the Government of India (NITI Aayog), vide O.M. dated 17.08.2016, has included the umbrella scheme of “Modernisation 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.

11.2 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 related to equipping of police under an umbrella scheme. The objective is to bring all the relevant schemes that contribute to modernising the police forces and improve their functioning, at one place in the Union budget.

11.3 For the first time, the umbrella scheme of MPF had 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 was ₹ 18,636 crore and the States' share was ₹ 6,425 crore. Under this 'core' scheme, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and 8 North-East States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura are eligible to receive 90% of Central assistance and the States need to provide 10% funds. In case of rest of the States, Central share is 60% and States have to contribute 40% share. The sub-schemes under the umbrella scheme of MPF, except some sub-schemes, had been further extended till 31.03.2021.

11.4 On 19.01.2022, the Cabinet has given its approval for continuation of umbrella scheme of “Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)” for 5 years period from 2021-22 to 2025-26. This scheme comprises all relevant sub-schemes that contribute to modernization and improvement in the functioning of the Police Forces of States and Union Territories (UTs) with a total central financial outlay of ₹ 26,275 crore.

11.5 Broadly, this umbrella scheme comprises of two schemes, namely, scheme for Modernisation 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 15 sub-schemes structured as below:



- **Vertical I : Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) of States & Union Territories**

- **Three Centrally Sponsored Sub-scheme**

- (i) Assistance to States and UTs for Modernisation of Police
- (ii) Assistance for Setting-up / Up-gradation of Forensic Science Labs in Andhra Pradesh
- (iii) Raising of India Reserve Battalions/Specialized India Reserve Battalions (IR Bn/SIRB Bns)

- **Two Central sector Sub-schemes**

- (i) Scheme for Modernization of Forensic Capacities
- (ii) Assistance to States & UTs for Narcotics Control

- **Vertical II : Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for Jammu and Kashmir(J&K), North-East (NE) States and Left Wing Extremism(LWE)affected areas**

- **Three Centrally Sponsored Sub-scheme**

- (i) SRE (NE)
- (ii) Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) in LWE Affected Areas
- (iii) SRE(LWE)

- **Seven Central sector Sub-schemes**

- (i) Assistance to Central Agencies for LWE Management Scheme (ACALWEMS)
- (ii) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Most LWE Affected Districts & Districts of Concern'

(iii) Civic Action Plan (CAP) in LWE Affected Areas

(iv) Media plan (Advertising & Publicity) in LWE Affected Areas

(v) SRE (J&K) - Relief & Rehabilitation (R & R)

(vi) SRE (J&K) - Security Environment

(vii) SRE (J&K) - Police

11.6 Implementation of this umbrella scheme will bolster the Government's strength to address challenges faced in different theatres such as areas affected by LWE, Jammu and Kashmir and North East effectively and undertake development interventions which will catalyze in improving the quality of life in these areas and help combat these challenges effectively at the same time.

Scheme of "Assistance to States and UTs for Modernization of Police" (erstwhile Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces)

Objectives

11.7 Although 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects, as due to financial constraints the States have not been able to modernise and equip their police forces up to the desired level, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been supplementing the efforts and resources of the States by implementing the scheme of 'Modernization of State Police Forces' since 1969-70. This scheme had been continued with the new name 'Assistance to States for Modernization of Police' between the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21. Since Union Territories have been included under the scheme, the name of the scheme has been changed to 'Assistance to States and UTs for Modernization of Police'. The objective of this centrally sponsored sub-scheme is to strengthen police infrastructure by equipping the police of States/UTs with the

required resources like modern technology, advanced weaponry, latest equipment for communication, forensic, security, training, cybercrime, traffic policing, etc.

11.8 Funding pattern for North Eastern States, including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand is 90:10 (Centre: State) and for rest of the States it is 60:40. There is a provision to provide Incentive funds to the States and UTs for implementation of police reforms.

11.9 The Cabinet has continued the existing sub-scheme with the following modifications, which had been finalised after due consultation and suggestions from the States:

- (a) To make the scheme impactful at the ground level, construction of police stations has been included in scheme.
- (b) The State/UT Governments have scarcity of expert agencies advice and assessment pertaining to the latest technology etc. The States and UTs may hire a PMC (Project Management Consultancy) with not more than 3 % of the cost of the technical /IT system approval.
- (c) UTs have been included in the scheme.

Funds released under the scheme

11.10 The States are grouped into two categories, namely Category 'A' and Category 'B' for the purpose of funding. Category 'A' States, namely Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and 8 North-East States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura are eligible to receive 90% of central assistance and the States need to provide 10% funds. The State-wise statement of funds released to Category 'A' States under the

scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police' since 2018-19 onwards is indicated at **Annexure-XV**. The remaining States are in Category 'B' and these States are provided 60% Central assistance and the States need to provide 40% funds. **Annexure-XVI** gives a State-wise statement of funds released to Category 'B' States since 2018-19. Funds allocated and released to for modernization of police forces of UTs during the current financial years at **Annexure-XVII**.

Approval mechanism

11.11 The allocation made for this scheme in Union Budget is further distributed/allocated among all the States/UTs, as central share, based on pre-decided inter-State/UT distribution ratio. Each State Government has to add commensurate State share (40% or 10%) and the States have to formulate their Action Plans based on their strategic priorities and requirements. These Action Plans are approved by State/UT Level Empowered Committee (SLEC/UTLEC) at State/UT level and by High Powered Committee (HPC), headed by Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary looking after the scheme at Central Government level. Approval Cycle of Action Plans has been preponed and as per the modified approval cycle, the Action Plans are to be approved by February, i.e. a month prior to commencement of the Financial Year and State could avail release of fund from 1st April. This has been done to facilitate timely release of funds to the States/UTs.

Review of implementation of the scheme

11.12 The progress of implementation of the scheme is regularly reviewed by the Union Home Secretary and the Union Home Minister. Various issues and suggestions of the States are duly considered and progress of utilisation of



funds released to the individual States is monitored in the meetings of the Zonal Councils chaired by the Union Home Minister.

Utilisation of Funds

11.13 With a view to have more effective cash management and bring more efficiency in the public expenditure management, new procedure for release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and monitoring utilization of funds released has been introduced by the Government of India with effect from 01.07.2021. For the purpose of this scheme, all States have to designate a Single Nodal Agency (SNA) and open a Single Nodal Account at State level in a Scheduled Commercial Bank. As per new procedure, funds are to be released to States strictly on the basis of balance funds of the scheme (Central and State share). Funds available in the bank account of SNA should not be more than 25% of the allocated amount to that State. Further, the amount released in one installment shall not be more than 25% of the amount earmarked for the State /UT for a CSS for the financial year 2022-23.

Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Center

11.14 Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) is a scheme with an outlay of Rs. 340.00 Crore to deal with cyber crimes in a coordinated and comprehensive manner. Key components are:

- (i) National Cyber Crime Threat Analytics Unit
- (ii) National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal
- (iii) National Cyber Crime Training Centre
- (iv) National Cyber Crime Research & Innovation Centre
- (v) Platform for Joint Cyber Crime

Coordination Teams

- (vi) National Cyber Crime Ecosystem Management Unit
- (vii) National Cyber Crime Forensic Laboratory (Investigation) Ecosystem

Major Initiatives under I4C Scheme

11.15 National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal

- a. A revamped National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal was launched on 30.08.2019 to enable citizens to report all types of cyber crimes with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Cyber crime incidents reported on this portal are routed automatically, based on the information provided by the complainant, to the respective State/UT Law Enforcement Agency for further handling, their conversion into FIRs and subsequent action thereon, including action on fake complaints, as per the provisions of the law. The salient features of the Portal are as under:
 - i. Easy-to-use reporting mechanism on 24x7 basis for 365 days.
 - ii. Direct routing of complaints to State/UT Police authorities for investigation.
 - iii. Report anonymously online content related to Child Pornography (CP), Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM), Rape and Gang Rape (RGR).
 - iv. Online complaint tracking system.
 - v. Separate and focused reporting and monitoring for cyber crimes against women and children.
 - vi. Provision for Inter-State/Intra-State transfer of reported cyber

crimes prior to FIR, in case of jurisdiction mismatch.

- vii. Smart Search facility for Law Enforcement Agencies.
 - viii. Option to State/UT police officers to seek cooperation and additional information from other Police Stations, District Nodal Officers or State Nodal Officers.
 - ix. Complaint and suspect tagging to find out the same suspect details across all the reported complaints
 - x. MIS reports.
- b. A toll-free number 155260 was operationalized for citizens to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints, which has been replaced with new short code No. 1930.
- c. Artificial intelligence (AI) based Chat Bot (Vaani) has been developed to help citizens in filing cyber crime complaints on the Portal.
- d. Advisories on cyber crime trends, modus operandi, prevention of cyber crime are issued to State LEAs by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.
- e. Designed and developed **“Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System”**, which integrates Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) of states and Banks/Payment Intermediaries/Wallets with the Cybercrime Backend Portal to work in tandem on the complaints reported on portal and Bank/wallet/Merchant and LEAs to take immediate action on these complaints. It started functioning from April 2021. It helps citizens to report cyber financial fraud immediately to Police using national help-line number

1930. As on 31.12.2022, 644899 number of Cyber frauds are registered under this module. The **Helpline 1930** has been able to save over ₹ 205 crore of defrauded money from reaching the hands of fraudsters till date.

11.16 **Cyber Crime Analysis and Resolution:**

Since, majority of the cyber incidents reported on National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal relate to financial frauds, a Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS) has been launched in 2021 by on-boarding all States/UTs for quick reporting of financial frauds and to prevent flow of funds which had been siphoned off by fraudsters in the least possible time.

11.17 **Capacity Building**

- a. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has developed a Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform called 'CyTrain' portal for capacity building of Police Officers/Judicial Officers on critical aspects of cyber crime investigation, forensics, prosecution, etc., along with online certification after successful completion of training. More than 28,293 Police Officers from States/UTs are registered and more than 7641 Certificates have been issued through the portal.
- b. I4C has trained more than 2800 cyber police officials across the country on new and emerging technologies like crypto currency forensics & investigation, Deep fake, Dark web, Anonymization Networks, Investigating Banking Hacks and Misuse of Mobile Applications in CyberSpace.

11.18 **Cyber Forensics and Investigation**

- a. National Cyber Forensic Laboratory



NCFL, a 'State-of-the-Art' facility has been set up at Dwarka, New Delhi under I4C to provide cyber forensic assistance during investigation to LEAs and other Central Agencies.

- b. As on date, National Cyber Forensics Laboratory (NCFL) has provided services to State LEAs in around 5800 cases of cyber forensics like mobile forensics, memory forensics, CDR Analysis, etc. so as to help them in investigation of cases pertaining to cyber crime.
- c. Intensive Practical Training Program in "Digital Investigation and Cyber Forensics" commenced from 20.09.2021 for Police officials of States/UTs in batches of 20 participants for 10 days hands-on-training on latest forensic tools. Training in Six batches have been conducted till date.

11.19 Coordination Mechanism

- a. A Coordination mechanism of Law Enforcement Agencies of States/ UTs has been established by constituting Joint Cyber Coordination Teams (JCCT) based upon cyber crime hotspots/ areas and in consultation with States/UTs.
- b. Four Workshops / Conferences were organized at regional levels at Guwahati, Dehradun, Chandigarh and Raipur. JCCTs have shown encouraging results through sharing of information, data, coordination, etc. amongst Police authorities.
- c. I4C have constituting of one Advisory Group and five Working Groups at the States/UTs level for prevention of cyber crimes with all states/UTs.

11.20 Interaction with various stakeholders

- a. Regular interactions are held with RBI,

Department of Telecommunications, Banks, Payment intermediaries and other stakeholders like Ministry of Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), industry bodies like Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), PHD Chambers, etc., so as to increase the outreach in all the schools, colleges, MSME, industry for creating mass awareness for prevention of cyber crime.

- b. I4C held meetings with various international entities like Inter-Governmental Expert Group (UN), Shanghai Co-operation Organization (SCO), BRICS, Joint Working Group Meeting (India-US) and bilateral meetings with USA, Australia, Germany, etc.
- c. Regular consultations are also held among Ministries, industry bodies, academia, banks, payment intermediaries and other stakeholders to identify the areas of cooperation and to develop holistic approach to deal with cyber crime.
- d. Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has initiated verifications of Customer Acquisition Forms (CAFs) of suspected SIM cards in cyber crimes hotspots like Jamtara, Mewat, etc.
- e. I4C in coordination with Ministry of Culture has organized functions at 75 places in different States/UT on Cyber Hygiene, Prevention of Cyber Crimes, Cyber Safety and National Security'

under the banner “Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav” from 08.06.2022 to 17.06.2022. On 20.06.2022, a National Conference on “Cyber Safety & National Security Cyber Apradh Se Azadi Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav” at

Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi was organized by Ministry of Home Affairs for cyber safety, cyber hygiene and to create mass awareness for prevention of cyber crime in the country.



Chief Guest Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs and Cooperation, during the National Conference on “Cyber Safety and Nation Security-Cyber Apradh se Azadi- Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav” at Vigyan Bhawan New Delhi organized on 20.06.2022

(Source: I4C)

11.21 Cyber Awareness and Cyber Hygiene Promotion

- a. To spread awareness on prevention of cyber crime, a well-planned awareness campaign has been planned to reach out to masses and reinforce messages on prevention of cyber crime, which, *inter alia*, includes:
 - i. Publicity on prevention of cyber crime and **cyber safety tips** is being done on social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn, Public App, etc. at regular intervals by I4C. Over, 4146 cyber safety tips through short videos, images and creatives have

been tweeted and it has more than 4.55 lakh followers. States/UTs have been requested to carry out publicity of National Cyber Crime helpline number 1930 and National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal i.e. <https://www.cybercrime.gov.in>.

- ii. Radio campaign.
- iii. Sent more than 100 crore SMSs on cyber crime awareness to public.
- iv. Published 'Handbook for adolescents / students on cyber safety'.
- v. Published 'Information Security Best Practices for the benefit of

- Government Officials.
- vi. Organized Cyber Safety and Security Awareness weeks through C-DAC in association with Police Department in different States.
 - vii. Issued alerts/advisories to States/UTs.
 - b. In order to increase “Cyber Hygiene” for prevention of cyber crime by inculcating habits of taking care of ICT devices at regular intervals, all States/UTs have been requested to observe “**Cyber Jaagrookta (Awareness) Diwas**” on first Wednesday of every month commencing from 06.10.2021 in all schools / colleges / Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities by involving District Authorities, Police Officers, Social Welfare, Women and Children, Citizen Service Center, etc. Majority of the States / UTs have prepared “Annual Action Plan”.
 - c. I4C MHA has released basic and advanced manual on cyber hygiene for cyberspace and a newsletter Cyber Pravah on 03.01.2022.
 - d. **National Conference of Chief Information and Security Officers (CISOs) / Chief Risk Officers (CROs)** was organized at BPR&D on behalf of I4C on 09.09.2021 & 31.08.2022 which was participated by Police Officers of States/UTs, private experts etc to discuss about critical sector risks, Best Practices in cyber security, emerging trends in cyber security etc and to bridge gap among Corporates and LEAs.
 - e. **National Conference with State Nodal Officers for I4C in States/UTs** was organized at National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) on behalf of I4C in which various case studies on investigation of cyber crimes from various States/UTs were discussed for prevention of cyber crime.



Hon'ble MoS (Home) Shri Ajay Kumar Mishra, during the "Cyber Jaagrookta (Awareness) Diwas" organized by I4C on 06.10.2022

(Source: I4C)

11.22 Research & Development: Under I4C Scheme, National Cyber crime Research & Innovation Centre has been established at BPR&D HQ, New Delhi and Cyber Research Innovation & Capacity Building Centre established at Central Detective Training Institute (CDTI), Hyderabad to examine the problem statements of LEAs pertaining to prevention of cyber crimes and develop appropriate solutions.

11.23 Information Security: MHA has prepared and issued the National Information Security Policy and Guidelines (NISPG) in order to prevent information security breaches/cyber intrusions in ICT infrastructure. The NISPG provides for procedures for handling information and guidelines for effective information security. The NISPG has been shared with the Central Ministries as well as the State Governments/ Union Territories to take appropriate steps to strengthen information security controls as per the NISPG for strengthening the Information Security posture and preventing information security breaches.

Institute of Correctional Administration

11.24 The Government of India established the Institute of Correctional Administration (ICA) at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial assistance from the Centre to provide training to prison personnel. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh imparts training to prison personnel from all over India, particularly to prison personnel of 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.

Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators

11.25 Asia and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) is an organization of 26 countries viz., Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Fiji, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Vanuatu and Vietnam. India is a founder member of this organization. Since 2008 India has been an elected member of the Governing Board of the organization.

11.26 Every year an annual conference is organized by the member countries on a rotational basis where Correctional Administrators of member countries exchange ideas on updates and best practices on prison reforms in the Asia Pacific region. The conference gives correctional officers a chance to share their knowledge and exchange best practices being adopted in various countries. In 2013, the conference was hosted by India. The 2022 conference was held virtually from 19.09.2022 to 23.09.2022.

Correctional Service Medals

11.27 The following Correctional Service Medals are conferred on the officers and staff engaged in Prison Administration on Republic Day and Independence Day every year: (a) President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service (b) Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service (c) President's



Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (d)
Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry.

11.28 The medals are awarded for a specifically distinguished record in correctional service, maintaining administration in special difficulties and exemplary service marked by efficiency etc. For gallantry, the medal is given for an act of exceptional gallantry in apprehending prisoners or in preventing their escape etc.

11.29 The Presidential Gazette Notification instituting the Correctional Service Medals was issued on 05.04.1999. The awards were first announced on Republic Day 2000. The recipients of the award are given a medallion and a scroll. The decoration of the award is presented to the recipient by the State Government.

11.30 The number of President's Correctional Service Medals for Distinguished Service and the number of Correctional Service Medals for Meritorious Service which can be awarded in a year are 25 and 75 respectively. There is no limit to the number of medals to be awarded for gallantry.

11.31 A total of 7 President's Correctional Service Medals were approved for prison personnel on Independence Day, 2022 for Distinguished Service and 38 Correctional Service Medals for Meritorious Service.

The Witness Protection Scheme, 2018

11.32 Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), in consultation with the National Legal Service Authority, Bureau of Police Research & Development and State Governments, prepared "The Witness Protection Scheme, 2018". This scheme provides for protection of witnesses based on the threat assessment. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its

judgment dated 05.12.2018 in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 156 of 2016 has endorsed the Scheme. This scheme was circulated to the States/ Union Territories on 14.01.2019 for implementation. As per information received from various States/UTs, witnesses have started getting protection under the Scheme.

Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat" Cultural Exchange between State Police Forces

11.33 Government of India has initiated a programme "Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat (EBSB)" which was launched by the Prime Minister on 31.10.2015 on the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The idea behind this programme is to celebrate diversity of the country to showcase unity in diversity. MHA has also taken up a programme of exchange of police personnel of States/UTs. Such an exchange is likely to expose Police force of one State to the Police force of another State having different culture and language. It would not only lead to better understanding and appreciation of each other's culture but also expose them to policing practice of each other's State.

Implementation of Provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014

11.34 The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (APR) Act, 2014, was enacted in the year 2014 for creation of the State of Telangana by reorganizing the State of Andhra Pradesh. The apportionment of assets and liabilities of the Companies/Corporations etc., of the composite State of Andhra Pradesh between the Successor States is in progress. A large number of the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 have been implemented. The remaining provisions of the APR Act are at various stages of implementation. Some of the provisions

relating to setting up of Infrastructure projects and educational institutions have long gestation period for which a time period of ten years has been prescribed in the Act.

11.35 The Ministry of Home Affairs reviews the progress of implementation of various provisions of the Act from time to time with the Ministries/ Departments concerned as well as the representatives of the two State Governments. So far, 29 such review meetings have been held. Last such meeting was held on 27.09.2022, under the chairmanship of Union Home Secretary.

Appointment of Governors

11.36 During the year 2022-2023, new Governor has been appointed in one State and two Governors have been given additional charge. Shri La Ganesan, Governor of Manipur has been given additional charge of West Bengal on 18.07.2022 and Brig. (Retd.) B.D. Mishra, Governor of Arunachal Pradesh has been given additional charge of Meghalaya on 04.10.2022. Dr. C.V. Ananda Bose has been appointed as Governor of West Bengal on 17.11.2022. Upon taking over the charge of the Governor by Dr. C.V. Ananda Bose, Shri La Ganesan was relieved of the additional charge of Governor of West Bengal.

Governors' Conference

11.37 The 51st Governors' Conference was held on 11.11.2021 at Rashtrapati Bhawan. Action Taken Report on the actionable recommendations of the 51st Governor's Conference has been forwarded to the President's Secretariat for perusal of the Hon'ble President.

Change of Name of Village, Towns, Railways Stations etc.

11.38 Ministry of Home Affairs accords 'No

objection' to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for change in the name of villages, cities, railway stations etc. During the year 2022-2023 (up to 31.12.2022), 'No objection' for changing the name of villages, towns, railway stations etc. has been accorded to 18 proposals received from the State Governments.

Incentivising Police Reforms

11.39 When the umbrella scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces was approved in September, 2017, a component of 'incentives for police reforms' was included in the implementation structure of the scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police'. It was decided to keep certain amount each year for awarding incentives to State Government for implementation of Police Reforms". To incentivise the implementation of police reforms as recommended by various committees, originally a provision of keeping up to 10% of the total annual allocation of the scheme was made. During the year 2018-19, ten States were assessed eligible for award of incentives and grants of ₹ 7.69 crore each, out of total incentives of ₹ 76.90 crore, were released to these States. This incentive fund had been increased to 'up to 20%' from the year 2019-20. For the year 2019-20, an amount of ₹ 158.26 crore was released as incentives for implementation of police reforms to six State Governments. Although, no State was found eligible during the years 2020-21 and 2021-22, the opportunity of claiming additional funds in the form of these incentives is open for FY 2022-23.

SMART Policing

11.40 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 organised on Smart Policing in Bengaluru, Bhopal, Guwahati and Chandigarh during April-May 2015. During the workshops, many innovative ideas and best practices followed by various State Governments / Police were presented and analysed. The best practices have been shortlisted in accordance with the ten attributed of 'SMART' policing. A compilation of best practices and SMART policing initiatives was released by BPR&D in the DGs/IGsP conference held during the period from 19.12.2015 to 20.12.2015 in Bhuj, Gujarat.

11.41 In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs requested all the States / UTs to identify the positive stories / good work being done at the Police Station level or by any other Police Offices at the District level or below and put the same in public domain on the website of the office of district SSP/ SP and Commissioner of Police. As per information received from States/UTs as well as information collected from websites, districts and police districts across the country have their separate websites. Some States have uploaded the positive stories district-wise and some of them have uploaded on their State Police websites. As per information available, 41,318 positive stories have been uploaded on websites so far.

Student Police Cadet (SPC) Programme

11.42 The Student Police Cadet (SPC) Programme was launched nationally on 21.07.2018 at Tau Devil Lal Stadium, Gurugram, by Shri Rajnath Singh, then Hon'ble Union Home Minister, in the presence of Shri Praksh Javadekar, then Hon'ble Union Human Resource Development Minister, and Shri Manohar Lal

Khattar, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana. About 6000 cadets from different States/UTs participated in the ceremony. The programme seeks to build a bridge between the Police and the larger community through school students by inculcating values and ethics in them with classes in schools and outside. The programme focuses on students of classes 8 & 9 and special care has been taken to ensure that it does not lead to increase in the workload of the students. The programme is to cover broadly two kinds of topics: (i) Crime prevention and control and (ii) Values and ethics. Under the first part, the topics covered are Community Policing, Road Safety, Fight against Social Evils, Safety of Women & Children, Fight against Corruption and Disaster Management. The topics covered under the second part are- Values & Ethics, Respect for Elders, Empathy & Sympathy, Tolerance, Patience, Attitude, Team Spirit and Discipline. As per information provided by BPR&D, more than 11,000 schools and 7,18,638 number of students are enrolled as SPC Cadets till 31.12.2022.

STATE LEGISLATIONS

11.43 Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry in the Government of India for processing the proposals on legislation (under Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution) received from the State Governments for obtaining the assent/ previous instructions/ prior sanction of the President of India. The Bills for the consideration and assent of the President under Article 201 of the Constitution, Bills for previous sanction of the President under proviso to Article 304(b) of the Constitution, Ordinances for instructions of the President under proviso to Clause 1 of Article 213 of the Constitution, and the Regulations for Scheduled Areas under Article 244(1) read with para 4(3) of the fifth Schedule of the Constitution are covered in this category.

11.44 The proposals on legislation are examined for expeditious approval, in consultation with the concerned Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. The position is reviewed periodically through meetings with other Ministries/Departments and the concerned State Governments to facilitate early approval / assent to the Bills by resolving issues across the table.

11.45 In addition to the previously pending legislative proposals from States, the Ministry of Home Affairs received 27 fresh legislative proposals from the States i.e. 25 Bills for assent, 1 Ordinance for previous instructions and 1 Bill for previous sanction during the period 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022. The number of proposals finalized during this period is as under:

S. No.	Particulars	Number
I	Bills for the consideration and assent of the President under Article 201 of the Constitution	
	(i) Bills assented to by the President	21
	(ii) Bills returned to the State Government with Message from the President	00
	(iii) Assent withheld by the President	00
	(iv) Bills withdrawn by the State Government concerned	11
	(v) Bills returned to the State Government concerned	00
II.	Ordinances for previous instructions of the President under Article 213 (1) of the Constitution	
	(i) Instructions of the President conveyed for promulgation of the Ordinance	01
	(ii) Ordinances closed	01
III.	Bills for previous sanction of the President under Article 304 (B) of the Constitution	00
IV.	Regulations for Scheduled Areas under Article 244 (1) read with para 4 (3) of the fifth Schedule of the Constitution	00
	Total	34

11.46 The Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Amendments in these codes are carried out from time to time to align them with changing social-economic scenario in the country. These amendments are carried out on the basis of the recommendations of the Law Commission of India, the recommendations of the Commissions/ Committees set up in this regard and also on the basis of Court orders. The Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated the process for comprehensive amendments to the criminal

laws. i.e. IPC, CrPC and Indian Evidence Act in consultation with all stakeholders.

MERCY PETITIONS

11.47 The Ministry of Home Affairs also deals with Mercy Petitions for pardon etc. made to the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution of India.

Private Security Agency Licensing Portal

11.48 For advancement of the sector, the Ministry of Home Affairs, on 24.09.2019 launched 'Private Security Agency Licensing Portal' for issue of new licence/renewal of



licence through online mode to private security agencies under the PSAR Act. The Portal provides instant character and antecedents' verification of the applicants/ guards/ supervisors etc. through Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) database endowed with all India online searches of criminal antecedents. The online licensing system caters for speedy disposal and efficient monitoring of licence applications by the Controlling Authorities. At the same time, it facilitates easier tracking by the applicants as well as cost savings to the industry. Currently, the portal is operational in all the States/ Union Territories, except West Bengal.

Notification of Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2020

11.49 To promote ease of doing business in the sector, the Ministry of Home Affairs has reviewed the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006 notified under the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 administered by the Ministry. The new model Rules namely 'the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2020' have been notified on 15.12.2020 and these Rules supersede the earlier Rules of 2006. As on 31.12.2022, 24 State Governments and UT Administrations have adopted the new Rules by notifying their Rules and adoption by the remaining States/UTs is under progress. The Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2020 includes the advancement in the technological landscape, digital antecedents' verification, alignment with National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and electronic payment of licence fee. The model Rules have been framed to ensure more effective compliance of the principal Act and are complementary to the Private Security Agency Licensing Portal.

Formulation of National Standards

11.50 'Police' being a State subject, State police forces work under their respective State Governments. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has role of hand holding the State police forces on various common modernisation needs of these forces with guidance regarding appropriate technologies/equipments, apart from providing assistance to these forces. Adoption of CAPFs' Qualitative Requirements & Trial Directives by State police forces or circulation of SOPs in various areas of police functions are some of the examples of such knowledge sharing. This facilitates additional avenues of guidance for police forces, especially police forces of smaller States. This also avoids duplication of efforts and partly removes constraints emanating from the fact that 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects. In this direction, MHA has circulated critical/minimum prescribed State level infrastructure in the field of radio communication, and national standards in the field of forensics.

Ranking of Police Stations

11.51 During his address to the DGsP Conference in Kutch, Gujarat in 2015, Hon'ble Prime Minister directed to lay down parameters for grading of Police Stations on their performance as well as citizen feedback. Accordingly, the Annual Assessment of the Best Police Stations Scheme was undertaken to identify and recognize the ten best police stations of the country and the best police station in a particular State or Union Territory. Out of approximately 16,500 police stations all over the country, short-listing was done on the basis of data uploaded on CCTNS in the following manner:

- (a) 3 from the States having 750+ police station
- (b) 2 from all other States and NCT Delhi
- (c) 1 from each Union Territory

11.52 The police stations are evaluated annually on the basis of data of crime against women, SCs/STs, property offences, mission persons and unidentified found person/dead bodies. The criteria for choosing the best police stations in the country was primarily on the basis of their performance in crime prevention, investigation and disposal of

cases, crime detection, community policing and maintenance of law and order. Infrastructure of Police Stations and Citizens Feedback are also taken into account for this purpose.

11.53 For the year 2021, assessment and evaluation of Police Stations to select and rank the best Police Station in the country has been completed. The report has been released in DGSP/IGSP Conference held on 19.11.2021 and 20.11.2021 at Lucknow.

11.54 The ranking of the top 10 Police Stations for the year 2021 is as under:

Rank	State/UT	District	Police Station
1.	Delhi	North District	Sadar Bazar
2.	Odisha	Ganjam	Gangapur
3.	Haryana	Fatehabad	Bhattu Kalan
4.	Goa	North Goa	Valpoi
5.	Karnataka	Raichur	Manvi
6.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Kadmat Island
7.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Shirala
8.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Thottiyam
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	Basantgarh
10.	Bihar	Arwal	Rampur Chauram



CHAPTER-12

FOREIGNERS, FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION AND REHABILITATION

Foreigners and Citizenship

12.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is also responsible for matters pertaining to immigration, visa, foreign contribution and citizenship. The entry, stay, movement in India and exit of foreigners from India are regulated by the Bureau of Immigration (BoI) and the police authorities of State Governments/ Union Territories (UTs).

Entry and Movement of Foreigners

12.2 The entry, stay and exit of the foreigners from India are governed by the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. While Indian visa of all categories to all foreigners can be granted in physical or sticker form by Indian Missions/Posts located abroad, the Bureau of Immigration (BoI) presently grants electronic visa under five categories to foreigners of 165 countries. Besides, 'Visa-on-Arrival' is granted by the Immigration Authorities at 6 designated airports to nationals of 3 countries. The stay and movement of the foreigners in India and their exit are regulated by the BoI and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Foreigners and Visa

12.3 A total of 38,34,984 foreigners visited India during the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.10.2022. The maximum number of foreigners who visited India during this period

were from the Bangladesh (8,42,869) followed by those from United States of America (8,05,692), United Kingdom (3,75,157), Australia (1,84,343), Canada (1,45,221), Sri Lanka (1,11,455), Nepal (88,460), Germany (86,006), Malaysia (83,808) and Singapore (78,888). These 10 countries accounted for 73.06% of the total arrival of foreigners during the period 01.04.2022 to 31.10.2022 while the rest of the countries accounted for 26.94% of total incoming traffic of foreigners.

12.4 Owing to the situation arising out of COVID-19 pandemic and to control its spread, MHA had taken a series of steps to curtail the inward/outward movement of international passengers (both foreigners as well as Indians) in a calibrated manner since February, 2020. However, with the unlocking down in progress in India, the Central Government has been relaxing the visa and travel restrictions in a phased manner since May 2020. In this direction, MHA has issued orders on 21.10.2020 permitting the following categories of foreign nationals to enter India by water routes or by flights including those under the Vande Bharat Mission or 'air bubble' (bilateral air travel arrangements) scheme or by any non-scheduled commercial flights as allowed by the Ministry of Civil Aviation:

- (a) All Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholders and PIO cardholders holding passports of any country.
- (b) All foreign nationals intending to visit

India for any purpose (including their dependents on appropriate category of dependent visa) except those on Tourist Visa.

- (c) Regular Tourist Visa was restored on 15.03.2022 and e-Tourist Visa was also restored on 15.03.2022 to the nationals of 156 countries.
- (d) At present, nationals of 165 countries are eligible for e-Visa in all five sub categories i.e. e-Tourist Visa, e-Business Visa, e-Conference Visa, e-Medical Visa and e-Medical Attendant Visa.
- (e) Further, 20 land ICPs have also been opened on the Indo-Bangladesh (16), Indo-Bhutan (01), Indo-Nepal (2), Indo-Pakistan (01) borders. Besides 03 rail ICPs have also been opened.

12.5 In view of the political situation in Ukraine and Russia and as goodwill gesture all type of visa/e-Visa has been extended on gratis basis for Ukrainian nationals and Russian nationals. Penalty for any overstaying by Ukrainian and Russian nationals after 24.02.2022 has also been waived off.

12.6 Towards promoting tourism in the country, 3,13,414 tourist visas (regular tourist visa & e-Tourist visa) were granted free of cost to foreign nationals during 16.10.2021 to 31.03.2022.

12.7 e-Emergency X-Misc. Visa (e-Visa) for Afghan nationals was introduced as a temporary measure due to extraordinary situation arising out of prevailing political situation in Afghanistan.

Deportation of Foreigners

12.8 From 01.04.2022 to 31.10.2022, a total of 1298 foreigners were deported by the

Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs). Most of the deported foreigners belonged to Nigeria (645), followed by Uganda (178) and Bangladesh (163).

e-VISA

12.9 Presently e-Visa facility, under 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 165 countries for entry through 29 designated international airports and 5 major seaports in India. Nationals of these 165 countries can submit the application for the e-Visa online from anywhere in the world and make the payment for Visa fee online. Presently e-Visa is granted as follows:-

- (a) e-Tourist Visa is granted under three options i.e. for 5 years (except Sri Lankan nationals) with multiple entry, for one year with multiple entry and for one month with double entry.
- (b) e-Business Visa is granted for one year with multiple entry.
- (c) E-Medical Visa & e-Medical Attendant Visa is granted for a period up to 60 days with triple entry.
- (d) e-Conference Visa is granted for a period of 30 days with single entry.

12.10 Furthermore, e-Medical Visa, e-Medical Attendant Visa and e-Conference Visa are extendable in India by FRROs/FROs.

Visa-on-Arrival ('VOA') Scheme

12.11 In addition to the e-Visa facility, Government of India has extended Visa-on-Arrival scheme to nationals of Japan, South Korea and United Arab Emirates (UAE) with double entry for a period not exceeding 60 days for business, tourism, conference and medical



purposes for entry through 6 designated international airports in India i.e. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangaluru and Hyderabad with effect from 01.03.2016, 01.10.2018 and 07.11.2019 respectively. In the case of UAE nationals, this facility will be available to those who had earlier obtained e-Visa or normal paper Visa for India irrespective of whether the person has visited India or not.

12.12 Further, Pakistan nationals above 65 years of age who cross Attari Immigration Check Post on foot are also granted 'Visa-on-Arrival' ('VoA') for 45 days stay with single entry subject to certain conditions.

Long Term Visa (LTV) for Minorities from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh.

12.13 From 01.04.2022 to 27.09.2022, a total of 902 and 112 cases of Long Term Visa (LTV) have been granted by MHA for minority communities from Pakistan and Afghanistan respectively. During the same period, 8 cases of LTV for minority community from Bangladesh were also granted by MHA.

Repatriation of Pakistani Prisoners

12.14 From 01.04.2022 to 27.09.2022, 10 Pakistani civil prisoners, who had completed their sentences, were repatriated to Pakistan.

Bringing back Indian Prisoners and Indian Fishermen caught by Pakistan

12.15 From 01.04.2022 to 27.09.2022, 02 Indian civil prisoners and 20 Indian fishermen were repatriated by Pakistan to India.

Mission Mode Project (MMP on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT))

12.16 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Plan Scheme "Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking

(IVFRT)". The core objective of this Project is to develop and implement a secure and integrated 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 institutional capacity.

12.17 The project has global outreach since the scope of the project includes 194 Indian Missions abroad, 108 ICPs (Immigration Check Posts), 12 FRROs (Foreigners Regional Registration Offices) and 700+ FROs (Foreigners Registration Offices) in the District Headquarters across the country. As on date, integrated online visa application system has been implemented in 184 Indian Missions abroad, 12 FRROs, 700+ FROs, and 108 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). Biometric enrolment software has been implemented in 184 Indian Missions abroad to capture the biometric details of visa applicants.

12.18 Continuation of the IVFRT scheme for a further continuation for a period of five years beyond March, 2021 upto March, 2026 has been approved by the Government.

12.19 During the year 2022, a notification was issued to declare new Jalpaiguri Railway Check Post as an authorized Immigration Check Posts (ICPs).

Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Cardholder Scheme

12.20 The Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) Cardholder Scheme was made operational from 02.12.2005. This card provides inter-alia, a lifelong 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.

12.21 A total of 2,99,168 foreign national have been registered as OCI Cardholders and 8,880 OCI Cards have been issued in lieu of PIO Cards during the period from 01.04.2022 to 27.09.2022.

12.22 Erstwhile PIO cards would continue to be considered valid for entry /exit through the Indian ICPs till 31.12.2023. However, if any deadline is notified by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) making handwritten travel documents invalid, the PIO cardholders will have to obtain appropriate visas from Indian Missions for travelling to India.

12.23 With a view to facilitate OCI related services to foreign nationals who are residing in the National Capital Region (NCR), MHA has issued instructions transferring the Districts of Gautam Budh Nagar and Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh from the jurisdiction of FRRO, Lucknow to FRRO, Delhi.

12.24 The Central Government has delegated the powers vested under section 7 A (3) of The Citizenship Act, 1955 to the Head of the Indian Consulate in the Reunion Island, French Territory to consider applications submitted by the descendants up to the sixth generation of the original Indian immigrants who had arrived in the Reunion Island as migrants and indentured labourers from the Indian territories, for getting registered as OCI cardholders on the merit of each case.

Citizenship Wing

12.25 The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019

(CAA) was notified on 12.12.2019 and came into force on 10.01.2020. It aims to facilitate grant of citizenship to migrants belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian community from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan who had come to India on or before 31.12.2014 and who had been exempted by the Central Government by or under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 or from the application of the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or any rule or order made there under.

12.26 The CAA is a focused legislation which seeks to provide a relaxation to aforesaid specific communities from the specified countries with a clear cut-off date. It is a compassionate and ameliorative legislation.

12.27 The CAA does not apply to Indian citizens. Therefore, it does not in any way take away or abridge the rights of any Indian citizen. Further, the present legal process of acquiring Indian citizenship by any foreigner of any category as provided in the Citizenship Act, 1955 is very much operational and the CAA does not amend or alter this legal position in any manner whatsoever. Hence, legal migrants of any religion from any country will continue to get Indian citizenship once they fulfill the eligibility conditions already provided in the law for registration or naturalization.

12.28 The Constitution of India has provided special provisions under Sixth Schedule to grant protection to tribal and indigenous people of North-Eastern region. CAA has excluded areas under Sixth Schedule of the Constitution and areas covered by Inner Line Permit system under Bengal Eastern Frontier



Regulation, 1873. Hence, CAA does not affect the protection granted by the Constitution to indigenous population of North Eastern States.

12.29 MHA vide Gazette Notification No. 5079 dated 31.10.2022, delegated powers of the Central Government for registration as a citizen of India under Section 5 or for grant of certificate of Naturalization under Section 6 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 in respect of any person belonging to specified minority community i.e. Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi and Christian in Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan, to Collectors of 2 more Districts i.e. Anand, and Mehsana of Gujarat State. With this, now Collectors of 31 Districts and Home Secretaries of 9 States have been delegated powers of Central Government to grant citizenship in respect of aforesaid specified communities.

12.30 A online portal for processing of applications for Resumption of Indian Citizenship under Section 8 (2) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 has been launched by NIC on 08.12.2022. URL of the portal is <http://indiancitizenshiponline.nic.in/>.

12.31 Processing of all Citizenship applications has been made paperless w.e.f. 15.10.2019. End to end processing is being done electronically. From 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, a total of 1739 Citizenship Certificates have been granted by various competent authorities (MHA plus authorities delegated powers of the Central Government in 9 States and 31 Districts) to foreigners under the provisions of the Citizenship

Act, 1955. Out of this, 1386 were granted by Registration under Section 5 and 353 were granted by Naturalization under Section 6 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

FCRAWING

12.32 The FCRA, 2010 regulates the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution to persons/associations in India with the objective of preventing any diversion of such contribution towards activities detrimental to national interest and for matters connected therewith.

12.33 Under the FCRA, 2010, any person or association seeking foreign contributions for definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme may either obtain a registration or prior permission to receive foreign contribution from the Ministry of Home affairs by making an application in the prescribed format. The registration is granted only to such associations which have a proven track record of functioning in the chosen field of activity during last three years. Registration or prior permission is granted only after through security vetting of the activities and antecedents of the association and office bearers thereof.

12.34 All FCRA services like registration, prior permission, renewal of registration, change of details of NGOs, grant of foreign hospitality were made online with effect from 14.12.2015. The portal has been constantly updated to make it more user friendly and informative.

12.35 The status of disposal of the FCRA applications of registration, renewal & Prior Permission and Hospitality from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022 are as under:-

Sl. No	Service	Granted	Denied
1	Renewal	3906	85
2	Registration	51	153

3	Prior Permission	7	15
4	Hospitality	1791	337

12.36 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2020 was passed by the Parliament in September 2020 and this has been notified on 28.09.2020. The amendment made in the Act would help effectively monitor the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution.

12.37 For better compliance of the Act and to ensure adherence to the declared and lawful purposes alongwith transparency and accountability, the amendment has mandated following, among others:

- Provision of Aadhar numbers of all key functionaries
- Inflow of FC only through designated FCRA account opened at SBI main branch, New Delhi.
- Complete ban on transfer of foreign contribution, and
- Reduction in limit of administrative expenses from 50% to 20%

12.38 These provisions would ensure exact identification of office bearers and eliminate chances of benami/ bogus entry and would discourage expenditure on unproductive items like inflated staff salaries, posh buildings and offices and luxurious vehicles etc.

12.39 The Central Government further amended the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 through the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) (Amendment) Rules, 2020 and the same has been notified on 10.11.2020.

12.40 In order to facilitate smooth transition to the amended regime, various relaxations were granted to the FCRA associations. These include the extended period for use of

erstwhile FCRA main account and extension in validity period of FCRA registration.

12.41 The due date for submission of Annual Return (AR) for 2020-21 was extended from 31.12.2021 to 30.06.2022 with an aim to facilitate FCRA registered Associations/ NGOs.

12.42 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules 2011 have been amended vide notification published in the Gazette of India on 01.07.2022 with an aim to reduce burden of compliance.

12.43 Certain offences under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 have been made compoundable through Gazette Notifications published on 01.07.2022.

12.44 Process of receiving and processing of application for revision u/s 32 of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 has been made completely online w.e.f. 01.09.2022.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION

12.45 Indian freedom struggle is unique in the history of mankind. Persons from all walks of life worked unitedly for a common cause. It was the struggle and sacrifice of several generations of people, up to 1947, which brought freedom to the country. Millions of people participated in the freedom struggle.

Pension Scheme

12.46 In order to honour the freedom fighters, GoI introduced a scheme known as the 'Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme' in 1969. In 1972, on the eve of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, a scheme called the "Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme" was



introduced for granting pension to freedom fighters. This Scheme was liberalized and renamed as the 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme' with effect from 01.08.1980. In 2017, the nomenclature of the scheme has been changed as "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana." The details on eligibility conditions for grant of pension under SSSY are available in the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs under Freedom Fighters Division.

Special Dispensation for Women and Weaker Sections of the Society:

12.47 The eligibility criteria for grant of pension on grounds of jail suffering specifies a minimum period of six months which a freedom fighter should have undergone in connection with the freedom movement. However, as a special dispensation for women freedom fighters and for the freedom fighters belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), the minimum period has been kept at three months.

Other Facilities to the Freedom Fighters

12.48 Apart from pension, freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by GoI:

- (a) 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;
- (b) Medical facilities under Central Government Health Scheme (C.G.H.S) and free medical treatment in hospitals run by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the control of Department of Public Enterprises have also been extended to the freedom fighters and their dependents;

- (c) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;
- (d) Provision of 4% reservation under "Combined Category" for Physically Handicapped Persons (PH), Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) and Freedom Fighters (FF) in the normal selection procedure adopted by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for allotment of petrol pumps, gas agencies etc.;
- (e) General pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to the freedom fighters in Delhi. Spouse of a freedom fighter is permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after death of the freedom fighter;
- (f) There is a fully furnished and old age friendly Freedom Fighters' Home at New Delhi providing transit accommodation (stay and meal) for freedom fighters/their eligible dependents; and
- (g) In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters/their spouses have been allowed to also avail free air travel facility to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion.

Amount of Pension

12.49 The initial amount of pension as fixed in the year 1972 was ₹200/- per month. Subsequently, basic pension and Dearness Relief has been revised from time to time. Since 15.08.2016, the pension has been revised with Dearness Relief system applicable to Central Government employees twice a year. The rate of monthly pension w.e.f. 01.07.2022 is as follows:

Sl No.	Category of freedom fighter	Basic pension w.e.f. 15.08.2016 (₹ per month)	Dearness Relief @36% w.e.f. 01.07.2022	Total amount of pension in rupees (₹ per month)
1.	Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners/spouses	30,000/-	₹10,800/-	40,800/-
2.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India/spouses	28,000/-	₹10,080/-	38,080/-
3.	Other Freedom Fighters/spouses including INA	26,000/-	₹9360/-	35,360/-
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/-	₹4,680/- to ₹5,400/-	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter i.e. in the range of ₹17,680/- to ₹20,400/-

12.50 To bring clarity to the existing rules and to remove the possibility of misuse of the scheme, the Revised Policy Guidelines, 2014 for disbursement of Central Samman pension were issued vide letter no. 45.03.2014-FF(P) dated 06.08.2014.

12.51 The Aadhar seeding has progressed to 98.14 % of all SSSY pension Bank Accounts. Instruction has been issued to all the Banks to complete Aadhar seeding of SSSY pension accounts at the earliest.

Expenditure on Welfare of the Freedom Fighters

12.52 There is a provision of ₹ 683.19 crore for

payment of pension, ₹ 4.61 crore for payment to Ministry of Railways for the Complementary Card Passes issued to Central Freedom Fighters and ₹ 34 lakh for reimbursement for maintenance of Freedom Fighters' Home by New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) in the sanctioned budget of MHA for FY 2022-23.

Number of Central Samman Pensioners

12.53 Under the Scheme, 1,71,655 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman Pension till 31.12.2022. State-wise break-up of the freedom fighters/their dependents who have been sanctioned Samman pension is given below:

S.No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 31.12.2022)
1	Andhra Pradesh	15285
2	Telangana	



3	Assam	4442
4	Bihar &	24905
5	Jharkhand	
6	Goa	1508
7	Gujarat	3599
8	Haryana	1691
9	Himachal Pradesh	633
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1807
11	Karnataka	10104
12	Kerala	3425
13	Madhya Pradesh &	3488
14	Chhattisgarh	
15	Maharashtra	17965
16	Manipur	63
17	Meghalaya	86
18	Mizoram	4
19	Nagaland	3
20	Odisha	4196
21	Punjab	7041
22	Rajasthan	814
23	Tamil Nadu	4135
24	Tripura	888
25	Uttar Pradesh &	18000
26	Uttarakhand	
27	West Bengal	22523
28	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3
29	Chandigarh	91
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
31	Daman & Diu	33
32	NCT of Delhi	2048
33	Puducherry	320
34	Indian National Army (INA)	22472
	Total	171655

The total number of pensioners/beneficiaries as on 31.12.2022 stands as 20680.

Honouring Freedom Fighters

12.54 As per convention, this year, due to the spread of COVID-19 Pandemic, "At Home" function, to honour the revered freedom fighter pensioners by the Honourable President of India, could not be organized at Rashtrapati Bhawan on the Anniversary of Quit India Movement on

09.08.2022. On behalf of the Honourable President of India, the DM/SDM level officers of the State Governments/UTs honoured the freedom fighter pensioners, from their States and UTs, with Angavastram and shawl at the homes of Freedom Fighters or the location earmarked by the State Governments/UTs.

12.55 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 paragraphs.

Hyderabad Liberation Movement

12.56 In 1985, those who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement for the merger of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the Union of India during 1947-48, were made eligible for grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana. Accordingly, 98 border camps were recognized for the purpose of considering the claims of underground sufferings during the Hyderabad Liberation Movement. Subsequently, in July, 2004, MHA recognized 18 additional border camps for consideration of the claims. MHA issued detailed guidelines on 10.09.2009 in order to streamline the procedure for grant of pension to genuine freedom fighters. These guidelines are being followed.

Goa Liberation Movement

12.57 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 1956 to 1961

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

12.58 On 04.07.2018, Government of India (GoI) approved clubbing eight schemes under the Umbrella Scheme "Relief and Rehabilitation of Migrants and Repatriates"

for continuance upto March, 2020 with an allocation of ₹ 3182.91 crore. Out of the 8 schemes, FFR Division implements the following three schemes:-

- a. Relief assistance to Sri Lankan refugees staying in camps in Tamil Nadu and Odisha.
- b. Grant-in-Aid to Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CTRC) for administrative and social welfare expenses of Tibetan settlements.
- c. Rehabilitation Package for returnees and up-gradation of infrastructure of the Bangladeshi Enclaves and Cooch Behar District after exchange of enclaves between India and Bangladesh.

12.59 The Umbrella Scheme "Relief and Rehabilitation of Migrants and Repatriates" has been extended till 31.03.2021 by Ministry of Finance (MoF) OM No 42(2)/PF-II/2014 dated 10.01.2020. Thereafter, on 19.01.2022, the Cabinet has approved the umbrella scheme "Relief and Rehabilitation of Migrants and Repatriates" with seven sub-schemes for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 with an outlay of ₹1452 crore.

Sri Lankan Refugees

12.60 A total number of 3,04,269 Sri Lankan refugees have entered India in various phases between July, 1983 and August, 2012. GoI's approach is to grant relief on humanitarian grounds with the ultimate objective to repatriate them back to Sri Lanka. Relief is given pending such repatriation.

12.61 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 31.08.2022, there are 58506 Sri Lankan refugees staying in 108 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and 54 refugees in Odisha. Besides, around 34,135 refugees are staying outside the camps, registered with the State Authorities in Tamil Nadu.

12.62 Pending repatriation, certain essential relief facilities are provided to them on humanitarian grounds. These facilities include shelter in camps, cash doles, subsidized ration, clothing, utensils, medical care and educational assistance. The entire expenditure is incurred by the State Government and is subsequently reimbursed by GoI. An amount of ₹1276 crore has been spent by GoI for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period between July, 1983 to 31.12.2022.

Tibetan Refugees

12.63 Tibetan refugees began pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama in the year 1959 from Tibet. GoI decided to give them asylum as well as assistance towards temporary settlement. Care has been taken to retain their separate ethnic and cultural identity.

12.64 As per the latest census 2019 conducted by Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CTRC), the population of Tibetan refugees in India was 73,404. Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in different States of the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (21,324), Himachal Pradesh (14,952), Arunachal Pradesh (4,780), Uttarakhand (4,829), West Bengal (3,076), and UT of Laddakh (6,989). The Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees is almost complete and only one residuary housing scheme is at various

stages of implementation in the State of Uttarakhand.

12.65 In order to bring about uniformity with respect to extending various facilities by the Central Government and State Governments to the Tibetan refugees settled in different parts of the country, MHA has issued the Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy, 2014.

12.66 The Government of India has sanctioned a scheme of providing grant-in-aid of ₹40 crore to His Holiness The Dalai Lama's CTCRC over a period of five years commencing from 2015-16 to 2019-20 to meet the administrative and social welfare activities expenses of 36 Tibetan Settlement offices located in different States of the country. The amount of ₹ 56 crore has been released during FY 2015-16 to 2021-22. The scheme has been extended for another five years i.e. 2021-22 to 2025-26 with an allocation of ₹ 40 crore.

Rehabilitation of Returnees from former Indian Enclaves and Creation and Upgradation of Infrastructure in erstwhile Bangladeshi Enclaves in India and in Cooch Behar District of West Bengal

12.67 While considering the Constitutional (Amendment) Bill for implementing the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974 the Standing Committee on External Affairs (2014-15) of Sixteenth Lok Sabha, had recommended *inter-alia* that the Government create a blueprint for development and integration of Bangladeshi enclaves in India, addressing issues of rehabilitation and compensation in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal. GoI approved the scheme of rehabilitation of returnees from erstwhile Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and creation and up-gradation of infrastructure in former Bangladeshi enclaves in India and that of Cooch Behar District of West Bengal at the cost of ₹1005.99 crore. Out of this, ₹ 897.98

crore has been released to the Government of West Bengal upto 31.12.2022.

REPATRIATES COOPERATIVE FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD. (REPCO), CHENNAI

12.68 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. One of the Directors represent GoI. The total authorized share capital of the Bank is ₹500.25 crore and the subscribed and paid-up capital is ₹152.77 crore as on 31.03.2022 of which 50.03 % is contributed by GoI and approx 6.36% by five Southern States, namely, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Kerala. Repatriates and other individuals have contributed the rest paid up capital. As per its bye-laws, the administrative control over REPCO is, at present, with GoI. The Bank declared a dividend @ 20% for the year 2021-22.

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

12.69 Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), an undertaking jointly owned by GoI and the Government of Kerala, was incorporated in the year 1976 under the Companies Act, 1956, for raising rubber

plantations in Kerala to resettle repatriates as workers and employees. The management of the Company vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent GoI. The paid-up share capital of the Company (as on 31.10.2022) was ₹ 339.27 lakh. The Government of Kerala holds ₹205.85 lakh and the Government of India ₹ 133.42 lakh of the equity in the Company. Since the State Government is the majority shareholder, the administrative control over RPL is with the State Government.

Enemy Property

12.70 In the wake of Chinese and Pak aggressions in 1962 and 1965, respectively, the Enemy Property Act, 1968 was enacted on 20.08.1968 under the Defence of India Rules, 1962 to provide for continued vesting of both movable and immovable Enemy Properties vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India (CEPI). CEPI is a statutory post under the Enemy Property Act, 1968. The basic functions of CEPI are identification, vesting, preservation, management and disposal of Enemy Properties with approval of the Central Government as per provision of the Act and Rules/ Guidelines/ Order made from time to time. The office of CEPI, with headquarters at Delhi is functioning with 03 branch offices, located at Mumbai, Kolkata and Lucknow.

12.71 Over the years' office of CEPI has identified following number of properties across the country which fall under Enemy Property

Sl. No	State/UT	No.of Districts	Properties	Under Process cases	No. of Districts
1	Uttar Pradesh	54	6,255	3797	62
2	West Bengal	17	4,088	810	16
3	Delhi	04	659	323	04
4	Goa	02	295	10	02
5	Maharashtra	10	211	84	05
6	Telangana	03	159	NIL	NIL



7	Gujarat	06	151	95	09
8	Tripura	01	105	5785	08
9	Bihar	6	94	140	11
10	Madhya Pradesh	07	94	125	08
11	Chhattisgarh	01	78	05	01
12	Haryana	01	71	02	01
13	Kerala	04	71	91	04
14	Uttarakhand	05	69	68	03
15	Tamil Nadu	07	67	NIL	NIL
16	Meghalaya	01	57	NIL	NIL
17	Assam	06	29	NIL	NIL
18	Karnataka	05	24	14	08
19	Rajasthan	03	22	255	08
20	Jharkhand	01	10	05	02
21	Daman & Diu	01	4	NIL	NIL
22	Andhra Pradesh	01	1	NIL	01
23	Andaman & Nicobar	01	1	NIL	NIL
Total			12,621	11610	

Policy

12.72 Under section 8 (A) of the Act, the Custodian of Enemy Properties for India (CEPI) is authorized to sell or otherwise as the case may be, enemy properties with prior approval of Government of India. As per the Enemy Property Act, the Enemy Property Rules 2015 was notified which outlines the general guidelines and procedure for vesting and other related issues.

12.73 Subsequently, another guideline were made vide Order in 2018 which constituted the Enemy Property Disposal Committee (EPDC) for giving recommendations to the Central Government for disposal of enemy property or the manner in which the enemy property may be dealt with and matters connected therewith. The Central Government shall consider the recommendations of the Committee and take its decision thereon. Deptt. of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), Ministry

of Finance, Government of India, vide order dated 21.10.2020 decided that assets with value of INR 100 cr and above would be monetized by DIPAM framework and below that would be done by administrative Ministry / Department following their extant process.

12.74 Ministry of Home Affairs vide its order dated 19.04.2021 decided offering Enemy Properties valued less than ₹ 1 crore to present occupants and e-auctioning of vacant Enemy Properties or Enemy Properties valued between ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 100 crore by M/s Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. (MSTC).

12.75 Further, EPDC in its meeting dated 03.02.2022 recommended for disposal of enemy properties through 02 stage e-auction process. Subsequent though, the M/s MSTC informed that Double stage auction was not appropriate for disposal of enemy properties and gave a presentation before the EPDC on 03.06.2022, again, recommending for single

stage auction of enemy properties. Thereafter, Enemy Property Disposal Committee (EPDC) on 03.06.2022, has recommended to MHA to dispose Enemy Property through single stage online tendering as a Pilot Project.

12.76 Ministry is presently implementing the following strategy to revitalize the CEPI administrative architecture, management, processing and monetization/disposal of Enemy Properties. The components are:

- i. Authentication and digitization of Enemy Property records.
- ii. Targeting high value Enemy Properties for disposal.
- iii. All India survey, valuation and mutation of Enemy Properties in coordination with the State Nodal Officers and concerned DMs.

- iv. Reviewing the entire lease and rental process of Enemy Properties and stoppage of new leases or extension of leases.
- v. Streamlining the handling of litigation cases and issues.
- vi. Expeditious disposal of representations under Section 18 of the Act.
- vii. Undertaking "National Survey".

12.77 In a major achievement, large numbers of mutation & valuation of Enemy properties have been carried out by DMs in different states, particularly in Uttar Pradesh due to systematic persuasion by office of CEPI, paving the way for preparing the foundation for subsequent monetization of these properties. The details of the work done state wise is given in the following table:

SL NO	STATES	Report received from No of Districts	Valuation received in 2022	Mutation received in 2022
1.	UTTAR PRADESH	25	1120	939
2.	BIHAR	1	8	6
3.	MADHYA PRADESH	2	60	5
4.	GOA	2	20	130
5.	TAMIL NADU	1	12	12
6.	MAHARASHTRA	3	4	5
7.	WEST BENGAL	1	86	81
8.	KERALA	4	39	26
	TOTAL	39	1349	1204

12.78 Officials of office of CEPI has visited various states holding meetings & reviews with state officials as a result of which some of

the activities taken by the authorities, district-wise, is given in the following table:

S.No	District	Land	Shops	Survey/ Eviction	Valuation
i	Ghaziabad	Direction issued for taking over 597 Bighas 06 biswa	-	-	-
ii	Gautambuddha Nagar	-	10 illegal Shops demolished	-	-



iii	Rampur	34 acres of prime Enemy Property has been taken over.	-	-	-
iv	Kolkata	-	-	-	95 high value properties
v	Delhi	-	-	864	443
vi	Hyderabad	557 notices issued against encroachers of prime 650 acres of Enemy properties	-	-	-
vii	Kanpur	-	-	Swaroop Nagar, Basher Bagicha and other.	-
viii	Varanasi	125 prime Enemy Properties	-	-	-
ix	Sitapur	38.31 acres of land	-	-	-
x	Mumbai	-	-	-	2 Apartments at Colaba

12.79 Modalities of National Survey and Pilot Survey at District- Gautam Budh Nagar, deliverables formalized between CEPI and DGDE. The pilot survey is likely to start soon.

12.80 In addition, as per direction of Union Home Minister, 49 cases are being shortlisted for detailed examination, survey, mutation and valuation for subsequent monetization.

12.81 Revenue remitted to CFI from Disposal of Enemy Shares:

2022-2023 : ₹ 54 crore (3115 shares) + 54,22,219 /- (from rental revenue from UP).

Court cases

12.82 Following court cases are ongoing in various courts as under:

- (i) Supreme Court : 07 (seven)
- (ii) High Court : 332 (three hundred thirty two)
- (iii) Lower Court : 218 (two hundred eighteen)

12.83 As per section 18B of Enemy Property (Amended and Validation) Act, 2017 no civil courts or authorities shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceedings in respect to any enemy property. However, lower courts have been found to be entertaining such cases as mentioned above.

12.84 To give impetus for robust monitoring of the vested enemy properties, the website of CEPI is open to the public. The website may be accessed at <https://enemyproperty.mha.gov.in>.

CHAPTER 13

WOMEN SAFETY

13.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up 'Women Safety Division' on 28.05.2018 to strengthen the measures for safety of women in the country and instill greater sense of security in them through speedy and effective administration of justice in a holistic manner and by providing a safer environment for women. The Division is responsible for policy formulation, planning, coordinating, formulating and implementing projects/schemes to assist States/ Union Territories to

achieve the said objectives, including capacity building and modernization of forensic sciences; matters relating to prevention of crimes against women and children, members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, elderly persons and transgenders; trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants; prison reforms, correctional administration, prison/prisoner legislation; and Poisons Act, 1919; and matters related with National Crime Records Bureau.

Some of the important initiatives taken in the FY 2022-23

- (a) 112 Single Emergency Response Support System is operational in all 36 States/UTs. It has been integrated with 139 Rail Madad Helpline Service in all States/UTs and also with 1077 National Disaster Helpline in 26 States/UTs.
- (b) ₹1349.58 crore has been released so far as a part of Central assistance for the Safe City projects by the MHA for project implementation in 8 cities. States are using the Safe City Implementation Monitoring Portal (SCIM) for monitoring the project implementation. The projects are also regularly reviewed by MHA.
- (c) In order to strengthen the capacities in States/UTs for timely and effective investigation, project for strengthening the DNA analysis, cyber-forensics and related forensic facilities in State Forensic Science Laboratories has been extended to 28 States/UTs in which the project is being implemented as part of Nirbhaya Fund Scheme. The total MHA funding now stands at ₹ 235.49 crore.
- (d) States/UTs have commenced implementing the project for setting-up/strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) in all districts of the country and setting up Women Help Desks (WHDs) in Police Stations. MHA has provided financial assistance of ₹ 207.49 crore under Nirbhaya Fund. An online portal for the States/UTs, to monitor progress as well as share the best practices, has been facilitated by the MHA. A total of 788 AHTUs are operational in the country including 20 AHTUs established by SSB/BSF. Further, 13101 WHDs have been setup.
- (e) To enhance capacities and develop skill sets of Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers in State/ UTs, who are handling forensic evidence in



sexual assault cases, Guidelines had been issued for collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence. 24,717 Officers have been trained by the Bureau of Police Research and Development and the Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences in the collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases.

- (f) Bureau of Police Research and Development has distributed 14950 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection (SAEC) Kits to States & UTs. These SAEC Kits will facilitate the efficient collection, handling and storage of forensic evidence in cases of sexual assault.
- (g) Using the CCTNS, NCRB has launched a 'Proclaimed offenders' module that provides online information on proclaimed offenders to the citizens.
- (h) To ensure quality and standardization in forensic examination, MHA, through the Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS), has issued- Guidelines for collection, storage and transportation of crime scene biological samples; Quality Manuals for accreditation of laboratories as per NABL standards (ISO/IEC17025: 2017); Working Procedure Manuals in six disciplines of Forensic Sciences; and Standard list of Equipment for establishing/upgrading of Forensic Sciences Laboratories.

13.2 Some of the important projects being undertaken by the Women Safety Division MHA in the country are:

Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) and Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)

13.3 Availability of information on crimes and criminals is not only a contributing factor for timeliness and efficiency in criminal investigation, but also in facilitating use of this database for the purpose of crime analytics, research and policy making for crime prevention. In order to facilitate police in State/UTs with a common platform for collecting and sharing information on crimes and criminals at national level, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) started implementation of CCTNS project in 2009 as an extension of the Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) project started in 2004. While CIPA was started for the purpose of computerization of the data in police stations on stand-alone basis, CCTNS went a step further and sought to interconnect

all police station and higher police offices on a common digital platform for the purpose of collecting and sharing information on crime & criminals. The project was approved at a total cost of ₹ 2000 crore. As per the project plan, central financial assistance was given to the States/ UTs towards hardware, CCTNS software application, connectivity and training.

13.4 The broad objectives of the CCTNS project are to:

- (a) Create single repository of crime and criminal data
- (b) Provide contextual & parameterized search options at the State and National level for Law Enforcement Agencies to empower the investigator and improve detection and resolution
- (c) Offer convenient digital access of Police services to citizens such as request for verification of antecedents, getting progress in complaints filed etc.
- (d) Inform policy and improved

monitoring through timely crime trends and criminal reports.

13.5 Under CCTNS, all States/ UTs have set up dedicated State Data Centres (SDCs). After achieving a major part of the stated objectives, the project implementation including Operations and Maintenance was completed on 31.03.2022.

13.6 Since 2015, the scope of the CCTNS project was extended beyond establishing of national database of crime and criminal records, to establishment of an Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), by integrating CCTNS with other pillars of the criminal justice system i.e. Prisons, Courts, Prosecution and Forensics with a view to strengthen the justice delivery system. NCRB was the Nodal Agency responsible for implementation of the project in association with National Informatics Centre (NIC) as the Technology Partner. National Informatics Centre (NIC) dashboard has been developed for the ICJS system which has the facility of enterprise free text search and the capability to search for an accused in Police, Prison and Courts database. ICJS search and query is available in all the States/UTs. It facilitates integration of all pillars of criminal justice system to make the criminal investigation and justice delivery more efficient, transparent and to enable smart policing. To further modernize the capabilities of ICJS, Phase-II of ICJS Project has been approved by the Cabinet at a total cost of ₹ 3375 crore. The project is being implemented by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) along with National Informatics Center (NIC). The objectives of the project include -

- Common platform, through Cloud data services (Data Center (DC) & Data Recovery (DR)).
- Online Paperless sharing of data & information among all Law

Enforcement Agencies.

- Improved access & services to citizens.
- Modernization of existing IT systems, including the Crime and Criminal Tracking and Networks System.
- Consumption of modern technology & tools like Blockchain, Artificial Intelligence, Facial Recognition etc. in workflow integrations and analytics.
- Greater collaboration between agencies for criminal investigations.
- Integration of National Automated Finger Print Identification System (NAFIS) with State Police, FSLs and Prisons.
- Development of Business Intelligence tools & Dashboards to facilitate 'smart policing'.

13.7 All the States/UTs have also launched their State Citizen Portal for providing citizen centric police services related to CCTNS and ICJS. Nine mandated critical Police services are being offered in the State Citizens Portal as part of the CCTNS project which include online registration of complaints, obtaining status of complaints, obtaining the copies of FIRs, details of arrested persons/ wanted criminals, tracking progress of registered complaints, reporting theft of properties, viewing & reporting missing persons data and submission of requests for issue/renewal of various NOCs. The citizens can also utilize the State Citizen Portal for placing a request for pre-employment verification. Particularly in case of gender crimes, early detection and certainty of rigorous punishment is seen to act as a viable deterrent. The facility for online filing of e-FIR has commenced in various States/UTs. The e-FIR facility is available for registering cases on property and vehicle thefts, and in cases where accused details are unknown.

13.8 National Crime Records Bureau



(NCRB) has launched specific national level Police related Citizen centric services on CCTNS platform which can be accessed online at www.digitalpolicecitizenservices.gov.in. The services include:

- (a) **Missing Person Search:** This service allows Citizens to search online for their missing kins from the national database of recovered unidentified found person/ unidentified dead bodies.
- (b) **Generate Vehicle NOC:** It allows citizens to ascertain the status of a vehicle before its second-hand purchase, as to whether it is suspicious or clean as per Police records in the database. The search can be made against National database based on the vehicle's details; one can generate and download the relevant

NOC, required by the RTO before the transfer of ownership. The service is being provided online at present.

- (c) **Proclaimed offenders:** Citizens can use Proclaimed offenders search service to view and print the data of proclaimed offenders declared by the court. Citizens need to put specific details like Name, State, District, Date Range, FIR number to search in the criteria.

Achievements in FY 2022-23

13.9 CCTNS has achieved significant success in reach, connectivity and usage across all Police Stations in the country. States were also encouraged to create a State Citizen Portal (SCP) to offer a host of services. Progress in usage of the project is presented in the table below:

S. No.	Activity/ Area of Operations	Status (as on 01.01.2022)	Achievements (as on 01.12.2022)
1	Total Police Stations	16347	16440
2	CCTNS deployment to all Police Stations	16347	16440
3	Connectivity in all Police Stations	15859	16388
4	Number of States/UTs where SDC connected with NDC	36	36
5	No. of police stations entering FIRs (100%) in CAS State Application	16162	16354
6	Number of FIRs registered in CCTNS	7.32 crore	7.93 crore
7	Number of States/UTs where all 9 citizen services are launched	36	36
8	Number of States/UTs who have launched a State Citizens Portal	36	36
9	Number of requests received from State/UT Citizen Portals	More than 8 crore	12.50 crore

(#Data Source: Pragati and ICJS tracker)

Based on the data in ICJS / CCTNS, many systems and interfaces have been started for police personnel, as under:

The National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS)

13.10 In the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) a total of 1319 NAFIS workstations have been commissioned in Police Districts across the country. 2158 VPN IDs have been created and shared with States/UTs for secure access to the NAFIS application by users. Out of one Crores country-wide Fingerprint data available in State/UTs Police and Prisons, around 70 Lakh refined data as per international standards has been migrated to NAFIS.

National Integrated Database on Arrested Narco-offenders (NIDAAN)

13.11 MHA has developed a National Integrated Database on Arrested Narco-offenders (NIDAAN) portal which provides data on offenders involved in narcotic offences i.e., directly or indirectly involved in offences under Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act 1985. This online facility is exclusively for the use of Law Enforcement Agencies linked to Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS). The system has been developed by NIC and it provides data on more than 4.22 Lakh offenders.

13.12 NIDAAN has the following features:

- I. Online centralized database for Law Enforcement Agencies
- II. Facilitates Law Enforcement Agencies to
 - (a) Conduct search on database inter-alia to track repeat and habitual narcotics offenders

(B) Send & Receive Alerts on narcotics offence

Adjournment Alert Module

13.13 Under the ICJS, an Adjournment Alert module has been developed as a step towards facilitating States/UTs to ensure timeliness in disposal of criminal cases. Whenever a Government Prosecutor seeks an adjournment in a criminal case more than twice, the system has a provision to send an alert to senior officers.

Crime Multi Agency Center (Cri-MAC)

13.14 Cri-MAC (Crime Multi Agency Center) facility has been introduced for police stations and higher offices in all States/UTs to share information on heinous crimes and other issues related to coordination in cases of inter-state crimes. It can be used to share alerts / information on crimes and inter-state criminals to the States/UTs through email and SMS.

Modus Operandi

13.15 NCRB has introduced a Modus Operandi (MO) module using Police and Prisons data. It can be accessed by the investigating officers online across the country. This feature is a vital investigative aid for police officers. The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has setup a Modus Operandi Bureau (MOB) to conduct research. Trainings have been also been held by NCRB on the MO module for police personnel.

National Database on Sexual Offenders

13.16 Leveraging the ICJS platform, the National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO), purposed to specifically impact and reduce crime and violence against women through identification of known and habitual sexual offenders was launched in September



2018. The NDSO is available 24X7 to all Law Enforcement Agencies and enables antecedent verification and speedy detection in case of sexual offences. NDSO has data of more than 12 Lakh sexual offenders in the country, which allow Investigating Officers to track habitual sex offenders besides initiating preventive measures against sexual offenses.

Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences (ITSSO)

13.17 In cases of sexual assault, where the Criminal Law (Amendment) 2018, Act has mandated completing of investigations within 2 months from the date of first report, the MHA has developed an Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences (ITSSO) portal for States/ UTs to track progress in detection and resolution of sexual offences based on CCTNS data. It is a cloud-based analytics portal available for the law enforcement agencies with drill-down feature starting from national level up-to FIR level. It can be used to generate reports and dashboards on ageing of cases and has ability to flag pendency at district and police station level to help expedite resolution. ITSSO shows increase in compliance rate from 43% in 2018 to 59.50% in 2022. (Compliance Rate = Final reports submitted within two months / FIRs which have been completed two months)

Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) Project

13.18 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) has implemented a project titled 'Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)', with a budgetary outlay of ₹ 364.03 crore under the Nirbhaya Fund. Government of India (Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications) has notified 112 as a pan-

India, single, internationally recognized number for various emergencies such as police, fire, ambulance, etc., with computer-aided dispatch of field resources accessible through calls, SMS, e-mail, panic button and the 112 India mobile app. The mandate of ERSS is to provide operational platform which would support linking of various emergency service providers in States/Union Territories with the 112-emergency number.

13.19 Under the ERSS Project, the MHA has provided financial assistance to all States/ Union Territories towards hardware & software, and limited number of Emergency Response (ER) vehicles fitted with GPS enabled Mobile Device Terminals (MDTs) to commence 112 based emergency operations.

Achievements in Financial Year 2022-23 (Up to 31st December 2022)

13.20 112 Single Emergency Response Support System is operational in all 36 States/UTs. It has been integrated with 139 Rail Madad Helpline Service in all States/UTs and also with 1077 National Disaster Helpline in 26 States/UTs. The Ministry of Home Affairs has extended the in-principle approval for integration of 112 with Women Helpline (181) and Child Helpline (1098) being developed by Ministry of Women and Child Development.

13.21 Keeping in view the successful implementation of the ERSS Project in all States/UTs, Ministry of Home Affairs has planned to continue the implementation of the project during the tenure of XV Finance Commission up to March, 2026.

Safe City Projects

13.22 The Government has been focused on women-led development. In order to facilitate this, it is necessary to ensure a feeling of safety and security of women for greater

participation in public spaces and in economic activities, especially in large metro cities which provide opportunities for livelihoods. With this objective, the Ministry of Home Affairs has approved Safe City projects in 8 large cities, i.e., Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Kolkata, and Mumbai. The projects have been prepared by State Governments taking into account the need for identification of hot spots for crimes against women for development of critical assets in urban areas including infrastructure, technology adoption and capacity building in community through awareness programmes. The projects are being funded as a centrally sponsored scheme. A total of ₹ 3080.16 crore has been approved for projects with funding from Nirbhaya Fund and MHA budget.

13.23 While preparing the Safe City projects, States/Union Territories have consulted the Ministry of Women & Child Development (MoWCD), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeITY), Municipal & Police Commissioners of respective cities and civil society organizations connected to the purpose and comprised a mix of solutions relevant for the city and its communities. Inter-alia, some of the assets, being developed/ supported under the Safe City Projects initiative, are:

- (i) An integrated approach including movable and immovable assets in city infrastructure like GIS linked mapping of crime hot spots, smart LED street lighting to reduce dark spots, installation of modern CCTV cameras connected to Command/ Control centres with capacities like Automated Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras, development of safe zone clusters in identified crime hot spots

including installation of toilets, installation of Panic Buttons in public places and transportation, transit dormitories for women and children among others. Some assets to address gaps in existing ecosystems as well as to integrate with plans in Smart City projects are also included.

- (ii) 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 Counsellors 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 Centres in other cities is being supported. Better investigative resources like Forensic & Cyber Crime Cells are also included in some of the cities.
- (iii) Critical measures like Gender sensitization awareness campaigns, legal literacy campaigns and capacity building and other service providers in collaboration with community and civil society organizations have also been included in some of the cities.

13.24 MHA has operationalized a Safe City Implementation Monitoring portal (SCIM Portal) to map and track deployment of assets created under the safe city projects. The status of the implementation of these Safe City Projects is regularly being reviewed by the National Monitoring Committee on Safe City Projects under the Chairpersonship of Union Home Secretary.



Strengthening of DNA facilities in State Forensic Labs

13.25 DNA analysis is one of the time-tested scientific forensic technologies used in investigation of crime and is highly relevant in cases of sexual offences and other heinous offences. As part of a strategy to facilitate greater efficiency in investigations and secure higher convictions in cases of sexual offences, the Government has undertaken modernizing of not only its Central Forensic Sciences Laboratories but is also assisting States/ Union Territories in capacity building of DNA analysis facilities in Forensic Science Laboratories on a mission mode.

13.26 As part of Nirbhaya Fund scheme, MHA has approved projects for strengthening DNA analysis facilities in 28 States at a total cost of ₹ 235.49 crore. The States have been prioritized on the basis of pendency of cases and demand assessment by them. The assistance will enable States to procure and use advanced scientific equipment and develop their forensic facilities. Items proposed to be added to Forensic Science Laboratories under the approved projects have been identified by the States themselves through a process of gap-analysis, and include Autoclave and Automated DNA Extractor Systems to isolate DNA from collected samples, DNA Sequencer, Centrifuges, Real-time PCR, Genetic Analyzer equipment to facilitate detection & matching of samples with collected evidence during investigation. The project also provides for State/Union Territory to engage expert scientists for analysis of crime exhibits for timely support to Investigating Officers in sexual assault cases.

Modernization of Forensic Capacities (SMFC)

13.27 To enable reforms at national level in the field of forensic science the Central Government has approved a Scheme for

Modernization of Forensic Capacities (SMFC) with an outlay of ₹ 2080.50 crore for the Financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26. This scheme inter-alia has provision for Grant of central assistance for Modernization/Upgradation of Forensic Sciences Laboratories in States/UTs, procurement of Mobile Forensic Vehicles, setting up of Centre of Excellences for various forensic fields, setting up of Training/Skilling Academies by National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU) & establishment of 5 off-campuses of NFSU and affiliation of colleges/institutes in States/UTs.

Modernisation of Prisons

13.28 The Government of India has decided to implement the “Modernisation of Prisons” project, which aims at providing security equipments to jails for strengthening the jail security system, improving correctional administration and constructing high security jails in some States. An outlay of ₹ 950 crore has been approved for the Modernisation of Prisons project for a period of five years from the FY 2021-22 to 2025-26. ₹ 50 crore was released to 10 States (who had implemented the Model Prison Manual 2016 in their jurisdictions) under the Modernisation of Prisons central sector scheme (project) in March 2022.

Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act- 2022

13.29 The Identification of Prisoners Act of 1920 has been repealed and replaced with a new “Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act 2022” which has been notified in the Gazette on 18.04.2022. This Act came into force from 04.08.2022. The new Act now expands the list of measurements to include not just finger impressions, palm-print, foot-print impressions, photographs but also iris and retina scan, physical, biological samples and their analysis, and behavioural attributes including signatures, handwriting etc. The



Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 authorises the National Criminal Record Bureau to store, preserve and destroy records at national level. The NCRB is also mandated to process and share the data with law enforcement agencies. The new Act will be critical in contributing to the creation of a ecosystem for SMART policing. The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Rules, 2022 have been notified by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 19.09.2022. Detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been prepared by NCRB for collection, storage, processing and destruction of measurement records and shared with States/UTs.

Special Remission

13.30 As part of the celebration of “Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav”, MHA has advised all States/UTs to give special remission to certain categories of prisoners and release them in three phases - 15.08.2022, 26.01.2023 and 15.08.2023. Guidelines for release of prisoners have been issued to all States and UTs at the level of Home Minister vide DO letter dated 21.04.2022. During the first phase of special remission to prisoners on 15.08.2022, States and UTs reported that they had approved cases of 1126 prisoners for release.



CHAPTER-14

DEPARTMENT OF JAMMU, KASHMIR AND LADAKH AFFAIRS

14.1 The Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs deals with all matters relating to the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir (UT of J&K) and Union Territory of Ladakh (UT of Ladakh), including Counter-terrorism within Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) and coordination with respect to subjects/matters, except those specifically allotted to any other Ministry/ Department of the Government of India. The Department also coordinates with various Ministries/ Departments for the accelerated implementation of various Flagship schemes and Individual Beneficiary Centric Schemes of Government of India, Major projects of economic importance including the Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) in J&K and Ladakh.

14.2 The UT of J&K lies to the north of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and to the west of the UT of Ladakh. It shares 221 km international boundary with Pakistan. Total area of the UT of J&K is 120355 sq. km. (including Pakistan Occupied Kashmir), making it the 12th largest State/UT of India occupying 3.66% of the country's geographical area.

14.3 UT of J&K occupies 19th rank in population, with 1,22,67,013 persons as per 2011 census. It has two distinct regions, viz. Kashmir and Jammu, comprising 20 districts.

14.4 To support the Government of UT of J&K in its initiatives, the Central Government has been making available Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) as and when necessary, and has been helping to strengthen the J&K

Police. The Ministry of Home Affairs reimburses the expenditure incurred by the UT of J&K on a variety of security related measures. These include expenditure on carriage of Constabulary, material supplies, rent of accommodation, honorarium to Special Police Officers (SPOs), 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 31.12.2022 to the UT of J&K under Security Related Expenditure (Police) is ₹ 10528.72 crore and Security Related Expenditure (Relief and Rehabilitation) [SRE-(R&R)] is ₹ 5348.68 crore. During the current financial year i.e. 2022-23, a sum of ₹ 308.98 crore has been reimbursed to J&K Government under SRE(P) and ₹ 198.62 crore has been reimbursed to J&K Government under SRE(R&R) till 31.12.2022. During the F.Y. 2022-23 (till 31.12.2022), a sum of ₹ 2.51 crore has been released under Security Related Expenditure (Security Environment) Scheme.

14.5 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2021-22 (AE) at current & constant (2011-12) prices is estimated at ₹ 1,95,118 crore and ₹ 1,21,524 crore; whereas the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for the year 2021-22 (AE) at current and constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to be ₹ 1,62,926 crore and ₹ 97,335 crore respectively.

14.6 The per capita GSDP of J&K for the year 2020-21 (RE) and 2021-22 (AE) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 1,27,348 and ₹ 1,44,908 respectively.

Acts and Rules

14.7 The Central Government has notified the Gazette Notification to delegate the power and functions of the State Government to the Lieutenant Governor of UT of J&K under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 (4 of 2006) on 29.07.2022

14.8 The Delimitation Commission constituted by the Government has completed the work of delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in the UT of J&K. Assembly constituencies have been increased from 83 to 90 based on the report submitted by the Delimitation Commission. Out of 90 assembly constituencies, 9 assembly constituencies have been reserved for ST and this reservation has been made for the first time. People of the Valmiki community, Gorkhas, and refugees from Western Pakistan now have the

right to cast their vote in UT elections.

14.9 The recommendation of the Jammu and Kashmir Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission (SEBCC) to change the nomenclature of “weak and under privileged classes (social castes) to other backward classes” in the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Act, 2004 has been approved by the Cabinet on 23.12.2022 and a Bill, namely, The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022 will be introduced in the Parliament.

Security Situation in Jammu & Kashmir

14.10 UT of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) has been affected by terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for about three decades. The trends of terrorist violence in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir during the last few years and current year are shown in the table below:

Year	Terrorist Initiated Incidents	Encounters/ Counter Terror operations	Security Forces (SFs) killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists killed
2018	228	189	91	55	257
2019	153	102	80	44	157
2020	126	118	63	38	221
2021	129	100	42	41	180
2022	125	117	32	31	187

14.11 The ongoing militancy in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir is linked with infiltration of terrorists from across the border both from the “International Border” as well as the “Line of

Control” in the UT of J&K. The reported infiltration attempts and net infiltration in the UT of J&K since 2017 is indicated in the table below:

Trends of terrorist violence in the UT of J&K

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Infiltration attempts	419	328	216	99	77	53
Net Estimated infiltration	136	143	141	51	34	14



14.12 The security situation in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir is monitored and reviewed by the senior representatives of Jammu & Kashmir, Army, CAPFs and other security agencies. The Ministry of Home Affairs also monitors the security situation closely and continuously in tandem with the UT of Jammu & Kashmir and the Ministry of Defence.

14.13 The Government of India in tandem with the UT of Jammu & Kashmir, has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, inter-alia, includes strengthening of the border infrastructure, multi-tiered deployment along the International Border / Line of Control, and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction/ maintenance of border fencing, construction of culverts/bridges on nullahs, improved technology, weapons and equipments for Security Forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination, installation of border floodlights on the International Border and synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against terrorists within the UT of J&K. The Government has also adopted various counter measures to neutralise the efforts and capabilities of militants disturbing peace in the UT of J&K. The Government has also encouraged policies to mainstream the youth by providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy.

14.14 The endeavor of the Government has been to:

- (i) Proactively take suitable measures by all the Security Forces 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 of the people on account of the effects of prolonged militancy in UT of J&K; and

- (iii) To ensure a sustained peace process and to provide adequate opportunities to all sections of people in the UT of J&K who eschew violence to effectively represent their view points and to redress their genuine grievances.

14.15 In view of the serious militancy in J&K, the Government of J&K has to incur more expenditure for maintaining peace and tranquility. For this purpose, a separate Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme in J&K was introduced in 1989-90. It provides for 90% and 100% reimbursement of expenditure respectively under :

- (a) SRE (Police) for supporting the logistical requirements of the police force of J&K in order to combat militancy in the erstwhile State of J&K and
- (b) SRE Relief & Rehabilitation (R&R) for supporting the relief and rehabilitation of the Kashmiri migrants who have been uprooted from the valley during the militancy period besides other relief & rehabilitation measures.

14.16 Government has approved raising of the following battalions for Jammu & Kashmir Police:

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

The recruitment process had been completed for 5 IR Battalions. The recruitment process of 2 Border Battalions and 2 Women Battalions has been initiated.

14.17 In the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, the institution of Special Police Officers (SPOs) was started from 1995. The basic concept of creation of SPOs was to provide auxiliary help to law enforcing agencies in the drive against

terrorism and involve the local population for their own protection as well as to help the J&K Police and Para-Military Forces in curbing the menace of militancy. They are led and guided by the J&K Police in various assignments entrusted to them. At present, sanctioned strength of SPOs is 34,707; of which 32,355 SPOs are appointed. The remuneration of SPOs of J&K Police has been enhanced upto ₹ 18000/- per month in the following manner:

- (i) SPOs having experience less than 3 years- ₹ 6000/- per month
- (ii) SPOs having experience more than 3 years and less than 5 years- ₹ 9000/- per month
- (iii) SPOs having experience more than 5 years and less than 10 years- ₹ 12000/- per month
- (iv) SPOs having experience more than 10 years and less than 15 years- ₹ 15000/- per month
- (v) SPOs having experience more than 15 years- ₹ 18000/- per month

14.18 In view of the security scenario, Village Defence Group scheme was notified by Govt. of J&K in 1995. Now, the scheme has been revised and notified on 14.08.2022. The members of the Village Defence Group are designated as Village Defence Guard. At present, the sanctioned strength of Village Defence Group is 4,985, of which 4,153 Village Defence Group have been constituted.

Subsidised Helicopter Services

14.19 The ongoing scheme of subsidised helicopter services in UT of J&K, UT of Ladakh and State of Himachal Pradesh provides connectivity to remote areas that are inaccessible by road or even when connected by road, remain cut off during winter due to heavy rain/snowfall. The scheme has been

extended till March, 2026. As per the Scheme, Government of India is sharing 75% of subsidy and remaining 25% share of subsidy is borne by the concerned Government.

UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Financial assistance to families of Displaced Persons from Pakistan Occupied Jammu & Kashmir (1947) and Chhamb Niabat (1965 and 1971)

14.20 Under the Prime Minister's Development Package-2015 (PMDP-2015), financial assistance of ₹ 5.5 lakh is being disbursed to 36,384 displaced families from Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (PoJK) and Chhamb settled in UT of J&K. The Government of India further approved similar financial assistance for inclusion of those Displaced Persons (DP) families out of 5300 families who initially opted to move outside the erstwhile State of J&K, but later returned and settled in J&K. Since inception of the scheme in the year 2016, a total amount of ₹ 1452.34 crore has been disbursed to 33,636 eligible beneficiaries as on 31.12.2022.

Financial assistance to West Pakistani Refugees

14.21 Financial assistance of ₹ 5.5 lakh per family is being disbursed by the Government of India for 5,764 families of West Pakistan Refugees (WPRs) who migrated from several areas of West Pakistan in the aftermath of the partition and settled in different parts of Jammu region. Since inception of the scheme in the year 2018, a total amount of ₹ 38.28 crore has been disbursed to 1035 beneficiaries so far.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE (PMDP), 2015

14.22 PMDP, 2015 is a mega development and reconstruction package announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in the year 2015 for the

erstwhile State of J&K. It comprises of 63 projects in sectors such as Road, Power, Health, Tourism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Skill Development etc, involving an outlay of ₹ 80,068 crore.

14.23 After the formation of UT of J&K, 53 projects with an outlay of ₹ 58,477 crore are being implemented in J&K. 29 out of 53 projects have been completed/substantially completed and the rest are at various stages of progress.

Budget allocation increased

14.24 The budget allocation for the UT of J&K has consistently increased from ₹ 80,423 crore in 2019-20, ₹ 92,341 crore in 2020-21, ₹ 1,08,621 crore in 2021-22, to ₹ 1,12,950 crore in 2022-23 for ensuring all round development of the UT of J&K.

Reform Programmes

14.25 Government of UT of J&K has launched massive reformatory programmes through IT enabled tools, futuristic strategies, new initiatives of deepening democracy, good governance, investment opportunities and socio economic development for creating a conducive environment for securing the all-round development and bringing prosperity for the people.

Saturation of Centrally Sponsored schemes

14.26 J&K is now among the top States/UTs in India in implementing the Centrally

Sponsored Schemes. The schemes like Saubaghaya, Indradhanush, UJJWALA, UJALA, Pension schemes, student scholarship, PM Mudra Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna, **SVAMITVA**, Kishan Credit Card, One Nation One Ration Card, Poshan Vatika etc. have been saturated.

Transparency and Accountability

14.27 Transformations in the functioning of the Government in terms of transparency and accountability have been the central theme of all government initiatives. Significant progress has been achieved from last three years on most development fronts. Emphasis has been given on timely completion of projects and saturation of beneficiaries under Direct Benefit transfer (DBT) schemes.

14.28 The Government is observing zero tolerance towards corruption. Under Article 311, 35 employees have been terminated and under Article 226, 32 employees have been prematurely retired.

Financial Management

14.29 Financial transformation through BEAMS (Budget Estimates and Monitoring System), PaySys (Payment System), 100% Physical Verifications, mandatory Administrative Approval, Technical Sanction, e-tendering etc has enabled to complete the projects at a faster pace, which has led to larger public satisfaction:

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No	Year	Capital Expenditure	Number of Projects/works completed
1	2018-19	8482	9229
2	2019-20	9998	12,637
3	2020-21	10532	21,943
4	2021-22	10224	50,627

Agriculture

14.30 Jammu and Kashmir has been ranked 3rd in monthly income to Agriculture households and 5th best performing State /UT in Agriculture & Allied sector.

Information Technology

14.31 J&K ranks 1st amongst UTs- National e-Governance Services Delivery Assessment (NeSDA). The UT of Jammu and Kashmir ranks first amongst UTs in the Rapid Assessment System (RAS) integration of services. e-Unified Integrated Accessible and Transparent (UNNAT) was launched to avail online citizen services from home.

Land Pass Book

14.32 The Govt. of J&K is in the process of digitization of Jamabandi (record of rights) in the entire UT of J&K and as on 31.10.2022, 5142 revenue villages have been completed. J&K became the first UT to issue SWAMITVA Cards. Trilingual Land Pass Books (Urdu, Hindi, English) are being issued to landholders. Three lakh Land Pass Books have been generated/issued.

COVID management

14.33 The UT of J&K has achieved 100% coverage for both the doses of COVID-19 vaccine in the age group of 15-17 years and 18 and above. COVID-19 Vaccine for 12-14 years category has been started on 16.03.2022. As on 31.10.2022, 93% of population in this category has received 1st dose and 85% of population has received 2nd dose.

Health Insurance

14.34 The UT of J&K has launched Universal Health Coverage across the UT. AB-PMJAY-SEHAT Scheme in convergence with AB-PMJAY from 26.12.2020 which provides health

insurance cover up to ₹ 5.00 lakh per family on floater basis to all families of Jammu and Kashmir.

14.35 25.72 lakh families are covered under health insurance which includes 5.98 lakh under PM-JAY and 19.74 lakh under UT scheme SEHAT. Against 97.17 lakh eligible beneficiaries, 78.12 lakh beneficiaries have been verified under PM-JAY and PM-JAY SEHAT. 78.06 lakh have been issued Golden Cards. 92.66 % (23.22 lakh) families have been registered with at least one family member verified under PM-JAY and AB-PMJAY-SEHAT Scheme.

Social Inclusion

14.36 Around 25 lakh persons in the UT were provided welfare measures through Social Welfare Department (either in cash or in kind), or through counselling or awareness programmes/visits. 100% saturation achieved in Old Age, Widow, Divyangjan schemes with a coverage of 10,38,154 Pensioners being paid ₹ 1000/- per month. For the first time, Transgender people have been covered under Social Security Schemes. 5.5 lakh Minorities, SC, OBC, Pahari Speaking People (PSP) students were covered under various scholarship schemes.

Youth Clubs

14.37 Under the ambitious 'Youth Volunteer Program', more than 5000 youth clubs, with more than 1 Lakh active youth members, have been constituted in every Panchayat and Urban ward of J&K. The volunteers of youth clubs have complemented the efforts of the Government by involving in activities such as de-addiction & de-radicalization programs, Shri Amarnathji Yatra duty etc.

Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav

14.38 The Mahotsav commenced on



12.03.2021 with five themes viz: Freedom Struggle, Ideas @75, Resolve @75, Actions @75 and Achievements @75. Till 26.09.2022, 25926 activities have already been uploaded on the website of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.

Amrit Sarovar

14.39 Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on National Panchayati Raj Day on 24.04.2022 in Gram Panchayat Palli, Samba, UT of J&K with a target of 300 Amrit Sarovars by 15.08.2022 and 1500 Amrit Sarovars by 15.08.2023. The Lieutenant Governor, UT of J&K e-inaugurated all the completed Amrit Sarovars on 13.08.2022. The UT achieved 1490 Amrit Sarovars by 15.08.2022 and 1644 as on 31.10.2022. The UT hoisted National flag on all the completed Sarovars on 15.08.2022.

Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyan

14.40 Under Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyan, Government has covered 1764 villages, 1652 Educational Institutions and conducted 332 different activities for awareness, reaching out to 4950484 persons including 97050 youth. A composite Drug De-Addiction Centre (DDAC) has been set up in District Kulgam which was inaugurated by the Union Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment. Further, the Government of India has approved the establishment of DDACs in 7 more districts viz. Samba, Kathua, Poonch, Rajouri, Pulwama, Shopian, Srinagar and Bandipora.

Power Sector

14.41 Under power sector, hydro power projects for 3100 MW capacity have been revived and put on track. Work on 1000 MW Pakal Dul and 624 MW Kiru is in full swing, Works of 800 MW Ratle was awarded. Pre-construction activities for 1856 MW Sawlakote project have been initiated by National Hydro

Power Corporation.

Connectivity

14.42 Connectivity is a priority sector and critical for all round development of the UT of J&K. Qazigund-Banihal tunnel on Jammu-Srinagar Road has been completed, which has reduced the travel time with traffic plying from both sides every day.

14.43 Work on upgradation of Jammu-Akhnoor-Poonch road (National Highway (NH)-144A), Chenani-Sudhmahadev-Doda-Kishtwar-Anantnag Road (NH-244), Semi Ring Road Jammu, Semi Ring Road Srinagar, Baramulla-Gulmarg Road (NH-701), Srinagar-Shopian-Qazigund Road (NH-444), Zojilla and Z-Morh tunnels is in progress with accelerated pace.

14.44 Under Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY), J&K achieved 3rd rank at the national level in terms of road length constructed, and the same rank was retained by the UT during 2020-21 also.

Health

14.45 Construction work of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Jammu and AIIMS Awantipora is proceeding at a fast pace. 07 new government medical colleges are being established and 15 nursing colleges are to be made operational during 2022-23, two State cancer institutes shall be made fully functional. ₹ 881 crore is being spent on rebuilding/upgrading 140 health institutions. Intake capacity of MBBS courses has been increased from 500 to 1100.

Education

14.46 Indian Institute of Management (IIM) and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) are functional in Jammu and the work on physical infrastructure in full swing. Besides, 50 new

degree colleges have been opened and construction work is going on at a satisfactory pace.

Jal Shakti

14.47 Under Jal Jivan Mission, 99.94 % population are provided with piped water. 57.84% individual households have tap connections. 23160 Schools, 24163 Anganwadi Centres, 3324 Health Institutions and 1666 Gram Panchayat buildings have been provided drinking water connections.

14.48 The project Shahpur Kandi Dam is under execution at an estimated cost of ₹ 2793.00 crore.

Urban Development:

14.49 100% door to door collection has been achieved in all 1085 wards. ₹ 1400 crore action plan for integrated solid waste management for 78 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) has been rolled out and is likely to achieve 100% Collection & Transportation and 60% waste processing in all these ULBs by 2023.

Tourism

14.50 Highest ever tourist footfall and air traffic received this year. The tourist footfall w.e.f. 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022 in the UT of J&K reached 1.80 crore.

In order to boost the Tourism Sector the Department has notified Jammu & Kashmir Tourism Policy, 2020.

14.51 Under Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, the Department of Tourism is to develop 75 lesser known/off beat destinations and 75 festivals to be organized on each in these destinations.

14.52 More than 3.25 Lakh people have visited the Tulip garden which is an all-time high record.

Agriculture

14.53 The implementation of National Mission on Saffron has ensured substantial increase in the crop yields from 1.88 kg/Ha to 4.5 kg/Ha which has ultimately doubled the income of saffron growers.

14.54 The UT Government has successfully got the G.I. tagging for saffron and basmati for effective domestic and international marketing, which will promote the economic prosperity of the farmers by enhancing the demand in national and international markets.

Tribal Affairs Development

14.55 Inclusive development of tribal population is the focus of the UT Government. 2306 Forest Rights Certificates have been issued under Scheduled Tribe and Other Forest Dwellers Act.

14.56 A series of reformative measures are taken for the neglected and deprived sections of the society. Recently first ever UT level Tribal Awards were conferred upon individuals, institutions and PRIs. Tribal Chairs are established at IIT- Jammu and Baba Gulamshah Badshah University, Rajouri.

14.57 A number of welfare schemes like Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana, scholarship to tribal students, establishment of transit accommodations for transhumance tribal population, 1500 mini sheep farms, dairy units, access to health care and veterinary facilities, smart schools, student hostels, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) etc. are under implementation for the welfare of tribal community.

Youth & Sports

14.58 During the last year, more than 17.5 lakh youth were engaged in sports activities and a task of engaging 35 lakh youth has been set in the current year.



14.59 Under Khelo India Scheme, two National Winter Games were hosted at Gulmarg.

14.60 The Youth Services and Sports Department with the support of Central Government has raised World Class Stadiums like Maulana Azad Stadium Jammu, Bakshi Stadium Srinagar, State of the Art Gymnastics Academy in New Indoor Hall, M.A. Stadium Jammu, Water Sports Centre of excellence at Nehru Park, Srinagar besides Multipurpose Indoor Sports Halls in almost every district of the UT.

14.61 Every Panchayat in the UT has a play field. The programmes like, “My Youth My Pride”, and (Youth Service and Sports) YSS Cup have been conducted by the department. The sports activities have reached panchayat level for the first time.

Industries

14.62 New Central Sector Scheme (NCSS) for industrial Development of J&K, with an outlay of ₹ 28,400 crore which envisages incentives like Capital Investment Incentive, Capital Interest subversion, GST Linked Incentive, Working Capital Interest Incentive.

14.63 Jammu and Kashmir Industrial policy 2021-30, supported by elaborate Procedural Guidelines to attract new investment, create employment opportunities, focus on development of backward regions and nurturing existing units, provides many incentives with enhanced Ease of Doing Business procedures with the least human interface.

14.64 J&K Industrial Land Allotment Policy 2021-30 has streamlined the process of land allotment for industrial use. All the land allotment is done online in a transparent and time-bound manner by designated Land

allotment Committees on set criteria.

14.65 J&K Private Industrial Estate Development Policy has provided a transparent and time bound framework for setting up of Industrial Estates in private sector with defined timelines.

Bharat Darshan Tours/ Watan Ko-Jano Programme

14.66 In order to give exposure to the youth about the social and cultural diversity of India and also to show them cultural and socio-economic development of India taking place in other parts of the country, Bharat Darshan tours/Watan Ko Jano Tours and Kashmiri Youth Exchange program are organized with the help of all the CAPFs, J&K Police and Social Welfare Department, Govt. of UT of J&K and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS). In the year 2021-22, a total amount of ₹ 8.80 crore was released in this regard. In the year 2022-23, proposals have been received for conducting these tours.

Civic Action Programme (CAP) activities

14.67 Civic Action programme is being implemented by CAPFs with the aim of winning over the heart and minds of the local people. Various activities are conducted under this scheme including conducting Medical Camps, Veterinary Camps, vocational training and skill development programmes for youth, sports and cultural activities etc. in the UT of J&K and Ladakh. In the year 2022-23, proposals have been received for conducting these activities.

Women Empowerment through Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA)

14.68 Govt. of India has sanctioned two centers of SEWA training of 2500 women (including 500 MTs) in Ganderbal at the cost of

₹ 1.11 Crore and Leh with Sub Centre at Kargil at the cost of ₹ 1.94 crore for training of 2000 women including 90 Master trainers. In the year 2021-22, a total amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh was released in this regard. In the year 2022-23, an amount of ₹ 14.77 lakh has been released to SEWA for carrying out activities and smooth functioning of their Resource Centre at Gandarbal. So far, 4473 Trainees and 638 Master trainers have been trained under this project.

UNION TERRITORY OF LADAKH

14.69 Ladakh became a Union Territory (without legislature) on 31.10.2019. It is the largest Union Territory of the country in terms of area. The UT of Ladakh forms the northernmost tip of India and is the coldest, most elevated, and sparsely populated region in the country with altitudes ranging from 2300 to 5000 meters. The winters are always severe and make the region inaccessible as the road links from Srinagar as well as Himachal Pradesh remain closed due to closure of the Zojila and Rohtang passes. The town of Drass is the second coldest place in the world. The rainfall is scanty and negligible, which contributes towards making the region a cold desert. The high mountain peaks ranging from 18000 feet to 26000 feet in the region are oriented in parallel ranges namely the Karakoram and the Zaskar ranges. The UT of Ladakh comprises two districts namely Leh and Kargil. Ladakh is connected to the mainland via 02 highways Leh - Manali highway (NH03) and Leh Srinagar highway (NH1). The total population of Ladakh as per the 2011 census is 2,74,289. The major languages spoken by the people of Ladakh are Ladakhi/ Boti, Balti, Purgi and Dardi/ Sheena. The majority of the population of Ladakh is Scheduled Tribes viz. Balti, Beda, Bot, Brokpa, Changpa, Garra, Mon and Purigpa.

Budget Allocation:

14.70 From 2020-21, ₹ 5,958.00 crore have been allocated every year to Union Territory of Ladakh to ensure its overall development

Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP)

14.71 9 projects, at a cost of ₹ 21,441 crore, are being implemented in UT of Ladakh. Out of 9 projects, 2 projects have been completed. Further, possibility is being explored to replace 1 project and remaining 6 projects are at various stage of implementation.

Sindhu Infrastructure Development Corporation (SIDCO)

14.72 Sindhu Infrastructure Development Corporation (SIDCO) has been set up in UT of Ladakh on 24.09.2021 with an equity capital of ₹ 25 crore. This corporation will look after infrastructure and industrial development of the Union Territory.

Central University

14.73 The Union Cabinet has approved the establishment of a Central University in UT of Ladakh on 21.07.2021.

Carbon Neutral Initiatives

14.74 Engineering Procurement & Construction (EPC) contract of 50 MW Solar Power Plant with Battery Storage at Phyang, Leh, has been awarded to TATA power by Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd. (SECI) with an estimated cost ₹ 385.00 crore and work has been started. Capacity enhancement of existing Solar Photo Voltaic Plants and installation of new Solar Photo Voltaic Plants and Battery Replacement of 40 existing SPVs has been done. Major focus is on Solar Lift irrigation facility, procurement of e-buses for Educational Institutions (College & Schools) to



minimize carbon emission in UT Ladakh. Besides, 10 e-cars, 10 e-buses have been procured and additional 9-e-buses are being procured during Financial Year (FY) 2022-23.

14.75 All Diesel Generator (DG) sets have been phased out with grid power, except in off grid areas of Nubra, Changthang and Zaskar for which work is going on to connect with grid. Further, work on 50 MW solar power plant, at Phyang, Leh has been started by SECI and, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has initiated a pilot project (1-MW) for generation of geo thermal energy in Puga, Changthang. The National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) is doing a pilot project of green hydrogen in Ladakh with a production capacity of 80 Kg/day and green hydrogen transportation will be started with 05 buses.

14.76 In a step toward reducing carbon foot print in power sector, the NHPC has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), Leh and Kargil for development of 'Pilot Green Hydrogen Technologies' in Leh and Kargil districts for use in mobility, transportation, heating & microgrid, etc.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

14.77 Under JJM, against the target of 42651 houses, 30632 (71.82%) houses have been provided Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC). 42 villages have been covered with 100% Functional Household Tap Connection and 15 villages have been certified as Har Ghar Jal Village. Further out of 981 schools, 854 (87%) schools have been provided with drinking water facility under the scheme and 882 (93.43%) anganwadi centers, out of 944 anganwadi centers, have also been provided with drinking water facility.

Tourism

14.78 The tourism department celebrated apricot blossom festival in April, 2022. Two days training was conducted for 275 home stay owners in collaboration with the OYO, Delhi from 17.05.2022 to 18.05.2022 at Food Craft Institute, Leh. Further, home stay items have been distributed among the beneficiaries under home stay policy through the august hand of Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of the UT of Ladakh on 25.06.2022.

14.79 This department celebrated Ladakh festival at Kargil from 23.07.2022 to 24.07.2022 at Khree Sultancho Stadium Kargil, Purigi-e-Rgaston (Purig festival) 2022 at Samrah Chiktan on 17.07.2022, Zaskar festival 2022 at Padum Zaskar from 29.09.2022 to 30.09.2022, Drass festival 2022 from 08.10.2022 to 12.10.2022 and Ladakh festival at Leh from 13.10.2022 to 16.10.2022.

14.80 During the FY 2022-23, 756122 tourists visited Ladakh which include 23698 foreign tourists and 732424 domestic tourists.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U)

14.81 Under PMAY-U, against the sanctioned target of 943 houses, 451 (47.82%) houses have been completed. Further, 492 (52.17%) houses are at different stages of construction.

Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department

14.82 The Rural Development & Panchayat Raj department is implementing a number of centrally sponsored and state sector schemes like, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G), Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), Shyama Prasad Mukherji, Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Special Development

Package (SDP) and State Sector (Capex Budget) with an aim to provide wage employment, sustainable development and creation of durable assets, besides enhancing and expanding the livelihood base of Self Help Groups (SHG) under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

14.83 Various developmental works in rural areas are under execution under SDP, state plan & centrally sponsored schemes. The major developmental infrastructure completed in rural areas is as under:

- (i) Construction and blacktopping of 16 rural roads, fixing of interlocking tiles of 21 footpaths, construction of 34 public libraries, 11 public parks and 02 public sarai's have been physically completed under state sector. Further, construction of 53 Common Facility Centers (CFCs), 8 BDO/BDCs offices, 09 panchayat ghars, 31 community Halls/ gathering centres, 03 libraries, 12 link roads and 07 foot bridges have also been completed under SDP in the current financial year.
- (ii) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): Under this scheme, 15.24 lakh man days were generated of which 9.57 lakh man days are from women work force.
- (iii) Prime Minister Awas Yojna (Grameen): Under this scheme, geo-tagging of 478 houses have been completed under Awas plus and against the allotted target of 478 houses, 269 (56.27%) houses have physically completed.

Health and Medical Services:

14.84 Newly constructed hospital at Kargil has been completed under SDP and commissioned on 03.11.2022. The district

hospital Kargil has been equipped with digital x-ray and anesthesia work station. Genome sequencing machine has been installed at district hospital, Leh. Further, five mobile medical units have been set up and medical camps are being organized regularly in far flung areas of Ladakh. 90 MBBS doctors and 27 specialists have been engaged under National Health Mission (NHM) in the UT of Ladakh, of which, 26 medical officers (MBBS) and 21 specialists /super-specialists have been engaged under NHM during 2022-23.

14.85 Under Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM), 19056 Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) (Unique Health ID's) have been created from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022. Against a target of 2.95 lakh population, 3,02,327 ABHAS have been generated in the UT of Ladakh (surpassing 100% target). 31603 health records have been linked with ABHA of the patients since April, 2022.

14.86 In the UT of Ladakh, 262 Health & Wellness Centres (H&WC) are operational on H&WC portal against the target of 273 H&WCs. 150 Health & Wellness Centres have been made operational since April, 2022. The remaining medical sub-centres will be made operational as H&WC by December, 2022. Since 01.04.2022, 16105 tele-consultations have been made across 149 Health & Wellness Centres.

14.87 Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (PMJAY)/ Universal Health Coverage, 4396 beneficiaries have availed benefit since April, 2022. An insurance cover of ₹ 4.38 crore has been provided under the scheme by providing cashless medical facility in PMJAY empaneled hospitals across the country. The UT of Ladakh has covered 84% of its targeted population under PMJAY scheme.



Education

14.88 The School Education department conducted Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) orientation programme on curriculum, School Affiliation, Re-engineered Automation System (SARAS) portal and Online Affiliated School Information System (OASIS) for the Head of institutions. Capacity building programme has been organized on online digital pedagogy for teachers in collaboration with Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), Prabandh portal for State and District coordinators, District Education Officers (DEOS) under SAMAGRA Shiksha etc.

14.89 UT level science seminar has been organized and two innovative science projects of students have been selected for exhibition in 9th National Level Exhibition & Project Competition Compendium (NLEPC) at New Delhi. The School Education Department organized Developmental Conclave at Leh.

14.90 This department has procured two Mobile Science Labs, one each for Leh & Kargil Districts for activity based learning and innovative thinking among the school students and Astronomy labs have also been established in six Schools. Under Samagra Shiksha, two Middle Schools have been upgraded as Secondary Schools.

Higher Education

14.91 The Higher Education department organized 1st Ladakh Education Fair 2022, in collaboration with University of Ladakh and Ladakh Skill Development Mission. The education fair was inaugurated by Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor, UT of Ladakh. A mega plantation drive of 25000 saplings has been

carried out by degree college, Zanskar in collaboration with Himalayan Institute of Alternative Ladakh, Forest Department Kargil and Non-Governmental Organization- Go Green Zanskar & Kanishka Zanskar.

14.92 A Computer Based Test (CBT) center at Government Degree College, Kargil has been inaugurated by Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor, UT of Ladakh. Besides, Macadamisation of the internal road to Degree College Nubra has been completed and two smart classrooms with Information Communication & Technology (ICT) facility have been established at Govt Degree College, Drass.

Agriculture

14.93 The Agriculture department is implementing Mission Organic Development Initiative (MODI) for promotion of organic farming in Ladakh and to make Ladakh organic by 2025. To promote organic farming, this department has established 90 vermi compost units.

14.94 The Agriculture department has distributed 201 Polycarbonate Green Houses known as Ladakh Green House among the farming community for cultivation of off-season vegetables during winter. Under area expansion, this department has brought 13.5 hectare land under micro irrigation system (drip/sprinkler).

Horticulture

14.95 Horticulture sector in the UT Ladakh is playing a major role in supplementing the income of the farmers as fruits like Apricot, Apple, Grapes, Walnut, Almond etc. are being grown in Ladakh. The horticulture department has brought 559 kanals of land for fruit plants under area expansion. To promote organic farming in horticulture sector, 970 vermi compost units have been established.

14.96 Under protected cultivation, 555 Green Houses (Tubular structure) have been established on 50% subsidy for cultivation of off-season crops/ vegetables. Besides, 555 Pack houses and 85 preservation units have been provided under integrated post-harvest management to reduce post-harvest losses.

Animal and Sheep Husbandry

14.97 During the FY year 2022-23, production of 18680 tons milk, 203.20 tons wool, 52.64 tons pashmina and 1658.66 tons mutton have been achieved. To boost artificial Inseminations programme, liquid nitrogen plant has been installed in Kargil district. A tripartite MoU has been signed between National Dairy Development Board- UT Administration- Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), Leh for operationalization of milk pasteurization plant in Ladakh and dairy development in Ladakh.

14.98 Under National Animal Disease Control Programme (Phase-II), 100% cattle and Yak population have been tagged and registered at Information Network for Animal Productivity and Health (INAPH) portal. In phase-II, 82914 cattles/ yaks have been vaccinated against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and 5818 female calves of age 4-8 months have been vaccinated against brucellosis.

Power Development:

14.99 The Ladakh Power Development department has phased out all Diesel Generator (DG) sets except in off-Grid areas of Nubra, Changthang and Zaskar. To provide grid connectivity to Zaskar and Nubra which are running of DG sets for power, a 220 KV transmission line from Phyang to Diskit, Nubra and Drass to Padum Zaskar, is approved under Prime Minister Development

Package-2015 (PMDP) and work has been started. The department is implanting smart metering project in Ladakh, which is at award stage.

Transport Department

14.100 Transport department has notified e-vehicle policy for UT of Ladakh. Now, people can avail subsidy on purchase of various types of electric vehicles (viz two-wheeler, three-wheeler and four-wheeler) ranging from 20-50% subsidy. The Motor Vehicle department has converted 1177 private bikes into commercial bikes to regulate the rental bike business under 'Rent A Motor Bike Scheme'.

Civil Aviation

14.101 To provide air connectivity facilities in the far-flung areas of the Union Territory of Ladakh, the construction/ upgradation of 37 helipads in both Leh and Kargil districts and two hangars for stationing of helicopters one each at Leh and Kargil are in progress. About 26 helipads and one hangar at Sindhu Ghat, Leh, have been completed.

14.102 Under the subsidized helicopter service scheme, two helicopters (AS350 B3 and MI-172) are being operated by Pawan Hans Limited in various sectors of the Union Territory of Ladakh and booking has been made available through online system.

14.103 About 934 passengers have availed the helicopter services and more than 62 patients have been airlifted through the helicopter services.

Urban Development

14.104 The Urban Development department organized sensitization cum consultative workshop on biodiversity conservation for the officials, elected members of Municipal Committee and other stockholders. The



Department organized PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM-SVANidhi) Mahotsav and United India Swatch event in Leh and Kargil district. International Bio-diversity day celebrated in collaboration with Govind Ballabh Pant 'National Institute of Himalayan Environment' (GB Panth-NIHE) & Ladakh Ecological Development Group (LEDeG) on 22.05.2022. Street Sweeping Machine operation has been started.

14.10⁵ Under PM SVANidhi scheme, loan application of 351 street vendors have been sanctioned in 1st tranche, 252 street vendors in 2nd tranche and 14 street vendors in 3rd tranche.

IT Department

14.106 The IT department has developed Vehicle Management System (Inventory system) for Motor Garage Ladakh and is in testing by the Department. 14 Services of department viz. Agriculture, Public Health Engineering (PHE), Industries & Commerce & Social Welfare have been made live on E-Seva Ladakh Portal and are available at <https://eseva.ladakh.gov.in/ladakeservices>. Further, the Food Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department has been onboarded on Unified Mobile Application for New-Age Governance (UMANG) platform. Now, citizens can avail the services viz, apply for ration card, view ration card details, modify ration card details and new fair price shop from the UMANG platform. The IT Department has organized workshop on Digi locker & UMANG platform on 18.06.2022 to sensitize the senior officials of UT Ladakh.

14.107 The IT department has also organized several Aadhaar enrolment drives in remote areas of Ladakh to achieve 100% Aadhaar saturation in the UT. Further the Dept in collaboration with Department of Health organized Aadhaar camps for coverage of

children between 0 to 5 years age at various immunization centers in Ladakh.

Youth Services and Sports

14.108 The Youth Services and Sports department organized two days training cum competition programme on hand ball for 180 players. The Department, in collaboration with Ladakh Handball association, organized four days coaching camp cum talent searching camp in various schools of Durbuk Block.

14.109 The Department has organized various sports event viz, 1st UT Ladakh Javelin throw competition at Leh & Kargil, 9th edition of Ladakh Marathon 2022 at Leh, 2nd Edition of LG Polo Cup at Drass, 7th Traditional Chief Executive Councilor (CEC) Archery Championship 2022-23, 1st CEC Polo tournament at Shagaran Chuchot Leh, 1st UT Ladakh Roller Skating Championship 2022-23, under-19 Boys Table Tennis Tournament. Further, Run for Unity, Plog Run, Chess Olympiad Torch Relay were also organized. Besides, 45 National Cadet Corps (NCC) cadets were deputed to New Delhi for participation in Independence Day parade. The Dept organized 1st LG Archery championship 2022-23 in collaboration with Archery Association of Ladakh.

Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs

14.110 Under the scheme Pradhan Mantri Gareeb Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), against the lifted quantity of 18408.93 Metric ton(Mt.) food grains (Wheat & Rice), 18217.03 Mt. (98.9%) food grains have been distributed from May 2021 to October 2022 among 1.33 lakh (approx), Antyoday Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Household (PHH) beneficiaries. The Department of Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs (FCS&CA), Ladakh has successfully implemented One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) in the month of August,

2022. To registrar complaint regarding inter State portability issue under Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IMPDS), a National Level toll free number 14445 has been made functional. 292 Migrant labours have availed benefit under ONORC in 2022-23. Besides, registration of migrant labours on 'MERA RATION' app have also been started.

Cooperative

14.111 This department has significantly reduced the procurement of chemical fertilizer and has procured 19400 quintal vermi compost for supply during the upcoming cropping season. Procurement and stocking of essential commodities have been completed and essential commodities have been dispatched to the snow bound areas for storage in Block level consumer stores. The Milk Pasteurization Plant of Animal Husbandry Department at Agling, Leh has been installed and ready for trial run. Besides, a MoU has been signed with National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), UT Administration and LAHDC Leh. The NDDB is preparing a comprehensive dairy development plan for the UT of Ladakh.

Industries and Commerce

14.112 The Industries and Commerce department has developed model Sea buckthorn orchard in Sumoor Nubra on 01 Hectare land and a Centre of Excellence has been developed at Model orchard at Nimo on 01-acre land for promotion of Sea buckthorn. To bring technological intervention in harvesting of Sea buckthorn, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research- Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-CMERI) has developed harvesting tools and the tools have been provided to farmers for trial run. The Department has applied for Geographical Indication (GI)

tagging of Sea buckthorn. The Department has launched 'Brand Ladakh' outlet on 31.10.2022 and the products made by local entrepreneurs are showcased for publicity and sale in the outlets.

- (i) **Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** Ministry of MSME (Micro Small and Medium Enterprises), GoI has introduced a credit linked subsidy scheme called Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and under the scheme loan up to ₹ 10.00 lakh to set up service enterprises and up to ₹ 25.00 lakh to setup manufacturing enterprises are provided. Under this scheme, against the target of 192 cases, 109 cases have been sanctioned during current FY.
- (ii) **Waver Mudra Scheme:** Under the Scheme, out of 95 cases forwarded to Banks, 49 cases have been sanctioned during the current financial year.
- (iii) **PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme:** Under the scheme, Ladakh got a target of 33 cases, out of which, 18 have been sanctioned. Further, a Seed Capital @ ₹ 36,93,000 has been sanctioned in favour of 151 members of Self-Help groups (SHG) for purchase of small tools and machinery. Under the scheme, 46 Entrepreneurs/Farmer Producer Organization (FPOS)/SHGs have been trained on new & advanced technology of Food Processing at the campuses of National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Sonipat and Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (IHBT), Palampur.



Handicraft & Handloom

14.113 The Handicraft & Handloom department has organized skill development training programme in Ladakh for training and marketing of the end products. MoU has been signed with National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) and National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad on projects of capacity building and infrastructure development. Collaboration has also been made with Council of Scientific & Industrial Research's (CSIR), Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai with which various capacity-building initiatives have been taken up for the creation of new skill training in Leather product. The Industries & Commerce Department has set-up IT enabled incubation center at Leh in collaboration with National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT). The UT of Ladakh also collaborated with the National Handloom Development Cooperation Ltd (NHDC) to organize dyeing workshops and to disseminate information on the Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) for weavers of handloom sector.

14.114 The Handloom Development department is working on modernization of handloom sector in the Union territory through skill up-gradation of weavers by providing modernized looms, training in design and weaving, marketing of handloom products through marketing incentives and by fostering the participation of weavers in International, National, UT and district level Handloom Expos and Melas. The products from Ladakh were exhibited at Dubai Expo. Two entrepreneurs working on Pashmina, participated at Dubai Expo representing Ladakh. Further, about eighty artisans, craftspeople and entrepreneurs in the field, are participating in the handloom and handicraft

expo in Dilli Haat since last 2 years. Ladakh also participated in the India Geographical Indication (GI) fair in Delhi to exhibit the GI applied products of the region like Pashmina, Sea buckthorn and Apricots. Various other products like crochet toys, wool felted animal toys, etc. from Ladakh were also showcased at the KHILONA fair in Delhi.

Social Welfare

14.115 The department celebrated Poshan Maah in September, 2022 focusing on Health & Hygiene, Traditional foods, and measurement of Height Weight of Children. One day workshop on Saksham Anganwadi Poshan Panchayat & Poshan Vatika was organized by the Social & Tribal welfare department under Poshan Abhiyan at district level. Further, gram panchayat level awareness camps are being organized at panchayat halqas on every Wednesday and during the camp, growth monitoring and anemia test are being done. The Social & Tribal Welfare department carried out special drive on weight measurement of children under Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) & Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). The department has provided Saksham Anganwadi training to 90 anganwadi workers at National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, Chandigarh.

Skill Development

14.116 The Ladakh Skill Development Mission, in collaboration with Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council, has successfully conducted three-month duration short term training in 'Assistant Hair Dresser and Stylist'. Fifteen trainees have successfully completed the training and the successful trainees were provided with 'Start up Kit' to encourage them to start their own entrepreneurship. Further, Ladakh Skill Development Mission in



collaboration with Film & Television Institute of India conducted short term training in 'Voice Over & Dubbing' in Leh & Kargil district and 40 trainees have been trained.

14.117 Besides, apprenticeship scheme has been rolled out in UT Ladakh and one week on Job training of trainees (06 each from ITI, Leh & Kargil) have been conducted at Tata Motors

Workshop Srinagar.

Public Works (R&B and Mechanical)

14.118 Public Works (R&B) department, Ladakh has constructed 141.38 Kms and black topped 188.65 Kms roads under SDP, State Capex, CRIF & PMGSY scheme during 2022-23.



CHAPTER 15

REGISTRAR GENERAL AND CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA

15.1 The Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORG&CCI) is an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The Headquarters is located at New Delhi with its regional offices called Directorates of Census Operations (DCOs) located in 33 States/Union Territories (UTs). A new office building for ORGI Headquarters named Janaganana Bhawan is under construction at 2 A, Man Singh Road, New Delhi. The Hon'ble Union Home Minister laid the foundation stone of the office building on 23.09.2019. The office is presently functioning from NDCC-II Building.

15.2 The office of RGI is primarily responsible for the following activities:

- (i) **Housing & Population Census:** The Census Commissioner, India is the statutory authority vested with the responsibility of conducting the Housing & Population Census in India under the Census Act, 1948 and Rules framed thereunder. Planning, coordination and supervision of the field activities, data processing, tabulation, compilation and dissemination of Census results are the responsibilities of this office.
- (ii) **Civil Registration System (CRS):** The Census Commissioner, India is also designated as Registrar General, India under the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969, which provides for the compulsory registration of births and deaths. In this role, he coordinates the functioning of the civil registration and

vital statistics system in the country through all States and UTs.

- (iii) **Sample Registration System (SRS):** Implementation of Sample Registration System, wherein large scale sample survey of vital events is conducted on a half-yearly basis, is also the responsibility of the ORG&CCI. SRS is an important source of vital rates like Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) at the State-level in the country.
- (iv) **National Population Register (NPR):** In pursuance to provisions contained in Citizenship Rules, 2003 framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955, the National Population Register is prepared by collecting information relating to all persons who are usually residing in the country.
- (v) **Mother Tongue Survey:** The project surveys the mother tongues, which are returned consistently across two and more Census decades. The research programme documents the linguistic features of the selected mother tongues.
- (vi) **Internal Finance Unit:** The Internal Finance Unit (IFU) known as "Finance Section" of ORGI has been created to examine the financial proposals of ORGI and the Directorates of Census Operations (DCOs) located in all States/UTs across the country. This is functioning under IFA appointed by the

Finance Division of MHA, under strict observance of the terms and conditions, as stipulated in MHA.

Population Census

15.3 India has a long tradition of having regular decennial Population Censuses since 1872. Last Population Census was conducted in 2011. The forthcoming Census will be the 16th Census in the continuous series from 1872 and 8th Census since independence. The intention of conducting Census during the year 2021 was notified in the Gazette of India in March, 2019.

15.4 Population Census is the largest administrative and statistical exercise in the country. Like the previous Censuses, the Census 2021 was to be conducted in two phases, viz., (a) Houselisting & Housing Census during April-September, 2020 and (b) Population Enumeration during 9th to 28th February, 2021 followed by a Revision Round from 1st to 5th March, 2021. The notifications pertaining to the period of conduct of Houselisting & Housing Census and the Houselisting Questionnaire were also notified. However, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, Census 2021 and other related field activities have been postponed until further orders.

15.5 The Houselisting & Housing Census, besides providing an unambiguous frame for Population Enumeration (Phase II), would provide very useful data on housing conditions, amenities available to the households and assets possessed by them. In the second phase, data are to be collected on various demographic, socio-cultural and economic parameters along with migration and fertility characteristics of individuals.

15.6 Timely processing of voluminous data collected at each Census, generating results for the country for use in planning of various socio-economic programmes has always been

the biggest challenge. Speedy processing and compilation of Census data has necessitated adopting the latest available IT systems/technology at each Census in the past. Though the data collection from the field across the Censuses was hundred percent, its level of digitization varied from 5% to 45% for some parameters till 1991. After the advent of sophisticated IT tools like Optical Mark Reader (OMR)/Optical Character Recognition (OCR)/Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) etc., nearly 100% data has been captured through these IT tools for last two Censuses conducted in 2001 and 2011. For ensuing Census, some new initiatives have been undertaken for speedy processing and quick release of the census data.

15.7 The conduct of decennial Population Census in India being a gigantic task, various preparatory tasks for the forthcoming Census are being taken up well in advance. Some of the important activities undertaken are:

- (i) Jurisdictional changes made after Census 2011 have been compiled in consultation with the concerned departments in States/UTs and the list of Administrative units for both rural and urban areas have been finalized up to the initial declared freezing date i.e. 31.12.2019 for ensuing Census. However, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and postponement of census activities, the date of freezing of boundaries is now extended up to 30.06.2023.
- (ii) The deliberations with the concerned Ministries and Departments of the Government of India (GoI) have been made for reviewing the earlier Census questionnaires and to finalize the same for the next Census.
- (iii) Mobile Apps developed in-house for



collection of data through Smart phones have been rigorously tested during the postponed period of Census and have been further updated and improved.

- (iv) The Census Management & Monitoring System (CMMS) Portal developed for management and monitoring of various Census related activities has been further improved with additional functionalities.
- (v) In order to avoid the descriptive responses for the Census Questions on (i) Relationship to head, (ii) Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST), (iii) Mother tongue and Other languages known, (iv) Occupation, (v) Nature of industry, trade or service, and (vi) Birth place/Place of last residence, a 'Code Directory' has been prepared so that the enumerators may codify data in the field, resulting into fast processing and release of data.
- (vi) A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was constituted, comprising experts on the subject, demographers, representatives from concerned Government Departments etc. under the Chairmanship of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India to advise on various issues in connection with ensuing Census. The TAC and its Sub-Committees formed on 'Development of Census Questionnaires' and on 'Use of Technology for the next Census' have met at several occasions to deliberate and finalize the technology and questionnaires.
- (vii) A Data Users Conference was organized in April, 2019, with main agenda for intensive deliberations on methodology to be adopted, proposed questionnaires and the tabulations for the ensuing Census.
- (viii) A pre-test was conducted in August-

September, 2019 to test the in-house developed Mobile apps, CMMS Portal, Methodology and Census questionnaires proposed for ensuing Census.

- (ix) Translation of various census documents/mobile apps in all languages used in Census as per requirement to cater the needs of data collection has been done.
- (x) Draft Tabulation Plan has been prepared for Houselisting & Housing Census and for Population Enumeration is under preparation.

15.8 The following new initiatives are being adopted for the next Census to facilitate quick release of Census data:

- (i) Digital data collection: Data collection in the forthcoming Census will be done digitally. An enumerator would collect and submit data directly through Mobile App, using her or his smart phone. Provision of paper schedule is also kept in case of connectivity issue. In addition to this, it is also planned to have online option for self-enumeration during both the phases of Census i.e. Houselisting and Housing Census and Population Enumeration.
- (ii) Enumerators to be incentivized to use their own smart phone for collection of data.
- (iii) The CMMS portal would be used for management and monitoring of various Census activities like appointment of Census functionaries including Enumerators and Supervisors and allocation of work, organization of training for Census officials, progress of work in the field by each enumerator on a real time basis, auto-generation of some Census Records/Abstracts, processing for payment of training

allowances/honorarium to Census functionaries etc..

- (iv) A Code Directory to be used by the enumerators in the field to codify descriptive responses which can cut-short the time lag for release of Census data.
- (v) There shall be online transfer of all types of payment to the Bank Accounts of respective Census functionaries through Public Financial Management System (PFMS) under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
- (vi) Census-as-a-service (CaaS) will deliver on-demand data to Ministries in a clean, machine-readable and actionable format besides providing data to the general public in freely downloadable form website and Application Program Interface (API) for query-based data retrieval.

15.9 The expenditure of ₹ 8754.23 crore for the forthcoming Census of India has already been approved by the Union Government.

Mapping solutions for the next Census using Geo-spatial technology

15.10 Several new initiatives have been taken towards facilitating Census operations using the advanced Geospatial technology. The Pre-Census mapping activities include the preparation and updation of maps showing administrative units of the States/UTs, Districts, Sub-districts, Villages, Towns and Wards within Towns to ensure proper coverage of the entire geographical area of the country. Further, efforts are being made for dissemination of Census results through web based interactive maps. Preparatory work in this direction has already been initiated. Some of these initiatives are as follow:

- (i) Existing Desktop GIS software has been

upgraded to the latest versions and re-modules have been purchased for completing the Census mapping activities in quick and efficient manner and all mapping manpower trained on using the latest software.

- (ii) Jurisdictional changes that occurred in the country after Census 2011 till 31.12.2019 have been updated in the geo-referenced database and further updation is going on as the freezing date has been extended.
- (iii) More than 6 lakh Maps (District/Sub-district/Village level) prepared and being uploaded in the CMMS portal for Census functionaries and the same will be further updated and finalized as per jurisdictional changes till 31.12.2022.
- (iv) Introduced, for the first time, the House Listing Block (HLB) Mobile Mapping App for geo-referencing of all Enumeration Blocks of the coming Census in the country and necessary training on this has been imparted to National and Master Trainers.
- (v) Instructions manual on use of mapping app has been prepared in English, Hindi and regional languages.
- (vi) In order to check the coverage of Census, an attempt is being made to digitize the Built-Up Area (BUA) spread across the country. The BUA layer will be used for a comparison with the mobile mapping app data (to be received from the field), thereby efforts will be made to ensure the best coverage.

Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI)

15.11 Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) project is successfully completed with field videography of 576 Mother Tongues.



15.12 In order to preserve and analyze the original flavour of each indigenous Mother Tongue, it has been planned to set up a web-archive at the National Informatics Centre (NIC). For this purpose, proper editing in arranging the linguistic data by the in-house linguists is under process.

Linguistic Survey of India (LSI)

15.13 Linguistic Survey of India (LSI) is a regular research activity in ORG&CCI since the 6th Five Year Plan. In continuation to earlier publications under this project, during the year the Volume on LSI Jharkhand is finalized & LSI Himachal Pradesh is nearing completion. The field work of LSI Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh is going on.

Documentation and Preservation of MTSI Data

15.14 It is pertinent to mention here that the organisation such as NIC and National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) are rendering their exemplary services in documenting and preserving the linguistic data of surveyed Mother Tongues in audio-video files. Currently, Video-graphed speech data of Mother Tongues are going to be uploaded on NIC Server for archiving purposes.

Data Dissemination

15.15 The most important step after the enumeration exercise and data processing is the dissemination of the Census results for its use by Government Departments, Universities, Institutes of repute, scholars, students and other data users. With this objective, this office is implementing an elaborate data dissemination plan to keep the data users informed about the utility and releases of different datasets from Census, like population, SCs & STs, literates, workers & non-workers, slum data, age data and data on

housing and household amenities & assets.

15.16 The datasets are released at the official website, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in> for free download. These are also made available on Compact Discs (CDs).

15.17 Another major innovative step taken by ORG&CCI is to set up workstations for Research on Sample Micro-Data from Census. The ORG&CCI intends to allow researchers from Universities/Institutes to access sample micro-data from previous two censuses for research purpose. To meet this objective, Census Workstations have been set up in 21 different Universities/Institutes across the country.

15.18 The Workstations are fully equipped with all the facilities for research on sample Micro Data from Census. They are fully air-conditioned and have the network of computer terminals for accessing the data. All published Tables from 1991 to 2011 Censuses in soft copy format, sample micro-data (1% at National level & 5% at State/UT/District level) on House listing for 2001 and 2011 Censuses and on Population Enumeration (limited parameters) for Census 2011 have been made available in the workstations. An official from the University/Institute is posted at the respective Workstation to provide access to the data available at the Workstation to the researchers after they get the approval of the Steering Group for conducting their research work. The researcher is permitted to use the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Statistical Data Analysis (STATA) software available for tabulation.

15.19 The ORG&CCI has taken another major initiative in digitizing and archiving all old Census reports published since 1872 for use of posterity. More than 26 lakh pages of these old Census reports have been scanned and uploaded at Census website for free download and also made available for access at Census

Directorates and Workstations in Universities/Institutes across the country.

International Cooperation

15.20 The decennial Census Operations in India have been carried out regularly since 1872. The expertise accumulated as such in conducting Census successfully in such a big and diverse country has helped in sharing our experiences with other countries and various international organizations, namely, Sinfonica, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the United National's Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other UN agencies etc. During 2022-23, mentioned below are some of the important events portraying International Cooperation between ORG&CCI and other countries / UN organizations:

- a) A training Programme for Statisticians on Data Governance organized by ESCAP, Bangkok, Thailand on 22 & 25 August, 2022 was attended by Smt. Sharandeep Kaur Brar, Director, DCO Punjab and Smt. Aarti Sharma, Assistant Director from this office. The participation was funded by Government of India.
- b) 31st Population Census Conference organized by Association of National Census and Statistics Directors of America, Asia and the Pacific (ANCSDAAP) in Tokyo, Japan during 30 November - 01 December, 2022 was attended by Shri Mr. Mritunjay Kumar Narayan, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Shri Anil kumar, Senior Technical Director, Shri Polamuri Bala Kiran, Director, DCO (Andhra Pradesh), Shri Vaduguru VLN Sarma, Deputy Registrar General and Smt. Vandana Bisht, Assistant Director from this office. The expenses towards the participation of the officers for this meeting was borne by the Government of India.

Internal Training

15.21 In April 2018, the office of RGI published the ORGI's Training Policy (OTP). Accordingly, the training division is arranging induction/promotional/in-service/specialized training to personnel posted at ORGI as well as in various Directorates of Census Operations.

15.22 This office is intended to strengthen the in-house capacity of the officials by arranging necessary training(s) to them. With this intension, an intensive Training Needs Assessment (TNA) was conducted electronically. The requirement of in-service training on Administration & Establishment and the Statistical/ Demographic Tools & Techniques, depending on their assigned work & field of functioning were identified through the TNA.

15.23 During April - December 2022, around 600 officers/officials have been imparted promotional/in-service/specialized training.

15.24 As a part of ORGI Seminar Lecture Series, 5 Seminar Lectures have been conducted during April-November, 2022 by distinguished Experts/ Eminent Persons on topics related to the activities of the ORGI such as Demography/ Socio-Economic issues/ Urbanization and Migration/ Housing Condition/ Sustainable Development/ Information Technology/ Management/ Cartography/ Census in other counties/ General Wellness etc.

VITAL STATISTICS

Civil Registration System (CRS)

Implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969

15.25 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the functionaries appointed by the State Governments under the



Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. The Registrar General, India coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths are the chief executive authorities in the respective States for executing the provisions of this Act and the rules and orders made thereunder. In pursuance of Section 3 (3) of the RBD Act, Registrar General, India also issues general directions/ guidelines regarding registration of births and deaths to the States for effective implementation of the provisions of the RBD Act, 1969.

15.26 The total registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase over the year. The number of registered births has increased to 2.42 Crore in 2020 from 2.18 Crore in 2011. On the other hand, number of registered deaths has increased from 56.4 lakh in 2011 to 81.2 lakh in 2020.

Registration of Birth & Death within the prescribed time limit

15.27 The registered births and deaths have been classified in four categories depending upon the period of registration. The four time periods considered for the purpose are: i) within prescribed time limit (up to 21 days), ii) after 21 days but within 30 days, iii) after 30 days but within 1 year and iv) more than 1 year. Data for Registration within the prescribed time period of 21 days have been provided by thirty three (33) States/UTs for Births and Deaths during the year 2020. Maharashtra, Sikkim and Delhi have provided partial data on time gap of registration and hence not considered while consolidating data.

15.28 On the basis of data received from States/UTs, the percentage of registration achieved out of total registration undertaken in 2020 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%	Gujarat, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu, Punjab, Haryana, A & N Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Goa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh (15)	Punjab, Chandigarh, Mizoram, Haryana, West Bengal, A & N Islands, Puducherry, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat (11)
More than 80% to less than or equal to 90%	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, (2)	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Odisha, Goa, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh (7)
More than 50% to less than or equal to 80%	Tripura, Rajasthan, Kerala, Telangana, Bihar, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir (9)	Bihar, Tripura, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Telangana, Kerala, Jharkhand (7)

Less than or equal to 50%	Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Uttarakhand, Ladakh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland (7)	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Manipur, Ladakh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh (8)
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15.29 The above Statement shows that 15 States/UTs have achieved more than 90% registration of births within the prescribed time limit of 21 days. Further, 2 States/UTs are in the category of more than 80% to less than or equal to 90%, 9 States are in the category of more than 50 to less than or equal to 80% and remaining 7 States are under the category of less than or equal to 50% in completing the birth registration within time limit of 21 days.

15.30 In respect of death registration, the above Statement shows that 11 States/UTs have achieved more than 90% registration of death within prescribed time limit of 21 days. 7 States/UTs are in the category of more than 80% to less than or equal to 90%, 7 States are in the category of more than 50% to less than or equal to 80% and remaining 8 States are under the category of less than or equal to 50% in death registration within prescribed time limit of 21 days.

Way Ahead for Civil Registration System (CRS) in India

15.31 Revamping of CRS ORGI Portal: Though the CRS system is working satisfactorily in various States/UTs in the country, it needs to be more efficient and strengthen in terms of providing prompt service delivery to the public by taking advantages of advancement in Information Technology. To achieve this objective, the Government of India has decided to revamp the existing CRSORGI portal and introduce transformational changes in the Civil Registration System of the country through an IT enabled backbone leading to registration of Birth and Death in real time basis with minimum human interface. The changes would be in terms of automating the process delivery points so that the service delivery is time bound, uniform and

free from discretion. The changes would be sustainable, scalable and independent of the location. The project would be modular in nature consisting of conceptualizing the transformation roadmap, Development of IT application along with its implementation, Capacity Building and Maintenance.

Amendments in the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969

15.32 The RBD Act is around 50 years old and no amendments were made in the Act during this period. However, the Rules for implementation of the Act by various State/UT Governments, framed in 1970 have been revised and a set of Model rules-1999, was issued by ORGI in 2000. At present, various Sections of the Act are required to be amended to accommodate changes and new developments in the society during last fifty years. Therefore, in order to bring the contemporary changes and streamlining the registration process across India, the ORGI has initiated process of amendment in the existing RBD Act, 1969.

Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)

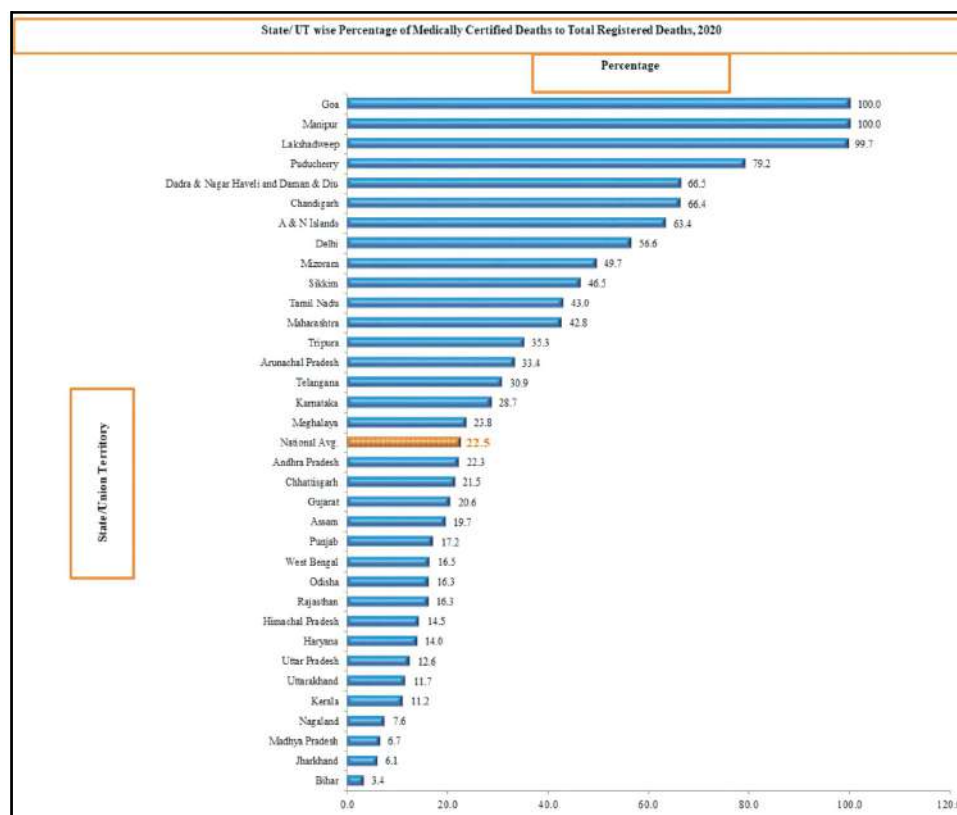
15.33 The scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) under the RBD Act, 1969 provides data on causes of Death, a pre-requisite to monitoring health trends of the population. The necessary data is collected in the prescribed forms (Form 4 for Hospital deaths and Form 4A for Non-institutional deaths). The forms are filled-up by the medical professionals attending to the deceased at the time of terminal illness. Thereafter, these forms are to be sent to the concerned Registrars of Births and Deaths for onward transmission to the Chief Registrar Office for tabulation. The statistics on medically

certified causes of deaths has been tabulated as per the National List (ICD10, modified according to Indian conditions).

The MCCD 2020 report stands published on official website and the data for MCCD 2021 report is under collection.

15.34 As per the Annual Report on “Medical Certification of Cause of Death” for the year 2020, out of the total registered deaths of 80,62,070 in 34 States / UTs, a total of 18,11,688 deaths (11,60,119 Males and 6,51,569 Females)

have been reported to be medically certified. Medically certified deaths account for 22.5% of total registered deaths at National level (including figures of 34 States/UTs). However, after taking into consideration, any kind of medical attention received by the deceased at the time of terminal illness, the percentage of medical certification of cause of deaths at National level (including figures of 32 States/UTs) reaches to 54.6 per cent. State-wise percentage of medically certified deaths to total registered deaths is depicted as under:



15.35 Different levels of efficiency of medical certification exist across the States/UTs. However, it is sufficient to throw valuable insights into deaths by various medically certified causes of deaths and their gravity. Steps are being taken by the ORGI and States to strengthen the system of MCCD and also to cover all medical institutions under MCCD.

Sample Registration System (SRS)

15.36 The Sample Registration System (SRS) is a

large scale demographic survey for providing reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate and other fertility and mortality indicators at the national and sub-national levels. The SRS is a dual record system that consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths by resident part time enumerators and an independent retrospective half yearly survey by supervisors. The unmatched data for these sources are re-verified in the field. The survey was initiated by

this office on a pilot basis in a few selected States in 1964-65; it became fully operational in 1969-70 covering about 3700 sample units. With a view to monitoring the changes in vital rates, the SRS sampling frame is revised every ten years, apart from efforts for enhancing its scope and rationalizing the system. The instant SRS sample has 8841 units (4958 rural and 3883 urban) spread across all States/ UTs. This is based on Census 2011 and is effective from 01.01.2014. SRS Bulletin, SRS Statistical Report and SRS Based Abridged Life Tables are brought out annually based on data collected in the survey.

15.37 The SRS Bulletin-2020 containing estimates of birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate for the year 2020 has been released for all States/ UTs, for rural and urban areas separately. Estimates are given at the **Annexure-XVIII**. Salient findings at national level for the year 2020 are as under:

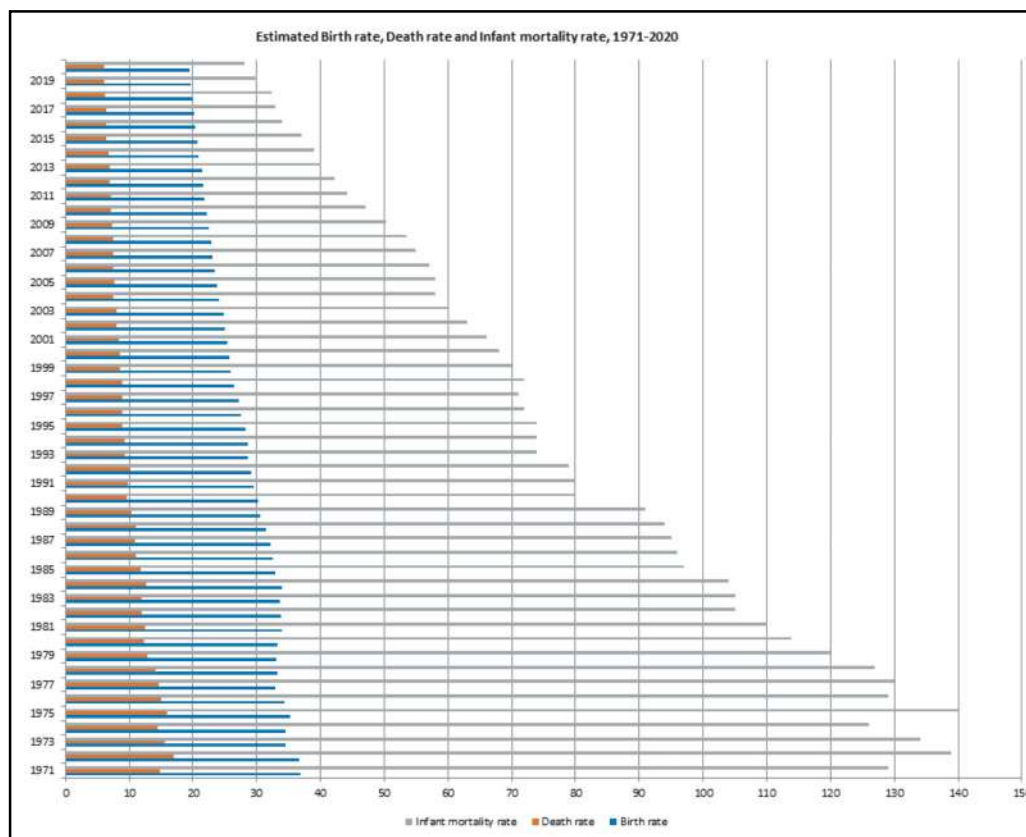
(i) Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 19.5 per 1000

population for all-India, with 21.1 for rural areas and 16.1 for urban areas. Among bigger States, CBR is the lowest (13.2) in Kerala and the highest (25.5) in Bihar.

(ii) Crude Death Rate (CDR) is 6.0 per 1000 population for all-India, with 6.4 for rural areas and 5.1 for urban areas. Among the bigger States, Delhi has recorded the lowest (3.6) and Chhattisgarh the highest (7.9).

(iii) Infant (< one year) Mortality Rate (IMR) is 28 per 1000 live births for all- India, 31 for rural areas and 19 for urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala has recorded the lowest (6) and Madhya Pradesh has recorded the highest (43) IMR value.

15.38 The following graph depicts the estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality rate of India from 1971 to 2020.





15.39 In addition to the above, the SRS Statistical Report 2020 containing inter-alia estimates of various other Fertility and Mortality indicators like Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR), Sex Ratio at Birth, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the year 2020 has been released. Salient findings at national level are as under:

- U5MR for the country has shown a decline of 3 points over 2019 (32 in 2020 against 35 in 2019).
- Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has been estimated at 907 in 2018-20 as against 904 in 2017-19.
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country has come down to 2.0 in 2020 from 2.1 in 2019. During 2020, Bihar has reported the highest TFR (3.0) while Delhi, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have reported the lowest TFR (1.4). It is noteworthy that the replacement level TFR, viz. 2.1, has been attained by 16 States/UTs viz. Delhi (1.4), Tamil Nadu (1.4), West Bengal (1.4), Andhra Pradesh (1.5), Himachal Pradesh (1.5), Jammu & Kashmir (1.5), Kerala (1.5), Maharashtra (1.5), Punjab (1.5), Telangana (1.5), Karnataka (1.6), Odisha (1.8), Uttarakhand (1.8), Gujarat (2.0), Haryana (2.0) and Assam (2.1). On an average, the TFR of a rural woman (having a TFR of 2.2) at the National level which is more than an urban woman (having a TFR of 1.6).

15.40 The Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India for 2018-2020 under Sample Registration System (SRS) has been released. The Maternal Mortality Ratio of India has declined from 103 in 2017-2019 to 97 in 2018-2020.

15.41 The SRS based Abridged Life Tables for

2016-20 have also been released. The expectancy of life at birth by sex and residence for India and bigger States for this period is given at the **Annexure - XIX**. The life expectancy at birth at national level is 70.0 years, an increase of 20.3 years during the last four decades. The expectancy at birth for males is 68.6 years whereas for females is 71.4 years. Among bigger States, the life expectancy is reported the highest in Delhi (75.8 years) and the lowest in Chhattisgarh (65.1 years). The life expectancy at birth in rural areas is 68.6 years, being 67.2 years for males and 70.1 years for females. The life expectancy in urban areas is 73.2 years, being 71.9 years for males and 74.5 years for females.

15.42 The Report on Cause of Death in India 2016-2018 has been released. Overall non-communicable diseases are the leading causes of death in the country, constituting 54.5 percentage proportion of all deaths. Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions which are followed major cause of death constitute another 22.0 percentage proportion of deaths. Proportion of male deaths in total deaths is higher for non-communicable diseases and injuries whereas for symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions and Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions proportion of female death is higher than male death. The top 10 Causes of Deaths in India for 2016-2018 by gender for the period mentioned above is given at **Annexure XX**. Overall, the leading cause of death is cardiovascular disease (28.0%) followed by respiratory diseases (7.3%).

National Population Register (NPR)

15.43 The Government prepared a National Population Register (NPR) of all the 'usual residents' in the country in 2010 by collecting specific information of each resident. The NPR

is prepared under various provisions of the Citizenship Rules, 2003, framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955. In 2015, a few fields such as Name, Gender, Date and Place of Birth, Place of Residence and Father's and Mother's name were updated and Aadhaar, Mobile and Ration Card Numbers were collected. To incorporate the changes due to birth, death and migration, there is a need to update it again. Accordingly, the Government decided to update the NPR database in the entire country except the State of Assam along with Houselisting Phase of Census 2021 during April to September, 2020 as per convenience of the State/UT Governments. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, however, the work of NPR updation and other related field activities have been postponed until further orders. For updating the NPR database, a three- pronged approach would be adopted. It will include (i) Self updating wherein it is proposed to allow residents to update their own data fields after following some

authentication protocols on a web portal, (ii) Updating of NPR data in paper format and (iii) Mobile mode. A pre-test on NPR updation was undertaken in the selected areas of all the States/UTs except Assam alongwith the pre-test of Census. The demographic and other particulars of each family and individual are to be collected / updated during the updation exercise of NPR. No documents or biometrics would be collected during the updation.

15.44 The Union Government has already approved the expenditure of Rs.3941.35 crore for updation of NPR.

Updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam

15.45 On the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the supplementary list of inclusions and exclusions for National Register of Citizens (NRC), Assam have been published on 31.08.2019. 3,11,21,004 persons were found to be eligible and 19,06,657 persons ineligible for inclusion in the final NRC.



CHAPTER - 16

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES

Part-I: Centre-State Relation

Inter-State Council (ISC)

16.1 Article 263 of the Constitution of India envisages establishment of an institutional mechanism for coordination of policies and their implementation among its constitutional units. Accordingly, the Inter-State Council (ISC) was set up in 1990 through a Presidential Order dated 28.05.1990.

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

16.3 The 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 and Ministers of State having independent charge in the Union Government may be invited as permanent invitees, if so nominated by the Chairman, on and when any item related to a subject under their charge is to be discussed. The ISC was last

reconstituted on 19.05.2022.

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

Meetings of the Inter-State Council

16.5 So far, 11 meetings of ISC have been held. The 11th meeting of the Inter-State Council was held on 16.07.2016. The meetings of the Council are held in camera, and all issues, which come up for consideration of the Council, are decided by consensus, and the decision of the Chairman as to the consensus is final.

Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council

16.6 The Standing Committee of ISC was constituted in the year 1996 for continuous consultation and processing of matters for the consideration of the Inter-State Council. Hon'ble Home Minister is the Chairman of the Standing Committee, which has four Union Cabinet Ministers and eight Chief Ministers as Members. 13 meetings of the Standing Committee of the ISC have been held since its inception. The Standing Committee was last reconstituted on 19.05.2022.

Zonal Council

Role and Functions of Zonal Councils

16.7 The five Zonal Councils are statutory bodies set up under the States Re-organisation

Act, 1956 to provide a common meeting ground to the States and UTs in each zone for resolution of inter-State and regional issues, fostering balanced socio-economic regional development and building harmonious Centre-State relations. The Zonal Council meetings are chaired by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister. The Chief Ministers and two Ministers from the member States are the members in each Zonal Council. In case of Union Territories, there are two members from each UT. Senior Officers from the Central Ministries and State Governments are also associated with the meetings depending upon necessity. The first Zonal Council meeting was held in the year 1957 for Northern Zonal Council.

16.8 Each Zonal Council has set up a Standing Committee consisting of Chief Secretaries of the member States of the respective Zonal Councils. The Standing Committees meet from time to time to resolve the issues or to do necessary ground work for meetings of the Zonal Councils. Items that remain unresolved at the level of Standing Committee are taken up for deliberation in the Zonal Council. The first Standing Committee meeting was held in the year 1981 for Western Zonal Council.

Meetings of Zonal Councils and Standing Committees

16.9 The meetings of the Zonal Councils and their Standing Committees are organized throughout the year and require considerable coordination at high level. The Secretariat has to be constantly in touch with all the States and UTs for identification of the items, their examination for inclusion in the agenda, obtaining comments of concerned States/Central Ministries/Departments, steering discussion during the meetings and thereafter follow up for action taken on the decisions. A number of preparatory/ follow up meetings are held by the Secretariat with stakeholder

Ministries/Departments before each meeting of the Zonal Council and the Standing Committee. The Zonal Council have, so far, met 133 times since their inception. 69 meetings of the Standing Committees have also been held so far.

16.10 During the year 2022-23, the following meetings have been held:

- (i) **Southern Zonal Council meeting:** 30th meeting of Southern Zonal Council was held on 03.09.2022 at Thiruvananthapuram. In the meeting, 26 issues were discussed.
- (ii) **Central Zonal Council meeting:** 23rd meeting of the Central Zonal Council was held on 22.8.2022 at Bhopal in hybrid mode i.e. through VC as well as 'in person'. In the meeting, 18 issues were discussed.
- (iii) **Eastern Zonal Council meeting:** 25th meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council was held on 17.12.2022 at Kolkata. In the meeting, 20 issues were discussed.
- (iv) **Standing Committee of Eastern Zonal Council:** 12th meeting of Standing Committee of Eastern Zonal Council was held on 26.4.2022 at Kolkata in which 86 issues were discussed.
- (v) **Standing Committee of Southern Zonal Council:** 12th meeting of Standing Committee of Southern Zonal Council was held on 28.5.2022 at Thiruvananthapuram in which 89 issues were discussed.

10.11 During the meetings, several issues of common interest amongst the States in the Zone as well as between one or more States and the Union were discussed covering a wide range of national as well as regional issues like Direct Benefit Transfer and coverage of banks/India



Post Payment Bank branches within 5 Km of every village, speedy investigation and expeditious disposal of cases of sexual offences against women & children, implementation of Fast Track Courts for such cases, integration of police helpline number 112 software with online Sakhi dashboard software, issues relating to States' reorganization, fisheries and fishermen related issues in coastal regions including issue of QR-enabled PVC Aadhar cards for marine fishermen, challenges of cyber-crime, infrastructure related issues including land acquisition & forest clearance for airports, railways, road projects etc., sharing of Inter-State river waters, matters related to storage of food-grains and CMR recovery, formulation of a common silt management policy, boundary disputes between the States etc.

16.12 Discussion in Zonal Councils are held in a cordial atmosphere and efforts are made to evolve consensus thereby, promoting harmonious Centre-State relations, fostering the spirit of cooperative federalism and helping in developing a coordinated approach among the States on important issues of social and economic development.

Part-II: Other Miscellaneous Issues

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Bharat Ratna Award

16.13 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 48 persons so far.

16.14 The decoration of Bharat Ratna announced on 25.01.2019 was presented by the President of India in an Investiture Ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on 08.08.2019. The award was conferred on Shri

Nanaji Deshmukh (Posthumously), Dr. Bhupendra Kumar Hazarika (Posthumously) and Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

Padma Awards

16.15 Padma Awards are conferred in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. The awards are given in different disciplines/ fields of activities viz. art, social work, public affairs, science & engineering, trade & industry, medicine, literature & education, sports, civil service and others. The decoration of Padma Vibhushan is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service in any field; Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of high order and Padma Shri for distinguished service in any field.

16.16 Prior to the year 2016, nominations for Padma Awards were received off-line i.e in hard copies. In order to make nomination process simple and accessible to common citizen, nominations for Padma Awards are invited through online mode from the year 2016. Online nomination process has resulted in exponential increase in the receipt of nominations. As against, 2311 nominations received in the year 2015, 173079 nominations were received in the year 2022.

16.17 Nominations for Padma Awards are also received every year from State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Ministries / Departments of the Central Government, Institutes of Excellence and recipients of Bharat Ratna/ Padma Vibhushan Award. Besides these, a large number of recommendations are also received suo-moto from several Cabinet Ministers, Governors, Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, private individuals, organizations etc.

16.18 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.

11.19 In March, 2022, the President of India has conferred Padma Awards, 2022 on 129 awardees including 2 duo cases (in a duo case, the Award is counted as one). The list comprised of 4 Padma Vibhushan, 17 Padma Bhushan and 108 Padma Shri awardees. 34 of the awardees were women and the list also included 10 persons from the category of Foreigners/NRI/PIO/OCI and 13 posthumous awardees.

Gallantry Awards

16.20 The Ashoka Chakra series of Gallantry awards, administered by the Ministry of Defence, are announced twice every year on the eve of Republic Day and the Independence Day. Recommendations in respect of civilian citizens are processed in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

16.21 The decoration of awards announced on Independence Day, 2021 and Republic Day, 2022 were presented by the President of India in two ceremonies held on 26.01.2022 and 31.05.2022. A total of 14 civilian awardees were conferred in the two ceremonies. One Ashoka Chakra award for Civilian was given by the President of India in the Republic Day Ceremony on 26.01.2022 and one Kirti Chakra (civilian) and 12 Shaurya Chakra (civilian) were conferred in an Investiture ceremony held on 31.05.2022. On the occasion of Independence Day, 2022, the President of India has approved the conferment of 06 Gallantry awards for the civilians which includes 02 Kirti Chakra and 04 Shaurya Chakra awards.

Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards

16.22 Jeevan Raksha Padak series awards

were instituted in the year 1961. As the name of the award suggests, it is given to a rescuer for saving someone's life.

16.23 The awards are given in three categories, namely, Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, which is awarded for conspicuous courage under the circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer; Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer and Jeevan Raksha Padak for courage and promptitude under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer in an act or series of acts of humane nature in saving life from drowning, fire, accident, electrocution, land-slide, animal attack, etc.

16.24 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. From the year 2022, JRP nominations is being called through the centralized portal i.e. awards.gov.in. in online mode only.

16.25 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.

16.26 For the year 2021, the President has approved the conferment of 06 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, 16 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak & 29 Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards.

Sardar Patel National Unity Award

16.27 The Government of India has instituted



in the year 2019, the highest civilian award in the field of contribution to the unity and integrity of India in the name of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The objective of the Sardar Patel National Unity Award is to recognize the notable and inspiring contributions made by the citizens/institutions/organizations of India to promote the cause of national unity and integrity and to reinforce the value of a strong and united India.

VIGILANCE MACHINERY

16.28 The Vigilance set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper) is headed by a Joint Secretary level officer, who acts as part time Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Ministry. The Chief Vigilance Officer in Ministry (proper) is assisted by a Director/Deputy Secretary, an Under Secretary and Vigilance Cell comprising two Section Officers and supporting officers.

16.29 There are separate Vigilance Divisions in each organization under the administrative control of MHA. These Vigilance Divisions are headed by considerably higher-level officers to assist the respective Heads of the organizations. The CVO of the Ministry being the extended hand of the Central Vigilance Commission constitutes an important link between the Central Vigilance Commission and the Ministry, including the organizations under it.

16.30 The Vigilance Cell is primarily responsible for disciplinary/vigilance activities of the MHA including the matters related to maintenance of Annual Property Returns, Annual Performance Appraisal Reports, etc. of officials posted in the Ministry. It also coordinates the vigilance activities, including the 'probity' related issues, with all the attached and subordinate organizations of the Ministry, so as to maintain discipline, efficiency, and integrity in the Ministry and its

attached and subordinate offices/organizations. To strengthen the vigilance mechanism, MHA has broadly taken the following measures:

- (a) Constant synergy is maintained with the Heads of the Divisions to ensure that a close watch is kept on the activities of the officials working in such Divisions.
- (b) Part-time CVOs in the attached / subordinate organizations are regularly appointed in consultation with the CVC, wherever applicable to strengthen Vigilance Machinery.
- (c) The officials posted in the 'sensitive' positions are rotated on regular basis. Similar exercises are done by the organizations under the Ministry.
- (d) For the officers and members of staff handling sensitive works, 'positive vetting' is done through the Intelligence Agencies.
- (e) 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.
- (f) The 'probity' related issues are monitored through regular meetings with the Vigilance functionaries of the attached and subordinate offices/organizations under the Ministry. In this regard, a monthly report is also sent to the Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT).
- (g) 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.

16.31 The Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 31.10.2022 to 06.11.2022. As advised by the Central Vigilance Commission, employees of the Ministry of Home Affairs were administered 'Integrity Pledge' on 31.10.2022 and a speech competition was also held on 02.11.2022 in the Ministry. Banners and Posters were displayed at various places highlighting the anti-corruption slogans. The Vigilance Awareness Week was also observed in the attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry.

16.32 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 2022-23 (as on 31.12.2022), is at **Annexure-XXI**.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

16.33 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, a nodal RTI Section was set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs to coordinate the RTI-related work. This Section collects, dispenses and transfers the applications seeking information under the RTI Act, 2005 to the Central Public Information Officers/ Public Authorities concerned with the subject matter and submits quarterly returns regarding receipt and disposal of the RTI applications/appeals to the Central Information Commission.

- (a) Details of the Ministry's functions along with its functionaries, etc. have been placed on the RTI portal of the Ministry's website (<http://mha.gov.in>) as required

under section 4(1) of the RTI Act.

- (b) Under Secretary/ Deputy Secretary/ Director level Officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under Section 5(1) of the Act, according to the subjects being handled by them.
- (c) Senior Officers of and above Joint Secretary level have been designated as First Appellate Authorities in terms of Section 19(1) of the Act.
- (d) To facilitate the receipt of applications under the RTI Act, 2005, a provision has been made to receive the applications at the Reception Counter of the Ministry in each of the four buildings viz. North Block, NDCC-II Building, MDC National Stadium and Jaisalmer House. The applications so received are further forwarded by the RTI Section to the CPIOs/Public Authorities concerned.
- (e) During the year 2022 i.e. from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, 7415 RTI Applications and 516 First Appeals were received on-line; and 3083 Applications and 90 First Appeals were received manually/ offline mode. These were promptly dealt and were transferred/ forwarded to the concerned CPIOs/ Public Authorities for providing information to the applicants.
- (f) As per para 1.4.1 of DoPT's guidelines issued vide their O.M. No. 1/5/2011-IR dated 15.04.2013, this Ministry has been uploading all RTI applications, appeals and replies of CPIOs and appellate authorities in the website regularly.

SECRETARIAT SECURITY ORGANIZATION

16.34 The Secretariat Security Organization (SSO) is the nodal agency for the security of government buildings under the security



cover of the Ministry of Home Affairs. At present, there are 61 buildings under MHA security cover housing offices of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These buildings are located at various places in Delhi in a radius of approximately 16 Km.

16.35 Access control to Government buildings under MHA security cover is regulated by SSO through Reception Organization. The Reception Organization comprising of 148 personnel manning 62 Reception Offices located in 47 Government buildings. Entry of visitors to these buildings is regulated through the various Reception Offices from where visitors passes are issued and a record kept thereof. Visitor passes are issued only after confirming from officers of a pre-determined level if the visitor is to be allowed entry or otherwise.

16.36 SSO is responsible for formulation and execution of policies relating to security and access control of Government buildings under MHA security cover. Presently security personnel of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) as well as Secretariat Security Force (SSF) are used for security of Government building. On the basis of categorization of Government buildings, security personnel of CISF or SSF are deployed for security of these buildings. Security of Rail Bhawan is being looked after by Railway Protection Force (RPF) under MHA Security cover.

16.37 A dedicated unit namely 'Government Building Security' (GBS) Unit has been created in CISF especially for armed security of Government buildings under control of Administrative Division of MHA. The GBS Unit of CISF takes care of security of Government buildings with Category 'A' (Highly-sensitive) and 'B' (Sensitive) and they are assigned with following tasks:-

- (a) **Access Control** - To ensure that no unauthorized person, vehicle or material is allowed access to the government buildings including their premises. Only bonafide personnel holding valid I/ Cards issued by this Ministry are allowed entry. Apart from this, visitors holding valid temporary/daily visitors pass are allowed entry after checking/ frisking including checking of their bags/brief cases etc.
- (b) **Anti-terrorist Measures-** The forces are primarily responsible for anti- terrorist measures in the buildings.
- (c) **Forcible entry/armed attack-** To prevent/counter any attempt of forcible entry/armed attack on the buildings and take effective action against such forcible entry/armed attack as first responder.
- (d) **Intrusion** - To deter, detect and neutralize any kind of intrusion into the building.
- (e) **Exit Control** -To prevent pilferage of Government property from the building.

16.38 Secretariat Security Force (SSF) is a civilian unarmed force of Ministry of Home Affairs with a sanctioned strength of 1250, 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

Implementation of Official Language Policy in Ministry of Home Affairs

16.39 The Official Language Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs assists in implementation of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967), the Official Language (use for official

purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended in 1987) and the other administrative instructions issued on the subject from time-to-time and ensures compliance with the Official Language Policy of the Government in the Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate Offices and provides translation of the material/documents received from different divisions and sections of the Ministry.

Meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee

16.40 Under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (CIC), an Official Language Implementation Committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs and all Deputy Secretaries/Directors are member of this committee. The Quarterly Reports, regarding progressive use of Hindi in the official work, received from the Sections are reviewed in these meetings and remedial measures are suggested to remove the shortcomings, if any. The meeting of the Committee is held every quarter.

Compliance with the Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963

16.41 Compliance with the Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967) is complied with fully and all the documents covered under this Section are invariably issued both in Hindi and English. All the letters, received or signed in Hindi, are replied to in Hindi. Continuous efforts are made to increase the correspondence in Hindi with the offices of the Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations and the general public in the Regions 'A', 'B' & 'C'.

Official Language Inspection

16.42 In order to assess the status of use of Hindi, out of total 580 offices under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Official Language

inspection of 95 subordinate offices located in Delhi, NCR and was in different states of the country done during the year by the Assistant Directors and Director of the Official Language Division of the MHA. In the annual program by the Department of Official Language, it has been fixed to inspect 25% of the offices during the year.

Hindi Fortnight-2022

16.43 Hindi Fortnight was organized in the Ministry from 16.09.2022 to 30.09.2022. During this period, 08 Hindi competitions and 01 workshop was organized, in which Hindi speaking as well as Non-Hindi speaking officers/staff of the Ministry participated with enthusiasm.

Training in Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography

16.44 In the Ministry of Home Affairs, out of the total sanctioned posts of 37 Junior Secretariat Assistants, 08 are in position and out of them 04 are trained in Hindi typewriting at present. Simultaneously, out of total sanctioned posts of 98 Senior Secretariat Assistants, 60 are in position and out of them 07 are trained in Hindi typewriting at present. Apart from this, out of total sanctioned posts of 359 Assistant Section Officers, 357 are in position and out of them 16 are trained in Hindi typewriting at present. Similarly, out of the total sanctioned posts of 212 Stenographers/Personal Assistants/Private Secretaries, 89 are in position and 35 are trained in Hindi Stenography.

Hindi Workshop

16.45 A Hindi workshop was organized on 29.09.2022 for the officers to motivate them to do their official work in Hindi and to train them up effectively to attempt and write notes and drafts originally in Hindi. The officers and



staff of the Ministry participated in the workshop.

Hindi Salahkar Samiti

16.46 After reconstitution of Hindi Salahkar Samiti of this Ministry, the first meeting of this Committee was held under the chairmanship of Shri Nityanand Roy, Honorable Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Hon'ble Minister of State, Shri Ajay Kumar Mishra was also present in the meeting.

Cash prize scheme to incentivize Noting and Drafting in Hindi

16.47 Hindi Noting and Drafting Incentive Scheme was implemented in the Ministry of Home Affairs during the year 2022-23 to motivate the employees to do their official work originally in Hindi in which entries from 12 employees were received. After the evaluation, 02 employees were awarded first prize of ₹ 5,000/- each, 03 employees were awarded second prize of ₹ 3,000/- each and 05 employees were awarded third prize of ₹ 2,000/- each.

Training Program for Hindi Noting/Drafting

16.48 During January-March, 2023, a training program has been prepared in the MHA for imparting training of Noting/Drafting in Hindi for 112 Section Officers and 340 Assistant Section Officers.

Redressal of Public Grievances

16.49 An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery functioning in this Ministry, attends to all the public grievances. The Deputy Director General (Coordination-II), CIC Division has been nominated as Nodal Officer for Public Grievances (PGs) in the Ministry. The contact details of the Nodal Officer have been displayed at the Reception Counter and also on the website of the Ministry

(<http://mha.gov.in>). Besides, a Public Grievance Officer has been nominated in each Division as the Nodal Officer who monitors the progress of the redressal of public grievances relating to the respective Divisions. During the period 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022, 30,711 PGs were received through Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal and during the said period 31,142 PGs (including brought forward), were disposed off.

Departmental Accounting Organization (DAO)

16.50 The DAO of MHA is headed by Principal Chief Controller of Accounts and assisted by Chief Controller of Accounts, Controller of Accounts, Dy. Controllers of Accounts/ Assistant Controllers of Accounts/ Assistant Directors (A/Cs), Senior Accounts Officers/Accounts Officers. The Principal Chief Controller of Accounts (Pr. CCA) acts as Principal Accounting Advisor to the Chief Accounting Authority (Secretary) of the Ministry. As an integral part of Internal Finance Wing of the Ministry, Pr. CCA helps in maintaining an efficient system of financial management in the Ministry. The DAO comprises Principal Accounts Office, 47 Pay and Accounts offices and 26 Internal Audit Parties stationed at various parts of the country. Besides, recently PAO (Ayushman) has also been set up under Ministry of Home Affairs for cashless, paperless payment of medical bills of CAPF under Ayushman Bharat cover of the National Health Authority.

16.51 DAO is responsible for payment of all bills, including Salary & and personal claims of more than 10 lakh employees of CAPFs and other organizations of MHA, settlement of pension and other retirement benefits, maintenance of GP Fund accounts of approximately 4.5 lakh employees,

implementation of National Pension System (NPS) for approximately 6.5 lakh subscribers. Apart from it, DAO is also responsible for consolidation of monthly as well as Annual Accounts viz. Appropriation and Finance Accounts of the Ministry and its submission to the Controller General of Accounts. Most of the work of the DAO is in computerized environment using the web based platform Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

16.52 Further, DAO conducts internal audit of the various spending units/DDOs (Approx. 1800) and Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry. The Internal Audit Wing (IAW) of the DAO is assigned the responsibility for the conduct of the internal audit of the Ministry and all its attached and subordinate offices and submit important findings to the Ministry. The functions of Internal Audit Wing include conduct of Scheme Audit of various Schemes/Programmes implemented by MHA viz. Modernization of Police Forces (MoPF), Security Related Expenditure (SRE), Border Area Development Scheme (BADP), National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) etc. and Compliance audit for MHA & its attached and subordinate offices. As far as Compliance Audit is concerned, the Internal Audit Wing is responsible for audit of more than 1800 units of CAPFs, CPOs and Organizations of MHA.

16.53 During the period 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022, the following audits were undertaken by the Internal Audit Wing:

- (a) A total of four (04) audits in respect of Civic Action Programme (CAP) scheme in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of 4 CAPFs (i.e. SSB, ITBP, CRPF, BSF) have been conducted.
- (b) Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Audit of SRE is conducted on half yearly basis, 54 audits under this scheme have

been conducted.

- (c) Assistance to State for Modernization of Police (MoPF) Scheme-26 audits under the scheme of Modernization of Police Force, have been conducted on yearly/half yearly basis.
- (d) Civilian Victims (CV)- 07 Audits under the scheme of Civilian Victims (CV) have been conducted.
- (e) Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS)- 07 Audits under the scheme of SIS have been conducted.
- (f) 6 Compliance audits of 141 auditee offices/units and 15 other Special Audit were conducted during the period.

16.54 Comptroller and Auditor General (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 Standing Audit Committee of the Ministry. The receipt and settlement of audit paragraphs is a continuous ongoing process. As on 01.01.2022, there were 18 such audit paragraphs outstanding in the Ministry. During the period from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022, 12 new paragraphs (11 paras and one Entire Report) were received increasing the total count to 30. Out of 30, 12 paragraphs have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 18 such paragraphs as on 31.12.2022.

16.55 The numbers of outstanding Inspection Paragraphs in respect of all organizations under the administrative control of MHA, as on 31.12.2021, were 7241. During the period from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022, the total numbers of Inspection Paragraphs received and settled were 2021 and 2147 respectively. Thus, as on 31.12.2022, the numbers of outstanding Inspection Paragraphs are 7115. The position in respect of each organization is at **Annexure-XXII**.



16.56 Status of Action Taken Notes (ATNs) on important Audit Observations included in earlier Annual Reports of MHA is indicated at **Annexure-XXIII**.

(Note: Summary of important Audit Observations for the year 2022 pertaining to Ministry of Home Affairs is yet to be received from Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance).

16.57 IT initiatives

- Process is underway for implementation of EIS in Delhi Police.
- Implementation of PFMS for the payment of bills and personal claims, settlement of pension cases and other retirement benefits and consolidation of accounts.
- Implementation of Employees Information System (EIS) module of PFMS for payment of salary to non CAPFs employees of the Ministry.

- Implementation of Bhavishya Portal of Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare for online receiving of pension cases from the Heads of Office.
- Use of COMPACT software of O/o CGA for Maintenance of GPF broadsheet in digital mode.
- Use of online e-Lekha platform of the O/o Controller General of Accounts for the monitoring of expenditure of the various organizations of the Ministry.
- Implementation of Non-Tax Receipt Portal (NTRP) for the online receipts Non-Tax receipt of the Ministry.

Budget

16.58 Details of actual budget utilization with reference to Revised Estimate (RE) for the year 2021-22 and Budget Estimate (BE) provision for the 2022-23 are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	RE 2021-22	Actual	% w.r.t. RE	BE 2022-23
49-MHA	4558.61	4365.68	95.77	7621.00
50-Cabinet	1725.00	1322.31	76.66	1711.04
51-Police	110144.88	108042.48	98.09	119034.34

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND WEAKER SECTION OF THE SOCIETY

16.59 The Complaints Committee for redressal of complaints made by the aggrieved women employees of Ministry has been set up. The Committee has one male member and five female members, including the Chairperson and a member of Young Women's Christian Association as the independent member and representative of NGO. The last constitution was done on 21.08.2022. No case has been reported to the reconstituted Complaints Committee so far during the year 2022-23 till date.

16.60 For service matters relating to SCs/ STs/ OBCs, Persons with Disabilities and Ex-Servicemen, an officer of the rank of Director has been nominated to act as Liaison Officer. Also, a separate officer at the rank of Director has been nominated to act as Liaison Officer in respect of matters relating to OBCs.

16.61 An Internal Grievance Redressal Committee at workplace for persons belongs to SC Community has been set up in the Ministry in pursuance of the recommendation of National Commission for Scheduled Caste.

Benefit to Physically Handicapped Persons

16.62 The Central Government has prescribed 4% reservation in Direct Recruitment for persons with benchmark disabilities.

16.63 There are 07 visually challenged, 04 hearing impaired, 12 orthopedically challenged and 02 Cerebral Palsy persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper) as on 31.12.2022.

16.64 Physically disabled employees are paid transport allowance at double the normal rates in terms of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance's O.M. Number 21/05/2017-E.II(B) dated 07.07.2017.

Gender Budgeting

16.65 The initiative taken in MHA for the benefit of women have been elaborated in the following paragraphs:

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

16.66 At present, there are 07 Family Welfare Centres available at various Reserve Battalions of CISF. The details are as under :

- i) 2nd Res. Bn. Ranchi
- ii) 3rd Res. Bn. Bhilai
- iii) 4th Res. Bn. Sivagangai
- iv) 5th Res. Bn. Ghaziabad
- v) 6th Res. Bn. Goa (under construction)
- vi) 8th Res. Bn. Jaipur
- vii) 10th Res. Bn. Bengaluru

16.67 Further, all training centres (07 nos) of CISF including NISA/FSTI also have a Family Welfare Centre.

16.68 Apart from above, all Training Centres/Res.Bn /Establishment of CISF have

provision of separate messes/barracks exclusively for the use of women personnel.

Future Proposals

16.69 CISF has included certain provisions in upcoming projects of CISF keeping in view of women personnel deployed at different establishments. The same are included in Central Sector Scheme of Police Infrastructure for 05 years (FY 2021-22 to 2025-26). The details are as under :

04 family welfare centres to be constructed at locations as under :

- i) 9th Res. Bn. Guwahati
- ii) 11th Res. Bn. Nasik
- iii) 12th Res. Bn. Sehore
- iv) SSG Gr. Noida

Various proposals for C/o Barracks/SO's hostels to be constructed at different locations as under:

- 1. CISF Maidangarhi
- 2. DMRC Delhi
- 3. RTC Bhilai
- 4. RTC Behror
- 5. NISA Hyderabad
- 6. 4th Res. Bn. Shivagangai
- 7. 9th Res. Bn. Guwahati
- 8. 11th Res. Bn. Nasik
- 9. 12th Res. Bn. Sehore
- 10. SSG Gr. Noida
- 11. CSHQrs., Bhilai
- 12. APS-II HQrs Bengaluru
- 13. NZ-II HQrs., Jammu



16.70 The updated status of Family Welfare Centre and Women Barracks are as under:

Sl.No.	Locations	Work	Status/Remarks
1	10 th Res. Bn. Bengaluru	Family Welfare Centre	A Family Welfare Centre of amounting ₹ 2.46 crore has been constructed at 10 th Res. Bn. Bengaluru, which has been handed over by CPWD to CISF on 18.11.2022 and its being utilized by CISF women personnel & family members
2	DMRC Delhi	C/o barracks for 100 women personnel at Jasola Vihar	i) As per status report received from CISF Unit DMRC Delhi the location has intimated the following "Due to the encroachment of a substantial part of the land where a female barrack was proposed, the construction of the female barracks could not be taken up at the mentioned place."
		C/o barrack for 86 women personnel at Dwarka Metro Station	ii) Construction of barrack for 86 women personnel at Dwarka Metro Station Amounting ₹ 1.80 crore is in full swing and likely to be completed by March 2023.

16.71 Total numbers of women working in different groups are as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
62	1427	7863	9352

16.72 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them

during the year 2022-23 and 2023-24 in respect of CISF are as under:

(₹ In crore)

Details of Scheme	B.E. 2021-22	Expenditure upto 31.12.2022	RE 2022-23 (Proposed)	BE 2023-24 (Proposed)
Creche-Facilities	0.35	0.18	0.34	0.36

16.73 As on date 16 numbers of Creches are running in CISF.

16.74 Complaints Committee at two levels has been formed in CISF i.e. Central Committee at the Directorate and Sector level Committee for redressal the sexual harassment complaints of women at workplace.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

16.75 The first Mahila Battalion of the CRPF

was approved by Government of India during 1985. As on date six such battalions have been approved by Govt. (88 Bn, 135 Bn, 213 Bn, 232 Bn, 233 Bn and 240 Bn). The operationalized Mahila Bns are based at Delhi, Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Nagpur(Maharashtra), Durgapur (WB), Lucknow(UP) and Bengaluru respectively. In addition, the Mahila employees are posted at Group Centers, RAF and 241 Bn (Bastriya Bn) and they 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.

16.76 Total number of women employees working in CRPF as on 31.12.2022 as under:

Group-A	Group-B	Group-C	Total
488	998	7939	9425

Approximate annual salary cost of women employees is about 328.00 crore.

16.77 In order to facilitate in the smooth discharge of duties by the women workforce, CRPF has created infrastructure facilities like rest rooms, recreation rooms, mobile toilets etc. Even during field deployments, separate toilets in the unit vehicles are being made available for the convenience of women employees. Relaxations in wearing of trousers, shirts and belt etc., have been provided to the women during pregnancy.

16.78 Every effort is being made to address the problems of women employees at all levels. Gender sensitization is also being carried out at regular intervals. Awareness about women's rights is being spread through regular interactions and Sainik Sammelans. Field officers are keeping close watch on the activities and health of the women personnel under their command.

16.79 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.

16.80 Apart from the female employees, the Force has also been striving for the welfare of the families of the force personnel. Force has

constructed Family Welfare Centre exclusively for women family members to encourage them to learn new skills and to supplement their family income through activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items etc. and committee has already been constituted at Sector level to monitor the cases of sexual harassment of women which is implemented at Force level. Following special schemes are being run to benefit the women employees and the family members of the Force personnel:-

- 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 etc.
- 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.

16.81 Government has provided ₹ 60.00 lakh for running of Creche facilities for the previous financial year 2021-22 and ₹ 62.00 lakh has been allotted for the current financial year 2022-23. The fact and figures of Gender Budgeting for the financial year 2022-23 upto 31.12.2022 and forecast/projection for the remaining period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2023 are as under :-



(₹ In lakh)

Name of items/Schemes/activity, as the case may be	Actual expenditure 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022	Projected 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2023	Total during 2022-23
Scheme like Day Care Centre, Gender Sensitization, Health and Nutritional Care Centre etc. for Women and their children	0.34	0.28	0.62

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

16.82 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and provisions made for them

during the year 2022-23 and projected for 2022-23 in respect of Sashastra Seema Bal are as under :-

(₹ In crore)

Name of item/Scheme/activity, as the case may be	Actual 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022	Projected 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2023	Total during 2022-2023
Child Budgeting/Gender Budgeting under code head 50 (OC) Non Plan Creche facility	0.15	0.11	0.26

Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

16.83 ITBP is running a registered welfare society called Himveer Wives Welfare Association (HWWA) under Society Registration Act, 1860 and its Registration No. is 32951 of 1998. Himveer Wives Welfare Association is functioning in ITBP with its Hqr in Delhi and Sub Offices at Battalions and different Trg. Centres where multifarious welfare activities are being undertaken with the active participation of families of ITBP personnel. In these centre the families undertake knitting of woolen items, hosiery items, preparation of jams/juices and fabrication of uniform items of ITBP Jawans. These activities not only help in supplementing the income of families of ITBP personnel but also develop cohesiveness amongst the members of the force of all ranks and their families. The source of income of HWWA are from voluntary donations, grants and contributions from organizations & individuals and through sale proceeds in

exhibition (Mela) organized by HWWA, sales outlets etc. all the income of HWWA is utilized only for the welfare of families and to encourage higher technical and professional education for the children of ITBPF personnel.

16.84 The following scheme has been exclusive 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 (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 center/Creches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women. Total 12 Creches/day care centres have been established at following locations for assistance of serving women employees.

Name of Force	Location		Number of Creches/Day care centres
ITBP	1	SHQ (DDN), PO-Seemadwar, Distt. Dehradun (UKD)	Total 12 Creches/Day Care Centres available in ITBP.
	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	11 th BN, Pegong (Sikkim), 56, APO	
	6	12 th BN, PO-Matli, Distt.- Uttarkashi (UKD)	
	7	50 th BN – Ramgarh, Distt. Punchkula (Haryana)	
	8	SHQ (Brly), PO- Bukhara Camp, Distt. Bareilly (UP) Pin Code 243 001	
	9	35 th BN, PO – Mahidanda, Distt.- Uttarkashi (UKD) Pin Code 249195	
	10	55 th BN, Rangamati, Tezpur (Assam)	
	11	28 th BN, Rewari, Haryana	
	12	36 th BN, Lohaghat, Uttrakhand	

- (vi) Providing embroidery and sewing machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra income.

16.85 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 efforts to

solve problems of women personnel are being taken at appropriate level. Gender sensitization is also being carried out and rights of women are informed. Besides, regular interaction through interviews, Roll Call, Sainik Sammelans, field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command. A committee has been constituted to solve the sexual harassment cases of lady officers and jawans.



16.86 Total Number of women working in each group area as under:-

Group-A	Group-B	Group-C	Total
128	255	2326	2709

16.87 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the budget provision against each of them during the year 2022-23 in respect of ITBP are as under:-

(₹ in thousands)

Name of item/Scheme/activity, as the case may be	Actual 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022	BE 2022-23	Projected Final RE 2022-23
Creche-Facilities under Code head - 50 - Other charges	500	600	600

Border Security Force (BSF)

16.88 Total number of women working in different groups in BSF is as under:-

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
141	514	6845	7500

16.89 The scheme exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2022-23 in respect of BSF is as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Details of Scheme	BE 2022-23	RE : 2022-23 (Projected)
1	Creche-Facilities	1.00	1.00

16.90 Every effort is being made to address the problems of women employees at all levels, Gender sensitization is also being carried out at regular intervals. Awareness about women's right is being spread through regular interactions and Sainik Sammelans. Field officers are keeping close watch on the activities and health of the women personnel under their command. Apart from the female employees, the force has also been striving for the welfare of the families of the force personnel. Force has constructed Family Welfare Centre exclusively for women family members to encourage them to learn new skills and to supplement their family income through activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items etc.

and committee has also been created at Sector level to monitor the cases of sexual harassment of women which is implemented in Force at all levels.

Assam Rifles

16.91 Riflewomen were inducted into the force in the year 2015-16. Since then the force has made conscious efforts to ensure equal opportunities and requisite gender specific facilities to the Riflewomen.

16.92 The existing strength of Riflewomen (General Duty) in the Force is 1544 against the sanctioned strength of 2430. Recruitment of 600 Riflewomen is under progress. Recruitment of

Riflewomen in 20 additional support trades is also being undertaken by the Force.

16.93 The Riflewomen postings are issued as bulk posting to units/HQ for Riflewomen of Force for more peer presence to have sense of security in remote location. Postings are being ordered keeping the age profile of Riflewomen in mind. SOPs have been made for spouse postings, compassionate ground postings and last leg postings for the Riflewomen keeping their domestic requirement in mind.

16.94 Equally opportunities are being ensured for the Riflewomen with adequate exposure for deserving Riflewomen by posting to other forces such as NDRF, deployment in UN Mission and even posting to Assam Rifles units deployed in J&K.

16.95 Riflewomen have made us proud by participating in the Republic Day Parade as a all women contingent in year 2019. In the forthcoming Republic Day Parade, Assam Rifles will be feeding a combined contingent of Riflewomen & Riflemen work in unison with equal opportunities and responsibilities.

16.96 The Riflewomen are provided equal avenues in enrolment & promotion including sports quota. Training and coaching for Group

A posts through Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) is also ensured. There also exists a provision for recruitment of wives of bravehearts through Compassionate Ground Recruitment Rally.

16.97 The force has enhanced the working condition of Riflewomen by providing them with gender specific facilities such as separate washrooms, accommodations, arrangement of crèche and provision of lady doctors. Duty timings of Riflewomen have been put according to their status like school going children/small kids, aged parents etc. enabling them to discharge their duties free from domestic stress. Separate living accommodations are planned for single Riflewomen with all amenities ensuring utmost privacy. These living accommodations are well equipped with recreational and sports amenities. Sanitary pad vending machines and incinerators have been installed for each barracks.

16.98 Based on vishakha guidelines, at every HQ, Committees have been set up for grievance redressal of Riflewomen.

16.99 Details of fund expenditure/planning to provide separate accommodations to Riflewomen of the force is as under :

Sl. No.	Name of Items/Scheme/activity, as the case may be	Actual 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022	Projected 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2023	Total	Remarks
1	Umbrella Scheme	5.74 crore	0.50 crore	6.24 crore	--
2	Construction of new infrastructure for Riflewomen for various location of Assam Rifles	0.00	0.00	0.00	(a) Proposal of new Scheme of 70.23 crore forwarded under ROPT 2021-26. (b) Appraisal of MHA awaited



Annexure

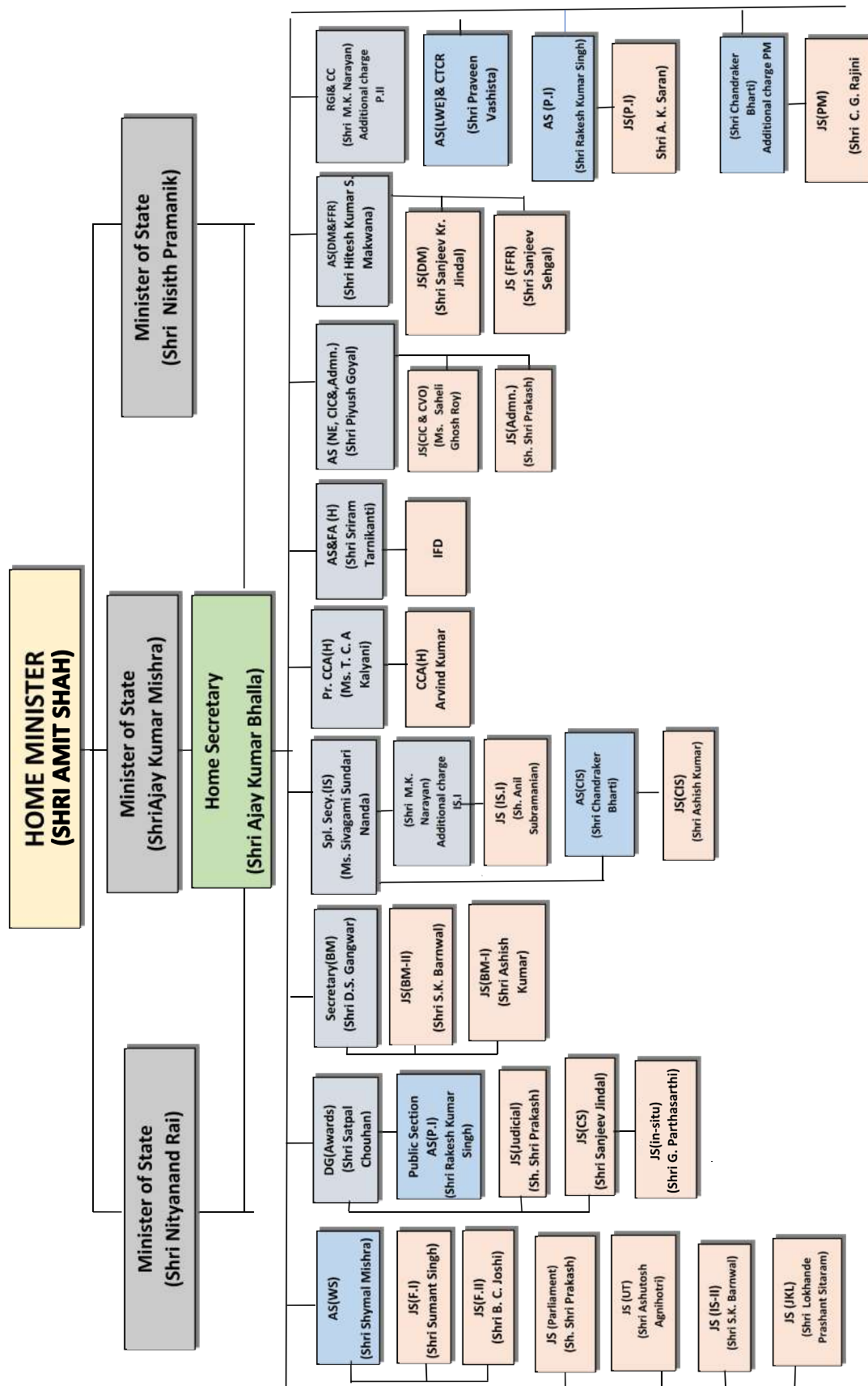

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD/HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DURING THE YEAR 2022-2023 (As on 31.12.2022)	
Shri Amit Shah	HOME MINISTER
Shri Nityanand Rai Shri Ajay Kumar Mishra Shri Nisith Pramanik	MINISTER OF STATE
Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla	HOME SECRETARY
Shri Dharmendra Singh Gangwar	SECRETARY (BORDER MANAGEMENT)
Ms. Sivagami Sundari Nanda (since 22.12.2022) Shri Swagat Das (upto 19.12.2022) Shri V.S.K. Kaumudi(upto 14.06.2022)	SPECIAL SECRETARY (INTERNAL SECURITY)
Shri Rajit Punhani (upto 21.11.2022)	SPECIAL SECRETARY & FINANCIAL ADVISOR
Shri Shriram Taranikanti (since 21.11.2022) Shri Rajit Punhani (upto 19.10.2022)	ADDITIONAL SECRETARY & FINANCIAL ADVISOR
Shri Piyush Goyal Shri Praveen Vashista Ms. B. V. Umadevi (upto 31.12.2022) Shri Chandraker Bharti (since 16.08.2022) Shri Shyamal Misra (since 10.08.2022) Shri Mritunjay Kumar Narayan (upto 01.11.2022) Shri Rakesh Kumar Singh (since 13.05.2022)	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Smt. Saheli Ghosh Roy Shri Shri Prakash Shri Sanjeev Kumar Jindal Shri Ashutosh Agnihotri Shri Sunil Kumar Barnwal Shri Sumant Singh	JOINT SECRETARIES/ JOINT SECRETARIES(in-situ)



Shri C G Rajini Kaanthan Shri Ashish Kumar Shri Sanjeev Sehgal (since 30.05.2022) Shri B. C. Joshi (since 13.05.2022) Shri A. K. Saran (since 01.11.2022) Shri Anil Subramanian (since 01.11.2022) Shri G Parthasarathi (since 01.11.2022) Shri Shyamal Misra (upto 10.08.2022) Shri Rakesh Kumar Singh (upto 13.05.2022) Shri Manish Tiwari (upto 23.06.2022)	
Ms. T. C. A. Kalyani	PR. CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
Shri Arvind Kumar (since 16.11.2022) Shri Alok Ranjan (upto 15.11.2022)	CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (As on 27.01.2023)





ANNEXURE - III
[Refer Para 2.40]

**LIST OF EXTREMIST/INSURGENT ORGANIZATIONS OF NORTH EAST REGION
DECLARED AS “UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS” AND/OR “TERRORIST
ORGANIZATIONS” UNDER THE UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) ACT, 1967**

Name of group		Listed/declared as
ASSAM		
(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		
(i)	People’s Liberation Army(PLA) and its political wing the Revolutionary People’s Front(RPF)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	United National Liberation Front (UNLF) and its armed wing the Manipur People’s Army(MPA)	-do-
(iii)	People’s Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak(PREPAK) and its armed wing the Red Army	-do-
(iv)	Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) and its armed wing also called the Red Army	-do-
(v)	Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)	-do-
(vi)	Coordination Committee (Cor-Com)	Unlawful association
(vii)	Alliance for Socialist Unity Kangleipak (ASUK)	-do-
(viii)	Manipur People’s Liberation Front(MPLF)	Terrorist organization
MEGHALAYA		
(i)	Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)	Unlawful association
(ii)	Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA)	Terrorist organization
TRIPURA		
(i)	All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)	-do-
NAGALAND		
(i)	The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN/K]	Terrorist organization and unlawful association

ANNEXURE-IV
[Refer Para 2.43]STATE-WISE DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO NE STATES UNDER THE
SCHEME OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE) FROM 2015-16 TO 2022-
23(UPTO 31.12.2022)

(₹ in crore)

Funds Released	Assam	Nagaland	Manipur	Tripura	Meghalaya	Arunachal Pradesh	Total
2015-16	140.07	67.61	45.78	12.98	12.63	0.93	280.00
2016-17	148.70	61.48	31.86	36.62	9.19	12.15	300.00
2017-18	287.74	13.16	34.02	21.82	16.19	32.07	405.00
2018-19	137.05	42.34	32.35	9.05	11.74	17.48	250.00
2019-20	210.86	12.82	34.26	39.22	9.69	13.15	320.00
2020-21	65.43	41.82	39.50	8.70	4.88	24.92	185.25
2021-22	251.07	58.79	74.66	32.20	14.40	12.60	443.72
2022-23 (upto 31.12.2022)	109.16	22.82	23.64	18.85	6.45	4.30	185.25



ANNEXURE-V
[Refer Para 2.45]

STATEMENT OF FUND ALLOCATED/ RELEASED TO CAPFs/ARMY DEPLOYED IN NORTH EASTERN REGION UNDER CIVIC ACTION PROGRAMME FROM 2015-16 TO 2022-23(UPTO 31.12.2022)

(₹ in lakh)

Organizations	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (up to 31.12.2022)
BSF	150.00	150.00	150.00	300.00	400.00	350.00	395.00	395.00
CRPF	150.00	150.00	150.00	250.00	270.00	300.00	345.00	345.00
ITBP	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	80.00
SSB	70.00	70.00	70.00	140.00	150.00	150.00	185.00	185.00
Assam Rifles	350.00	350.00	550.00	330.00	350.00	350.00	445.00	445.00
Army	180.00	180.00	180.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Total	1000.00	1000.00	1200.00	1200.00	1300.00	1300.00	1500.00	1500.00

ANNEXURE-VI
[Refer Para 2.46]YEAR-WISE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE/FUND RELEASED FOR
HELICOPTER SERVICES IN NE STATES FROM 2015-16 TO 2022-23(UPTO
31.12.2022)

(₹ in crore)

Year	Expenditure/ Fund released
2015-16	76.45
2016-17	86.00
2017-18	86.00
2018-19	90.00
2019-20	100.00
2020-21	72.50
2021-22	100.00
2022-23 (upto 31.12.2022)	79.06



ANNEXURE-VII
[Refer Para 2.50]

State-wise security situation during the years from 2014 to 2022

Arunachal Pradesh									
Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons kidnapped
2014	33	09	86	--	02	07	--	46	49
2015	36	05	55	03	01	03	01	17	33
2016	50	07	59	02	--	04	02	49	25
2017	61	09	44	--	03	03	01	43	27
2018	37	12	69	02	01	02	--	60	17
2019	36	02	106	02	12	02	--	44	34
2020	21	07	72	02	--	15	09	37	21
2021	26	07	70	01	--	69	15	43	17
2022	24	01	40	--	02	52	07	10	31
Assam									
Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons kidnapped
2014	246	102	319	04	168	102	43	265	94
2015	81	49	645	--	09	30	17	413	27
2016	75	51	366	04	29	15	05	298	14
2017	33	16	204	03	06	13	02	120	05
2018	28	05	133	01	07	13	03	92	06
2019	17	--	131	--	--	49	22	85	10
2020	15	05	79	--	02	2,668	456	234	02
2021	21	13	70	--	14	1,353	437	86	08
2022	07	02	35	--	--	1,887	354	117	--
Manipur									
Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons kidnapped
2014	278	23	1052	08	16	80	73	515	29
2015	229	41	805	24	15	04	02	252	26
2016	233	09	518	11	11	--	--	116	25
2017	167	22	558	08	23	74	10	127	40
2018	127	10	404	07	08	--	--	99	30
2019	126	09	476	--	07	--	--	92	15
2020	97	07	259	03	--	02	--	92	09
2021	112	18	242	05	09	20	15	113	15
2022	137	02	315	01	05	57	29	76	36



Meghalaya									
Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons kidnapped
2014	179	35	173	06	24	59	20	97	110
2015	123	25	121	07	12	78	45	53	87
2016	68	15	59	--	08	205	78	57	52
2017	28	06	13	--	02	37	14	12	18
2018	15	03	17	01	04	19	10	103	01
2019	02	--	06	--	01	01	--	04	--
2020	05	--	--	--	--	01	--	12	--
2021	02	--	11	--	--	02	--	02	--
2022	01	--	04	--	--	--	--	03	--
Mizoram									
Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons kidnapped
2014	03	--	--	--	--	03	--	31	14
2015	02	--	04	03	--	--	--	19	13
2016	--	--	02	--	--	--	--	05	01
2017	--	--	05	--	--	--	--	16	--
2018	03	--	--	--	--	114	44	02	--
2019	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	--
2020	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05	--
2021	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	--
2022	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	03	--
Nagaland									
Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons kidnapped
2014	77	12	296	--	01	--	--	150	65
2015	102	29	268	09	09	13	01	74	78
2016	58	05	198	--	--	16	03	80	51
2017	19	04	171	01	03	02	--	87	12
2018	42	04	181	03	03	--	--	64	63
2019	42	01	217	02	01	16	01	74	49
2020	23	02	222	--	--	04	--	84	33
2021	47	01	277	--	--	08	--	103	54
2022	31	01	167	--	--	02	--	70	36
Tripura									
Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons kidnapped
2014	08	--	08	02	01	40	15	--	08
2015	01	--	02	--	--	15	03	--	03
2016	--	--	--	--	--	27	05	--	--
2017	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--
2018	--	--	--	--	--	13	01	--	--
2019	--	--	--	--	--	90	44	--	--
2020	02	--	14	--	--	06	04	02	03
2021	01	01	16	02	--	21	04	02	--
2022	01	--	02	01	--	25	04	--	--



Annexure-VIII
[Refer Para 3.36]

Statement showing the release of funds under BADP during 2017-18 to 2022-23)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	State/UT	2017-18 (Central Share)	2018-19 (Central Share)	2019-20 (Central Share)	2020-21 (Central Share)	2021-22 (Central Share)	2022-23 (Central Share) (As on 31.12.2022)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	154.14	80.87	42.15	24.50	30.92	0.00
2	Assam	56.00	49.50	63.30	0.00	6.26	0.00
3	Bihar	46.00	32.20	51.09	0.00	6.26	0.00
4	Gujarat	31.72	56.23	14.00	0.00	6.26	0.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	35.00	25.95	27.49	0.00	2.79	18.59
6	Jammu & Kashmir	198.89	84.00	114.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Ladakh			0.00	0.00	16.00	16.00
8	Manipur	27.56	20.34	14.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Meghalaya	36.56	22.69	45.36	0.00	5.85	6.45
10	Mizoram	46.00	32.20	55.93	12.29	0.00	12.56
11	Nagaland	40.04	33.96	24.85	5.07	16.10	0.00
12	Punjab	28.00	33.08	24.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Rajasthan	116.00	81.20	38.53	0.00	19.39	0.00
14	Sikkim	28.01	27.50	53.01	14.97	32.43	59.16
15	Tripura	65.07	49.70	44.64	0.00	6.04	2.05
16	Uttar Pradesh	38.00	26.60	51.41	0.00	6.26	0.00
17	Uttarakhand	31.00	29.20	43.60	7.14	30.25	0.00
18	West Bengal	122.00	85.40	115.21	0.00	31.21	0.00
	Grand Total	1100.00	770.62	824.59	63.97	216.00	114.81

**Annexure-IX
(Refer Para 7.3)**
Authorised Cadre Strength of the Indian Police Service (as on 01.01.2022)

S.No.	Cadre	Senior Duty Posts (SDP)						Total Sr. Duty Posts	Central Deputation Reserve	State Deputation Reserve	Trainee Reserve	Jr. Posts Reserve & Leave Reserve	Promotion Posts	Direct Recruitment Quota	Total Authorised Strength	Cadre Schedule notified vide DoPT's Notification Number & Date	No. of Officers in Position		
		DG	ADG	IG	DI G	SP	(SDP)	(CDR) (@ 40% of SDP)	(SDR) (@ 25% of SDP)	(TR) (@ 3.5% of SDP)	(JRP & LR @ 16.5% of SDP)	(PO) (33 1/3% of SDP+CDR +SDR+TR)	(DRQ)				Direct Recruit	Prom-office	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	7	17	13	40	79	31	19	2	13	43	101	144	No.11052/01/2014-AIS-I-A dated 18.07.2014	95	33	128	
2	Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram-Union Territories	4	13	27	38	86	168	67	42	5	27	94	215	309	No.11052/07/2017-AIS-I-A dated 08.09.2017	206	83	289	
3	Assam-Meghalaya	3	8	20	21	55	107	42	26	3	17	59	136	195	No.11052/06/2017-AIS-I-A dated 28.02.2018	117	43	160	
4	Bihar	3	10	23	22	74	132	52	33	4	21	73	169	242	No.11052/09/2017-AIS-I-A dated 21.12.2017	156	67	223	
5	Chhattisgarh	2	7	11	12	46	78	31	19	2	12	43	99	142	No.11052/10/2015-AIS-I-A dated 19.05.2017	83	36	119	
6	Gujarat	3	10	21	21	59	114	45	28	3	18	63	145	208	No.11052/02/2016-AIS-I-A dated 01.02.2017	123	33	156	
7	Haryana	2	6	16	15	40	79	31	19	2	13	43	101	144	No.11052/03/2016-AIS-I-A dated 01.02.2017	87	34	121	
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	4	11	8	28	52	20	13	1	8	28	66	94	No.11052/9/2015-AIS-I-A dated 18.03.2016	58	27	85	
9	Jammu & Kashmir*	2	4	12	17	45	80	32	20	2	13	67	80	147	No.11052/05/2016-AIS-I-A dated 30.03.2019	67	12	79	
10	Jharkhand	2	6	14	14	46	82	32	20	2	13	45	104	149	No.11052/03/2015-AIS-I-A dated 16.09.2015	93	20	113	
11	Karnataka	3	10	28	19	57	117	46	29	4	19	65	150	215	No.11052/08/2015-AIS-I-A dated 29.12.2015	133	58	191	
12	Kerala	2	11	14	10	57	94	37	23	3	15	52	120	172	No.11052/04/2015-AIS-I-A dated 07.06.2016	102	14	116	
13	Madhya Pradesh	5	16	36	22	87	166	66	41	5	27	92	213	305	No.11052/02/2015-AIS-I-A dated 25.08.2015	175	72	247	
14	Maharashtra	4	16	29	32	91	172	68	43	6	28	96	221	317	No.11052/04/2017-AIS-I-A dated 16.10.2018	199	77	276	
15	Manipur	1	4	10	10	25	50	20	12	1	8	27	64	91	No.11052/01/2018-AIS-I-A dated 21.12.2020	46	15	61	
16	Nagaland	1	2	9	10	20	42	16	10	1	6	23	52	75	No.11052/08/2017-AIS-I-A dated 29.12.2017	38	19	57	
17	Odisha	2	9	21	20	55	107	42	26	3	17	59	136	195	No.11052/10/2017-AIS-I-A dated 18.10.2018	120	-	120	
18	Punjab	2	7	19	20	46	94	37	23	3	15	52	120	172	No.11052/11/2016-AIS-I-A dated 30.03.2019	116	35	151	
19	Rajasthan	2	9	23	18	65	117	46	29	4	19	65	150	215	No.11052/05/2015-AIS-I-A dated 31.12.2015	136	58	194	
20	Sikkim	1	2	4	3	8	18	7	4	1	2	10	22	32	No.11052/03/2017-AIS-I-A dated 27.06.2017	20	9	29	
21	Tamil Nadu	3	13	26	27	81	150	60	37	5	24	84	192	276	No.11052/02/2018-AIS-I-A dated 26.11.2018	168	59	227	
22	Telangana	2	6	16	14	38	76	30	19	2	12	42	97	139	No.11052/11/2015-AIS-I-A dated 29.04.2016	85	37	122	
23	Tripura	2	2	7	8	19	38	15	9	1	6	21	48	69	No.11052/02/2017-AIS-I-A dated 06.07.2017	38	12	50	
24	Uttar Pradesh	7	21	51	50	151	280	112	70	9	46	157	360	517	No.11052/02/2014-AIS-I-A dated 30.12.2014	317	125	442	
25	Uttarakhand	1	2	6	10	21	40	16	10	1	6	22	51	73	No.11052/05/2017-AIS-I-A dated 08.06.2017	47	22	69	
26	West Bengal	5	14	36	39	94	188	75	47	6	31	105	242	347	No.11052/07/2015-AIS-I-A dated 19.01.2016	210	85	295	
	Total	67	219	507	493	1434	2720	1076	671	81	436	1530	3454	4984		3035	1085	4120	

* J&K is a segment of AGMUT CADRE

ANNEXURE - X

[Refer Para 7.70]

Actual Expenditure on CAPFs during the period from 2012-2013 to 2022-23.

(₹ in crore)								
Year	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	Total
2012-13	3359.83	9772.55	3967.95	11040.13	2917.85	541.77	2765.16	34365.24
2013-14	3651.21	10904.74	4401.49	11903.70	3346.94	536.70	2979.16	37723.94
2014-15	3802.23	12515.40	5037.52	13308.95	3686.84	573.46	3399.64	42324.04
2015-16	3804.59	12597.42	5045.52	13475.23	3669.35	581.49	3606.26	42779.86
2016-17	4917.44	15574.77	7013.85	17328.26	5086.73	835.58	4619.46	55376.09
2017-18	5318.39	16968.28	7889.67	19517.83	5663.50	1131.68	5275.17	61764.52
2018-19	5899.67	19469.77	9220.91	23126.24	1190.72	1115.72	6050.39	66073.42
2019-20	5877.79	21092.49	10272.58	25950.63	7168.50	1198.02	6960.08	78520.09
2020-21	5706.43	19827.75	10838.40	24769.25	6390.46	965.27	6240.94	74738.50
2021-22	6258.78	22021.70	11491.67	27368.54	7530.79	1095.42	7258.60	83025.50
2022-23*	5148.88	18900.89	10382.57	23696.73	6256.05	803.36	6159.14	71347.62

* Expenditure as on 31.12.2022



Annexure XI
[Refer Para 9.27]

Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2022-2023

(As on 11.01.2023)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1 st Installment	2 nd Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	940.00	312.80	1252.80	470.00	470.00	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	210.40	23.20	233.60	--	--	--
3.	Assam	648.80	72.00	720.80	324.40	324.40	250.00
4.	Bihar	1189.60	396.80	1586.40	594.80	--	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	363.20	120.80	484.00	--	--	--
6.	Goa	9.60	3.20	12.80	4.80	--	--
7.	Gujarat	1112.00	370.40	1482.40	556.00	--	--
8.	Haryana	412.80	137.60	550.40	206.40	206.40	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	342.40	38.40	380.80	171.20	171.20	200.00
10.	Jharkhand	476.80	158.40	635.20	--	--	--
11.	Karnataka	664.00	221.60	885.60	332.00	332.00	--
12.	Kerala	264.00	88.00	352.00	132.00	--	--
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1528.80	509.60	2038.40	764.40	764.40	--



14.	Maharashtra	2706.40	902.40	3608.80	1353.20	--	--
15.	Manipur	35.20	4.00	39.20	17.60	--	--
16.	Meghalaya	54.40	6.40	60.80	27.20	--	--
17.	Mizoram	39.20	4.00	43.20	19.60	--	--
18.	Nagaland	34.40	4.00	38.40	17.20	17.20	39.284
19.	Odisha	1348.00	448.80	1796.80	674.00	674.00	--
20.	Punjab	416.00	138.40	554.40	208.00	--	--
21.	Rajasthan	1244.80	414.40	1659.20	622.40	622.40	13.46
22.	Sikkim	42.40	4.80	47.20	21.20	21.20	--
23.	Tamil Nadu	856.80	285.60	1142.40	428.40	--	--
24.	Telangana	377.60	125.60	503.20	188.80	--	--
25.	Tripura	56.80	6.40	63.20	28.40	--	--
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1624.00	541.60	2165.60	812.00	--	--
27.	Uttarakhand	787.20	87.20	874.40	393.60	393.60	--
28.	West Bengal	849.60	283.20	1132.80	424.80	--	--
	Total	18635.20	5709.60	24344.80	8792.40	3996.80	502.744



List of Guidelines issued by NDMA

S.No.	National Disaster Management Guidelines on	Month and year of preparation/ release
1.	Management of Earthquakes	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) Disaster	June 2009
11.	Psycho-social support and mental health services in disasters	December 2009
12.	Incident Response System	July 2010
13.	Management of Tsunamis	August 2010
14.	Management of the Dead in the aftermath of Disasters	August 2010
15.	Management of Urban Flooding	September 2010
16.	Management of Drought	September 2010
17.	National Disaster Management Information and 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	Feb 2016
21.	Hospital Safety	Feb 2016
22.	Minimum Standards of Relief	Feb 2016



23.	Museums	May 2017
24.	Cultural Heritage Sites and Precincts	September 2017
25.	Boat Safety	September 2017
26.	Preparation of Action Plan – Prevention and Management of Thunderstorm & Lightning / Squall/ Dust/ Hailstorm and Strong Wind	March 2019
27.	Temporary Shelters for Disaster - Affected Families	September 2019
28.	Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction	September 2019
29.	Landslide Risk Management Strategy	September 2019
30.	Preparation of Action Plan – Prevention and Management of Heat Wave (Revised Guidelines).	October 2019
31.	Guidelines on Management of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)	October 2020
32.	Simplified Guideline for Earthquake Safety of Building from National Building Code of India 2016	May 2021
33.	Preparation of Action plan – Prevention and Management of Cold Wave and Frost 2021	October 2021



Annexure XIII
[Refer Para 9.34]

List of Ministries/ Departments of Government of India which have prepared their Disaster Management Plan	
S. No.	Name of Ministry/ Department
1.	Department of Agricultural Research & Education
2.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
4.	Department of Atomic Energy
5.	Ministry of Coal
6.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
7.	Department of Fisheries
8.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries
9.	Department of Justice
10.	Ministry of Labour and Employment
11.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
12.	Ministry of Power
13.	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
14.	Ministry of Steel
15.	Ministry of AYUSH
16.	Department of Biotechnology
17.	Department of Border Management
18.	Ministry of Civil Aviation
19.	Department of Commerce
20.	Department of Consumer Affairs
21.	Ministry of Culture
22.	Department of Defence Production
23.	Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation
24.	Ministry of Earth Sciences
25.	Department of Economic Affairs
26.	Ministry of Electronics & IT



27.	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
28.	Ministry of External Affairs
29.	Ministry of Fertilizers
30.	Department of Health Research
31.	Ministry of Heavy Industries
32.	Department of Home
33.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
34.	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
35.	Department of Internal Security
36.	Department of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs
37.	Department of Land Resources
38.	Ministry of Mines
39.	Ministry of Minority Affairs
40.	Department of Official Language
41.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
42.	Department of Pharmaceuticals
43.	Department of Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade
44.	Department of Public Enterprises
45.	Ministry of Railways
46.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways
47.	Department of Rural Development
48.	Department of School Education & Literacy
49.	Department of Space
50.	Department of States
51.	Department of Telecommunications
52.	Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
53.	Ministry of Women & Child Development
54.	Department of Youth Affairs
55.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals



**Annexure-XIV
(Refer Para 9.46)**

EVENT WISE SUMMARY OF OPERATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT
(01.04.2022 TO 31.12.2022)

Sl. No.	TYPE OF INCIDENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS			
		RESCUED	EVACUATED	DEAD BODIES	LIVE STOCK
1	FLOODS	1915	35498	41	1061
2	DROWNING CASES	27	1	302	0
3	LANDSLIDE	0	40	59	0
4	CSSR/ BUILDING COLLAPSE	15	0	42	0
5	BOAT CAPSIZE	0	0	27	0
6	BOREWELL INCIDENTS	3	0	1	0
7	VEHICLE INCIDENTS	0	7	60	0
8	MELA / FESTIVAL	3	12	1	0
9	ANY OTHER INCIDENTS	106	81	26	12
	TOTAL	2069	35639	559	1073



ANNEXURE-XV

[Refer para 11.10]

**Details of funds released to Category 'A' States under
the scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police'
(new name 'Assistance to States & UTs for Modernisation of Police')
as on 31.12.2022**

(₹ in crore)

State	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (as on 31.12.2022)
Arunachal Pradesh	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	5.67	0.00	0.00	9.36	0.00
Manipur	5.99	10.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	3.66	6.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	8.38	34.63	1.14	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	18.89	17.29	0.00	17.03	0.00
Sikkim	0.36	0.00	0.00	1.37	0.00
Tripura	7.08	4.97	5.72	6.75	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	32.69	40.20	NA	NA	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	3.35	27.49	0.83	0.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	13.60	5.43	0.00	5.84	0.00
Total	100.70	147.39	7.69	40.35	0.00

NA – Scheme was not applicable to Jammu & Kashmir during these years.

ANNEXURE-XVI

[Refer para 11.10]

**Details of funds released to Category 'B' States under
 the scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police'
 (new name 'Assistance to States& UTs for Modernisation of Police')
 as on 31.12.2022**

(₹ in crore)

State	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (as on 31.12.2022)
Andhra Pradesh	50.81	75.36	5.83	0.00	0.00
Bihar	13.18	9.42	19.12	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	8.56	8.35	7.16	5.44	0.00
Goa	0.21	0.00	0.22	0.26	0.00
Gujarat	52.62	41.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	12.95	18.48	0.00	10.35	0.00
Jharkhand	9.91	7.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	11.39	14.61	9.14	32.54	0.00
Kerala	17.78	54.01	0.00	4.48	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	37.97	14.45	0.00	6.78	0.00
Maharashtra	9.58	65.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	35.10	42.45	0.00	3.90	0.00
Punjab	36.52	31.33	4.15	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	62.59	27.28	13.53	13.53	0.00
Tamil Nadu	68.87	56.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telangana	64.17	57.58	4.16	8.74	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	118.67	62.75	32.02	32.02	0.00
West Bengal	46.93	46.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	657.81	633.47	95.33	118.04	0.00



ANNEXURE-XVII

[Refer para 11.10]

Details of the funds released to the UTs during the current year, i.e., 2022-23 under the scheme of 'Assistance to States and UTs for Modernization of Police' (as on 31.12.2022)

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	UTs	FY 2022-23 (as on 31.12.2022)	
		Allocation	Release
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.86	0.43
2.	Chandigarh	1.00	0.50
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.66	0.33
4.	Delhi	10.69	2.6725
5.	Ladakh	0.66	0.33
6.	Lakshadweep	0.58	0.29
7.	Puducherry	1.12	0.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.65	0.00
	Sub-Total	22.22	4.5525



Annexure-XVIII

(Refer para 15.37)

Estimated Birth Rate, Death Rate, Natural Growth Rate and Infant Mortality
Rate 2020

India/States/ Union Territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth			Infant mortality		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	19.5	21.1	16.1	6.0	6.4	5.1	13.5	14.7	11.0	28	31	19
Bigger States/Union												
1. Andhra Pradesh	15.7	16.0	15.0	6.3	7.0	4.9	9.3	9.0	10.1	24	26	18
2. Assam	20.8	21.9	14.3	6.2	6.4	5.4	14.5	15.5	8.9	36	39	17
3. Bihar	25.5	26.2	21.0	5.4	5.5	5.2	20.0	20.7	15.7	27	27	25
4. Chhattisgarh	22.0	23.4	17.3	7.9	8.4	6.3	14.1	15.0	11.0	38	40	31
5. NCT of Delhi	14.2	15.5	14.1	3.6	4.1	3.5	10.6	11.4	10.6	12	20	12
6. Gujarat	19.3	21.1	17.1	5.6	6.0	5.0	13.7	15.1	12.0	23	27	17
7. Haryana	19.9	21.2	17.7	6.1	6.5	5.5	13.8	14.7	12.3	28	31	23
8. Jammu & Kashmir	14.6	16.1	11.1	4.6	4.9	4.1	10.0	11.3	7.0	17	18	13
9. Jharkhand	22.0	23.4	17.6	5.2	5.5	4.5	16.7	17.9	13.1	25	26	21
10. Karnataka	16.5	17.5	15.0	6.2	7.1	4.8	10.4	10.5	10.2	19	21	16
11. Kerala	13.2	13.1	13.3	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6	4	9
12. Madhya Pradesh	24.1	26.0	18.8	6.5	6.8	5.6	17.6	19.2	13.1	43	47	30
13. Maharashtra	15.0	15.3	14.6	5.5	6.2	4.6	9.6	9.1	10.1	16	20	11
14. Odisha	17.7	18.7	13.1	7.3	7.5	6.5	10.4	11.2	6.6	36	37	28
15. Punjab	14.3	14.9	13.6	7.2	8.3	5.7	7.1	6.6	7.9	18	19	17
16. Rajasthan	23.5	24.4	20.8	5.6	5.8	5.1	17.9	18.6	15.7	32	35	23
17. Tamil Nadu	13.8	14.0	13.6	6.1	7.2	5.1	7.7	6.8	8.5	13	15	10
18. Telangana	16.4	16.8	15.9	6.0	7.2	4.2	10.4	9.6	11.7	21	24	17
19. Uttar Pradesh	25.1	26.1	22.1	6.5	6.8	5.4	18.7	19.3	16.7	38	40	28
20. Uttarakhand	16.6	17.0	15.6	6.3	6.7	5.1	10.4	10.3	10.5	24	25	24
21. West Bengal	14.6	16.1	11.2	5.5	5.3	5.8	9.1	10.8	5.4	19	19	17
Smaller States												
1. Arunachal	17.3	17.8	15.0	5.7	5.9	4.4	11.6	11.8	10.6	21	22	13
2. Goa	12.1	11.7	12.4	5.9	6.3	5.5	6.2	5.3	6.9	5	7	3
3. Himachal Pradesh	15.3	15.7	10.0	6.8	7.0	4.4	8.5	8.7	5.6	17	18	15
4. Manipur	13.3	13.5	12.8	4.3	4.0	4.8	9.0	9.5	8.0	6	6	5
5. Meghalaya	22.9	25.1	12.9	5.3	5.5	4.4	17.6	19.6	8.5	29	30	16
6. Mizoram	14.4	16.8	11.7	4.2	3.8	4.6	10.2	13.0	7.1	3	3	3
7. Nagaland	12.5	12.9	11.8	3.7	3.9	3.5	8.8	9.0	8.4	4	7	NA*
8. Sikkim	15.6	14.0	18.2	4.1	4.3	3.7	11.6	9.7	14.5	5	8	1
9. Tripura	12.6	13.4	10.7	5.7	5.4	6.5	6.9	8.0	4.2	18	18	17



Union Territories												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Island	10.8	11.5	10.0	5.8	6.8	4.5	5.0	4.7	5.4	7	7	6
2. Chandigarh	12.9	18.1	12.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	9.1	14.0	9.0	8	9	8
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.3	18.0	21.4	3.7	4.7	3.3	16.5	13.3	18.1	16	15	11
4. Daman & Diu	14.3	15.2	10.8	5.0	5.2	4.4	9.3	10.0	6.5	16	17	12
5. Lakshadweep	14.5	19.9	13.1	5.4	7.2	5.0	9.1	12.7	8.1	9	19	5
6. Puducherry	13.1	13.1	13.1	6.5	7.5	6.1	6.6	5.6	7.0	6	8	5

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-year period 2018-20.

* Not Available as no infant death was recorded in the respective sample units for the year 2020.

Annexure-XIX
(Refer para 15.41)

Expectation of life at birth by sex and residence, India and bigger States/UTs 2016-2020

India & bigger States/UTs	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
India*	69.4	68.2	70.7	68.0	66.7	69.3	72.6	71.5	73.8
Andhra Pradesh	70.0	68.7	71.4	69.0	67.6	70.7	72.6	72.0	73.3
Assam	66.9	66.1	67.9	65.8	64.9	66.7	73.7	73.1	74.5
Bihar	69.1	69.4	68.7	68.7	69.1	68.3	71.9	72.2	71.5
Chhattisgarh	65.2	63.7	66.6	64.3	62.9	65.6	68.5	67.2	70.1
Delhi	75.3	73.8	77.0	72.9	70.4	75.3	75.4	73.9	77.1
Gujarat	69.9	67.8	72.3	68.5	65.5	71.8	71.8	70.7	72.9
Haryana	69.8	67.7	72.3	68.6	66.5	71.1	71.9	69.7	74.4
Himachal Pradesh	72.9	69.6	76.8	72.6	69.2	76.6	77.0	74.5	80.6
J & K and Ladakh	74.0	72.2	76.2	72.7	71.0	74.7	77.2	74.9	79.9
Jharkhand	69.1	69.9	68.5	68.3	69.3	67.4	72.0	71.7	72.3
Karnataka	69.4	67.9	70.9	67.7	66.0	69.5	72.4	71.5	73.5
Kerala	75.3	72.5	77.9	75.4	72.5	78.1	75.1	72.5	77.7
Madhya Pradesh	66.5	64.8	68.5	65.3	63.4	67.4	70.5	69.2	72.0
Maharashtra	72.5	71.3	73.8	71.1	70.0	72.2	74.4	72.9	76.0
Odisha	69.3	68.0	70.8	68.7	67.4	70.3	72.0	71.0	73.0
Punjab	72.7	71.0	74.8	71.6	70.0	73.5	74.4	72.3	77.5
Rajasthan	68.7	66.5	71.6	67.6	65.1	70.3	72.2	71.8	72.8
Tamil Nadu	72.1	70.2	74.2	70.2	68.3	72.4	74.0	72.1	76.1
Telangana	69.6	68.6	70.8	68.2	66.7	69.8	71.8	71.5	72.1
Uttar Pradesh	65.3	64.8	65.8	64.3	63.6	64.9	68.7	68.6	68.8
Uttarakhand	70.9	67.9	74.3	70.7	67.4	74.4	71.1	69.1	73.5
West Bengal	71.6	70.7	72.6	70.5	69.4	71.7	73.8	73.2	74.4
* India includes all States/UT's.									



Annexure-XX
(Refer Para 15.42)

Top 10 Causes of Deaths in India: 2016-2018

Rank	Cause of Death	Proportion of death		
		Male	Female	Person
1	Cardiovascular diseases	29.6	25.8	28.0
2	Respiratory diseases	7.0	7.8	7.3
3	Malignant and other Neoplasms	5.9	7.4	6.6
4	Fever of unknown origin	4.2	6.2	5.1
5	Digestive diseases	6.1	3.5	5.0
6	Perinatal conditions	4.7	3.2	4.1
7	Unintentional injuries: Other Than Motor Vehicle Accidents	4.2	3.9	4.1
8	Unintentional injuries: Motor Vehicle Accidents	5.2	1.6	3.7
9	Respiratory infections	3.1	3.6	3.3
10	Ill-defined/ All other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	10.5	16.6	13.0
	All Other Remaining Causes	19.4	20.4	19.8

**ANNEXURE-XXI**
(Refer Para 16.32)**DETAILS OF VIGILANCE/ DISCIPLINARY CASES IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND ITS ATTACHED/ SUBORDINATE OFFICES AS ON 31.12.2022**

S. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 01.04.2022	52	53	646	640
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022	17	17	3095	3082
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of up to 31.12.2022	14	14	3129	3115
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases on 31.12.2022 (1+2-3)	55	56	612	607
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference to details at S. No. 3):-	14	14	3129	3115
	(a) Dismissal	0	0	25	25
	(b) Removal	0	0	105	105
	(c) Compulsory Retirement	0	0	21	21
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	4	4	409	407
	(e) Withholding of increment	4	4	322	322
	(f) Withholding of promotion	0	0	0	0
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	1	1	1081	1074
	(h) Censure	1	1	862	859
	(i) Warning	0	0	127	127
	(j) Displeasure	0	0	0	0
	(k) Exoneration	0	0	135	135
	(l) Transfer of cases	0	0	5	5
	(m) Proceedings dropped	1	1	22	22
	(n) Cut in Pension	3	3	0	0
	(o) Resignation accepted	0	0	1	1
	(p) Confinement in Unit	0	0	0	0
	(q) Confinement in Q Guard	0	0	0	0
	(r) Transferred out	0	0	2	2
	(s) Kept in abeyance	0	0	12	10
	(t) Removal from Instl. Area	0	0	0	0
	(u) Proceeding dropped as per court orders	0	0	0	0
	Total (a to u)	14	14	3129	3115



Annexure- XXII

(Refer Para 16.55)

Details of Outstanding Inspection Paras in respect of Organizations of Ministry of Home Affairs as on 31.12.2022					
Sl. No.	Name of Organization	Number of IPs pending as on 01.01.2022	Number of IPs received during 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022	Number of IPs settled during 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022	Number of IPs pending as on 31.12.2022
1	A & N Islands	1768	488	843	1413
2	Assam Rifles	173	11	26	158
3	B P R & D	23	0	17	6
4	B S F	430	119	51	498
5	C I S F	429	145	22	552
6	C R P F	305	40	3	342
7	Chandigarh	2099	451	268	2282
8	D&NH, D&D	992	524	669	847
9	D/o O L	40	10	9	41
10	I B	111	56	38	129
11	I T B P	147	61	50	158
12	Lakshadweep	203	0	0	203
13	M H A (P)	30	10	33	7
14	N C R B	8	9	7	10
15	N I C F S	14	0	0	14
16	S V P N P A	16	16	0	32
17	N S G	81	25	24	82
18	R G I	372	56	87	341
Total		7241	2021	2147	7115



Annexure XXIII
(Refer Para 16.56)

**STATUS OF THE ATNs ON IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS INCLUDED IN
EARLIER ANNUAL REPORTS**

Sl. No.	Year of Annual Report	No. of Paras/PAC reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PAC reports on which ATNs are pending		
			Number of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	Number of ATNs sent but returned with observations and audit awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	Number of ATNs which have been finally vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
1	2016-17	17	0	0	0
2	2017-18	18	0	0	0
3	2018-19	18	0	0	0
4	2019-20	0	0	0	0
5	2020-21	3	0	0	4
6	2021-22	0	0	0	0



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
North Block
New Delhi-110 001
As Available on : <https://mha.gov.in/>