

Introduction

The Police-II Division deals with the personnel, financial, administrative, parliamentary, audit and court matters relating to various Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). It also deals with the deployment of CAPFs, the Air assets of MHA as well as the Medical Wing of the CAPFs.

The other major tasks dealt with by this Division include:

- i) Raising of Battalions in CAPFs;
- ii) Re-organisation and re-structuring of CAPFs and IB;
- iii) Policy matters relating to reservations in services for SC/ST/OBC, Physically challenged persons, women, etc.;
- iv) Policy and schemes for recruitment of CAPFs personnel;
- v) Deputation/absorption of CAPFs personnel in other organisations;
- vi) Policies relating to re-settlement and rehabilitation and welfare of ex-CAPFs personnel, widow/NOKs(next of kin) of CAPFs personnel laying down their lives in various operations;
- vii) Matters relating to canteen facilities to CAPFs;
- viii) Matters relating to pensionary benefits to CAPFs personnel;
- ix) Matters relating to Welfare and Rehabilitation Board(WRB) for CAPFs;
- x) Deployment of police personnel to UN Peace Keeping Missions, etc.

The Central Armed Police Forces dealt with by this Division include:

1. Assam Rifles (AR)
2. Border Security Force (BSF)
3. Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)
4. Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
5. Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
6. National Security Guards (NSG)
7. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

ASSAM RIFLES



OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE :

To guard the Indo-Myanmar border and conduct Counter Insurgency operations in the North East.

ROLE :

Nominated as the Border Guarding force and the Lead Intelligence Agency for the Indo-Myanmar border and mandated to undertake Counter Insurgency operations in the North Eastern States and other areas as deemed necessary under the operational control of the Army.

CAPABILITY :

- (a) Border Guarding.
- (b) Counter Insurgency Operations.
- (c) Aid to Civil authorities.
- (d) Undertake defensive operations and Rear Area Security during conventional War.

BORDER SECURITY FORCE



OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE :

To be a Force of Excellence in guarding the Borders of India through highly professional, credible and efficient Border Management.

MISSION :

- To maintain sanctity of the Border of India through eternal vigilance.
- To inculcate a sense of security by harnessing co-operation of the Border Population.
- To effectively deal with Internal Security Challenges whenever so tasked by the Govt.
- To achieve an effective combat capability by absorbing leading-edge technology, state-of-the-art training and user-friendly equipment.
- To evolve and implement a growth-oriented Personnel Management System aimed at instilling core values to satisfy the social, economic and psychological needs of the Force personnel.
- To effectively assist Civil Administration in Disaster Management and provide succor to the people.
- To effectively promote core values of Human Rights, pride and dedication to duty in the Force.
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ROLE & TASK :

Role :

Security & guarding of the Border of India and matter connected therewith".

Task:

- Promote a sense of security among the people living in the border areas.
- Prevent trans-border crimes, unauthorized entry into or exit from the territory of India.
- Prevent smuggling and any other illegal activities.
- Help civil administration in maintenance of public order.

CAPABILITY :

BSF is well capable of guarding 6386.36 Km (2289.66 Km –Indo Pak Borders, 4096.7 Km Indo-BD Borders) of the International Borders (IB) and 237.2 Km of the Line of Control (LC). In addition, BSF is capable & efficient enough to take on other challenges effectively like Counter-Insurgency/Anti-Militancy/Anti-Naxal Operations, Election Duties, Law & Order Duties, UN Peace Keeping Missions, Disaster Management and National/ International level functions and any other tasks assigned by the Government of India.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE



CISF came into existence in the year 1969 and is today perhaps the largest Industrial Security Force in the world with a sanctioned strength of more than 1.30 lakhs.

OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE:

To provide security and consultancy to the Public Sector and Private Sector under takings and also to provide security to the VIPs.

ROLE & TASK

CISF provides physical security to critical infrastructure units of the country. Its main tasks include crime prevention & control, protection of employees and provision of security to the buildings. It also provides fire protection to industrial under takings.

CAPABILITY:-

CISF is a premier multi-skilled security agency of the country, mandated to provide security to all public sector undertakings & private sector undertakings. CISF is currently providing security cover to 307 units. The services provided by CISF include:

- (a) **Fire protection Service:-** CISF is also one of the largest Fire Protection Service providers in the country. It provides fire protection cover to 83 Industrial Undertakings. In the present year CISF has been inducted into Ratnagiri Gas & Thermal Power

Station Ltd., Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Project, Hissar, Haryana, a major unit in the Power Sector and CISF has been inducted there w.e.f. 18.06.2010 and 10.06.2010 respectively.

(b) **Consultancy**:- CISF launched its consultancy services in December 2001. CISF is providing security & Fire consultancy to Public & Private Sector undertakings. It is a testimony to the level of professional competence and standing acquired by the force over the decades that its services are being sought for consultancy by the private sector also. Over the year, the CISF has provided Consultancy Services to 76 different organizations including those in the private sector. Amongst its prominent clients are some of the renowned business houses and organizations of India including TISCO Jamshedpur, SEBI HQs, Mumbai, Vidhan Sabha Bangalore, Andhra Pradesh Assembly, Hyderabad and many more.

These Consultancy Services are ISO:9001:2008 Certified for its Quality Management Services in the field of Security & Fire Protection.

The details of consultancy services provided are given below: -

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CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE



CRPF came into existence as the Crown Representative's Police on July 27, 1939 at Neemuch (MP) to assist the princely States in maintenance of law & order. The Force was re-named as Central Reserve Police Force by an Act of parliament on December 28, 1949, which was made applicable retrospectively w.e.f. August 15, 1947.

OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE

The Central Reserve Police Force was constituted under the nomenclature of Crown Representative Police, on 27 July 1939 at Neemuch under the provisions of Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) order 1937, for deployment in princely states to help the rulers to contain political unrest and activities of Praja Mandals that were agitating for self rule in these states. President colour to the Force was presented on 19th March 1950.

ROLE & TASK

The mission of the CRPF is to be enable the government to maintain rule of law, public order and internal security effectively and efficiently to preserve national integrity and promote social harmony and development by upholding supremacy of the constitution of country. In performing these tasks with utmost regard for human dignity and freedom of citizens of India, the force endeavours to

achieve excellence in management of internal security and national calamities by placing service and loyalty above self.

Group of Ministers (GoM) set in wake of the security lacunae brought to light by Kargil war, redefined role of CRPF to be main force for counter insurgency duty in addition to its present duty.

CAPABILITY

This is main striking force of the country dealing with internal security duties, including anti naxal operation and counter insurgency duties in J&K and North East, besides varied Law and order problems.

INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE



OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE

Indo-Tibetan Border Police was conceived on October 24, 1962 in the wake of Chinese aggression for reorganizing the frontier intelligence and security set-up along the Indo-Tibetan Border from Ladakh to Kumaon hills. In pursuance of Govt. recommendation “**One Border One Force**” in the year 2004, guarding the entire India China Border has been assigned to ITBP as such. ITBP has replaced Assam Rifles in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

ROLE & TASK :

Role-

- Keep constant vigil on the border.
- Control trains-border traffic and crime.
- Security to IB check posts and border population.
- Security cover to sensitive installations and VPs.
- Perform counter Insurgency Operations and internal security duties.
- Perform wartime role with Army.

Task-

- Border Management.
- Counter Insurgency Operations and Internal Security duties.

- Security of vital installations, vulnerable points and VIPs.
- Lead intelligence agency.
- Disaster Management.
- BADP & Civic Action.
- Selection & Training of officers of UN Peace Keeping Mission.
- Kailash Mansarovar Yatra Security.

CAPABILITY

ITBP is a border guarding Force specially trained to operate in high altitude mountainous terrain. ITBP Border Out Posts are of the height upto 18750 feet where the temperature dips down minus 40 degree Celsius. ITBP Battalions are organized almost similar to that of infantry Battalion with similar fire power.

NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD



OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE

Terrorism, both national and international raised its head in the West during the seventies. It manifested in many forms including hijacking of aircraft, taking of hostages, assassination of dignitaries and others. The normal law and order machinery and the defence forces of the West were found wanting to deal with the menace. Specially equipped and trained Forces like SAS of UK, DELTA Force of USA and GSG-9 of West Germany were raised abroad. The need for creating a Special Force for executing surgical operations based on tactical intelligence was felt in India too.

NSG was conceptualized and created after studying and analyzing Special Force like SAS in the United Kingdom, GIGN in France, GSG-9 in Germany, Shar-et-matkal in Israel and DELTA in the USA. Accordingly, NSG was raised on 16th Oct, 1985 as a Federal Contingency Force under the MHA. It consists of selected and highly motivated personnel from the Army as well as the Para Military Force. 53% of the personnel are drawn from the Army while the Para Military Forces like BSF, CRPF and ITBP contribute 47%.

ROLE & TASK

Role: - NSG is a task oriented Force and has two complementary elements in the form of the Special Action Group (SAG) comprising Army personnel and the Special Ranger Group (SRG) comprising

personnel drawn from the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)/State Police Organizations. NSG is a 100% deputationist Force with 53% of its manpower drawn from the Army and 47% from CAPFs /State Police Organizations. NSG Commandos are trained in high risk tasks like counter hijacking and counter-terrorist operations. They are also assigned the task of providing mobile security protection to designated high risk VIPs. The primary task of the Force is to engage and neutralize terrorist threats in specific situations and to undertake counter hijack and hostage rescue mission.

Tasks :

- (a) Neutralization of specific terrorist threat in any given area building vital installations etc.
- (b) Engaging terrorists in specific situation in order to neutralize them.
- (c) Handling hijack situation involving piracy in the air, on land and water.
- (d) Rescue of hostage in kidnap situations.

Additional Tasks

- (a) Mobile Security covers to nominated high risk individuals.
- (b) Provision of Sky Marshals on designated flights of Indian registered carriers.
- (c) Anti-sabotage check of venue of visit/public meeting of VVIPs.
- (d) Post blast studies.
- (e) Establishment and functioning of National Bomb Data Centre.

CAPABILITY

The National Security Guard has the capability of maintaining two Task Forces at varying degree of readiness to tackle any terrorist or hijack situation in the country.

SASHASTRA SEEMA BAL



SSB came into existence under the name “Special Service Bureau” under MEA in early 1963 in the wake of Indo-China conflict and later placed under Prime Minister Secretariat on 01.01.1956. SSB came under Cabinet Secretariat on 01.09.1965.

OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE

SSB is the newest Border Guarding Force of Union of India entrusted with the guarding of Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders. It is guarding Indo-Nepal since 2001 and Indo-Bhutan Border since 2004.

Its earlier aim was to build morale of People and inculcate a spirit of resistance in border population in the then NEFA, North Assam, North Bengal, hills of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir (Ladakh). The area of operation was extended to other border areas in Manipur, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Mizoram, West Bengal and Nagaland between 1965-1991.

Role & Task

Mandated to guard Indo-Nepal border and Indo-Bhutan Border, the objectives/tasks of SSB as under; -

- (i) To promote a sense of security among people living in the border areas.
- (ii) To prevent trans-border crimes & unauthorized entry into or exit from the territory of India.
- (iii) To prevent smuggling and any other illegal activities.
- (iv) To act as Lead Intelligence Agency for Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders, performing the task of intelligence gathering and sharing.
- (v) To undertake civic action programme in its area of operation.

Apart from above, SSB also performs duties like Internal Security/Law & Order/Election duties etc. assigned by Government of India from time to time.

CAPABILITY

SSB is capable of performing border guarding duties on Indo-Nepal & Indo-Bhutan border. It is also performing the duties of Lead Intelligence Agency for both the borders. Besides this, SSB is trained to perform various Internal Security/Law & Order/Election duties as assigned by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

SSB personnel besides being trained in performing Border Guarding duties are also trained in Commando, Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare and Intelligence tradecraft.