



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs



Annual Report
2006-07

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

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MANDATE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

1.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) performs multifarious functions, important among them being the maintenance of internal security, Centre-State relations, para-military forces, border management, disaster management, administration of Union territories, etc. Though in terms of Entries No.1 and 2 of List II — ‘State List’ — in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, ‘public order’ and ‘police’ are the responsibilities of States, article 355 of the Constitution enjoins the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and 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 extends manpower and financial support, guidance and expertise to the State Governments for maintenance of security, peace and harmony without trampling upon the constitutional rights of the States.

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

- **Department of Internal Security, dealing with police, Central Police Forces, internal security and law & order, insurgency, terrorism, naxalism, Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) activities, rehabilitation, grant of visa and other immigration matters, security clearances, etc.;**
- **Department of States, dealing with Centre-State relations, Inter-State relations, administration of Union territories, freedom fighters’ pension, human rights, prison reforms, police reforms, etc. ;**
- **Department of Home, dealing with the notification of assumption of office by the President and Vice-President, notification of appointment/resignation of the Prime Minister, Ministers, Governors, nomination to Rajya Sabha/ Lok Sabha, census of population, registration of births and deaths, etc.;**
- **Department of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) Affairs, dealing with the constitutional provisions in respect of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and all other matters relating to the State, excluding those with which the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned;**
- **Department of Border Management, dealing with management of international borders, including coastal borders, strengthening of border guarding and creation of related infrastructure, border areas development, etc.; and**

- Department of Official Language, dealing with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to official languages and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963.

1.3 The Department of Internal Security, Department of States, Department of Home, Department of Jammu and Kashmir Affairs and Department of Border Management do not function in watertight compartments. They all function under the Union Home Secretary and are inter-linked. The Department of Official Language has a separate Secretary and functions independently. The Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs does not, therefore, cover the activities of that Department.

1.4 The information relating to Ministers, Home Secretary, Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries who held/are holding position in the Ministry of Home Affairs (excluding the Department of Official Language and Department of Justice) is at Annex-I.

1.5 The different Divisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs, indicating major areas of their responsibility, are as follows:

Administration Division

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

Border Management Division

1.7 The Division deals with matters relating to coordination and concerted action by administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country for the management of international borders, creation of infrastructure like roads/fencing and floodlighting of borders, border areas development programme and pilot project on Multi-purpose National Identity Card.

Coordination Division

1.8 The Division deals with intra-Ministry coordination work, Parliamentary matters, public grievances (PGs), publication of Annual Report of the Ministry, Record Retention Schedule, Annual Action Plan of the Ministry, custody of classified and non-classified records of the Ministry, Internal Work Study, furnishing of various reports of SCs/STs and Persons with Disabilities, etc.

Centre-State Division

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

Disaster Management Division

1.10 Disaster Management-I Division is responsible for response, relief and preparedness for natural calamities and man-made disasters (except drought and epidemics).

1.11 Disaster Management-II Division is responsible for legislation, policy, capacity building, prevention, mitigation and long term rehabilitation.

Finance Division

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

Foreigners Division

1.13 The Division deals with all matters relating to visa, immigration, citizenship, overseas citizenship of India, acceptance of foreign contribution and hospitality.

Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division

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

Human Rights Division

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

Internal Security Division

1.16 The Division deals with matters relating to internal security and law & order, including anti-national and subversive activities of various groups/extremist organisations, policy and operational issues on terrorism, security clearances, monitoring of ISI activities and Home Secretary-

level talks with Pakistan on terrorism and drug trafficking as a part of the composite dialogue process.

Jammu & Kashmir Division

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

Judicial Division

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

Naxal Management Division

1.19 This Division was created w.e.f. October 19, 2006 in the Ministry to effectively tackle the naxalite menace from both security and development angles. It will monitor the naxal situation and counter-measures being taken by the affected States with the objective of improving ground-level policing and development response as per the location specific action plans formulated/to be formulated by the affected States, and review with the concerned Ministries/Departments to ensure optimum utilisation of funds released under, and

proper implementation of various developmental schemes in the naxal affected areas.

NE Division

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

Police Division

1.21 The Division functions as the cadre controlling authority in respect of Indian Police Service (IPS) and also deals with all matters relating to Central Police Force, including their deployment, award of Presidents' Police Medals for Meritorious/Distinguished service and Gallantry.

Police Modernisation Division

1.22 The Division handles all items of work relating to modernisation of State Police Forces, provisioning/procurement of various items for modernisation of Central Police Forces, police reforms and security of VIPs/vital installations.

Policy Planning Division

1.23 The Division deals with matters relating to policy formulation in respect of internal

security issues, international cooperation on counter-terrorism, international covenants, bilateral assistance treaties and related items of work.

Security Division

1.24 The Division deals with arms and explosives, narcotics and Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), coastal security, National Security Act, etc. This Division has now been merged with Internal Security Division except that of Coastal Security which has been merged with Border Management Division w.e.f. February 27, 2007.

Union Territories Division

1.25 The Division deals with all legislative and constitutional matters relating to Union territories, including National Capital Territory of Delhi. It also functions as the cadre controlling authority of the Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram and Union territory (AGMU) 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). Besides, it is responsible for over-seeing the crime and law and order situation in UTs.

CHAPTER II

INTERNAL SECURITY

OVERVIEW

2.1 The overall internal security and law and order situation in the country has remained largely under control during the year 2006-07. The level of violence in Jammu and Kashmir continues to show a declining trend. The overall security situation in the North Eastern States has shown signs of improvement with definite improvement in the situation in Manipur this year. Overall naxal violence in the affected States has been contained during the current year except that incidents and casualties have both registered a steep increase in Chhattisgarh. There have been some major terrorist incidents in Malegaon, Mumbai and Varanasi this year. In the current year, there have been some incidents of communal violence in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Goa and Rajasthan. However, the communal situation has remained under control. A Bill to combat communal violence and grant of compensation to the victims of communal violence is under consideration in the Parliament.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Security scenario in Jammu and Kashmir

2.2 India has been fighting the menace of cross-border terrorism in the State of Jammu and Kashmir for over 16 years. More than 13,000 civilians and 4,000 Security Forces (SFs) have lost their lives. The security situation in the State has evolved positively since 1989 on account of the sincere efforts of the SFs and institutions of governance and above all, the people's yearning for peace and normalcy.



CRPF jawan guarding Lal Chowk in Srinagar

2.3 Trends in Terrorist Violence

- Terrorist-related incidents came down by 22%, killings of civilians by 21% and those of SFs by 33% during the year 2005 as compared to the year 2004.
- During the year 2006, the number of incidents was lower by 16%, those of civilians killed by 30% and SFs killed by 20% over the corresponding period of the last year.
- A discernible change in violence profile after April, 2006 suggests a tactical shift against soft targets including minority communities, tourists and migrant labourers.
- During the year 2006, 226 grenade attacks have occurred as compared to 152 (increase of 49%) in the corresponding period of the last year.
- Terrorist outfits aim at gaining media/public attention and engineering mob protests/demonstrations to discredit SFs and alienate the public mind.
- Terror-related statistics are at Annex-II

2.4 Trends in Infiltration

- Infiltration declined marginally by 4% in 2006 over 2005.

- During the year 2006, an estimated 573 infiltrators are reported to have crossed over and infiltration continues with ever changing routes and techniques being deployed;
- Infiltration of better-trained and professional groups, equipped in breaching fences and negotiating hurdles are being reported.
- Trends in infiltration is given at Annex-II.

2.5 Like all other States, the people of Jammu and Kashmir enjoy free and equal participation in governance and political life of a vibrant and secular democracy. The popular enthusiasm is demonstrated again and again by the large people's participation in the Parliamentary elections of 1996, 1998, 1999 and 2004; the Assembly elections of 1996 and 2002 and the Panchayat elections of 2000. The elections to the urban civic bodies held in 2005, also witnessed a very high voter turnout despite terrorist threats and the boycott call given by secessionist outfits. The bye-elections to the four Assembly constituencies held in 2006 witnessed an all-time high voter turnout which is evident from the table given below:

(in %age)

Election Year	Assembly Constituency			
	Rafiabad	Sangrama	Pattan	Bhaderwah
1996	33	46	61	50
2002	53	22	41	54
2006	72	62	67	76

Disturbed areas in Jammu & Kashmir

2.6 The areas notified as 'Disturbed' under Section 3 of the Armed Forces (Jammu & Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990 include the districts of Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Poonch, Rajouri and Doda in Jammu Division and Srinagar, Budgam, Anantanag, Pulwama, Baramulla and Kupwara in Srinagar Division.

Banning of terrorist outfits

2.7 As on date, nine terrorist outfits operating in Jammu & Kashmir, namely, Jaish-e-Mohammad [JeM], Lashkar-e-Toiba [LeT], Hizbul-Mujahideen [HM], Harkat-ul-Mujahideen [HuM], Al-Umar-Mujahideen [AuM], Jammu & Kashmir Islamic Front [JKIF], Al-Badr, Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen [JuM] and Dukhtaran-e-Millat [DeM] were declared as 'terrorist organisations' under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, (POTA) 2002 [No.15 of 2002]. After the repeal of POTA, these outfits continue to remain banned under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 2004.

Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure [SRE]

2.8 In order to support the State Government in the fight against terrorism, the Central Government has been reimbursing the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) since 1989. A sum of Rs.3,591.64 crore has been released to J&K Government between 1989-1990 to 2005-06. The budget estimates for the year 2006-07 under the Head 'SRE' and 'Relief and Rehabilitation' are Rs.165.10 crore and Rs.120 crore, respectively.

2.9 A sum of Rs.18.64 crore was released to the Government of Himachal Pradesh during the period 1999-2000 to 2005-06 for meeting the SRE

in its efforts to control/contain spillover of terrorism related activities from J&K to the State. The budget provision for 2006-07 is Rs.3 crore.

STRATEGIES TO COUNTER TERRORISM IN THE STATE

2.10 The strategies adopted cover the following broad areas:

(a) Counter-Terrorism Policy

- The Government remains firmly committed and determined to counter the challenge posed by terrorism;
- The Central Government in conjunction with the State Government has been pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to counter terrorism giving primacy of place to political dialogue, democratic/political processes and the rule of law;
- A holistic approach adopted to deal with terrorism to address areas of concern on political, security and development fronts;
- Comprehensive Confidence Building Measures (CBM) being pursued with Pakistan on the diplomatic front directed towards facilitating more people-to-people contact, especially, with POK;
- The opening of the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service, LoC crossing points in the post-earthquake period and Poonch-Rawalakot bus service hallmark initiatives to especially reunite separated families from both the sides.

(b) System of Unified Headquarters (UHQs), OPS & Intelligence Groups

- Security operations of various Government agencies involved in combating terrorism in J&K are synergised through the UHQs under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of J&K set up by the State Government in Srinagar and Jammu during 1996. These are State level Coordination Committees for counter- terrorism measures, and include Chief Secretary, J&K, Security Advisers who are Corps Commanders of the Army, DGP J&K, Financial Commissioner (Home) J&K, and the topmost officials of State Government and Central paramilitary forces and intelligence agencies deployed in J&K;
- Ops Group or Core Group of each UHQ chaired by the concerned Corps Commander, supervises operational matters within the framework laid down by the UHQs;
- Ops Groups and Int Groups have been set up at lower levels in the State;
- Ops Group, chaired by Special Secretary (IS) in the Ministry of Home Affairs, periodically review the security situation in J&K, deployment of Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) in J&K and coordinate internal security-related operations; and
- Intelligence Group under Special Secretary (IS) in the Ministry of Home

Affairs coordinates the sharing of actionable intelligence.

(c) Village Defence Committees (VDCs)/ Special Police Officers (SPOs)

- The aim of the functioning VDCs (3, 742) is to organise the village community for self-defence against the menace of terrorism and supplement the ongoing efforts of SFs;
- SPOs whose sanctioned strength is 25,474, are paid a monthly honorarium and used for operational purposes. These remain attached to VDCs or the local Police; and
- Success of this effort is a manifestation of the will of the people to actively participate in the fight against the militancy;

MAJOR INCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 2006

- 17 civilians, 7 of them tourists, were injured when terrorists lobbed a grenade towards Pahalgam bus stand, Anantanag on April 27, 2006;
- terrorists, numbering 7, abducted and killed 13 persons from Lalone Gala forest area, P/S Basantgarh, Udhampur on April 30, 2006;
- terrorists struck in village Kulhand, Doda on May 01, 2006, killing 19 persons and injuring 10 others;

- 5 persons, including two policemen, were killed and 22 others, including IGP Kashmir Range and a Deputy SP, injured when suicide terrorists attacked a Youth Congress rally at Sher-e-Kashmir Park, Srinagar on May 21, 2006. 2 terrorists were killed in the incident;
- 29 persons, including 11 SF personnel, were injured and a civilian killed in 4 grenade attacks by militants at Kathi-Darwaja, Fateh Kadal, Soura and near SRTC, Srinagar on May 22, 2006;
- militants hurled a grenade towards a tourist bus from Surat, Gujarat at Zakoora, Bhatpura, Srinagar on May 25, 2006, which exploded in the bus resulting the injuries to 10 tourists. Later, 5 of them succumbed to their injuries;
- 22 tourists travelling in two buses injured in separate grenade attacks near Dal Gate, Srinagar on May 31, 2006. Later, one person succumbed to his injuries;
- unidentified terrorist shot 9 Bihari labourers and injured 5 others at village Badroo, Anantnag on June 12, 2006;
- 9 persons were killed and 36 others were injured in a series of grenade attacks (5) carried out by suspected terrorists at Dal Gate, Regal Chowk, Abi Guzen Lane and Tourist Reception Centre (all in Srinagar) on July 11, 2006. Later one of the injured civilians succumbed to his injuries;

- 13 tourists injured when unidentified miscreants hurled a grenade at an SRTC bus in Gulmarg, Baramulla on July 12, 2006;
- Encounter between terrorists and SFs at Lal Chowk, Srinagar, from October 4 to October 5, 2006 led to the killing of 10 persons including 7 SFs, one civilian and 2 terrorists while 20 persons sustained injuries; and
- 5 persons were killed and 32 others injured in a grenade explosion near Jamia mosque, Tahab, Pulwama on November 10, 2006.

PEACE PROCESS

2.11 The Central Government is committed to ensure peace through dialogue between Government and all groups of different shades of opinion, including the separatists, who eschew the path of violence on a sustained basis.

SECOND ROUND OF PM-HURRIYAT TALK

2.12 Prime Minister held another meeting with a six-member delegation of All Party Hurriyat Conference (APHC) led by Mirwaiz Umar Farooq, on May 3, 2006. The delegation was informed that the Union Home Minister would be establishing an institutional mechanism for a structured interaction in future.

SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

2.13 The second Round Table Conference was held at Srinagar on May 24-25, 2006. In his



Prime Minister holding the Second Round Table Conference with the leaders of J & K

concluding remarks, the Prime Minister said that the recurrent theme was to have a mechanism, which would provide opportunities for meeting more frequently in smaller groups and focus on specific issues, one at a time for finding common ground and forging a consensus in this diversity. Prime Minister proposed the setting up of the following five Working Groups:

- Confidence-building measures across segments of society in the State;
- Strengthening relations across the Line of Control;
- Economic Development;
- Ensuring Good Governance; and

- Strengthening relations between the State and the Centre.

CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES (CBMs)

2.14 Indo-Pak relations have seen many positive developments since April, 2003. The ceasefire continues to hold since November, 2003. People-to-people contact has increased as a result of the continuing composite dialogue that was resumed following the commitment of President Musharraf in the Joint Press Statement on January 06, 2004, that 'territory under Pakistan's control will not be permitted to be used to support terrorism in any manner'. There have been a series of political and official level contacts between the two sides.

2.15 Several infrastructural CBMs have been initiated, which include;

- Inauguration of Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service on April 7, 2006. 39 trips have been made till December, 2006 carrying 2,972 passengers to and fro.
- Amritsar-Lahore bus service
- Amritsar-Nankana Sahib bus service
- The Samjhauta Express
- The Thar Express
- Munabao-Khokhrapar rail link re-established after a gap of more than 40 years.
- Poonch-Rawalakot bus service was flagged-off on June 20, 2006. 13 trips have been completed till December, 2006 with 1,399 passengers travelling to and fro.

2.16 These CBMs have enhanced contact between the people of both countries. There is popular enthusiasm on both sides for travelling across LoC.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF J&K

Central Assistance to Jammu and Kashmir

2.17 The Central Government has been continuously striving to supplement the efforts of the State Government to bring about all-round economic development and provide avenues for gainful employment to the people. The focus is on planned and balanced regional development for building up physical, economic and social

infrastructure, thereby improving productive potential of the State.

PM'S RECONSTRUCTION PLAN FOR JAMMU AND KASHMIR

2.18 The Prime Minister, during his visit to Jammu and Kashmir on November 17-18, 2004, announced a Reconstruction Plan for J&K involving an outlay of approximately Rs.24,000 crore, which includes 67 Projects/Schemes.

2.19 The Reconstruction Plan caters to the need to strengthen the economic and social infrastructure and provide for the balanced development of the three regions of Jammu and Kashmir. The implementation of the Plan is monitored regularly by PMO, Planning Commission and MHA. Prime Minister reviewed the Plan on May 24, 2006 at Srinagar and on November 8, 2006 at New Delhi.

Plan Implementation

2.20 The following initiatives have been successfully completed under the Plan:-

- Starting of 8 new degree colleges in Jammu region and 6 in Kashmir region;
- establishing of 4 ITIs in Jammu region and 5 in Kashmir region for women;
- covering the State under National Rural Health Mission;
- increasing the frequency of flights between Kargil and Srinagar;
- appointment of Expert Group on issues relating to Shahtoosh;

- removal of Government restrictions on employment;
- release of enhanced outlay to Rehabilitation Council; and
- examining feasibility of Kibar-Korzok road via Parangla pass to connect Leh with Shimla.

2.21 Work is under progress in 43 projects. Another 14 projects, which are of technical nature, are in the preparatory stage.

MHA's Initiatives under PM's Reconstruction Plan

2.22 The following initiatives have been taken by MHA under PM's Reconstruction Plan:

(A) Untied grants-in-aid to the Autonomous Hill Development Councils for Leh & Kargil

(I) LAHDC, Leh

- Rs.30 crore grant announced to be released in 3 years (2008);
- Rs.24 crore released — Rs.17 crore in 2005-06 and Rs.7 crore in 2006-07; and
- Infrastructure works started.

(II) LAHDC, Kargil

- Rs.50 crore grant announced to be given in 3 years (2008);
- Rs.36 crore released — Rs.10 crore in 2004-05, Rs. 18 crore in 2005-06 and Rs.8 crore in 2006-07;
- Works worth Rs.18 crore identified; and

- LAHDC Kargil, decided to construct infrastructure at Khurbathang.

(B) Special Recruitment Drive for J&K Youth

- The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) are recruiting 5,000 personnel from Jammu and Kashmir. CRPF is to fill up 3,400 vacancies, out of which 2,712 have already been recruited. SSB is to fill up 1,600 vacancies, out of which 1,215 have been recruited. It has been decided to relax the educational qualification to 8th grade from matriculation to fill up the backlog vacancies. The Central Government have sanctioned the raising of 5 India Reserve Battalions, which will give employment to 5,000 youth. The recruitment process has started.

(C) Return and rehabilitation of 6,072 families of Border Migrants from Akhnoor Tehsil

- The Kargil conflict of the year 1999 displaced large number of families in the border areas. Cash relief and rations were provided to these families. As on December 31, 2006, Rs.41 crore have been released by the State Government to concerned Departments for implementation of various components of the scheme. Each of the eligible family has been provided Rs. 20,000 for purchase of bullock pair

@ Rs.10,000 per family and on account of losses to furniture/fixtures @ Rs.10,000 per family. Action has been initiated for acquisition of land for the construction of two-roomed tenements and development of physical infrastructure.

(D) Construction of Two-Roomed Tenements at Jammu for Kashmiri Migrants

- Prime Minister, during his visit to Jammu and Kashmir announced construction of two-roomed tenements for Kashmiri Migrants staying presently in one-room tenements in the camps.



Construction of two room tenements for Kashmiri migrants at Jammu

- 5,242 tenements at a cost of Rs. 185 crore are to be constructed over a period of three years accommodating all

migrant families living in camps. Construction of 1,024 two-roomed tenements started at three sites viz. Muthi Phase-II, Purkhoo and Nagrota. An expenditure of Rs.11.75 crore has been incurred as on December 31, 2006.

(E) Enhanced outlay for Rehabilitation Council

- With the objective of providing assistance for the psychological and economic rehabilitation of widows, orphans, handicapped and the elderly who were victims of militancy, the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir set up the Rehabilitation Council in 1995. The Council also oversees the beneficiary coverage under various on-going welfare and development schemes of the Government. As a registered body under the Societies Registration Act, it functions as an NGO. At present a sum of Rs. 21 crore approx. is available with the Council as corpus.

- The Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for Jammu and Kashmir announced in November, 2004, included, inter-alia an enhanced outlay to the tune of Rs.3 crore for Rehabilitation Council for year 2004-05, which has since been released by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.

(F) Compensation to Industries whose units have been used by Security Forces

- 153 industrial units occupied by CPMFs, 59 vacated;
- State Government assessed 103 industrial units for damage compensation; and
- Sanction for payment of Rs.2.83 crore from Security-Related Expenditure issued on June 9, 2006. Funds released for disbursement.

RELIEF MEASURES FOR VICTIMS OF MILITANCY

2.23 The Centre/State Governments have taken the following measures to rehabilitate victims of militancy:

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

- State Government have been providing ex-gratia relief to the next-of-kin (NoK) of victims of militancy for death and injury;
- Central Government provides an additional Rs.3 lakh to the NoK of J&K Police personnel killed in terrorism-related incidents over and above of 2 lakh paid by the State Government and reimbursed under SRE. Rs. 439.876 crore reimbursed under SRE by December 31, 2006.

(b) Relief to Kashmiri migrants and their rehabilitation

- There are 55,950 Kashmiri migrant families, of whom 34,562 families are in Jammu, 19,338 families in Delhi and 2,050 families in other States/UTs;
- Government have recently enhanced monthly cash relief from Rs.3,000 per family per month to Rs.4,000 per family per month and basic dry ration to Kashmiri migrants in Jammu and from Rs.3,200 to Rs.4,000 per family per month to Kashmiri migrants in Delhi w.e.f July 1, 2006; and
- Other State Governments/UT Administrations have also been providing relief to migrants in accordance with the scales fixed by them for the Kashmiri migrants staying in the State/UTs.

(c) Measures taken for return of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley

- Shrines in Mattan and Kheer Bhavani developed into two model clusters containing temporary shelters, where Kashmiri migrants displaced from these places can be settled temporarily till such time they can repair their existing residential houses;
- State Government constructed 18 flats at Mattan and 100 one-room tenements at Kheer Bhavani, besides repairing/renovating the shrine;
- Central Government supporting the construction of 200 flats at Sheikhpura

in Budgam District at an estimated expenditure of Rs.20 crore for which a sum of Rs.18 crore provided. Construction of the flats nearing completion.

(d) Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) for return of Kashmiri migrants

- As announced by the Prime Minister during his visit to Jammu and Kashmir during November 2004, an inter-ministerial team was constituted to prepare plan to rehabilitate Kashmiri migrants;
- The team recommended various CBMs like construction of two-room tenements, creation of job opportunities, improvement of infrastructure in Kashmir Valley, restoration and repair of temples/shrines in the Valley, establishment of Self-Help Women's Groups, entrepreneurial development programmes and setting up of 1,000 cottage/small-scale industries, provision of soft loans, etc.

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS/FACILITIES TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES POSTED IN KASHMIR VALLEY

2.24 Special concessions have been provided to the Central Government employees working in the Kashmir Valley as well as to the Kashmiri migrant employees of the Central Government and public sector undertakings since March, 1990. The concessions include the option to move the family to a place of choice, payment of House Rent Allowance for class 'A' city irrespective of the status of the city chosen,

arrangement for stay, security and transport, per diem allowance of Rs.10/- for each day of attendance, messing allowance at a uniform rate of Rs.15/- per day/departmental messing arrangements, temporary adjustment of migrants employees against available vacancies in the respective Ministries/Departments in and around Delhi, payment of pension outside the Valley, etc. The special concessions/facilities presently stand extended upto June 30, 2007.

OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS BY SECURITY FORCES

2.25 The Government attach the highest importance to the subject of human rights. Every reported case of alleged human rights violation is taken serious note of, investigation made promptly in a transparent manner and suitable punitive action taken against those found guilty. Since January, 1994 till December, 2006, out of 1,122 complaints of human rights excesses received against the personnel of Army and Central Police Forces, 1,084 have been investigated, 1,052 of them found false, and in 32 cases where the complaints were found genuine, penalties have been imposed on 61 personnel of the Army and Central Police Forces, while in 6 cases, compensation has been awarded.

2.26 The Prime Minister, in his closing remarks in 1st Round Table Conference on Jammu and Kashmir held on February 25, 2006, inter-alia, affirmed Government's commitment to respect the human rights of all people and emphasised that every effort will be made in dealing with terrorism and militancy so that no innocent person should suffer. Whenever there is any violation of human rights, there must be

transparent mechanisms to fix responsibility and to punish those found guilty.

2.27 The Prime Minister chaired a meeting of the Unified Command at Srinagar on May 24, 2006. The Prime Minister on that occasion, inter-alia, urged security forces to respect human rights and work steadfastly with humane face. He called upon the security forces to ensure maximum security and minimum disruption of normal life while performing their day-to-day operational duties in Jammu and Kashmir. He asked the forces to act in a manner so that collateral damage is avoided while combating militancy. The Prime Minister made it clear that there would be zero tolerance for custodial deaths.

NORTH EAST

2.28 The North Eastern region, including Sikkim, accounts for 8.06% of the total land surface of India. As per 2001 census, it has a population of 3.88 crore, which is 3.78% of the total population of the country.

2.29 The North East region is characterised by varied habitats, heavy rainfall, extremely rich biodiversity, mountains and hills, high seismicity and a drainage pattern marked by lateral valleys in the north and transverse valleys in the south, dissected by major rivers. The region presents an intricate cultural and ethnic mosaic with over 200 ethnic groups with distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identity.

CURRENT STATUS OF MILITANCY IN THE NORTH EAST

2.30 Overall violence details in the North Eastern States from the years 2001 to 2006 are as under: -

Head	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Incidents	1335	1312	1332	1234	1332	1366
Extremists Killed	572	571	523	404	405	395
Security Forces Killed	175	147	90	110	70	76
Civilians Killed	600	454	494	414	393	309

2.31 Overall violence level in the North East has been contained. Though the number of violent incidents during the year 2006 has remained at the same level as during the year 2005, the number of civilian casualties reduced by 21.3% (from 393 to 309).

2.32 State-wise figures of violent incidents and the casualties in the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura are at Annex.III.

MAJOR INSURGENT GROUPS

2.33 The major insurgent groups which are active in the North Eastern States are as under:-

(i) Assam

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

(ii) Manipur

- People's Liberation Army (PLA)

- **United National Liberation Front (UNLF)**
- **People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)**
- **Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)**
- **Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)**
- **Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)**
- **Revolutionary People's Front (RPF)**

(iii) Meghalaya

- **Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC)**
- **Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)**

(iv) Tripura

- **All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)**
- **National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)**

(v) Nagaland

- **The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) -[NSCN(I/M)]**
- **The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) - [NSCN(K)]**

2.34 In addition, numerous other militant groups like the Dima Halan Daogah (DHD), United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS), Kuki National Army (KNA), Zomi Revolutionary Army (ZRA), Naga National Council (NNC), etc. are also operating in the North East.

2.35 All the militant outfits mentioned in para 2.33, except the two factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland, have been declared 'Unlawful Associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967).

PEACE TALKS AND CEASEFIRE AGREEMENTS WITH VARIOUS MILITANT OUTFITS IN THE NORTH EASTERN REGION.

Ceasefire with NSCN (IM)

2.36 Government of India (GOI) had entered into formal ceasefire with the Isak Muivah (I/M) group of the NSCN w.e.f. August 1, 1997. The ceasefire between the Government of India and the NSCN (I/M) has been extended up to July 31, 2007.

Naga Peace Talks

2.37 A Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted to hold talks with NSCN (I/M). The GoM is assisted by Shri K. Padmanabiah, GOI's representative for Naga Peace Talks. The latest round of talks between GOI Team, led by Shri Oscar Fernandez, MOS(I/C) Labour and NSCN(I/M) was held at Amsterdam between December 4-6, 2006. The talks remained inconclusive and both the sides agreed to meet again.

Ceasefire with NSCN (K)

2.38 The Government of India have also entered into formal ceasefire with NSCN (K) w.e.f. April 28, 2004. It has been extended up to April 27, 2007.

Suspension of Operations (SoO) with NDFB

2.39 Ground Rules of SoO between the Government of India, the State Government of Assam and NDFB of Assam were signed on May 24, 2005 at New Delhi for a period of one year w.e.f. June 1, 2005. The SoO agreement is valid up to May 31, 2007.

SoO with UPDS

2.40 One faction of UPDS led by Shri Horensing Bey, General Secretary, had shown willingness to give up violence and to seek solution of its problems peacefully within the framework of Indian Constitution. SoO with this group is effective from August 1, 2002. Tripartite talks with UPDS at the level of Special Secretary (Internal Security) are continuing. SoO with UPDS has been extended up to July 31, 2007.

SoO with DHD

2.41 DHD, a militant outfit in Assam, has agreed to give up violence and seek solutions of its problems peacefully within the framework of the Indian Constitution. Cessation of hostilities between the SFs and DHD had been agreed to and is in force since January 1, 2003. Tripartite talks with DHD, at the level of Special Secretary (Internal Security), are continuing. The SoO has been extended till December 31, 2007.

SoO with ANVC

2.42 The Government of India have entered into a SoO agreement with ANVC w.e.f. July 23, 2004 up to July 22, 2005. The SoO agreement with the ANVC of Meghalaya has been extended up to July 22, 2007.

Talks with ULFA

2.43 Three rounds of talks with Peoples' Consultative Group (PCG) set up by ULFA were held. The Government had agreed to favourably consider the request of ULFA for release of five ULFA detainees in consultation with the Government of Assam provided ULFA approaches the Government of India/Government

of Assam formally for holding direct talks, nominates the delegation for these talks, indicates the time frame and abjures violence in all forms including extortions, notices etc. Efforts with PCG representatives for holding these talks were continued even after three rounds through mutual initiatives. Government had also declared unilateral suspension of operations by Army against ULFA from August 13, 2006 to September 20, 2006 with a view to create a conducive atmosphere for holding of peace talks. Since there was no direct response from ULFA and reports were received of regrouping, new raisings, violence and extortion by ULFA cadres, counter insurgency operations against ULFA have been resumed.

'Disturbed Area' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958

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

Deployment of Central Police Forces (CPFs)

2.45 Units of the CPFs and Army have been deployed in aid of civilian authorities in the insurgency-affected States. While deployment charges for CPFs units in Assam are presently levied @ 10% of the normal charges, the other six North Eastern States are totally exempt from such charges in view of their poor resource position.

Raising of India Reserve (IR) Battalions

2.46 The concept of India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns) was mooted by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the background of increasing problems of law and order and emerging internal security scenario in the country, which put considerable pressure on the CPFs. So far, 34 such Bns. have been sanctioned for NE States, including Sikkim. These include 3 each for Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Meghalaya, 4 for Nagaland, 7 each for Assam, and Tripura, 6 for Manipur and 1 for Sikkim. Of these, 25 Bns. have already been raised and the remaining 9 are in the process of being raised. Government have increased the raising cost of each IR Bn from Rs.13 crore to Rs.25 crore.

Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)

2.47 The Central Government is implementing a scheme for reimbursement of

SRE for the States seriously affected by insurgency. The scheme is applicable to all North Eastern States, except Mizoram and Sikkim. The scheme was recently revised and now expenditure eligible for reimbursement include that incurred by the States on raising of IR Battalions, logistics provided to the CPFs/Army, ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence, 75% of expenditure incurred on POL (petrol, oil and lubricants) and honorarium paid to village guards/Village Defence Committees/Home Guards deployed for security purposes, as well as expenditure incurred in maintenance of designated camps of militant groups with whom the Central Government/State Governments have entered into agreement for Suspension of Operations.

2.48 State-wise detail of assistance reimbursed to NE States under SRE scheme from 2000-01 to 2006-07 (up to December 31, 2006) is as under:

State	(Rs. in crore)						
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (up to Decemeber 31, 2006)
Assam	63.97	92.86	68.01	50.80	75.40	63.91	50.08
Nagaland	7.50	12.71	22.42	19.17	26.49	24.83	12.36
Manipur	14.18	7.75	7.64	4.00	9.44	33.65	11.05
Tripura	15.00	27.70	29.85	34.33	36.17	27.00	17.50
Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	1.90	0.95	2.47	1.35	1.35	1.25
Meghalaya	3.21	0.60	8.35	1.92	1.56	13.17	3.91
Total	104.86	143.52	137.22	112.69	150.41	163.91	96.15

2.49 Besides above, from the years 1997-1998 to 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.385.38 crore had been released to NE States under SRE.

Modernisation of State Police Forces (SPFs)

2.50 The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a centrally funded Scheme for Modernisation of SPFs. Under the existing Scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces, the NE States, except Sikkim, are eligible to receive 100% central assistance of their approved annual plan for this purpose. However, Sikkim is eligible to receive only 75% central assistance of their approved annual plan for Modernisation of SPF. Under the existing Scheme of Modernisation of SPFs, NE States are provided with modern security-related equipment, vehicles, communication equipment, forensic science laboratory equipment, weapons, computers, monetary assistance for construction of Police Housing/Police stations/out posts/barracks, etc. During the financial year 2006-07, central assistance of Rs.141 crore has been allocated to NE States under the scheme.

Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy (SRP)

2.51 The Central Government have formulated a 100% Centrally funded 'Surrender and Rehabilitation Scheme' to wean away the misguided youth. The Government have revised the Scheme for Surrender and Rehabilitation of militants in the North East with effect from April 1, 2005. The main features of the scheme are as follows:

- An immediate grant of Rs.1.50 lakh to be kept in the name of the surrenderee as fixed deposit for a period of 3 years. The money can be withdrawn by the surrenderee after 3 years subject to good behaviour;

- The period for stipend of Rs.2,000 per month increased from 12 months to 36 months;
- Vocational training at government expense; and
- Incentive for the weapons surrendered.

2.52 1,284, 555 and 1,430 militants have surrendered during the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 (up to December 31, 2006) respectively.

Repatriation of Bru refugees from Tripura to Mizoram

2.53 Due to attacks on minority Bru (Reang) tribals by Mizo villagers, a number of Bru (Reang) families migrated to Tripura from October, 1997 onwards. The Ministry has been persuading Government of Mizoram for repatriation of Bru refugees from Tripura to Mizoram. As a result of these efforts, Government of Mizoram signed an agreement on April 26, 2005 with Bru National Liberation Front (BNLF) for laying down of arms and surrender of BNLF cadres, rehabilitation and resettlement of BNLF returnees and Bru refugees and a Special Development Package for western belt of Mizoram where these refugees are to be settled on their repatriation from Tripura to Mizoram. 195 BNLF cadres surrendered to Government of Mizoram on July 25, 2005. In addition 53 cadres of Bru Liberation Front of Mizoram (BLFM), a splinter group of BNLF, surrendered before the Government of Mizoram in March, 2006. These BNLF and BLFM cadres, along with their family members have since been rehabilitated by Government of Mizoram. In October, 2006, another batch of 804 BLFM cadres surrendered to Government of Mizoram. The surrender of BNLF/BLFM cadres to Government of Mizoram has paved

way for repatriation of Bru refugees from Tripura to Mizoram.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCORDS/ AGREEMENTS

Bodo Accord

2.54 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed between the Central Government, Government of Assam and the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) on February 10, 2003. The status of its implementation is as under:

- Government of India are committed to provide Rs.50 crore for administrative infrastructure in Bodoland Territorial Areas District (BTAD). Of this, Rs.41.72 crore have been released to the Government of Assam during the years 2003-04 to 2005-06 for development of administrative infrastructure in BTAD. The utilisation of these funds is being reviewed.
- As per MoS, the Government are committed to provide financial assistance of Rs.100 crore per annum on specific projects to develop the socio-economic infrastructure in BTAD area for 5 years over and above the normal plan assistance to the State of Assam. The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) has been releasing assistance since 2004-05 for development of socio-economic infrastructure in BTAD Area.
- For rehabilitation of people affected by ethnic violence, financial assistance of Rs.8.40 crore, Rs.10 crore and Rs.10

crore was released to the Government of Assam in 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06, respectively.

Assam Accord

2.55 A Memorandum of Settlement, popularly known as Assam Accord, was signed between the Government of Assam, the All Assam Students Union and All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad on August 15, 1985. Clause-wise status of the implementation of Assam Accord is as follows:

Foreigners Issue

- The Citizenship Act, 1955, Citizenship Rules, 1956 and the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, have been amended.
- Thirty two Tribunals, under the provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946, have been created in Assam for identifying foreigners/illegal migrants.
- Special Registration Officers have been appointed. Sanction was also accorded for the creation of 1,280 additional posts under the Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners Scheme.

Safeguards and Economic Development

- A cultural centre called the Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalashetra Complex was sanctioned at a cost of Rs.18.85 crore under Assam Accord
- Sri Jyoti Chitraban (Film) Studio at Guwahati has been modernised
- Numaligarh Refinery was set up at a cost of nearly Rs.2,500 crore

- Two Central Universities, one at Tejpur, and the other at Silchar, have been set up
- An IIT has been set up at Guwahati
- Kathalguri Power Project (60 megawatt) has been commissioned
- Various other economic development programmes have been undertaken in furtherance of PM's initiative of 1996 and Shillong Conference 2000

Other Issues

- The power to issue citizenship certificates now vests only with the Central Government
- Government have identified 28 Border Out Posts (BOPs) as second line of defence to prevent infiltration. Of these, 10 BOPs, 5 each in Dhubri and Karimganj are already functioning
- Effective action has been taken to prevent encroachment of Government land and land in tribal belt and blocks
- Relevant laws restricting acquisition of immovable properties by foreigners in Assam are being enforced
- Ex-gratia payment was made to the next of kin of persons killed in the course of the agitation
- Disciplinary cases against employees in connection with the agitation were reviewed
- In the matter of recruitment, orders were issued by the Central Government for relaxation in upper

age limit upto a maximum of six years in the case of candidates who had ordinarily resided in the State of Assam during the period January 1, 1980 to August 15, 1985

- Detenues under NSA in connection with agitation were released

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSAM ACCORD

2.56 The Prime Minister chaired a tripartite meeting on May 5, 2005 and reviewed the implementation of Assam Accord. Follow-up action on the decisions of the tripartite meeting chaired by PM is being reviewed regularly by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Present status/action taken on the decisions taken in the meeting is given below:

(a) National Register of Citizens (NRC)

- The Government of Assam got financial assistance of Rs.1.02 crore for procurement of computers, etc for updation of NRC in October, 2005. Later, the State Government proposed to get the data entry done by outsourcing the work to the Assam Electronic Development Corpn. Ltd. (AMTRON). The MHA has agreed 'in principle' to release Rs.2 crore to the State of Assam. The State has been asked to draw up a timeframe and schedule of payment.
- The Government of Assam has set up a separate Directorate (Dte.) for updation of NRC and, accordingly, engaged

manpower for this purpose. The preliminary works for updating the NRC has been started. Scanning of all available electoral rolls upto 1971 is in progress and the same is being carried out in the district hqrs. of the 23 districts of the State.

(b) Assam Gas Cracker Project

- Work for setting up of Assam Gas Cracker Project started

(c) Flood control in Assam

- Necessary funds to the State Government to tackle flood situation in Assam being provided

(d) Revival of Ashok Paper Mill (APM)

- An internationally renowned Consultant proposed to be engaged for preparation of DPRs/viability report for APM

(e) Boghibeel Rail-cum-Road Bridge

- The project has been declared National Project.

DIPLOMATIC INITIATIVES WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

BANGLADESH

2.57 The Ministry has a wide-ranging mechanism for interaction with Government of Bangladesh. At national level, Home Secretaries of both countries meet once a year and Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of Joint Secretary, once in six months. In addition, DG level meetings between Border Security Force (BSF) and Bangla Desh Rifles

(BDR) are being held from time to time. The seventh Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh were held from August 24-27, 2006 at Dhaka and issues discussed, inter alia, included land boundary agreement 1974, security-related issues, peaceful management of border, cross-border movement, pending treaties, etc. Both the sides agreed to examine the possibility of instituting a bilateral mechanism to combat terrorism and organised crime.

MYANMAR

2.58 An agreement for maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the border areas was signed with the Government of Myanmar on January 29, 1994 in New Delhi. Under this agreement, National Level meetings at Home Secretary Level and Sectoral level meetings at the Joint Secretary level are being held regularly. At these meetings, various issues of mutual concern, including those relating to security, drug trafficking, border management, border trade etc. are discussed. While the 12th National Level meeting between India and Myanmar at Home Secretary level was held from September 13 - 16, 2006 at New Delhi, the 13th National level meeting between the two countries at Home Secretary level was held in Myanmar from February 13-17, 2007. The deliberations held at this meeting have further deepened the understanding between India and Myanmar, particularly, on issues relating to security, drug trafficking and effective border management.

BHUTAN

2.59 An India-Bhutan Group has been set up on Border Management and Security Issues. The fourth meeting of the Group was held at Thimpu from September 22 - 23, 2006.

NAXALISM

2.60 Naxalism continues to be an area of concern. Naxalites typically operate in a vacuum created by inadequacy of administrative and political institutions, espouse local demands and take advantage of the prevalent disaffection and perceived injustice among the under privileged and remote segments of population. Naxalism is not merely a law and order problem; it has deep socio-economic dimensions. A multi-pronged strategy essentially of sustained and effective police action coupled with accelerated socio-economic development and management of public perception is being pursued to effectively tackle the naxalite menace.

Extent of Naxal Violence

2.61 The overall naxal violence during the years 2003-2006 is as under:

Head	2003	2004	2005*	2006
No. of incidents	1597	1533	1608	1509
No. of civilians killed	410	466	524	521
No. of policemen killed	105	100	153	157
No. of naxalites killed	216	87	225	272

* Reconciled figures for 2005

2.62 During the year 2006, there have been 1,509 incidents of naxal violence as against 1,608 during the year 2005, indicating a decline of 6.15 per cent. Resultant casualties during the year 2006 were 678 (civilians-521, SFs.-157) as against 677 casualties (civilians-524, SFs.-153) during the year 2005.

2.63 Naxal violence has significantly come down in Andhra Pradesh in terms of both incidents and casualties, though recent seizures of huge consignments of rocket shells and rocket launchers are a matter of concern. Chhattisgarh has seen higher levels of violence and casualties. Stepped up violence in Chhattisgarh is attributed mainly to greater offensive by naxalites to derail Salva Judum, which is a voluntary and peaceful initiative by local people against naxalites in Dantewada district of Chhattisgarh. The State Police, along with Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs), has improved its action against naxalites as is evident from neutralisation of 74 naxalites in 2006 as against 32 naxalites in 2005. The level of naxal violence as well as the number of casualties has, however, been contained in the other affected States.

2.64 The State-wise position of naxalite violence during the years 2003-2006 is at Annex - IV.

CURRENT TRENDS

Spatial spread and consolidation

2.65 Of the total 12,476 police stations in the country, naxal violence has been reported during the year 2006 from 395 police stations as against 460 police stations during the year 2005. Available reports, however, suggest that CPI (Maoists) have been trying to increase their sphere of influence and activity in parts of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand and also in new areas in some of the already affected States.

2.66 CPI (Maoists) have also been attempting to intensify their efforts for social mobilisation. The Revolutionary Democratic Front (RDF), set up in May, 2005 for this purpose, has been enlarged into the People's Democratic Front of India (PDFI).

Naxal attacks on the police personnel

2.67 A total of 157 police personnel were killed during the year 2006 in 210 attacks on the police and in 335 encounters with police. This has been mainly due to frequent use of Improvised Explosive Device (IED)/landmine blasts by the naxalites.

Attacks on Government/Private properties

2.68 The naxal outfits have been targeting the police posts, railway stations, forest checkpoints and other Government and private properties. The attacks on railway/other properties have been more prominent in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand. They are also targeting mining and mining-related activities and railway properties, besides resorting to occasional hostage taking.

Holding of Jan-Adalats

2.69 Jan-Adalats continue to be held by the naxalites to dispense crude and instant justice, supplant the State apparatus and assert their hegemony over the rural tracts. However, in the current year 2006, 42 Jan-Adalats were held as against 114 Jan-Adalats in 2005.

MEASURES TAKEN TO TACKLE NAXALISM

Policy to deal with the naxalism

2.70 The Government have been pursuing a clearly defined policy to combat the challenge posed

by the naxalism. This policy comprises the following main components:

- The Government will deal sternly with the naxalites indulging in violence.
- Keeping in view that naxalism is not merely a law and order problem, the policy of the Government, is to address this menace simultaneously on political, security, development and public perception management fronts in a holistic manner.
- Naxalism being an inter-State problem, the States will adopt a collective approach and pursue a coordinated response to counter it.
- There will be no peace dialogue by the affected States with the naxal groups unless the latter give up violence and arms.
- The State Governments will need to accord a higher priority to ensure faster socio-economic development in the naxal affected or prone areas. The focus areas should be to distribute land to the landless poor as part of the speedy implementation of land reforms, ensure development of physical infrastructure like roads, communication, power, etc. and provide employment opportunities to youth in these areas.
- The Central Government will continue to supplement the efforts and resources of the affected States on both security and development fronts and bring greater coordination between the States to successfully tackle the problem.

Special security and intelligence structures

2.71 The naxal-affected States have taken necessary steps to set-up/streamline special security and intelligence structures to effectively deal with the naxal problem. Special police units raised by them for anti-naxalite operations are being provided specialised training in jungle/guerilla warfare. The Greyhounds Training School at Hyderabad and the Centres of Excellence run by the CPMFs are also being used for this purpose. Besides, it has been recognised that police station level collection of actionable intelligence holds the key to preventing naxal violence. The naxal-affected States have accordingly, been asked to further streamline intelligence collection and sharing mechanisms between different agencies operating at the ground level so as to undertake intelligence driven anti-naxalite operations.

Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme

2.72 The SRE scheme reimburses expenditure incurred by the states on ammunition, training, upgradation of police posts, etc. At present, 76 districts in 9 States, badly affected by naxal violence, are covered under this scheme. This Scheme was comprehensively revised in February, 2005 so as to enhance the level of utilisation of funds. During the year 2005-06, the total budget outlay of Rs.45 crore was spent as against the average expenditure of Rs.9-10 crore in the previous years. So far, a sum of Rs.175.55 crore has been disbursed to the States under the scheme. The States have found this scheme very useful in improving ground level police response in dealing with the naxal problem. The Scheme has been extended for a further period of five years beyond March 31, 2006.

Modernisation of State Police

2.73 Funds are given to the States under the Police Modernisation Scheme to modernise their police forces in terms of modern weaponry, latest communication equipment, mobility and other infrastructure. Funds are also used to fortify vulnerable police stations and outposts in the naxal areas. However, some of the States need to improve the level of utilisation of funds under the Scheme. So far, the Central Government have released an amount of Rs.3,677.67 crore to the naxal-affected States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. During the current year (2006-07), an amount of Rs.434.61 crore has been allocated to these States.

India Reserve (IR) Battalions

2.74 The naxal-affected States have been sanctioned India Reserve (IR) Battalions (Bns.), mainly to strengthen security apparatus at the State level as also to enable the States to provide gainful employment to the youth, particularly in the naxal areas. Recently, additional IR Bns. have also been approved for the naxal affected States. The Central Government will now provide Rs.20.75 crore per IR Bn. as against the earlier amount of Rs.13 crore per Bn. The States have been asked to expedite raising of these Bns.

Long-term deployment of Central Police Forces (CPFs)

2.75 In order to supplement the efforts of the States in providing an effective response to the naxal

violence, CPFs have been deployed on a long-term basis as requested by the affected States. The Central Government have exempted the States from the payment of cost of deployment of these forces for a period of three years from July 1, 2004.

Inter-State Joint anti-naxal operations

2.76 The menace of naxalism is an inter-State problem. Naxalites operate without any hindrance of political and physical boundaries. In order to overcome the problem of inter-State movements by security forces, joint/synergised operations by the Special Police Units of the neighbouring States need to be institutionalised. In this regard, a detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been developed in consultation with the States. The nodal points have been designated as per the SOP. The States are now undertaking inter-State joint anti-naxal operations.

Supply of Mine Protected Vehicles (MPVs)

2.77 Keeping in view the increased casualties of police personnel and civilians caused by IED/landmine blasts, the naxal-affected States have been provided Mine Protected Vehicles (MPVs) under the Police Modernisation Scheme. Altogether 112 MPVs have so far been given to the States. Besides, the States have been asked to designate Demining units with necessary equipment and trained police personnel.

Protection of railway infrastructure

2.78 Considering continued attacks on Railway properties by naxalite groups, the naxal-affected States have been asked to set up credible mechanisms to enable effective coordination on ground between Railway Protection Force (RPF), Government Railway Police (GRP), local police and intelligence agencies to ensure protection and safety

of railway passengers, railway tracks and other railway properties. Besides, Ministry of Railways has also taken necessary steps to further strengthen their infrastructure for improved safety and security of railways.

Deployment of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) along Indo-Nepal Border

2.79 In order to ensure that there is no spillover effect of the activities of Nepalese Maoists into our territory, SSB has been given the responsibility to guard Indo-Nepal Border. The Government have recently sanctioned 20 new battalions for the SSB to further improve management of borders in these areas. A modernisation plan involving an outlay of Rs.444 crore has also been sanctioned for the SSB.

Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) and Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

2.80 In order to enhance the capabilities of the naxal-affected States to improve development response in the naxal-affected areas, the Central Government had included 55 naxal-affected districts in 9 States under the Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) component of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) and had provided financial assistance of Rs.2,475 crore to fill in critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure in these areas. While the utilisation of funds under this component by the States is being monitored by the Planning Commission and the MHA, it has since been decided to subsume this component within the newly launched BRGF scheme. This BRGF Scheme covers a total of 250 districts and is to be administered by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. It is expected that this scheme will enable accelerated

socio-economic development of these 250 districts which will help prevent naxal spread in these areas.

Public perception management

2.81 The States have been advised to undertake a publicity campaign to expose unlawful activities and misdeeds of naxal outfits and their leaders, futility of violence and armed struggle and loss of human life and property caused by naxal cadres, absence of development activities in the affected areas due to fear and extortion of naxal cadres, etc.

REVIEW AND MONITORING MECHANISMS

Task Force on naxalism

2.82 A Task Force was constituted on October 7, 2004, under the chairmanship of Special Secretary (IS), to deliberate upon the steps needed to deal with naxalism more effectively and in a coordinated manner. The members of the Task Force comprise the nodal officers of the nine naxal-affected States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the representatives of Intelligence Bureau (IB), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and SSB. The Task Force has provided a useful forum to discuss and streamline anti-naxalite operations being carried out by the affected States.

Coordination Centre

2.83 Keeping in view the overall dimensions of naxalite activities, a high level Coordination Centre, set up in 1998 and headed by the Union Home Secretary with Chief Secretaries and Directors

General of Police of the naxal-affected States as its Members, meets regularly and reviews and coordinates steps taken by the States to control naxalite activities. So far, 22 meetings have taken place, the last being in Bhubaneswar on December 27-28, 2006. The important decisions taken by the Coordination Centre, inter alia, include implementation of Action Plans to deal with naxal problems, strengthening administrative structures to address both security and developmental aspects, improving ground level policing by way of time bound fortification of vulnerable police stations, filling up of vacancies in State police, expeditious raising of IR battalions, optimal utilisation of CPMFs, earmarking of de-mining units, streamlining of inter-state joint operations, improving operational and grassroots intelligence on naxal related activities, intensifying intelligence based anti-naxal operations, etc.

Standing Committee of the Chief Ministers of the naxal-affected States

2.84 Pursuant to the decision taken in the Chief Ministers' Conference on Internal Security and Law and Order held on April 15, 2005, a Standing Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister with the Chief Ministers of 13 naxal-affected States as its members. The second meeting of the Standing Committee was held on April 13, 2006 in New Delhi under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Standing Committee observed that while the action plans have been under implementation to pursue sustained and effective anti-naxalite operations by the States individually and jointly, there is a need to maximise the outcome and outputs of such plans. Also, States have been asked to improve delivery and monitoring mechanisms to ensure accelerated socio-economic

development in the naxal areas under the various developmental schemes.

Constitution of the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG)

2.85 An IMG headed by Additional Secretary, MHA, has been constituted with the following terms of reference:-

- to review implementation of various centrally sponsored schemes and programmes being undertaken particularly in the naxal-affected areas;
- to monitor the progress in implementation of land reforms;
- to ensure that the naxal affected States take necessary steps to address tribal related issues, facilitate meaningful implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), formulate and implement a progressive and forward looking Resettlement and Rehabilitation (RR) policy for displaced persons/tribals, etc.;
- to review progress of action taken for the developmental and security related infrastructure proposals under the Forest Conservation Act;
- to closely review implementation of schemes like BDI and BRGF specially approved for naxal-affected areas;
- to assist the States to mount a sustained public awareness campaign to counter the propaganda unleashed by naxal groups, and

- to ensure that the naxal affected States put in place improved monitoring and delivery mechanisms for accelerated socio-economic development in the naxal-affected areas.

Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM)

2.86 A meeting of the Chief Ministers was held on Internal Security on September 5, 2006 and after detailed deliberations, the following decisions were taken to combat the naxal problem:

- There was unanimity amongst the participants that terrorism and naxalism needed to be dealt with firmly. Closer cooperation among States and between the Centre and States is a must to deal with the wide array of complex internal security problems and threats.
- To effectively deal with terrorists and naxalites, States agreed to take time-bound steps to improve the quality of the State Special Branches with special focus on tactical and local intelligence generation. The importance of intelligence collection at the police station level was also emphasised.
- An Empowered Group of Ministers, headed by the Home Minister and comprising select Union Ministers and Chief Ministers, will be set up to closely monitor the spread of naxalism and evolve effective strategies to deal with the problem. EGoM has since been constituted.
- Police forces alone cannot resolve all internal security problems. To combat them effectively, particularly, the

problem of naxalism, the State Governments agreed to address socio-economic issues such as land reforms, employment generation, health care, economic development and poverty alleviation.

Naxal Management Division

2.87 Recently, Naxal Management Division, headed by an Additional Secretary, has been set up in this Ministry with a view to ensuring periodic review and close monitoring of the Action Plans drawn up by the States to deal with the naxal problem. The Additional Secretary is being assisted by senior civil and police officers who will frequently visit the States and make coordinated efforts to advise and guide the State Government officials to effectively deal with the naxal problem.

Action Plans by States

2.88 The States have formulated Action Plans to deal with the naxalite menace effectively. They have been asked to fine tune them and ensure their effective ground level implementation to maintain constant pressure on naxalites and further improve police and development response to successfully counter the challenge posed by naxalism.

ISI ACTIVITIES IN THE COUNTRY

2.89 The terrorist outfits operating and indulging in acts of terror in India continue to be based in Pakistan (Pak)/Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK). The infrastructure of terror remains largely intact in Pak/POK. Terrorists continue to be sponsored and infiltrated into India from across the borders. Elements in Bangladesh and Nepal are also being used by Pak based ISI sponsored terrorist

outfits to carry out terrorist activities in India. Known anti-India elements and those declared as fugitives from the law in India are sheltered in Pakistan. The focus of the Pak-based ISI sponsored terrorist outfits is also to promote disaffection and communal disharmony among the Indian people towards the State with a view to destabilising the country.

2.90 The Government have adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of ISI by strengthening border management in order to check illegal cross border activities, gearing up the intelligence machinery, closer interaction between different agencies of the Centre and the State Governments, neutralising plans of militants and anti-national elements by coordinated action, modernisation and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system etc.

2.91 As a result of the coordinated action between the Central Intelligence Agencies and the State Police Forces, during 2006 also, a large number of terrorist modules of Pak-based terrorist outfits have been busted in various parts of the country.

2.92 During 2006, 22 ISI run espionage modules have been neutralized in which more than 37 persons have been arrested.

2.93 The Central Government have been sensitising the State Governments about the threat perception and activities of ISI in the country. Periodic coordination meetings are also held with the State Governments for sharing the inputs received from various quarters as well as for devising strategies to counter such activities. Security agencies belonging to the Union and States have been working together to check the activities of ISI.

SITUATION IN PUNJAB

2.94 The security situation in Punjab remains peaceful. There are, however, reports to indicate that Pak-based pro-Khalistan militants have been making efforts to carry out terrorist activities in Punjab. Important leaders of pro-Khalistan militant outfits viz., Babbar Khalsa International (BKI) (headed by Wadhawa Singh), Khalistan Commando Force (KCF-P) (headed by P.S. Panjwar), International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF-R) (headed by Lakhbir Singh Rode), Khalistan Zindabad Force (KZF) (headed by Ranjit Singh @ Neeta) and Dal Khalsa International (DKI) (headed by Gajinder Singh) continue to be sheltered in Pakistan. The pro-Khalistani elements based elsewhere are also reported to be in touch with the pro-Khalistan militants in Pakistan for subversive and violent activities in Punjab.

2.95 The militant outfits, namely, Babbar Khalsa International (BKI), International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF), Khalistan Commando Force (P) and Khalistan Zindabad Force continue to be banned under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 1967 as amended in 2004. BKI and ISYF have also been banned under the UK Anti-Terrorism Act, 2000. They have been included in the list of terrorist organisations by the European Union also.

2.96 The Central Government continues to be in close touch with the State Government and keeps a close watch on the situation and remains committed to ensuring that the situation in Punjab remains under control. The Government is also pursuing its efforts to secure the apprehension and deportation of Pak based pro-Khalistan militants to India.

VITAL INSTALLATIONS

2.97 Though, the security of vital installations in the country is basically the concern of the concerned Ministries/Departments/State Governments, this Ministry has been advising them on their security needs. All Ministries/Departments have been requested not only to review the existing security arrangements, but also the security categorisation of the installations under them. Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has, so far, been deployed in 46 "A" category vital installations. CISF has also been deployed in 54 airports (out of 64 operational civil airports) and the deployment of CISF at other operational airports in the country is under process. The categorisation and de-categorisation of vital installations for the purpose of providing security coverage is an on-going process and based on the inputs provided by the Intelligence Bureau. This Ministry reviews security issues concerning vital installation security constantly and sensitises the State Governments. Advisories are sent to them periodically, sharing intelligence inputs with them and guiding them, wherever necessary, Crisis Management Plans for meeting any eventuality arising out of security of vital installations, are also prepared to effectively handle any crisis or contingency which may arise.

SECURITY OF VIPs

2.98 The threat to VIPs on account of their role in social and public life generates serious concern on account of its likely impact on national governance. The threat from terrorist/militant groups has continued to increase over time, making it imperative to provide adequate security to VIPs and other high dignitaries. A security review is made by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time by two High Level Committee. The weapons to be used in VIP security

have been standardised and the States/UTs have been advised to upgrade the weaponry for VIP security from their own resources as well as through State Police Modernisation Scheme of Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry has also emphasised that State Police as well as Central Security agencies use latest technology like Bullet Proof vehicles and Mine Proof vehicles, jammers, mine detectors, Bullet Resistance vests and Bullet Proof jackets, in VIP security, whenever needed.

2.99 As per the recommendations of Group of Ministers (GoM) that a Special Duty Group (SDG) be created in the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) for VIP security, CISF is being trained for the purpose of providing physical protection to threatened dignitaries/ individuals, evacuation of the Protected Persons, counter-terrorist assaults, static as well as mobile security to the protected persons.



CISF Quick Reaction Team in position at IGI Airport

2.100 The State Governments are also constantly sensitised by the Ministry about security issues concerning VIPs and their movements. Advisories are communicated to them periodically by sharing intelligence inputs with them and guiding them, wherever necessary. Crisis Management Plans for meeting any eventuality arising out of VIP security issues are also prepared to suitably handle any contingency or emergency, which may arise in this regard. Special training courses for Police Commandos are being conducted in the training institutions of NSG, BSF, ITBP and CISF on VIP security duties.

AIRPORT SECURITY

2.101 The security of aviation sector has been particularly emphasised in recent times after the September 11, 2001 attacks in USA. Therefore, acquisition of modern security gadgets and enhanced deployment of security personnel of CISF at airports has been given due attention so as to prevent any untoward incident. Besides, contingency measures have also been devised, in consultation with Ministry of Civil Aviation, IB, CISF and others, to deal with

any emergent situation. Further, advisories are being issued periodically to strengthen security of all civil airports in the country.

BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL INITIATIVES

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters

2.102 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties

in Criminal Matters, which are designed to facilitate widest measures of mutual assistance in prevention, investigation and prosecution of crime, service of summons and other judicial documents, execution of warrants and other judicial commissions and tracing, restraint, forfeiture and confiscation of proceeds and instruments of crime.

2.103 These treaties assume importance in combating transnational crimes, trans-border terrorism, and other serious offences, such as drug trafficking, money laundering, counterfeit currency, smuggling of arms and explosives, etc.

2.104 India signed a treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters with Spain on July 3, 2006 during the visit of the Spanish Prime

Minister. The treaty was ratified from the Indian side on July 28, 2006.

2.105 The 1st Meeting under the MoU for Cooperation between the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Public Security of the Peoples' Republic of China was held on November 14, 2006 in New Delhi during the visit of the seven-member Chinese delegation to India, led by H.E. Mr. Chen Zhimin, Assistant Minister of that Ministry.

High Level Visits

2.106 The Union Home Minister attended the South Asian Association for Regional



Union Home Minister holding discussions with the Prime Minister of Bangladesh on the sidelines of SAARC Home Ministers' Level talks held at Dhaka on May 10-11, 2006.

Cooperation (SAARC) Interior/Home Ministers Level Talks held in Dhaka on May 10-11, 2006. During the meeting, the member States resolved to fight the menace of terrorism in the region collectively. Recognising that the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs posed a formidable threat to all member States, the meeting underscored the need to make concerted efforts at the regional level to curb this problem.

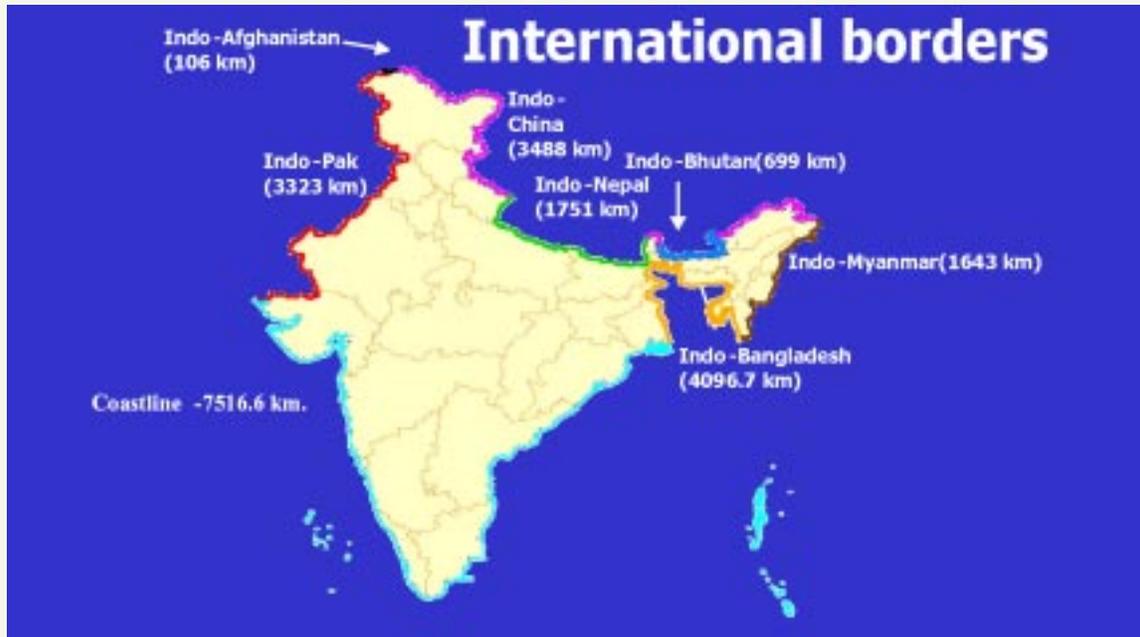
2.107 On the invitation of the Home Minister of the Republic of Singapore, Mr. Wong Kan Seng, the Union Home Minister visited Singapore between May 30, 2006 to June 2, 2006. During his visit, the Home Minister called on the top political leadership of Singapore and held delegation level talks on mutual cooperation in security matters. The Home Minister also interacted with the Indian community in Singapore.



Union Home Minister holding talks with the Home Minister of Republic of Singapore on Mutual Co-operation and Security

BORDER MANAGEMENT

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 neighbouring countries is as under :

(in km.)

Name of the country	Length of the border
Bangladesh	4,096.7
China	3,488
Pakistan	3,323
Nepal	1,751
Myanmar	1,643
Bhutan	699
Afghanistan	106
Total	15,106.7

3.2 The proper management of borders is of vital importance to national security. The management of our borders presents many challenges as this requires coordinated and concerted action by administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country to secure our frontiers and subserve its best interests. These aspects were highlighted by a Group of Ministers (GoM) set up post-Kargil to review the National Security System in its entirety. The GoM made several recommendations relating to effective management of land and coastal borders, effective monitoring and surveillance of illegal cross border activities, deployment and restructuring of the Border Guarding Forces, all round development of border areas, issues relating to illegal migration



SSB Jawan keeping vigil at Dharchula Post, Uttarakhand

and subversive activities in the border areas etc. The recommendations of the GoM were accepted by the Government. Several of these recommendations pertaining to additional raising in Border Guarding Forces, deployment of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) on Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders, effective coordination mechanism between the various Central and State agencies, strengthening the Coastal Security Scheme, deployment of hi-tech electronic surveillance equipment on the international borders of the country, creation of infrastructure in the border areas have been/are being implemented.

3.3 A Department of Border Management (DoBM) has also been created in the Ministry of Home Affairs in January, 2004, in pursuance of GoM recommendations, to pay focused attention to the issues relating to management of international land and coastal borders, strengthening of border policing and guarding, creation of infrastructure like roads, fencing and flood lighting of borders and implementation of Border Area Development Programme.

VIGIL ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL BORDERS

Fencing and flood lighting of borders

3.4 One of the major initiatives of the Department of Border Management is fencing and flood lighting of the borders. In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across India-Pakistan and India-

Bangladesh borders, the Government have undertaken the work of construction of fencing, flood lighting and roads along these borders.

India-Bangladesh border (IBB)

3.5 The India-Bangladesh border passes through West Bengal (2,216.7 km.), Assam (263 km.), Meghalaya (443 km.), Tripura (856 km.) and Mizoram (318 km.). The stretch consists of plains, hills and jungle with hardly any major obstacles. The area is heavily populated and cultivated extensively up to the border.

3.6 The India-Bangladesh border is marked by a high degree of porosity and, therefore, checking illegal cross border activities has been a challenging proposition. The main problem is of illegal migration from Bangladesh into India. In order to prevent illegal infiltration and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India sanctioned erection of fencing in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border to be

fenced is 3,286.87 km. out of which 2,455.80 km., of fencing has so far been completed. The phase-wise status, as on December 31, 2006 is at **Annex - V**.

3.7 A Pilot Project for flood lighting along 277 km. of Indo-Bangladesh border has also been completed.

3.8 To expedite work, Public Sector Undertakings viz. National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC), National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC) and Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPIL) have been engaged in addition to the existing agencies namely, Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Border Roads Organisation (BRO), Assam Public Works Department and Tripura Public Works Department.

3.9 The Government of India have decided to replace the entire 854 km. of fence constructed under Phase-I in West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya, as most of the fence has been damaged due to adverse climatic conditions, repeated submergence etc. The replacement work has already commenced in the States of Assam and West Bengal.

India-Pakistan border

3.10 India shares 3,323 km. (including Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir sector) of its land border with Pakistan. This border runs along the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. The India-Pakistan border has varied terrain and distinct geographical features. This

border is characterised by attempts at infiltration by terrorists and smuggling of arms, ammunition and contraband, the LoC being the most active and live portion of the border.



Patrolling along Indo-Pak Border

3.11 As a part of the strategy to check anti-national activities across the Indo-Pak border, erection of fencing and floodlighting of this border has been undertaken. A total length of 462.45 km. and 460.72 km. has been fenced and flood-lit, respectively, in the entire Punjab sector, except some gaps in riverine areas. In Rajasthan sector also, the construction work of fencing and flood lighting in 1,048.27 km. and 1,022.80 km., respectively, has been completed, except in certain shifting sand-dune areas.

3.12 The construction work of 184.59 km. of fencing in Jammu international border has also been completed, while the flood lighting works are expected to be completed shortly.

3.13 With the sealing of Punjab and Rajasthan borders, vulnerability of Gujarat border to infiltration and other illegal cross-border activities has increased. Therefore, the Government approved a comprehensive proposal for erecting fencing, flood lighting and construction of border/link roads and Border Out-Posts for Border Security Force in the Gujarat sector of the border. So far, 217 km. of fencing and 178 km. of flood lighting have been completed in the Gujarat sector out of 310 km. sanctioned. To expedite the works, NBCC has been inducted, in addition to CPWD.

3.14 The status of progress of fencing and floodlighting on the Indo-Pak border, as on December 31, 2006, is at **Annex - VI**.

Development of Integrated Check Posts

3.15 With a view to improve the infrastructure at the major entry points on our land borders, the Government propose to develop Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) consisting of all regulatory agencies like customs, immigration, security, etc. and support facilities like parking, warehousing, banking, etc. in one complex with



*Visit of Union Home Secretary to ICP
Wagah border on May 28, 2006*

modern amenities. A total of 13 ICPs are proposed on our land borders - 7 on the Bangladesh border, 4 on the Nepal border and 1 each on the Pakistan and Myanmar borders. Four of these, namely, Petrapole (Bangladesh border), Raxaul (Nepal border), Wagah (Pakistan border) and Moreh (Myanmar border) will be developed in Phase-I.

3.16 The Government have decided, in principle, to set up a Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) which would function as an autonomous agency providing improved infrastructure and cohesive management at major entry points on the land borders.

COASTAL SECURITY

3.17 A Coastal Security Scheme has been formulated for strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of country's coastal areas (particularly the shallow areas close to the coast) to check and counter illegal cross border activities and criminal activities using coast or sea. The scheme is being implemented in all the 9 coastal States and 4 Union territories from the year 2005-06. Under the scheme, assistance has been given to the coastal States and Union territories to set up 73 coastal police stations which will be equipped with 204 boats, 149 jeeps and 318 motorcycles for mobility on coast and in close coastal waters. The coastal police stations will also have a component of marine police personnel trained in maritime activities. A lumpsum assistance of Rs.10 lakh per police station will be given for equipment, computer, furniture etc. Assistance will also be given to the States and Union territories to meet the cost of fuel, maintenance and repairs of the boats for 5 years. State-wise details of the components for assistance under the scheme are at **Annex - VII**.

Scheme for strengthening joint coastal patrolling off the coast of Gujarat and Maharashtra

3.18 Considering the vulnerability of the coasts of Gujarat and Maharashtra to illegal cross-border activities, patrolling of the area between the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) with Pakistan and north of Goa is jointly done by Navy, Coast Guard, State Police and the Customs. While patrolling of the high seas is undertaken by the Navy and Coast Guard, the patrolling of water close to the coast is undertaken by a joint contingent of Navy, State Police and Customs using trawlers. For further strengthening the joint coastal patrolling, a scheme has been formulated to enable Coast Guard to take over patrolling of the close coastal waters with its own vessels in phases. Under the scheme, assistance is being given to Coast Guard to acquire 15 Interceptor Boats for close coastal patrolling and to set up 3 additional Coast Guard Stations at Veraval in Gujarat and Murud Janjira and Dahanu in Maharashtra. The scheme is being implemented jointly by the Ministry of Home Affairs, which meets the non-recurring expenditure estimated to be Rs.342.56 crore and Ministry of Defence for meeting the recurring expenditure. The scheme is scheduled to be completed in 6 years from the year 2005-06.

3.19 Coast Guard has commenced patrolling of the coastal areas of Gujarat since February, 2006, by setting up the Coast Guard Station at Veraval.

Construction of roads of operational significance in border areas along India-China border

3.20 Road connectivity in areas along the border with China is poor. The lack of road links

upto and in the vicinity of the border has an adverse impact on the operational capability of the forces deployed to guard this border. The lack of development on our side is in sharp contrast to infrastructure development across the border where China has, over a period of time, developed a network of highways which are linked by feeder/arterial roads.

3.21 To redress the situation arising out of poor road connectivity, which has hampered the operational capability of the border guarding forces deployed along the India-China border, the Government have decided to undertake phase-wise construction of 27 road links totaling 608 km. in the border areas along the India-China border in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs.912 crore.

3.22 The executing agencies viz. BRO, CPWD, NPCC and Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department have initiated the process for preparation of detailed project reports. Action is also under way for obtaining forest/environmental clearance for these roads. The construction is expected to commence from the year 2007-08.

Deployment of hi-tech electronic surveillance equipments on the international borders

3.23 The Government have approved phase-wise deployment of a suitable mix and class of various types of hi-tech electronic surveillance equipments like Night Vision Devices, Hand Held Thermal Imagers, Battle Field Surveillance Radars, Direction Finders, Unattended Ground Sensors, High Powered Telescopes, etc. on the international borders of the country which would act as a force multiplier for effective border management. The

process of procurement and deployment of these equipments has commenced.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

3.24 The BADP is focused on socio-economic development of the border areas to promote a sense of security amongst the people living in the border areas. Under this programme, priority is given to the areas closer to the border. BADP was started during the 7th Plan with the objective of balanced development of sensitive border areas in the Western Region and subsequently extended to States bordering Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, Bhutan and Nepal. It now covers 345 border blocks of 94 districts in 17 States which are situated along international land borders.

Funding

3.25 The funds under BADP are provided to the States as 100% Central grant for execution of projects relating to social infrastructure, link roads, employment generation, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors to meet the special development needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas near the International Borders.

Monitoring mechanisms and review of BADP works

3.26 Implementation of BADP, in terms of physical and financial achievements, is being monitored regularly in the Department of Border Management. The State Governments are also closely monitoring the implementation of works/schemes being undertaken under BADP. The

inspection of the works is also being carried out by the officers of the Department of Border Management to ensure quality and timely completion of the works.

Empowered Committee

3.27 An Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Border Management) in the Ministry has been constituted for the implementation of the Programme.

Task Force on BADP

3.28 The BADP is one of the focus areas of the Government. The Prime Minister had desired a plan for comprehensive development of the border areas in the next 3-5 years. As a follow up, a Task Force has been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri B.N. Yugandhar, Member, Planning Commission and represented by Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways and Ministry of Finance. The report of the Task Force is expected shortly.

Optimal utilisation of Waters of Eastern Rivers

3.29 Keeping in view the importance of optimal utilisation of waters of the Eastern rivers of Indus River System, the same has been taken up under the BADP in States of Jammu and Kashmir (06 projects) and Punjab (03 projects) as a special initiative. An amount of Rs.19.725 crore (Rs.10.295 crore for J&K and Rs.9.43 crore for Punjab) has been released during the years 2005-06 and 2006-07. A provision of Rs.40 crore has been kept for this purpose during 2006-07. The details of projects in J&K and Punjab are at **Annex - VIII**.

Special initiatives

3.30 A special initiative has been taken for the development of social and economic infrastructure. An amount of Rs.82.87 crore has been earmarked for this purpose and State Governments have been asked to prepare Specific Area Schemes with Cluster Approach which could be implemented in a time frame of 1-2 years. Some of the areas suggested to the States are :

- (i) **Model Village** : Composite development of at least one village of sizeable population surrounded by five-six or more villages close to the border area block as Model village.
- (ii) **Health** : Mobile dispensary fitted with necessary portable equipments.
- (iii) **Livelihood** : Community based infrastructure like forestry, pasture land, sheds for livestock (only for BPL),

floriculture park, fishery ponds, multi-utility community centers, mini haat and mini marketing yards, herbal, medicinal and aromatic parks.

- (iv) **Power** : Solar and mini-hydel projects, bio-gas, bio-mass gasification and wind energy.
- (v) **Tourism and Sports** : Sports facilities, tourism/adventure tourism facilities like canteen, parking, public conveniences, etc.

Allocation and releases

3.31 The allocation for the year 2006-07 has been increased to Rs.520 crore as against an allocation of Rs.325 crore during 2005-06. Allocation and releases made to the border States during the financial years 2005-06 and 2006-07 (up to December 31, 2006) are at **Annex - IX**.

EMERGING CONCERNS AND NEW INITIATIVES

CHAPTER IV

PILOT PROJECT ON MULTI-PURPOSE NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD

4.1 A pilot project on Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNIC) has been under implementation in 12 States and one Union territory covering a population of approximately 31 lakh. The population, excluding Assam, is 28.62 lakh as the verification work in Assam has not made much headway. Twenty MNIC centers have been set up in the pilot areas equipped with hardware and software along with the required manpower. The National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been assisting in providing the connectivity for data transfer, software development and cyber-security of data base. The identify card would be a smart card and the citizens of the age of 18 years and above will be given these cards.

4.2 The pilot project has been undertaken to understand and develop the processes indigenously, along with technical specifications, for the national roll out. The necessary legal frame work has been put in place by amending the Citizenship Act, 2003 and enacting the Citizenship Rules, 2003.

Progress of implementation of Pilot Project

i. Base-line Survey, verification of citizenship status

The base-line survey and data entry work have been completed. Photographs and finger biometrics

of 17.2 lakh of population over 15 years of age have been captured and integrated with the population data. The Sub-District Registrar of Citizen Registration has completed 86.83% work for verification of citizenship in the pilot areas.

ii. Updating of data base

The work of updating of citizen data base has been started at all the centers. The lists of Local Register of Indian Citizens (LRIC) and Local Residents Register (LRR) have been displayed in all villages in rural areas and in wards in urban areas for inviting objection for citizenship, change in name, address, etc. before undertaking the production of identity cards. Publicity measures through banners, pamphlets, local news items, drum beating, etc. have been undertaken in all pilot areas.

iii. Production and distribution of identity cards

The production and distribution of the identity (smart) cards have been awarded to a consortium of central public sector undertakings (CPSUs) viz. Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) and Electronic Corporation of India Limited (ECIL). The CPSUs would undertake personalisation of data on the cards in premises at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. It is expected that the production of cards and their distribution will commence from March, 2007 and completed by May-June, 2007.

HUMAN RIGHTS

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

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

Human Rights Education and Training

4.5 A National Action Plan for Human Rights Education, adopted by the Government of India, envisages promotion and awareness of human rights to all sections of the society. Specific target groups have been identified such as schools, colleges and universities. Government officials, armed forces, prison officials and law officers are also sensitised to the protection of human rights.

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

- Six Seminars at Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai, Bhopal and Bangalore were organised, which were attended by Non-Governmental Organisations

(NGOs) working in the field of human rights as well as police officers and civil servants.

- Human Rights courses have been introduced as a part of the training for the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police Force. Human Rights courses have also been made a part of the training at the SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad and Police Training Colleges.

Transparency and Commitment to Human Rights

4.7 The Government have encouraged visits of all citizens, including foreign nationals, to Jammu and Kashmir. Diplomats and journalists have been allowed free access to that State. The Government have cooperated fully with various human rights agencies functioning under United Nations (UN) and have been responding in an appropriate manner to specific complaints of alleged human rights violations. The Government have also, in their obligation under International Convention, been sending information and replies to specific issues and questions received from various Rapporteurs of the UN High Commission for Human Rights.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

4.8 In consonance with their policy of transparency, the Government of India have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in June, 1995, which provides the Delegates of the ICRC access to detention centres where individuals, arrested or detained in connection with the prevailing situation in Jammu and Kashmir, are lodged. Since

the operation of the MoU, delegates of the ICRC have visited 63 places of detention and registered 9,931 detainees up to December, 2006.

The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006

4.9 The Parliament has passed 'The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006' (No. 43 of 2006 dated September 13, 2006). After the assent of President of India, the Gazette Notification No. 50 dated September 14, 2006, has been issued. The main amendments carried out in the Protection of Human Rights (PHR) Act, 1993, other than reducing the number of members of State Human Rights Commission (SHRCs) from five to three and changing the eligibility condition for appointment of member of SHRC, relate to issues such as:

- strengthening the investigative machinery available with Human Rights Commissions;
- empowering the Commission to recommend award of compensation, etc. even during the course of enquiry;
- empowering the NHRC to undertake visits to jails even without intimation to the State Governments; and
- strengthening the procedure for recording of evidence of witnesses.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

4.10 The NHRC was set up under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. It is headed

by a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. 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 and omission through negligence on their part and to prevent violation of human rights when brought to its notice within one year of the commission of such violation. During the year 2006-2007 (period from April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006), 58,959 cases were registered for consideration of the Commission. The Commission disposed of 66,483 cases, which also includes cases from the previous years and recommended interim relief in 28 cases amounting to Rs.18,30,000. In addition to above, the Commission has directed the State Government of Punjab to pay to next of the kin of 1,051 deceased persons @ Rs. 1.75 lakh to each family, the persons having been identified but not in custody of the police. Besides in terms of its guidelines dated November 11, 2004, during the above period, the Commission has granted compensation @ Rs.2.50 lakh each to the next of the kin of 84 persons who either died or are deemed to have died in police custody.

Training Division

4.11 The Commission has set up a Training Division with a focus on imparting training to various stakeholders. The emphasis, where possible, is on collaboration with renowned training institutions so that these programmes become self-sustaining.

Custodial Deaths

4.12 Custodial violence has been one of the core concerns of the Commission since its inception and the analysis and directives with

regard to such matters have deepened and widened with each successive year. As stipulated in its guidelines, the agencies of the States/UTs have, by and large, informed the Commission of the incidents of custodial deaths within 24 hours of its occurrence. However, there is scope for improvement with regard to the receipt of subsequent reports like inquest report, post mortem report, magisterial enquiry report, etc. During the period April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006, a total of 1,159 cases of custodial deaths (i.e. 1,068 cases of judicial custodial deaths and 91 cases of police custody deaths) were reported to the Commission by the State Governments. During the period, the Commission recommended payment of interim relief in 11 cases of custodial deaths to the kin of the victims, amounting to Rs.8,25,000.

4.13 The Commission, in collaboration with Penal Reform and Justice Administration (PRAJA), organised a two-day seminar on Custodial Justice on March 30-31, 2006 at New Delhi. The main objective of the Seminar was to highlight the fact that Custodial Torture is preventable and it is the responsibility of State to protect the rights of people in custody.

4.14 Besides redressing individual complaints, the Commission has made detailed recommendations on the systemic reforms needed in the police, the prisons and the administration of criminal justice.

Trafficking in Women and Children

4.15 The Commission completed an Action Research on Trafficking in Women and Children in India in collaboration with the United Nations

Development Fund for Women and the Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi in order to understand the trends, dimensions, factors and responses related to trafficking in women and children. Besides requesting all concerned agencies to implement the recommendations made in the report, the Commission has also prepared a comprehensive Plan of Action in this regard which has been disseminated among all stakeholders.

Human Rights awareness, education and training

4.16 In view of the significance attached to the dissemination of information and awareness on human rights issues, the Commission comes out with several publications, both priced and non-priced, on a variety of subjects related to human rights. The collection of eight booklets under the “Know Your Rights” series, have been published in 5 regional languages while the process of its publication in 7 other regional languages is underway.

4.17 As a part of its objective of human rights education at the University level, the Commission continued to hold Summer Internship programme, which was conducted from May 15, 2006 to June 14, 2006. The Winter Internship Programme was conducted from December 18, 2006 to January 17, 2007. During these internship programmes, the selected students were not only made aware of the activities of the Commission, but human rights values were also imbibed in the younger generation.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

4.18 The Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with the legislative aspects of the Indian

Penal Code (IPC), 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C.), 1973; petitions for mercy, remission and pardon made to the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution of India; sanction for prosecution under section 188 of Cr.P.C., 1973 and withdrawal of cases under section 321 of Cr.P.C., 1973.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006

4.19 On the basis of the recommendations made by the Law Commission in its 154th, 177th and 178th Reports, a Bill namely the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on August 23, 2006 proposing to amend various provisions of the Cr.P.C.. Highlights of the Bill to amend the Cr.P.C. are as follows:

- Changes in the law relating to arrest
- Summons and Warrants Cases: mandatory summary trial in all the summons cases
- Compounding of Offences (Procedural simplification)
- Victimology
- Protection of Women
- Adjournments — avoidance of
- Witnesses turning hostile - measures to curb
- Use of Modern Technology
- Inquiry and trial of persons of unsound mind
- Bail Bond (in case of acquittals)

The Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice System Reforms

4.20 The Government had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. (Justice) V.S.Malimath, former Chief Justice of Karnataka and Kerala High Courts, to consider and recommend measures for revamping the Criminal Justice System. The Committee submitted its report to the Government on April 21, 2003. The Committee made 158 recommendations to revamp the Criminal Justice System.

4.21 Since the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and the Criminal Laws are administered by the State Governments, the Report of the Malimath Committee was forwarded to State Governments for their views. Action on some of the recommendations of the Malimath Committee have already been taken.

4.22 A Committee has been set up on May 3, 2006 for drafting a National Policy paper on Criminal Justice System.

MERCY PETITIONS UNDER ARTICLE 72 OF THE CONSTITUTION

- During the period April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006, 13 cases of mercy petitions for commutation of death sentence under article 72 of the Constitution of India were dealt with.
- 29 petitions for remission of sentence/pardon from persons sentenced under various Central laws have been dealt with during the period.

Central Government Permission u/s 321 Cr.P.C., 1973, for withdrawal from prosecution

4.23 31 requests from various State Governments for Central Government permission u/s 321 Cr.P.C., 1973 for withdrawal from prosecution of the cases involving provisions of various Central laws were dealt with during the period.

Central Government sanction u/s 188 Cr.P.C., 1973

4.24 32 requests for Central Government sanction u/s 188 of the Cr.P.C., 1973 for prosecution of offenders, accused of committing offence outside the territorial jurisdiction of India were dealt with during the period.

CHAPTER V

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

Inter-State Council (ISC)

5.1 The Inter-State Council (ISC) was established under Article 263 of the Constitution of India through a Presidential Order dated May 28, 1990. The Council is a recommendatory body for making recommendations upon any such subject and in particular, recommendations for the better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject and deliberating upon such other matters of general interest to the States as may be referred by the Chairman to the Council.

5.2 The Council comprises the Prime Minister as Chairperson and Chief Ministers of all the States, Chief Ministers of Union territories having Legislative Assemblies, Administrators of Union territories not having Legislative Assemblies, Governors of States under President's rule, six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers nominated by the Prime Minister as Members and four Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers nominated by the Prime Minister as permanent invitees.

5.3 The Inter-State Council under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister and the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister were reconstituted on December 7, 2006 and on April 10, 2006 respectively. The Standing Committee was set up initially on December 5, 1996 to have continuous consultation and process matters for

consideration of the Council. Further, it can also consider any matter referred to it by the Chairman of the Council.

Blue Print of Action Plan on Good Governance

5.4 Inter-State Council, in its 9th meeting held on June 28, 2005 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, considered the Agenda item-Blue Print of Action Plan on Good Governance and endorsed the 139-point Action Plan on Good Governance.

5.5 The 139-point Action Plan on Good Governance, approved by the Council, has been circulated to the concerned Union Ministries/ Departments and State Governments for implementation and submission of Action Taken Reports. Inter-State Council Secretariat is monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan on Good Governance. The Action Taken Report will be placed before the Council through the Standing Committee as per laid down procedure.

National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG)

5.6 The 139-point Action Plan on Good Governance also envisages the setting up of a National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) as a measure of institutional capacity-building. NCGG is envisioned to be a world-class institution in guiding good governance reforms in India and the developing

world. It would develop a strategy for institutional capacity-building based on the principles of complementarities and strategic alliances with the existing institutions of excellence in the country and abroad so as to develop synergy for efficient implementation of good governance reforms agenda in the country. It would act as the 'Lead' institution for collection, collation and effective sharing of good governance including e-governance initiatives between the Union and the States.

State Centres for Good Governance

5.7 The 139-point Action Plan on Good Governance also contains the Action Point of identifying one Institution at the State level to be the nodal institution for linkages with NCGG. All the State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to take immediate steps to set up Centre for Good Governance at the State/UT level. Most of the State Governments have shown keen interest in

the matter. So far 6 State Governments have set up their State CGGs. Necessary assistance is being provided to the State Governments in this regard.

Implementation Report on the decisions taken by Inter-State Council on the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission

5.8 Of the 247 recommendations of Sarkaria Commission on which final view has been taken by the Council, 179 recommendations have been accepted and implemented, 65 recommendations have not been accepted either by the Inter-State Council or by the Administrative Ministry concerned and 3 are under different stages of consideration in the concerned Ministries/Departments.

10th meeting of Inter-State Council

5.9 On December 9, 2006, the 10th meeting of the Inter-State Council was held in Delhi under



Union Home Minister welcoming the Prime Minister at the 10th Meeting of the Inter State Council

the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to consider the agenda item 'Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and status of implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989'.

5.10 There was consensus among the participants to the effect that there was scope for taking more stringent action under the provisions of law for helping the weaker sections of the society to ensure that real justice was done to them. The Chief Ministers agreed to the suggestions including, inter alia, the appointment of special public prosecutors, proper registration of cases and their expeditious disposal in the interest of justice to SCs/STs, proper rehabilitation of Scheduled Tribes whenever their lands are acquired for public projects. The decisions taken in the meeting would be useful in helping the SCs/STs.

Study on Sub-national governance

5.11 ISCS has commissioned a study on Sub-national governance. The study would delineate Indian experience especially with reference to administrative, judicial and socio-economic impact of models of sub-national governance and likewise international experience (other innovative models), and examine their impact on core issues like sovereignty, national integration, natural resource-use, requirements of modern day integrated financial systems, interdependence, sharing of powers and the related procedural aspects. The study is in two parts. Part-I of the study covers (i) Fifth Schedule Areas (ii) Panchayats and (iii) Urban Local Bodies; and Part-II covers (i) Sixth Schedule Areas - North-Eastern States including Bodoland (Assam) and Nagaland, (ii) Gorkhaland (West Bengal) and (iii) North Karnataka, Telangana (Andhra Pradesh), Vidarbha (Maharashtra) and Jammu & Kashmir. Both the Parts of the study have been awarded to

the National Academy of Legal Studies and Research (NALSAR), University of Law, Hyderabad in January - February, 2006.

ZONAL COUNCILS

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

5.13 Since their inception, the Councils have held 106 meetings. The deliberations have resulted in progress in diverse sectors like rural development, infrastructure, tourism, health, mining, power etc.

5.14 Meetings of the Western Zonal Council and the Southern Zonal Council were held on September 20, 2006 at Panaji (Goa) and February, 12, 2007 at Hyderabad, respectively.

5.15 The Western Zonal Council meeting was attended by the Union Home Minister (Chairman) and Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa apart from other Ministers and officers. The meeting of the Southern Zonal Council was also chaired by the Union Home Minister, and was attended by the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Puducherry and other Ministers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Both the Councils deliberated upon various issues with the focus on Internal Security and made useful recommendations.

MODERNISATION OF PRISONS

5.16 Administration of prisons is the responsibility of the State Governments. The prisons

are managed as per provisions of the Prisons Act, 1894 and the detailed procedures set out in Jail Manuals framed by the State Governments. The State Governments are empowered to enact legislation and make rules and regulations on the subject.

5.17 Due to constraints of resources, many States were unable to make adequate allocations for maintenance and upkeep of prisons, construct houses for staff and increase capacity of jails to accommodate increasing number of undertrials and convicted prisoners. This had resulted in deterioration in the conditions of prisons, prisoners and prison staff. Central Government provided financial assistance to States between 1987 to 2002 under various schemes aggregating to Rs. 131.72 crore. However, this did not lead to substantial improvement on ground.

5.18 Therefore, in order to improve the condition of prisons, prisoners and the prison staff, the Central Government launched a non-plan scheme in 2002-03 for construction of additional prisons to reduce overcrowding, repair and renovation of existing prisons, improvement in sanitation and water supply and providing living accommodation for prison staff. The scheme which is known as 'Modernisation of Prisons' is being implemented over a period of five years (2002-07) in 27 States with an outlay of Rs.1,800 crore on cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively.

5.19 The scheme has four components, viz:

- a) Construction of new jails;
- b) Repair, renovation and expansion of existing jails;
- c) Construction of staff quarters for prison personnel; and
- d) Water and sanitation.

5.20 The physical progress of the scheme from 2002-03 to 2006-07 (as on December 31, 2006) is as under:-

a) Construction of New Jails

The Central Empowered Committee has approved the construction of 163 jails of which 99 are expected to be completed by March 31, 2007.

b) Repairs and Renovation

The Central Empowered Committee approved the construction of 1,360 additional barracks in the existing jails to augment the capacity in jails. Out of this 935 additional barracks are expected to be completed by March, 31, 2007.

c) Construction of Staff Quarters

The Central Empowered Committee has approved the construction of 8,573 staff quarters for prison personnel of which 6,363 quarters are expected to be completed by March, 31, 2007.

d) Water and Sanitation

A number of works are relating to the construction of overhead tanks for drinking water, construction of toilets, drainage and sanitation work. These are at different stages of completion.

Financial Progress

5.21 The total amount released as central share from 2002-03 to September 30, 2006 was Rs.1,015.57 crore. The corresponding share of the State Governments works out to Rs.339.60 crore. Against the Central and State share of Rs.1,355.17 crore the total amount utilised by the State Governments as on December 31, 2006 is Rs.921.32 crore.

5.22 The progress of the Scheme is being monitored closely with a view to ensure that the funds released to the States are properly utilised for the purpose for which they have been released.

5.23 The scheme has been extended by a further period of two years. The State Governments have now been allowed to utilise 10% of their entitlement under the Annual Action Plan for 2006-07 on purchasing equipment for modernisation of jails and building/improving infrastructure for undertaking correctional programmes.

Institutes of Correctional Administration

5.24 To improve the quality of prison administration, continuous efforts are made by imparting training to the prison personnel. The Institute of Correctional administration (ICA) was established at Chandigarh for that purpose and the entire expenditure on its establishment is borne by this Ministry. In addition, a Regional Institute for Correctional Administration (RICA), functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu, is being funded by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Home Affairs had provided a one-time grant for setting up the Institute. The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) also plays a significant role through research work and training in the field of prison administration.

Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003

5.25 Earlier, there was no legal provision either in the Code of Criminal Procedure or any other law under which foreign prisoners could be transferred to the country of their origin to serve the remaining part of their sentence nor was there a provision for transfer of prisoners of Indian origin convicted by a foreign court to serve their sentence in India. From the humanitarian angle, it was felt that if foreign convicted nationals were transferred to their home countries and

prisoners of Indian origin were brought to India to serve the remaining part of their sentence, it would enable them to be near their families and would help in the process of their social rehabilitation.

5.26 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was enacted for achieving the above objectives. The Act was notified to come into force on January 1, 2004. Subsequently, the Repatriation of Prisoners Rules, 2004 was published in the Official Gazette on August 9, 2004.

5.27 For implementation of the Act, a treaty/agreement is signed with countries having mutual interest with our country on this matter.

5.28 So far, agreements have been signed with the Governments of the United Kingdom and Mauritius. Negotiations have also been concluded with Governments of Canada and Bulgaria. The agreements are likely to be signed in the near future.

Correctional Service Medal

5.29 As per the recommendations of All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83) and Groups of Officers headed by Shri R.K. Kapoor, the following medals have been instituted for award to the prison personnel every year on the occasions of the Republic Day and Independence Day:

Gallantry Medal

- (i) President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (PCSMG)
- (ii) Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (CSMG)

Service Medal

- (i) President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service (PCSMDS)
- (ii) Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service (CSMMS)

5.30 The number of President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service and the number of Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service which can be awarded in a year are 25 and 75 respectively. There is no limit to the number of medals to be awarded for gallantry in one year.

5.31 The President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service/Gallantry and the Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service/Gallantry are awarded:

- (i) for a specially distinguished record in correctional service;
- (ii) for success in organising correctional service or maintaining the administration in special difficulties like mass admission of prisoners; and
- (iii) For outstanding ability in putting out riots, preventing escape of prisoners,

rescuing the officials, sportsmanship, public work and exemplary service marked by efficiency, devotion to duty, integrity, loyalty, high sense of discipline and spirit of sacrifice.

5.32 A total number of 59 prison personnel of various States were awarded the Correctional Service Medals during 2006.

Meeting of the Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police on Internal Security and Law and Order held on April 12, 2006 in New Delhi.

5.33 A meeting of Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police on Internal Security and Law and Order was held on April 12, 2006 in New



Union Home Minister addressing the meeting of Chief Secretaries & Directors General of Police on Internal Security and Law and Order

Delhi. The meeting, inaugurated by the Home Minister, reviewed the internal security, crime and law and order situation in the country, shared insights and assessments of various security related issues and reflected on the strategies and measures required to effectively deal with major areas of concern presently impacting the security environment in the country.

5.34 It was agreed that the States would, inter alia, take concerted action to strengthen intelligence machinery at State, District and Police Station levels for dealing with internal security threats concerning more than one State. In Border areas, the State Governments would expedite the process of land acquisition and forest clearance to facilitate early construction of border fences and roads.

As regards human trafficking, the Ministry of Home Affairs may consider creating a nodal cell which would keep vigil on the criminal activity and follow up to ensure proper investigation and prosecutions. This cell has already been setup. The State Governments have also been requested to assess and monitor the extent of drug abuse in order to devise strategies to address them, monitor the extent of illicit cultivation and take eradication measures.

Meeting of Chief Ministers on Internal Security held on September 5, 2006 in New Delhi.

5.36 A day-long meeting of Chief Ministers on Internal Security, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, was held on September 5, 2006 in



Prime Minister chairing the meeting of Chief Ministers on Internal Security

5.35 It was also indicated therein that the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) would lay down policies, plans and guidelines at the National level for disaster management in the country.

New Delhi with an objective to evolve a holistic approach in dealing with internal security, share experiences and develop a spirit of cooperation so as to find effective solutions for preparing a road map for the future.

5.37 There was unanimity amongst the participants that terrorism and Naxalism needed to be dealt with firmly with closer cooperation among States and between the Centre and States. States agreed to take time-bound steps to improve the quality of the State Special Branches with special focus on tactical and local intelligence generation. The States were sensitised and advised to ensure regular and effective surveillance and vigil and a high level of security at vital installations. To combat the problem of Naxalism, the State Governments agreed to address socio-economic issues. States were advised to enhance their budget allocations for policing in terms of additional manpower, latest technology, gadgets, weaponry and equipment. It was also agreed to ensure that while pursuing anti-terrorism measures, sensitivities of the minority communities would be kept in view considering that a particular community cannot be blamed for terrorist acts of a few individuals.

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Project on "Strengthening the Law Enforcement Response in India against Trafficking in Persons through training and capacity building"

5.38 This Ministry, in association with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), has initiated a two-year project for training of Law Enforcement Officers on human trafficking in five States, namely Maharashtra, Goa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. A Project Steering Committee has been constituted for steering, guiding and monitoring of the project. Through a series of a training programmes, the project aims at raising the awareness of Law

Enforcement Officers (police & prosecutors) on the problem of human trafficking and further build up their capacity to better investigate the crime and prosecute the offenders perpetrating such crime. A few Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) are also proposed to be developed or strengthened at the State level in the selected States under this project. The primary role of an AHTU would be law enforcement and it would liaise with other concerned agencies for care and rehabilitation of victims.

Nodal Cell for Monitoring action to Combat Human Trafficking

5.39 The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up a Nodal Cell for dealing with matters relating to trafficking in human beings. The Cell is, inter alia, responsible for collecting data related to trafficking from the State Governments/UT Administrations, analysing the data, identifying problem areas and analysing causes for their being source/transit/destination areas, monitoring action taken by the State Governments/UT Administrations for combating the crime and organising co-ordination meetings with the nodal Police Officers of States/UTs.

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (NCRB)

An ISO 9001:2000 Organisation

5.40 Set up in 1986, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was assigned the responsibility of crime mapping and analysis, preparing strategy for crime control and modernisation of the state police forces with the mission to empower Indian Police with information technology and criminal intelligence. In this mission to uphold law and protect

people. NCRB endeavours to provide leadership and excellence in crime-analysis particularly for serious and organised crime and is providing training to Centre/ State Police Forces to achieve proficiency in the use of Information technology.

National Projects

Crime Criminal Information System

5.41 It has been upgraded to Crime Criminal Information System Multi-Lingual web-enabled (CCIS MLe) in the year 2005 as multi-lingual application with facility for 5 languages i.e. Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil, Kannada and Gurmukhi, besides English and Hindi. Feature of crime analysis through data warehousing has also been added. The application has been web-enabled so that the field level investigating and supervisory officers can access the CCIS MLe databases at national and State levels through internet ; anywhere - anytime. The upgradation/replacement of hardware supplied to States in the year 2000 is under consideration. NCRB has been conducting workshops and training to senior and field-level police officers by visits to the States and District Headquarters. Seven States have been covered since April, 2006 and remaining will be covered subsequently. Director, NCRB has also visited the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and West Bengal in this connection.

5.42 Continuous efforts are being made to update the CCIS MLe database. Union Home Secretary has written to all State Governments to capture the complete data for the last 5 years even by outsourcing, if required. This aspect is also being stressed in the meetings being held with the States in connection with Police Modernisation. All these efforts have yielded results and Data base size has reached 3 crore. However, States need to continuously update the data and complete the backlog.

Organised Crime Intelligence System (OCIS)

5.43 Criminal activities like smuggling of narcotic drugs, smuggling and manufacturing of illicit arms and explosives, counterfeit currency, terrorism, money laundering, prostitution, gambling, trafficking in women, children and human organs, etc. have become highly organised and managed very professionally. Control strategies to deal with these organised crimes need professional approach both at national and international levels.

5.44 OCIS aims to create a comprehensive database in respect of terrorists and underworld elements, effective coordination activities and sharing of data and preparation of background files on such organised criminals/gangs. The OCIS has been started on pilot basis in 8 States for crimes of 'automobile thefts' and 'trafficking in women and children for prostitution and maid services'. Hardware and System Software have been supplied and installed in all the Pilot States. Awareness training on OCIS for Police personnel in Nodal States has been completed. Special Workshops were conducted at Pune, Chandigarh, Delhi and Kolkata. Connectivity has been established with all the Pilot States except Delhi through National Informatics Centre (NIC). There are 372 gangs and 2,730 members in the OCIS Data Bank at present.

Public Service Delivery System

5.45 NCRB has developed some systems with a view to provide public services in the field of coordination of stolen and recovered properties, missing, kidnapped and arrested persons, etc. on the basis of available crime data from the States.

5.46 Motor Vehicle Coordination System (MVCS) is designed for coordination of stolen and recovered motor vehicles as well as inquiries relating

to these. It is also being used by the public to ascertain the status of a used vehicle before entering into any transaction whether it is stolen or otherwise. Total 32 counters across the country (including one at NCRB Headquarters) are providing this service directly to public. Approximately, 2,500 inquiries are being replied every month by NCRB counter and 4,700 queries received from Motor Licensing Officers are also being replied through the system. This service has been made web-enabled in June, 2006 by the Union Home Secretary which will facilitate inquiries through Internet.

5.47 'Firearm Coordination System' provides information both to the Police and Public relating to lost, stolen and recovered firearms. 'Wanted - Arrested (Talash) System' is designed for matching of missing, kidnapped, wanted, traced, arrested persons, unidentified persons and dead bodies. The System is operational at NCRB headquarters and queries, mainly from various Police Departments are being processed.

5.48 'Counterfeit Currency Information System' maintains data relating to counterfeit currency recovered by RBI branches and seized by police according to denominations, series and numbers, etc.

Portrait Building System

5.49 Window-based Portrait Building System has been made available up to district

level in all States and UTs. This system helps in preparing portraits of suspected criminals on the basis of information provided by the eye-witnesses. Total 3,047 portraits in 1,846 cases have been prepared by NCRB in November, 2006 by using this software.

Training

5.50 NCRB is running a number of specialised courses on Information Technology and Fingerprint Science for Indian and Foreign Police officers. NCRB also assists the State Police Computer Training Centres (PCTCs) in an effort to prepare an enabling I.T. environment and computer trained personnel right down to Police Station level. The table below gives the number of Courses run and persons trained at NCRB and State PCTCs during 2006:

	at NCRB	at PCPTCs	Total
No. of Programmes conducted	15	20	35
No. of officers attended	271	436	707



Training session of Foreign Police Officers at NCRB

5.51 NCRB also conducts two prestigious Foreigners training programmes namely, 'Information Technology in Law Enforcement' and 'Advanced Finger-Print Science and Computers' under the 'Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation' (ITEC) and 'Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan' (SCAAP) schemes of Ministry of External Affairs as well as Technical Cooperation scheme of 'Colombo Plan' (TCS). NCRB has trained 429 foreign police officers from 65 countries since the inception of foreign training programmes in the year 1990.

Quality Policy

5.52 NCRB has been awarded ISO 9001:2000 on March 8, 2004 for Quality Management System (QMS). NCRB has adopted for itself the quality policy according to which it shall endeavour to empower Indian Police with Information Technology and Criminal Intelligence to enable them to effectively and efficiently enforce the law and improve public service delivery. This shall be achieved through coordination with Police Forces at national and international level, upgradation of crime-analysis technology, developing I.T. capability, I.T. enabled solutions, compliance and continual improvement of QMS. A Management Review Meeting (MRM) was conducted on July 14, 2006 to review confirmation of Quality Management System as per ISO 9001: 2000 Standards.

CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU (CFPB)

5.53 The Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) came into existence in the year 1955. CFPB has done pioneering work in automation of fingerprints at national level using 'Automated Fingerprint Identification System'. It is a computerised system

of matching fingerprints on the basis of ridge-characteristics. Ten-digit Finger Print databases of convicted and arrested persons are maintained. The database size in the system in 2006 is 8,01,240 Ten-digit Finger Print records. During this period, 34,076 Record Slips and 19,181 Search Slips were received and processed in the Bureau. 101 Chance Prints were also searched in the existing database leading to detection of 4 cases. The Bureau conducts a One-year proficiency Course at its Kolkata Unit and two Advanced Courses in Finger Print Science for Indian and Foreign Police officers at Delhi.

SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES

5.54 The Scheme for 'Modernisation of Police Forces' (MPF) is an important initiative of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) towards Modernisation of the State Police Forces (SPFs), especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism, etc. The scheme includes a wide range of items namely the construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, mobility, modern weaponry, security, surveillance, communication, forensic equipment, upgradation of training infrastructure, police housing, computerisation, etc.

5.55 Under the Scheme, the States have been categorised into 'A' and 'B' categories with 100% and 75% Central funding respectively. Jammu and Kashmir and seven North Eastern States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura have been classified as 'A' category States and the remaining 20 States fall in the 'B' category. This has been done in order to accelerate the process of modernisation in the

police forces, with specific focus on States facing problems of terrorism and naxalism. The allocation in BE 2006-07 under the scheme was Rs.900 crore. Later, further amount of Rs.167.13 crore was provided at RE stage.

5.56 In the year 2006-07, the scheme includes a special component of Rs. 100 crore for certain naxal affected states (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal). Under the police modernisation scheme, substantial number of mine-protected vehicles have also been provided to the naxal-affected States.

5.57 The details of the Central assistance released to the State Governments are as under:

(Rs.in crore)

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Amount released
1	2000-01	1000
2	2001-02	1000
3	2002-03	695
4	2003-04	705.27
5	2004-05	960
6	2005-06	1025
7	2006-07*	798.34

* upto March 5, 2007

Objectives

5.58 The main objective of the scheme is to meet the identified deficiencies in various aspects of police administration, which were worked out by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) in a study done in the year 2000. Another objective of the scheme is to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and Central

Police Forces (CPFs) to control internal security and law and order situations by way of equipping the SPFs adequately and imparting the required training. The focus of the scheme is on strengthening the police infrastructure at the cutting edge level by way of construction of secure police stations, equipping the police stations with the required mobility, modern weaponry, communication equipment, forensic set-up, housing, etc.

Impact of the Scheme

5.59 The scheme has made perceptible impact in all the States and has provided the much needed assistance and impetus to police modernisation. For instance, proper buildings for police stations/outposts with required facilities have provided safe, secure and comfortable environment, construction of houses for police personnel and provision of modern weapons have boosted their morale, particularly in extremist-affected areas. Enhanced mobility has improved the response time.

5.60 A satellite based all-India police telecommunication network, namely, POLNET is under implementation which is also being funded partly under the MPF Scheme. This would provide connectivity to all police stations, district and State headquarters and the national capital.

Mega City Policing

5.61 This Ministry has introduced a new concept of Mega City Policing (MCP) under the Scheme for Modernisation of SPFs from the year 2005-06. MCP covers seven cities, viz. Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. The respective States are required to

include components for upgradation of metropolitan policing in their Annual Plan every year, which are considered and approved by a High Powered Committee constituted by the Ministry. Proposals for the mega city component are based on a study on specific problem areas of MCP including details of demographic growth pattern, special problems faced in policing in large urban areas and crime investigation, traffic management, infrastructure available in terms of modern control rooms, digital radio trunking, communication system, PCR van network, etc. Based on the approved plan, assistance is given to mega cities for procurement of modern and innovative equipment.

Desert Policing

5.62 Desert Policing is also a new concept, which has been started in the Police Modernisation Scheme from 2005-06. Desert Policing mainly concerns the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan. The problems regarding policing in the large and scattered desert areas, specially with regard to problems in investigation, mobility, communication and requirement of special equipments are given emphasis under the Desert Policing initiative. Expenditure for this component is also met out of the funds allocated under the MPF Scheme for the respective States.

5.63 During the year 2005-06, Central funds to the tune of Rs.27 crore has been released for MCP/ Desert Policing component. For the year 2006-07, Rs.100 crore has been allocated for Mega City/ Desert Policing component under the MPF scheme.

Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA)

5.64 CIPA project is being implemented in all the States to ensure a uniform framework and

mechanism for maintaining the information on crime and criminals and computerisation of crime investigation module. National Informatics Centre is the implementing agency for the project. The project, which was implemented as a 'pilot project' in six police stations in New Delhi District from May, 2005, has now become operational at all the police stations in Delhi.

5.65 The project is now being implemented in all the States in a phased manner. In phase-I, implementation of the project in 10% police stations in all the States is nearing completion. The computer hardware has been made available in all the identified police stations in phase-I. CIPA software has been enabled for various Indian languages e.g. Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Malayalam, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil and Telugu, besides English. In phase-II, 30% police stations have been taken up in 2006-07 for implementation of CIPA.

5.66 CIPA Software has already been operationalised in some States like Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The technical manpower for handholding is also being deployed for implementation support and providing training to police personnel.

5.67 State Development Teams [comprising of respective State Unit of NIC and State Crime Record Bureau (SCRB)/State Police officials] have been constituted by the State Governments for working out the local customisation requirements in the CIPA software.

5.68 A Central CIPA Implementation Committee (CCIC) has been constituted to assess and discuss feedbacks and new requirements in the

CIPA software received from various States and guiding the Central Development Team and the State Development Teams for necessary software development.

THE PRIVATE SECURITY AGENCIES (REGULATION) ACT, 2005

5.69 In order to regulate the activities of private security agencies, both Indian and foreign, within a legal framework, "The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005" has been notified in the Gazette of India on June 23, 2005 and brought into force from March 15, 2006. Under this Act, a Controlling Authority is to be appointed by the State Governments for the purpose of granting licences and holding of licences will be mandatory for carrying on the business of security agencies and other related matters.

5.70 The Central Government has framed the "Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006" which have since been notified in the Gazette of India on April 26, 2006. These Rules have been forwarded to all the State Governments to enable them to frame their own rules, in conformity with the Central Model Rules.

POLICE REFORMS

5.71 This Ministry had set up a Review Committee to review the recommendations of the National Police Commission and other Committees. In its report submitted to the Government in 2005, the Committee made 49 recommendations, which were sent to the States/UTs for immediate implementation. The Government have been exhorting the State Governments/UT

Administrations for early implementation of the said recommendations on police reforms. Several review meetings have been held with the States/UTs for expediting police reforms.

5.72 The Supreme Court of India has also passed a judgement on September 22, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.310 of 1996 - Prakash Singh and others vs UOI and others - on several issues concerning Police reforms. The directions passed by Supreme Court were to be complied with by the State Governments, Union territory Administrations and the Central Government by December 31, 2006. Copies of the judgement were sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations for necessary action. An affidavit on behalf of the Government of India was filed in compliance of the Court order. However, Supreme Court in its order dated January 11, 2007, inter alia, directed to file another Affidavit, in consonance with their earlier direction dated September 22, 2006, by April 10, 2007. Similarly, States/UTs have been asked to comply with the directions by the same date. As the UTs are different in character from the states, they have found difficulties in implementing certain directions of the Supreme Court. The Central Government has filed an application for directions seeking modifications/clarification in respect of same directions for the UTs.

New Police Act

5.73 One of the focal areas of police reforms has been the need for replacement of the existing Police Act, 1861. Accordingly, a Committee of experts was set up by this Ministry on September 20, 2005 to draft a new Police Act. The Committee has submitted the draft of a Model Police Act to the Government on October 30, 2006. A copy of the

draft Model Police Act has been sent to all State Governments/Union territory Administrations for their consideration and appropriate action. A comprehensive exercise is also being undertaken in the Ministry and a new legislation in respect of police administration for Union territories to replace the earlier enactments is under consideration. With regard to legislation in the States, however, a view will have to be individually taken by the concerned States.

CRIME SCENARIO IN THE COUNTRY

5.74 All cognisable crimes reported and investigated by the police are broadly categorised as those falling under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) or under the Special and Local Laws (SLL). A statement of crimes registered during the last five years is given below:-

Incidence and rate of crimes during 2001-2005

Year	Incidence		Crime Rate		
	IPC	SLL	IPC	SLL	Total
2001	17,69,308	35,75,230	172.3	348.1	520.4
2002	17,80,330	37,46,198	169.5	356.6	526.1
2003	17,16,120	37,78,694	160.7	353.7	514.4
2004	18,32,015	41,96,766	168.8	386.6	555.4
2005	18,22,602	32,03,735	165.3	290.5	455.8
2006	16,69,489	36,79,000	—	—	—

Crimes under Indian Penal Code

5.75 A total of 16,69,489 IPC crimes were reported during the year 2006 against 18,22,602 in

2005 recording a decline of 8.4 per cent in 2006. The share of IPC crimes to total cognisable crimes in percentage terms has decreased from 33.1 per cent in 2001 to 32.2 per cent in 2002, 31.2 per cent in 2003, 30.4 per cent in 2004 and increased to 36.3 per cent in 2005. Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 10.4 per cent of total crimes reported in the country closely followed by Maharashtra 10.3 per cent and Tamil Nadu 8.9 per cent. These crimes are further categorised as crimes against body, property, public order and vulnerable sections, namely, women and SC/ST.

Violent Crimes against Body

5.76 Violent crimes against body comprising murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, kidnapping and abduction and hurt in the year 2005 stood at 4,29,719 accounting for 23.6 per cent of total IPC crimes during the year. Crimes against body showed a decline of 1.2 per cent during 2005 over 2004.

Violent Crimes against Property

5.77 A total of 3,88,867 violent crimes against property comprising dacoity, preparation and assembly for dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft were recorded during the

year 2005 as compared to 3,91,644 crimes during 2004, showing a marginal decline of 0.7 per cent. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at

the national level was 21.3 per cent during the year.

Violent Crimes against Public Order

5.78 A total of 64,686 violent crimes against public order comprising of riots and arson were reported during the year 2005 as compared to 68,608 crimes in 2004, showing a decline of 5.7 per cent.

Crimes under Special and Local Laws (SLL)

5.79 A total of 36,79,000 crimes under various Special and Local Laws were reported during the year 2006 as against 32,03,735 crimes during 2005, showing an increase of 14.8 per cent in 2006.

STATE LEGISLATIONS

5.80 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for processing the legislative proposals (under Concurrent List in the seventh schedule of the Constitution) from the State Governments received either for approval of the Government or for obtaining the assent of the President. Bills under article 201 of the Constitution, Bills for previous sanction under proviso to article 304(b) of the Constitution, Ordinances under proviso to clause 1 of article 213 of the Constitution and Regulations for Scheduled Areas (Fifth Schedule to the Constitution) fall in this category.

5.81 In addition, Bills which are required to be reserved for consideration of the President, are sometimes sent by the State Governments for approval of the Central Government, before their introduction in the State Legislatures. Though, it is not a constitutional requirement, this administrative step helps in prior scrutiny of the draft legislation before President's assent is obtained.

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

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

Proposals received and finalised

5.84 During the period from April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006, the Government of India received 54 proposals for approval/assent of the Government of India/President of India. The number of proposals finalised during this period is given on the next page.

Sl.No.	Particulars	Numbers
I	Bills for the consideration and assent of the President under article 200 of the Constitution:	
	i) Bills assented to by the President	20
	ii) Bills returned to the State Government with Message from the President	01
	iii) Bills withdrawn by State Governments	04
	iv) Bills closed	02
II	Ordinances for Previous instructions of the President under article 213(1) of the Constitution:	
	i) Instructions of the President conveyed	02
	ii) Ordinances closed	01
III	Bills for previous sanctions of the President under article 304 (b) of the Constitution:	
	i) Previous sanction of the President conveyed	01
	ii) Bills closed	01
IV	Bills for approval of the Government of India before its introduction in the State Legislature:	
	i) Approval granted	12
	ii) Bills closed	03
Total		47*

* This also includes Legislative proposals received before April 1, 2006.

UNION TERRITORIES

INTRODUCTION

6.1 There are seven Union territories, namely:

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

6.2 Out of the above seven Union territories, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry have legislatures, Council of Ministers and Consolidated Funds. The rest of the Union territories are without legislature.

6.3 The total area covered by the seven Union territories is 10,973 sq. km. and their population, as per the 2001 census, is 1,64,53,676. The UT-wise population and area are at **Annex-X**. The Plan and Non-Plan budget provisions and their utilisation in the year 2005-06 and the provision for the year 2006-07 are at **Annex-XI**.

Constitutional status

6.4 The Union territories are specified in Schedule I, Part II of the Constitution. These

territories are administered in accordance with the provisions of articles 239 to 241 of the Constitution. Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961, Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for all matters of Union territories relating to Legislation, Finance and Budget, Services and appointment of Lt. Governors and Administrators. Every Union territory is administered by an Administrator appointed by the President under article 239 of the Constitution. In Delhi, Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Lt. Governors are designated as Administrators. In Chandigarh the Governor of Punjab is appointed as the Administrator of Chandigarh. In the other Union territories, senior officers of the AGMU cadre of IAS are appointed as Administrators.

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERFACE

Home Minister's Advisory Committees (HMAC)

6.5 All the five UTs without legislature - Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep - have the forum of Home Minister's Advisory Committee (HMAC) on which, besides the Administrator and Member of Parliament from the respective Union territory, members from the local elected bodies e.g. District Panchayats and

Municipal Council/Committees are nominated as members. Meetings of the HMAAC are chaired by the Union Home Minister, or, in his absence, by the Minister of State in the Ministry. The Committee discusses the general issues relating to social and economic development of the Union territories.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNION TERRITORIES

6.6 All the Union territories have achieved progress comparable with the neighbouring States. For instance, the NCT of Delhi has a literacy rate of 82% compared to 69% in Haryana and 58% in Uttar Pradesh. The female literacy rate in NCT of Delhi is 75% compared to 56% in Haryana and 44% in Uttar Pradesh. Per capita Net State Domestic Product (at current prices) of NCT of Delhi is Rs.51,664 in comparison to Rs.29,963 in Haryana and Rs.10,817 in Uttar Pradesh.

6.7 The literacy rate in Puducherry is 81% compared to 73% in Tamil Nadu and 61% in Andhra Pradesh. The population below poverty line in Puducherry is 21.67% compared to 21.12% in Tamil Nadu. The per capita electricity consumption in Puducherry is almost three times higher than in Tamil Nadu.

6.8 The literacy rate in Chandigarh is 82% compared to 70% in Punjab and 69% in Haryana. Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (at current prices) of Chandigarh is Rs.57,621 compared to a little over 28,000 in Punjab and Haryana.

6.9 The literacy rate in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 81% compared to 73% in Tamil Nadu. The population below poverty line in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 20.99% compared to 21.12% in Tamil Nadu.

6.10 The literacy rate in Lakshadweep is 88% compared to 91% in Kerala. Population below poverty line in Lakshadweep is 15.60% compared to 12.72% in Kerala.

6.11 The literacy rate in Dadra and Nagar Haveli is 60% compared to 70% in Gujarat and 77% in Maharashtra. However, the people below poverty line in this Union territory is only 17.14% compared to 25.02% in Maharashtra and 14.07% in Gujarat.

6.12 Literacy rate in Daman and Diu is 81% compared to 70% in Gujarat, while the population below the poverty line in this territory is only 4.44% compared to 14.07 % in Gujarat.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR (A&N) ISLANDS

6.13 The devastation caused by the tsunami of December, 2004 severely tested the administrative capacity of the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry. The programme for construction of permanent shelters has been finalised with an outlay of Rs. 1,221 crore; 9,797 permanent shelters are proposed to be constructed as per the design and specifications finalised in consultation with the local inhabitants. This work is mainly being undertaken by the Central Public Works Department as well as Andaman Public Works Department. Several NGOs have also accepted the responsibility of constructing the permanent shelters.

6.14 Government of India has issued orders in August, 2006 for providing relief to the traders and small businessmen who suffered direct and indirect losses due to the tsunami of 2004. This relief package consists of writing off outstanding

loans upto Rs.2 lakh and waiving off the interest for a period of three years on loans beyond Rs.2 lakh. The total financial outlay of this package is Rs.79.56 crore out of which 2/3rd will be met by the Government of India and 1/3rd by the respective banks.

6.15 The Government of India has also announced a package for replacement of animals lost in the A&N Islands. This package, sanctioned on August 31, 2006, has an outlay of Rs.25.70 crore.

6.16 A special agricultural package with an outlay of Rs.239 crore for reclaiming agricultural land as well as improving the agricultural productivity is already under implementation. Under this package, the A&N Administration has introduced various innovative programmes including introduction of vegetable cultivation in tribal areas, promoting inter cropping, high value agriculture, cashew plantation, organic farming etc. Restoration of coconut plantation is also underway through development and distribution of coconut saplings. Multiple cropping system has been successfully introduced in the Nicobar Group of Islands.

PUDUCHERRY

6.17 The Government of Puducherry has formulated a separate Housing Policy for construction of houses for the tsunami victims by utilising the overwhelming assistance extended by State Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Voluntary Agencies, Industries, etc. Under this Policy, NGOs and others willing to construct houses and infrastructure for tsunami victims will have to deposit 10-20% of the total project cost in any Nationalised Bank in their

name under tripartite agreement, which will be released to them for taking up the last phase of construction.

6.18 The Government of Puducherry signed an agreement with the World Bank for undertaking reconstruction and rehabilitation in tsunami affected areas for US\$ 42 million, equivalent to Rs.158.27 crore, under two major heads namely Repair and Reconstruction of damaged infrastructure (Rs.49.07 crore) and Restoration of Livelihood (Rs.99.82 crore).

6.19 A society, namely Project Implementation Agency (PIA), has been established by Government of Puducherry and registered under the Registrar of Companies and Societies Act, 1860 to serve as an umbrella agency to utilise the assistance given by the World Bank and to undertake various other activities related thereto for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of various sectors.

6.20 18 agencies (NGOs, CII, Rotary Club and Government of Maharashtra) are involved in construction activities and 25 MOUs have so far been signed for construction of 5,245 houses and related infrastructure at a total project cost of Rs.96.45 crore. Construction of 1,524 houses in 25 relocation sites is under progress and till now 1101 houses have been completed.

NCT OF DELHI

6.21 A 20 year perspective plan 'Delhi 2021' was prepared by Delhi government in 2001 for urban infrastructure and environmental improvement in Delhi. Key missions were identified i.e. Multimodal public transport system, rejuvenation of Yamuna river, empowerment of women and Urban Knowledge Centres. Energy sector reform was the

first priority sector in the planning process. As a result of privatisation, the Government expenditure in the energy sector has gone down. It is proposed to create an integrated multimodal transport system in Delhi. The three corridors of Delhi Metro (Phase-I) spanning 56 km. have been commissioned. Infrastructure has been strengthened with a comprehensive network of flyovers. Bhagidari - the pioneering citizen government partnership initiative has a vibrant interface with around 1800 citizen groups now. It has helped empower citizens through participation, transparency and use of IT and other tools. The U.N awarded 'Bhagidari' with the U.N Public Service Award for 'Improving Transparency, Accountability and Responsiveness in the Public Service for 2005.

LAKSHADWEEP

6.22 Lakshadweep administration has been making efforts to augment/replace the existing old ships to provide better shipping services. This has now become possible with the help of the Plan outlay for 2006-07. The Lakshadweep administration has also started construction of additional jetties on the eastern side of four islands, namely, Minicoy, Amini, Kavaratti and Agatti. An agreement has been reached with the Cochin Port Trust for construction of a dedicated berth at Cochin for the ships of Lakshadweep. The administration has commenced computer based online ship ticketing system through internet. The acquisition of eight more vessels for which orders have been placed is expected shortly. The acquisition of remaining vessels recommended in the 15 years perspective plan for shipping requirements will be completed by 2009-10.

6.23 Since no surface water is available in Lakshadweep and underground water is highly

saline, drinking water is a perpetual problem. With a view to solve this problem the Lakshadweep administration had installed a one lakh litre per day capacity desalination plant in Kavaratti in May, 2005. The commissioning of this plant has, to a large extent, solved the drinking water problem of Kavaratti island and has reduced water borne diseases. It is proposed to install similar desalination plants in all the remaining nine islands. Approval for this has already been given by the Planning Commission.

6.24 An interesting experiment of cruise based tourism has been started recently in Lakshadweep. Under this experiment, cruise liners anchor off the coast of some selected islands and the tourists visit the islands in the day time and return to the ship in the night. This experiment has generated employment opportunities for the locals.

6.25 Detailed project report for augmentation of diesel generating capacity in Lakshadweep Island costing Rs.17.86 crore approved by the Ministry of Power is now under implementation. This project will raise the installed capacity of the island from 9.7 Mega Watt to 16.32 Mega Watt by the end of March, 2007.

6.26 During 2006-07, the Lakshadweep Administration has acquired one 10 Bullard Tug constructed at Vipul Shipyard Surat at a cost of Rs.4.90 crore and one 15 passenger inter-island vessel constructed at NGV Tech Malayasia at a cost of Rs.3.94 crore. The web-based ship ticketing facility was extended to all the islands from January 26, 2006 which facilitated the passengers in obtaining ship tickets one month in advance from any ticket counter.

CHANDIGARH

6.27 Spreading over an area of 114 square km, the Union territory of Chandigarh comprises of the city of Chandigarh and 18 villages. Chandigarh city is also the capital of the States of Punjab and Haryana.

6.28 Chandigarh's excellent social infrastructure makes it a highly liveable place. It offers clean and green surroundings with educational and health infrastructure which is high class and modern. Chandigarh is also on course to becoming a knowledge city with all the prerequisites for attracting knowledge sector companies. The presence of National Level Institutes, Educational Centres of Excellence and large number of other prestigious organisations makes it an important regional hub. The services sector provides much of the economic activity in the city with financial services, IT services, hospitality and tourism services providing employment opportunities to the youth of the city and the region in large numbers.

6.29 The Chandigarh administration has established the prestigious Rajiv Gandhi Technology Park in the year 2005 in which many well known companies such as Infosys, Wipro, Bharti Telecom, IBM etc., have set up their business establishments. This project will create employment opportunities for about 25,000 people besides giving a great boost to exports.

DAMAN AND DIU AND DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

6.30 The Government of India has approved the construction of a new bridge across the river Damanganga in the city of Daman at a cost of Rs.29 crore. This bridge will be a great help to the people

living on both sides of the river. The work was started in September 20, 2006 and is to be completed within a period of 24 months. Renovation of the existing bridge over river Damanganga has been completed and is now opened to pedestrians and two wheelers. In Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the administration has granted ownership of agricultural land to the tenants under the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation. The administration has also collaborated with the Government of Gujarat to construct the Madhuban Dam on the river Damanganga which has benefited farmers in the territory and helped them to grow cash crops like sugarcane. Several large industrial houses have set up manufacturing units in the territory because of its locational advantage vis-a-vis Mumbai. There has been considerable emphasis in this predominantly tribal area (64% of the people are tribals) on improving educational facilities. Presently, there are 226 primary schools, 21 secondary schools and 10 higher secondary schools with a total enrolment of about 60,000 students in the territory. The administration provides several facilities to the tribal students such as free lodging and boarding, mid-day meal programme, free supply of uniform, text books and hostel facilities.

6.31 With the enactment of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, the Panchayati Raj Institutions have been set up in both the Union territories. All subjects under the XIth Schedule to the Constitution have been transferred to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

6.32 The Silvassa Municipal Council was formed in May, 2005 and the regular Council has been established after conducting elections in February, 2006.

6.33 For augmenting water supply to Silvassa and Amlī village, a new scheme has been approved by the Govt. of India. Government of India has also accorded approval for underground sewerage system for Silvassa town.

RECENT INITIATIVES IN THE UNION TERRITORIES

6.34 The Government of India has recently introduced a Police Modernisation Schemes for the Union territories. This was introduced on the basis of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee for the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Scheme will focus attention on upgradation of infrastructural facilities, housing, buildings for police stations, mobility and equipment. The scheme has a total outlay of Rs.884 cores to be implemented over a period of five years starting from 2006-07.

6.35 The Government of India has also approved the establishment of a Police Housing Corporation for Delhi Police. The new Corporation is expected to boost the house construction activity for the police personnel of Delhi. The functioning of the Corporation is expected to enhance the housing satisfaction level from about 20% to about 40% in the next five years.

6.36 The Government has approved creation of Administrator's Relief Fund for Lakshadweep to receive voluntary contributions from members of public, NGOs, State Governments, etc. This fund will help the Lakshadweep Administration in providing immediate relief to people in times of natural calamities.

6.37 The Government has approved the creation of a separate district of North and Middle

Andamans. This will solve the difficulties of the Islanders located in the far flung areas in accessing government facilities located at the District level. The headquarter of the new district will be Mayabunder.

DELHI POLICE

6.38 Delhi Police lays great emphasis on fair recording of complaints. The tendency of non-registration of cases or minimisation of crime is viewed seriously. Surprise checks by Vigilance Department are being conducted to oversee crime registration. A total of 41,255 IPC offences were registered during 2006 as against 40,111 cases showing an increase of 2.85% from its corresponding period of 2005.

6.39 The arrangements relating to the safety and security of the senior citizens of Delhi has been revamped. A special Help Line '1291' has been introduced to attend the distress calls pertaining to the safety and security of senior citizens. A mechanism has been devised to monitor the distress calls and conduct the random check on the action taken by local police. The Senior Citizen Cell has been working under the direct supervision of Addl. Commissioner of Police, Hqrs., Delhi. A centralised record is being maintained and reviewed periodically. Over 343 calls were received during 2006 and instant help was provided in all the cases.

6.40 Special attention is being paid to Crime Against Women and top priority is given to crimes like rape, molestation and kidnapping. Special checking in buses has led to enhanced confidence and the molestations in running buses have since come down drastically. Investigation and trial of every rape case is being monitored personally at the level of Addl. DCsP of the districts in a resolute

manner. During 2006, a total of 468 cases were reported as against 560 cases of the corresponding period of 2005

6.41 A new scheme called "PARIVARTAN" has been launched wherein women police officers have been posted in beats with a view to encourage women to come forward and share their problems with women police officials. Parivartan has conducted various awareness building exercises in the beats alongwith the help of some NGOs, which have given enough confidence to womenfolk to report any case of violence against them.

6.42 A four digit toll free Women Helpline number '1091' started functioning on September 18, 2002 in Delhi Police Control Room (Round the clock). Women police Mobile Team based at Crime Against Women Cell (CWC), Nanakpura with a lady officer is available on duty round the clock to attend to the distress calls. CWC, Nanakpura also recognised the need for Gender Sensitisation of the officers and staff to evolve better response mechanism to deal with the complaints of matrimonial dispute. This exercise is aimed towards improving response towards women victims. The CWC, by its nature of constitution, has maintained its character of providing counseling to the victims of domestic violence. CWC has started an ambitious programme of utilising the services of NSS volunteers in the colleges for anti-eve teasing drives.

6.43 Crisis Intervention Centres (CICs) have been established in all the nine districts to deal with rape and sexual abuse cases professionally. Additional DCP of the district supervises the functioning of the CICs. A chief coordinator from an NGO has been appointed by the Delhi Commission for Women for each District. An NGO is associated to assist not only in medical

examination of the victim but also in providing further assistance in the form of treatment, rehabilitation and also during trial.

6.44 The task for the Delhi Traffic Police, with a strength of 4,200 personnel, is extremely challenging in view of a very high number of motorised and non-motorised vehicles and limited road capacity. To meet the challenge, Delhi Traffic Police have adopted constant, conscious and innovative efforts towards improving traffic management through state of the art technology and implementation of new traffic circulation and traffic decongestion schemes to improve traffic flow. The officers and men of Traffic Police posted at intersections and mobile on roads ensure smooth flow of traffic. Delhi has a distinction of having highest number of signals in the country. There are 673 traffic signals and 451 blinkers to assist traffic police in the control and regulation of traffic.

6.45 The emphasis of Delhi Traffic Police is on quality and deterrent prosecution of such violations, which have a direct bearing on smooth and safe flow of traffic. The day-to-day traffic management is extremely important and essential, and most of the time the traffic police manpower is utilised for regulation purposes rather than for enforcement activities. Enforcement activities are resorted to ensure proper regulation and compliance of the traffic rules and regulations. The Delhi Traffic Police has opened three centres for depositing online traffic violation notice fine amount at (i) Teen Murti Traffic Lines (Mother Teresa Crescent), (ii) DCP/Traffic-Hqrs. Office at Sector 12, R.K. Puram and (iii) DCP/Traffic-Northern Range Office at Old Police Lines, Rajpur Road. The "compounding amount collection system" has been fully computerised at these three centres.

CHAPTER VII

POLICE FORCES

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

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

7.2 The Service is organised in 24 State cadres/Joint cadres. There is no separate cadre for Union Government. In every cadre a 'Central Deputation Reserve' is built in to send the officers on deputation to serve under the Union Government. The cadre structure is finalised by the Government of India through a joint review mechanism after every 5 years. With the concerted efforts of the Ministry, review of all IPS cadres was updated during the years 2003, 2004 and 2005. The cadre reviews of Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh which were due in the year 2006 have been finalized.

7.3 The total authorised strength of the Indian Police Service and the actual number of officers in position as on January 1, 2007, is given in the table below:

State/Cadre	Total Authorised Strength	In Position
Andhra Pradesh	209	195
AGMU	196	144
Assam-Meghalya	153	131
Bihar	193	152
Chhattisgarh	81	72
Gujarat	161	144
Haryana	125	116
Himachal Pradesh	72	64
Jammu and Kashmir	135	119
Jharkhand	110	87

State/Cadre	Total Authorised Strength	In Position
Karnataka	156	139
Kerala	139	116
Madhya Pradesh	231	216
Maharashtra	236	209
Manipur-Tripura	121	101
Nagaland	58	44
Orissa	159	102
Punjab	144	114
Rajasthan	184	135
Sikkim	32	32
Tamil Nadu	214	190
Uttarakhand	60	53
Uttar Pradesh	404	360
West Bengal	278	239
Total	3851	3274

7.4 Appointment to IPS is done in two ways, namely, direct recruitment through Combined Civil Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) every year and by promotion of the State Police Service (SPS) officers. The promotion of SPS officers to IPS is done on the basis of recommendations made by a Selection Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Chairman/Member, UPSC. The Government of India, in consultation with the concerned State Government, decides the total number of vacancies for directly recruited and promoted officers in a particular year. Directly recruited IPS officers are allocated to the different State cadres/joint cadres. The promoted officers, however, serve in the same cadre.

7.5 Directly recruited officers undergo 15 weeks Foundational Course training at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of

Administration, Mussorie. Thereafter, they undergo 44 weeks basic/professional training at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVP NPA), Hyderabad followed by 34 weeks Practical Training in States/Districts allotted to them. The SPS officers on their promotion to IPS also undergo induction training of six weeks at SVP NPA, Hyderabad. Selected IPS officers are also given specialised training in different fields related to policing in institutions in India and abroad.

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

7.6 SVP NPA, established in 1948 at Mount Abu and shifted to Hyderabad in 1975, is a premier police training institution in the country and now functions as a 'Centre of Excellence'.

7.7 An Advisory Board, headed by the Union Home Secretary and comprising of senior officers of MHA, senior police officers and eminent

their induction to IPS. The Academy runs special courses to train the trainers/instructors of police training institutions of the States as well as Central



Union Home Secretary chairing the meeting of SVP National Police Academy Advisory Board

persons from other professions as its members, periodically reviews the nature of courses, syllabi and training methodologies at the Academy taking into account the present day needs. It also advises the Academy on various measures for improving standards.

7.8 The Academy conducts both basic and in-service courses for the IPS officers at various levels. Besides, it conducts induction training for the SPS officers on



IPS probationer being imparted training in horse riding

Police Forces, laying great emphasis on values of discipline, integrity, character, professional ethics and service. It has introduced new modules on subjects like computers, insurgency, anti-terrorism, disaster management, field craft and tactics, simulation exercise investigation, community policing, etc which are relevant to present day scenario. The Academy conducts courses for officers of Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Revenue Service (IRS), Indian Audit and Accounts Service (IA&AS), Indian Forest Service (IFS) and also the officers of the Judicial Probation and Prison departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Banks and Insurance Companies, etc. Short duration specialised thematic courses, seminars and workshops on professional subjects, especially related to policing, have proved to be quite useful.

7.9 Academy has introduced various new courses such as Course on NDPS Act, Workshops on Police Training Network, Orientation Course on Research Methodology, Course on Right to Information Act for police officers, Workshop on Quality Management for improving the delivery of Police Services to the people etc. during the year 2006-07.

CENTRAL POLICE FORCES (CPFs)

7.10 There are seven CPFs under the Ministry of Home Affairs, namely Assam Rifles (AR), Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police

(ITBP), National Security Guard (NSG) and Sashashtra Seema Bal (SSB). AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are the border guarding forces while CRPF assists the States in matters related to law and order and is trained & equipped to internal security management. The Rapid Action Force (RAF), a specialised wing of CRPF, deals with riots. CISF provides security and protection to vital installations, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), airports, industrial buildings, museums, Government buildings and VIPs. NSG is a specialised force for counter-terrorism and anti-hijacking operations. It is also entrusted with the task of securing high risk VIPs.



Assam Rifles (AR)

7.11 Known as 'Friends of the Hill People', Assam Rifles, raised initially as 'Cachar Levy' in 1835, is the oldest Police Force in the country with



Union Home Minister interacting with Jawans of Assam Rifles at Shillong during the 17th Raising Anniversary

headquarters at Shillong. It has 2 Inspectorate General Headquarters, 9 Sector Headquarters, 46 Battalions, 1 Training Centre and School, 3 Maintenance Groups, 3 Workshops, 1 Construction and Maintenance Unit and a few ancillary units. The Force has dual role of maintaining internal security and guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border. The Force works under the operational control of the Army. The Force also participated in operations in Jammu and Kashmir and Sri Lanka in conjunction with the Army.

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



**Border
Security
Force
(BSF)**

7.13 BSF was raised in 1965, with a strength of 25 Battalions (Bns) and 3 Companies (coys) to do away with the multiplicity of State forces guarding the Indian borders with the neighbouring countries. Over the years, the Force has grown in size and as on date, it has 157 Bns with 7 coys each, 5 major training institutions, 9 subsidiary training centres,

4 minor training institutions, 2 basic training centres and 1 recruit training centre. The Force headquarter is in Delhi. Its field formations include 2 Additional Directorates General, i.e. ADG (East) and ADG (West), 10 Frontiers and 39 Sector headquarters, Water Wing and Air Wing. Its operational responsibility is spread over 6385 km. of international border with Pakistan and Bangladesh. BSF is also deployed on Line of Control (LOC) in J&K under operational control of the Army.

7.14 For upgrading weaponry, surveillance, communication and night vision capabilities of the Force and for providing the Force with better



Union Home Secretary at the Raising Day of BSF

training, a modernisation plan has been undertaken since 2002-03. The total expenditure envisaged over a period of five years is Rs. 2,330.85 crore.



Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

7.15 Raised in the year 1969, CISF is providing security cover to 269 PSUs including 54 domestic and international airports and fire protection cover to 77 establishments. Some of the important installations are space and atomic energy establishments, ports, airports, coal mines, steel plants, thermal and hydel power plants, oil and petrochemicals installations, heavy industries, defence establishments, security

and Kolkata. Besides, it has taken over security of 49 Government buildings, which includes North Block, part of South Block and CGO Complex at Delhi. CISF provides technical consultancy services relating to security and fire protection to industries in Public and Private sectors.

7.17 The Force is keeping itself up-to-date both in terms of acquisition of modern arms, ammunitions and equipment as well as upgradation of skills through training and introduction of innovative techniques.



CISF Jawan on Marine Patrolling in CISF Unit JNPT, Mumbai

presses, museums and historical monuments including Taj Mahal and Red Fort.

7.16 The specialised task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines plane to Kandhar. The Force has so far taken over security of 54 airports, which includes international airports of Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai



Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

7.18 Initially raised as the Crown Representative Police on July 27, 1939 at Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh (MP), the Force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then, the Force has achieved remarkable growth in strength and capabilities. With 201 Bns. (183 Executive Bns., 2 Mahila Bns., 10 RAF Bns., 5 Signal Bns. and 1 Special Duty

Group), 37 Group Centres, 13 Training Institutions, 4 No. 100 bedded Hospitals, 17 No. 50 bedded Composite Hospital, 7 Arms Workshops and 2 Central Weapon Stores, it has become the largest Central Para Military Force (CPMF). The Force is presently handling a wide range of duties covering law and order, counter insurgency, anti-militancy and

anti-terrorism operations. The Force plays a key role in assisting States in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of militant groups. The Force has ladies contingents organised in two Mahila Battalions.

7.19 The CRPF personnel are on continuous vigil in various sensitive areas. They are also performing guarding duties at some of the vital installations and buildings including the shrines of Mata Vaishno Devi, Raghunath Temple in Jammu, Ram Janam Bhoomi/Babri Masjid in Ayodhya, Kashi Vishwanath Temple/Gyanvapi Mosque in Varanasi, Krishna Janam Bhoomi/Shahi Idgah Masjid in Mathura and the Parliament House. The force plays important role in the arrangement for the annual Amarnath Yatra in Jammu and Kashmir.

7.20 A modernisation plan costing Rs.542.75 crore is under implementation to induct sophisticated arms, ammunitions and other equipment in the Force over a period of five years starting with 2002-2003.

Rapid Action Force (RAF)

7.21 In 1992, 10 Bns. of CRPF were reorganised and converted into 10 Bns. of 4 Coys. each of RAF. The personnel in RAF are trained and equipped to be an effective strike force in communal riots or similar situations. These Bns. are located at 10 communally sensitive locations across the country to facilitate quick response in case of such incidents.

Female Formed Police Unit (CRPF)

7.22 For the first time in the history of the participation of India in UN Peace Keeping Operation, a women contingent consisting of 125 personnel from CRPF has been deployed in strife torn Liberia on Western Coast of Africa for

undertaking peacekeeping job. This contingent has been deployed after a rigorous training in India for international peace keeping operations.



CRPF women personnel undergoing training before deployment in UN Peace Keeping Operations in Liberia



Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (ITBP)

7.23 ITBP was raised with 4 Service Bns. in the wake of India China conflict in 1962. At present, it has 25 Bns. assisted by 4 Specialised Bns. It is deployed from the north-western extremity of the Indo-China Border up to the tri-junction of India, China and Myanmar covering 3,488 km. of

mountainous terrains. The deployment of ITBP involves Border Out Posts (BOPs) in the most inhospitable terrain. Nearly two thirds of the BOPs are not connected by road and many of them are air-maintained. ITBP has 2 zones headed by IGs, 7 sector headquarters headed by DIGs besides 5 training centres including Mountaineering & skiing institute at Auli.

7.24 ITBP plays an important role in organising the annual Kailash Mansarovar Yatra besides providing assistance in Disaster Management specially in the central and western Himalayan regions.

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



National Security Guard (NSG)

7.26 NSG was set up in 1984. It is a task-oriented Force and has two complementary elements in the form of the Special Action Group (SAG) comprising Army personnel and the Special Rangers Group (SRG), comprising personnel drawn from the Central Police/State Police Forces. NSG personnel are trained to take high risk in counter hijacking and counter terrorist

operations. The NSG Commandos are also assigned the task of providing security to VIPs.



NSG Commandos displaying anti-hijacking operation during NSG Raising Day celebration on October 16, 2006

7.27 NSG has conducted a number of important operations in the past including the operation at Akshardham Temple. NSG teams are also deployed on important occasions like Republic Day, Parliament Sessions etc. NSG personnel have rendered assistance on several occasions in bomb disposal which saved many innocent lives. The NSG personnel perform duties as Sky Marshals as well. 51 Women/Mahila personnel have been inducted in NSG as commandos/medical staff etc.

7.28 A five year modernisation plan costing Rs.82.49 crore for upgrading arms and ammunition, communication, night surveillance and bomb disposal equipment and training facilities is being undertaken by the Force.

7.29 NSG maintains the National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC) at Manesar which is one of the six such centres in the world. This centre conducts Post-Blast Studies in various parts of the country, mostly on the request from the State authorities. It maintains a data bank on explosives and incidents of explosions, for use by the Defence and Police Forces. The centre regularly interacts with other Bomb Data Centres of the world. The NBDC organizes international seminar every year and publishes a professional journal "Bombshell" on explosion-related subjects.



Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

7.30 Special Service Bureau (SSB) was set up in early 1963 in the wake of India-China conflict of 1962 to build morale and inculcate spirit of resistance

in the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from across the border. It became a border guarding force in 2001 under the Ministry of Home Affairs and was rechristened Sashastra Seema Bal with an amended charter. It has been given the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders.

7.31 SSB is now functioning in 7 border States covering a stretch of 1,751 km. of International Border in 20 districts along Indo-Nepal Border and about 120 km. along Indo-Bhutan border. SSB has 3 Frontier and 8 Sector Headquarters.

7.32 The organisation is gearing up for its new role as the Border Guarding Force. A five year comprehensive modernisation plan costing Rs.444.33 crore is under implementation for induction of sophisticated weaponry and equipment.



Alert and Vigilant-SSB Jawan Patrolling flooded Indo-Nepal border on September 24, 2006

DEPLOYMENT OF CENTRAL POLICE FORCES (CPF's)

7.33 CPFs are made available in aid of the State Government to maintain public order. These Forces have been playing a key role in the overall management of the internal security situation in the country. The emerging security scenario has resulted in increased involvement of the CPFs in countering threats of terrorism and militancy. The Forces have played a major role in helping the State of J&K,

North Eastern States and naxal-affected States in combating terrorism and militancy. They have also assisted in smooth conduct of free, fair and peaceful Parliamentary and Assembly Elections in the country.

Growth of Manpower in CPFs

7.34 The growth of manpower in the CPFs during the last 10 years is at **Annex - XII**.

Raising of Additional Bns. in CPFs

7.35 The Ministry, after assessing the future requirement of CPFs, has initiated steps to augment their strength as well as equip the Forces with the state-of-art technology to improve their reach and punch. BSF, CRPF & SSB Bns. are organized on 7 Coys. pattern, whereas ITBP and AR have been organised on the basis of 6 Coys. Bns. Strength of these forces in battalion are as follows:

Force	Strength in 2006-07
AR	46 Bns
BSF	157 Bns
CRPF	185 Bns
IR*	104 Bns
ITBP	25 Bns
SSB	41 Bns

* Indian Reserve (IR) are raised by the States with initial grant from the Central Government.

7.36 In keeping with increasingly important and high risk roles being performed by the CPFs 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 as may be seen from figures of actual expenditure given in **Annex - XIII**.

Recruitment Scheme of Constables in Central Police Forces

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

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

Welfare of the Personnel of the CPFs

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

7.39 To meet the long pending demand of canteen for serving and retired personnel of CPFs, a Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS) has been launched by the Government on September 19, 2006. CPFCS is based on market model and envisages own regional depot in remote areas, to provide a wide range of consumer goods to personnel of the forces including ex-personnel and their families at convenient locations at least possible rates without compromising the quality.



Union Home Minister inaugurating Central Police Forces canteen

7.40 In view of extremely exacting, tough, rigorous and peculiar service conditions of CPFs Personnel and to encourage higher technical and professional education for the wards of widows and ex-CPFs personnel, scholarships for the wards of ex-para military forces personnel for pursuing advance education in the field of Medical/Engineering/Information Technology and other technical subjects have been awarded in the current educational session 2006-07, under the Prime Minister's Merit Scholarship Scheme.

MODERNISATION OF CPFs

7.41 Continuous enhancement of the operational efficiency of CPFs is the major focus of the Government in the modernisation programme of Forces. In order to meet the challenges of increased militancy and terrorist activities, a five year perspective plan for modernisation of weaponry, machinery, transport, communication, surveillance,

Approved Modernisation Plan for CPFs during 2002-07.

(Rs. in crore)

Force	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total of five years
Assam Rifles	76.36	82.92	115.17	104.53	105.77	484.75
BSF	353.25	438.38	514.31	514.89	510.01	2330.84
CISF	23.54	24.60	25.23	20.62	18.11	112.10
CRPF	103.49	119.31	104.56	110.18	105.21	542.75
ITBP	55.12	46.55	27.85	27.38	30.88	187.78
NSG	30.81	20.20	15.37	9.30	6.81	82.49
Total	642.57	731.96	802.49	786.90	776.79	3740.71

night vision and training equipment as Force multipliers has been formulated. The financial outlay over a period of five years is Rs.3,740.71 crore. The summary of the financial projections of the modernisation plan with year-wise phasing is given in the above Table.

Modernisation Plan of SSB

7.42 The Government have approved the modernisation Plan of SSB involving an expenditure of Rs.444.33 crore for implementation over a period of 3 years starting from 2005-06.

Achievements under Modernisation Plan

7.43 BSF's Water Wing has been strengthened with the induction of 9 Floating Border out Posts alongwith Speed Boats. Procurement of 5 more Floating BOPs along with 20 Fast Patrol Boats has also been initiated. For the Air Wing, 6 MI-Helicopters and Executive Jet have been inducted. Acquisition process of one large and two medium transport aircraft has also been initiated through the Ministry of Defence.

7.44 CPFs have been given superior weaponry, protective gear and surveillance equipment. As a result, 2,40,000 Nos. of 5.56 mm INSAS Rifles, 24,000 Nos. of AK 47 Rifles, 242 Nos. CGRL, 431 Nos. of 84 mm Rocket launcher, 15,000 BP Jackets, 23,017 Nos. of Web equipments and 232 Deep Search Metal Detectors have been procured. Under the component of Motor transport, 2,848 New vehicles have been procured and 1,035 have been bullet proofed. 860 Nos. of STAR-V and 121 Nos. of POLNET Terminals have been set up, and 378 Nos. Hand Held Thermal Imagers have been procured.

7.45 Measures have also been initiated for upgradation of Clothing Tentage and Store (CTS) items as they directly benefit the common soldier. Introduction of synthetic Web Equipment, tent-

extendable, blanket woolen superior dyed and improved version of boot / ankle and jungle shoes are likely to have morale boosting effect on the jawans.

Awards and Medals

7.46 The details of Gallantry/Service Medals awarded to police personnel of States/Union territories/Central Police Organisations during 2006-07 are given at **Annex - XIV**.

Training of Police Personnel

7.47 Training of personnel is one of the important requirements for effective and efficient discharge of duties by the police forces. The Government attaches great importance to the training of police personnel in all ranks.

7.48 The training includes recruits training at the time of induction in service, specialised training in different disciplines, in-service training to improve the skills of the police personnel and to sensitise them about important issues like human rights, gender sensitivities, community participation, etc.

7.49 Most of the Central and State Police Forces have set up their own training institutions for imparting induction and in-service training to their personnel. The training curricula and schedules are made to suit the role of respective forces.

7.50 In some training institutions of Central and State Police Forces, police personnel of some foreign countries are also trained. SVP NPA, Hyderabad has trained police officers of countries like Maldives, Mauritius, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Palestine from time to time. Training is an important component of police cooperation with several foreign countries.

7.51 In addition to organising the training of police personnel within country, the police personnel of States/UTs/CPOs are sent abroad for training to acquaint themselves with modern techniques of crime

prevention, detection, investigation, anti-terrorism related matters, etc. These courses have been organised in Japan, Singapore, USA, Italy, etc.. USA has also been offering various training courses under Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Programme. With the help of the officers receiving training abroad, courses are being replicated in India to have a multiplier effect.

United Nations Peace-Keeping Missions

7.52 During the period from April 1, 2006 to February 28, 2007, 78 Indian CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States, UTs, CPOs and CPFs have been deployed with UN Peacekeeping Missions in Kosovo, Sudan, Cyprus and 'Cote D' Ivoire.

BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (BPR&D)

7.53 BPR&D was set up in 1970 to identify the needs and problems of police in the country, undertake appropriate research project and studies and

to suggest modalities to overcome the same. It was also mandated to keep abreast of latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad, with a view to promote the use of appropriate technology in police work. Over the years, this organization has been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the training needs and quality in States and Central Government, assisting States in modernization of police forces and looking after the work relating to correctional administration.

7.54 In the year 2006, BPR&D has completed various research projects such as 'Identification of modalities to reduce under trial prisoners in prisons by way of releasing them on bail either on surety or personal bond', 'Deaths in Judicial Custody: Causes and Remedies', 'Pendency of cases in the Courts', 'The problem of overcrowding in prisons'.

7.55 37th All India Police Science Congress-2006 (AIPSC) was organised from June 6-8,2006



A group photograph of the delegates and officers who attended 37th All India Police Science Congress at Bangalore from June 6-8, 2006

at Bangalore in which issues related to needs & problems of police in the country were deliberated. The theme of the Congress included 'Vision for Police 2010 and Police 2020'. Training strategies to effect Behavioural and Attitudinal Changes in the Police Personnel were also considered.

7.56 Vertical Interaction Courses for prison officers on 'identification of best practices' and on 'Human Rights in Prison Management' were organized. Training modules on 'Human Rights Awareness' has been prepared in Hindi and English for use of police personnel ranking from Constables to Deputy Superintendent of Police. In order to assess the training capacity of State Police Forces and CPFs and to prepare perspective plan of Police Training for 10 years, a concept paper was prepared. Training programmes are also being coordinated for police officers belonging to friendly countries.

Women in Police Services

7.57 Three day workshop on 'Gender Sensitisation and Prevention of Violence against Women' for the officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police and Deputy Inspector General of Police was organised. A number of steps like re-orienting the training programmes to include topics like gender sensitisation, combat training; re-orientation of syllabi; assigning operational duties to more and more women are being taken to bring the woman police officers to the mainstream of policing e.g. for the first time in history of the participation of India in UN Peace keeping operation, one female Formed Police Unit comprising of 125 personnel from CRPF has been deployed in Liberia. In order to check crime against women, a conscious decision has been taken to increase the representation of women both in States as well as in CPFs. States have also been requested to take steps such as increased maternity leave, to

facilitate environment more compatible to women police personnel.

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION, POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

7.58. DCPW is entrusted with the responsibility for coordinating the Inter-State Police Telecommunication by setting up a separate network through Police Net (POLNET) throughout the country up to the Thana level for providing foolproof communication with cryptographic cover at all times, including national disasters. This organisation also shoulders the responsibility for modernising the police telecommunications, training radio police personnel in the use of the latest equipment and the issues relating to radio frequency distribution, formulating technical specifications for communication equipment, testing/evaluating instruments for induction, etc.

POLNET Project

7.59 The Inter-State Police Telecommunications are carried through POLNET throughout the country upto the local Thana level with 852 VSATs (Very Small Aperture Terminals) at various State capitals/District Headquarters and selected locations of Central Para Military Forces. A total of 11,502 Multi Access Radio Telephones (MART RSU) terminals have also been proposed out of which 2,141 system have already been established. There are 3,266 sites where MART RSU installation is not possible due to non-availability of line of sight conditions for MART installations. The voice connectivity is extended to Police Stations through MART system. POLNET station at Headquarters includes a HUB with 11 meters dish antenna, which supports total VSAT network of about 1,000 locations. At State capitals, a hybrid topology is employed for VSAT networking with 3.8-meter dish antenna with star



Visit of Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of State for Home, to the Polnet Project

and mesh connectivity. Installations at 41 locations have been completed also and at some of the CPO locations. At districts headquarters, star topology has been utilised using TDM/TDMA techniques for VSAT networking with 1.8/2.4 meter dish antennae.

7.60 In view of certain limitations experienced under the scheme, a review is being undertaken by the Ministry so as to strengthen the reach and scope of services to all the centres covered under the POLNET project.

Police Radio Officers' Conference

7.61 During the year 2006-07, 27th All India Radio Officers' Conference was held from April 3 - 5, 2006 at New Delhi. It was inaugurated by Union Home Minister and attended by Communication Heads of Police Radio Organisations of the States/UTs and the CPOs etc., to discuss the latest trends and developments in radio communication.

Communication Section

7.62 The connectivity for communication with all the Inter State Police Wireless Stations network (ISPW) and most of the State Police Organisations (SPOs) network is effected through POLNET (V-SAT). The communication facilities of ISPW Stations network SPW Stations are also extended to other organisations like Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Union Public Service Commission

(UPSC), Food Corporation of India (FCI), Census Organisations, etc. In addition to the existing ISPW Stations at various States and UTs, four more Stations are being opened at Dehradun (Uttarakhand), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Daman. Effective measures have been undertaken to minimise the breach of Radio Communication Security by implementing the instructions and guidelines issued by the Central Monitoring Organisation and Ministry of Defence in the CPOs and SPOs and by educating the operational staff of the DCPW.

Training Institute

7.63 The Central Police Radio Training Institutes at Ghaziabad (UP) and New Delhi are invaluable wings of this Directorate wherein various training programmes are conducted to Police personnel of various ranks on telecommunication such as Up-gradation of proficiency, VHF/UHF



Union Home Minister with Director, DCPW at the 27th All India Radio Officers' Conference held from April 3-5, 2006

Maintenance, Management of POLNET and VSAT, Communication Appreciation and Management, etc., and also acquainting the trainees with the modern communication systems and techniques. Apart from these activities, a target has been set to train 607 Police Personnel through 29 programmes during the current year.

Workshop

7.64 The Workshop of DCPW plays a major role in evaluation of HF/VHF/UHF Radio Communication sets and its accessories before their procurement and installation throughout the country. Performance test, acceptance test, serviceability test, maintenance/repairs besides fabrication of various items used in this office are also undertaken routinely. In addition, new equipments like Laptops, SMF Batteries, Video cameras, PA systems with siren and V-SAT

installed on vehicles etc., brought by the Disaster Management Cell of this Ministry are tested and evaluated. The requirements of various States/UTs and CPOs are met for election, natural calamities and other emergencies by sending equipment on war footing basis.

LOK NAYAK JAYPRAKASH NARAYAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (LNJN NICFS)

7.65 The National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, a premier institution for Criminology, was set up in 1972. It has been named as 'Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science' on October 3, 2003 and continues to function as the country's nodal institution for training of functionaries of Criminal Justice System in the twin fields of Criminology and Forensic Science, as well as for research related to these fields.

Teaching Programmes

7.66 The Institute is affiliated with the Guru Gobind Indraprastha University, Delhi for running M.A./M.Sc. programmes in Criminology and

Forensic Science. These courses started w.e.f. August 3, 2004. The first batch of 37 Post Graduate students in Criminology and Forensic Science has passed out successfully in June, 2006.

Training and Research

7.67 During 2006, 911 Officers participated in 37 different training courses and during the last 5 years, the Institute has imparted training to 114 foreign nationals, including 50 Senior Police Officers from Afghanistan, 16 Police officers from Sudan and 6 officers from Maldives.

7.68 Under Xth Plan Projects, a DNA Lab with state-of-the-art equipments like Biorobot workstation has been set up. Other projects include study of Security features of Security documents with the help of VSC 5000, study of characteristics of drugs and paints with the help of UMA 600 microscope attached with FTIR, study and preparation of database of voice samples with Voice Identification Spectrograph and retrieval of lost data from hard disc with DRAC 2000 and Mini DRAC.

7.69 The Institute has conducted Training of Trainers Programme on the subject of HIV Prevention Amongst Incarcerated Substance Users in collaboration with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Regional Office for South Asia. It has also held a National level seminar on 'Crime Against Women - A Search for Peaceful Solution' in collaboration with International Institute of Non-Aligned Studies. A National Workshop for sensitisation on Social Defence and Drug Abuse Prevention was held at the Institute from August 27, 2006 to September 2, 2006 in two batches in collaboration with National Institute of Social Defence. A study on "Rape incidences in Delhi city"

has been initiated at this Institute with grants obtained from Delhi Police.

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE (DFS)

7.70 Directorate of Forensic Science (DFS) headed by the Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist under the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence with effect from January 1, 2003. Three CFSLs at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh and three laboratories of Government Examiner of Questioned Documents at Kolkata, Hyderabad and Shimla are functioning under the Directorate.

Statistics on Crime Case Analysis during the year 2006-2007 (Upto December 31, 2006)

7.71 The three Central Forensic Science Laboratories examined 2,392 cases and the three Government Examiners of Questioned Documents under DFS examined 2,388 cases during the year 2006-07.

Training courses organised by DFS laboratories

7.72 39 specialised training courses, in the area of White Collar Crimes, DNA Fingerprinting techniques, Forensic Explosives, Crime Scene Management, R & D Management, Questioned Documents, Forensic Auditing, Credit Cards Frauds, Forensic Toxicology, NAA techniques, Detection of metallic poisons in food articles, Handling of NBC agents, Ballistics GSR Analysis, Fire Arms Experts Training Programme, Crime Against Women and Computer Forensics, have been conducted so far, in which about 490 Forensic Scientists, Police Officers and officers from other Law Enforcement agencies were trained.

Research papers

7.73 The DFS scientists published 28 research papers in different disciplines during the year 2006-07 in National and International peer reviewed Journals/Conferences.

Perspective Plan for State FSLs

7.74 DFS provided Consultancy Services to State Governments of Uttrakhand, Bihar, Delhi, Tripura, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh in up-grading their forensic facilities, co-ordinated the mechanisms of procuring standard scientific equipments to State FSLs. The Computer Forensic facilities have been got started in Haryana FSL, Rajasthan FSL, Gujarat FSL, CFSL (Kolkata), CFSL (Chandigarh), GEQD (Kolkata) and GEQD (Shimla).

Formulation of the R&D schemes of Xth Five Year Plan.

7.75 The Plan allocation for the Xth Five Year Plan is Rs.20 crore and for the year 2006-07, Rs. 3.55 crore for CFSLs and Rs. 30 lakh for GEsQD was allocated for 19 R&D Projects. Some of the R&D Projects are in important areas such as Nuclear and Chemical Warfare agents, Cyber Forensics, Speaker Identification, Preventing Xeroxing of secret papers, National Bomb Data Centre, Data Bank on Fire arm signature, etc.

Accreditation of Forensic Services

7.76 Under the Quality Control/Quality Assurance Programme, all the CFSLs (except Kolkata) and all GEsQD under the Directorate of Forensic Science got accredited. State FSL, Gujarat was accredited through NABL after

providing active consultancy by this Directorate in this field.

Extra-mural Research and Development Schemes

7.77 The scheme has been approved by the Government with an outlay of Rs.3 crore to promote Forensic Science in Academic and Research Institutions and other R&D laboratories. During the current year, 18 schemes are under various stages of progress. These R&D projects are in the difficult areas of Forensic Science, such as Nano Composites, Brain Finger Printing, Facial reconstruction, computer forensics, DNA examination of soil samples, etc.

Interaction with other Agencies

7.78 A detailed status report on Cyber Crimes and Cyber Forensics in India has been prepared and sent to National Security Council (NSC) to strengthen the Computer Forensics with the help of NSC. Two projects are currently under progress in collaboration with Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science and Technology. Interaction with the Ministry of Finance on Indigenisation of Security. Process in Indian Currency Notes and other security documents is currently under progress. Due to the efforts of DFS, the Cr. PC 292 has been amended with a provision for recognising the reports of different Forensic Science Laboratories for examination of fake currencies.

Assistance in Setting up a Forensic Science Laboratory in Seychelles

7.79 As requested by the Government of Seychelles, an Indian delegation, set up by the MHA, visited Seychelles during July 4-7, 2006 to carry

out feasibility studies for assisting the Government of Seychelles in setting up a Forensic Science Laboratory, a Narcotics Control Bureau and a Sniffer Dog Squad.

CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (CFSL), CBI

7.80 CFSL is a scientific department of Ministry of Home Affairs under the administrative control of CBI. The CFSL deals with the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Vigilance, State/Central Government Departments, Judicial Courts and State Forensic Science Laboratories. The experts of CFSL examine the exhibits forwarded by the investigating agencies and tender expert opinion and substantiate their opinions in the Court of Law. Services of the scientific experts of this Laboratory are also utilised at the scene of crime throughout India for detection of physical clues. Scientists/experts also impart training to the Investigating Officers and Forensic Scientists and also undertake Research and Developmental work related to forensic science.

7.81 At present, the laboratory has sanctioned strength of 119 scientific staff with a budget grant of Rs.4.96 crore for the year 2006-2007. During the year upto February, 2007, CFSL carried out scientific examinations of 2,62,971 Exhibits. The laboratory received 1,144 fresh cases during the same period for crime exhibits analysis and expert opinion in 1,126 cases. There are 155 cases pending as on December 31, 2006. The Laboratory Scientists gave testimony in 216 courts in Delhi and outside, rendered technical guidance for scientific investigation of crime. During the year 2006, they visited 60 scenes of crime throughout India. The forensic assistance was provided to State Forensic Science Laboratories, Judicial Courts, Ministries, Sale Tax and Excise

Departments, Banks, Narcotics Department, High Courts and Public Undertakings, in addition to regular assistance to CBI and Delhi Police.

7.82 CFSL provided practical exposure of scientific working of CFSL to 262 trainees/course-participants of a number of institutions namely CBI Academy, National Institute of Customs and Excise, Delhi Police, NICFS, IB, BSF, IPS Probationer Officers, CVC Officers, University Students, Vigilance Officers from different Public Undertakings, Bank Officers from various nationalised banks, newly recruited CBI Trainees, Prosecutors, Judges/Judicial Magistrates of various courts, Officers in the rank of ACP, Dy.SP, SP and Defence Personnel.

7.83 The CFSL has Scientific Aids Unit located in CBI Branch in Chennai. CFSL today is one of the most comprehensive laboratories in the country with 10 fully equipped divisions namely Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Serology, Ballistics, Documents, Finger Prints, Lie Detector, Photo and Scientific Aids Unit and Computer Forensic Science (Cyber Crime).

The future growth

7.84 The Laboratory is concentrating its efforts to update the technology and infrastructure of existing laboratory division by replacing with new state of the art instrument and the facelift. As a part of efforts in this direction, CFSL has established a DNA profiling laboratory, equipped with latest editions of technological infrastructures including Automated DNA sequencer, PCR Machine and high performance based low temperature devices. The latest fluorescent-based STR typing technology is being employed in the DNA fingerprinting laboratory to deliver solutions to crimes cases forwarded from CBI, Delhi Police as

well as other States. Process has already been initiated to procure one automated DNA extraction system which will further add to the speed of the technology with better accuracy. Procurement of Real time PCR system for DNA profiling laboratory, an advanced version of comparison microscope for interlinking of crime fired bullets/cartridge case with suspected fire-arms for Ballistic Division and G.C.Mass system for the Chemistry Division has been under the process of procurement in 2006-07 for further enhancement of the efficiency of the respective divisions of CFSL (CBI).

7.85 The Laboratory is gearing up to enhance the quality of expert opinion and generate effective infrastructure for greater efficiency.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB)

7.86 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) was set up under the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue in 1986 to function as the nodal agency for taking necessary measures under the provisions of the Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 for preventing and combating misuse of narcotic substances and illicit trafficking thereof. The NCB was brought under the Ministry of Home Affairs in February, 2003.

7.87 The NCB is responsible for implementation of the obligations under various UN Conventions in respect of counter measures against illicit traffic of drugs and narcotic substances, providing assistance to the concerned authorities of various countries and international organisations with a view to facilitating coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic

in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. These functions include exercise of control over precursor chemicals, which has been brought under the ambit of NDPS Act, 1985 by an amendment to the Act in 1989. The NCB is also the national repository for drug related information.

7.88 The drug law enforcement strategy at the operational level in India is mainly focused on combating trafficking through gathering of suitable intelligence inputs and developing the same for appropriate operations, interdiction and investigation, destroying of illicit drug crops, preventing of diversion of licit drug crops for illicit purposes, implementing domestic and international trade control over select precursor chemicals and targeting assets derived from drug trafficking for confiscation and forfeiture.

7.89 During the years 2005 and 2006, seizures of various drugs/chemicals effected by the NCB are as under:

	(in Kg.)	
Name of the Drug	2005	2006
Opium	0	787.480
Heroin	259	245.960
Ganja	5572	14918.650
Hashish	430	955.333
Cocaine	0.630	200.333
Methaqualone	330	19.500

7.90 In June 2006, the NCB seized a consignment of 200 kg. of Cocaine from a container in Mumbai. This seizure, considering the quality seized, is one of the largest seizures ever made in Asia or Africa.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER VIII

8.1 India is vulnerable to various natural disasters on account of its geo-climatic conditions. About 60% of the landmass is susceptible to earthquakes and over 40 million hectares (8%) is prone to floods. 8,000 kilometers of coast line is prone to cyclones and 68% of the country's geographical area is susceptible to drought. The tsunami disaster, which struck five coastal States/UTs in India in December 2004, has further highlighted our vulnerability. Fire incidents, industrial accidents and other manmade disasters involving chemical, biological and radioactive materials are additional hazards which have underscored the need for strengthening mitigation, preparedness and response measures.

Role of Central and State Governments

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

Change in Orientation

8.3 The Government have brought about a change in the approach to disaster management. The change is from a relief-centric approach to a holistic

approach covering the entire cycle of disaster management encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief and rehabilitation. The approach proceeds from the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built in the development process.

Central Legislation

8.4 The Government have enacted the Disaster Management Act (DMA), 2005 on December 26, 2005 to provide for institutional mechanism for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of Government for prevention and mitigating effects of disasters and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation. The Act provides for setting up of a National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) under the chairmanship of the Chief Ministers and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) under the chairmanship of District Magistrates. The Act further provides for constitution of National Executive Committee (NEC), National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). It also provides for the concerned Ministries and Departments to draw up department-

wise plans in accordance with the National Disaster Management Plan. In addition, the Act contains provisions for constitution of National Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Mitigation Fund and similar Funds at the State and District levels. The Act also provides for specific role to local bodies including Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as well as urban local bodies (ULBs) in disaster management.

8.5 The Government have issued notifications on July 28, 2006 and October 30, 2006 bringing provisions of sections 2-13, 35-37, 42, 43, 49, 50, 70 (1), 75-77 and 79 of the Act into force. The NDMA, NEC and NIDM have since been constituted, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, to discharge the powers and functions envisaged for them under the Act. The Rules relating to NDMA, NEC and NIDM have also been notified on September 27, 2006.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

8.6 The NDMA was initially constituted on May 30, 2005 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister by an executive order. Following enactment of the Disaster Management Act 2005, the NDMA has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Act on September 27, 2006 with eight members, one of whom has been designated as the Vice-Chairperson.

8.7 At national level, the National Disaster Management Authority has the responsibility, inter alia, of laying down policies on disaster management and guidelines to be followed by different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or

mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects. It has also to lay down guidelines to be followed by the State Authorities in drawing up State plans and take such measures for the prevention of disasters or mitigation or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster situation or disaster as it may consider necessary.

National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM)

8.8 Recognising the multi-disciplinary dimensions of the efforts required for prevention, mitigation and management of disasters and to mainstream disaster reduction features in the overall social and economic development processes, the NPDM is being formulated to lay down the roadmap and directions for all Government endeavours and delineate the role and responsibilities of different stakeholders in disaster management.

Financial Mechanism

8.9 The present scheme of financing the relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), which are in operation from 2005-06 to 2009-10. The Commission has recommended continuation of the Schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). The TFC has increased the allocation in CRF to Rs. 21,333.33 crore for the five year period (2005-10) from Rs.11,007.59 crore allocated for 2000-2005. The TFC has recommended that avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake/ Tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides and pest attacks are to be considered as natural calamities for providing assistance from CRF/NCCF.

Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)

8.10. A CRF has been constituted for each State with an allocated amount, based on the recommendations of the TFC. The CRF is contributed by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 3:1. The Central share is released in two equal installments in the months of June and December. The State Level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary is fully authorised to decide on all the matters relating to the financing of the relief expenditure from the CRF, in accordance with the items and norms approved by GOI.

National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)

8.11 In the event of a calamity of a severe nature, in which the requirement of funds for relief operations is beyond the funds available in the State's CRF account, additional Central assistance is provided from NCCF, after following the laid down procedure.

8.12 A statement indicating the allocation and release of funds from CRF and NCCF (to the States affected by natural calamities during the year 2006-07 (as on December 31, 2006) is at **Annex-XV**.

Items and Norms of Expenditure from CRF/NCCF

8.13 The State Governments are required to incur expenditure from CRF/NCCF as per the items and norms approved by GOI. These norms are generally revised after the Award of successive Finance Commissions.

8.14 Consequent to the Award of TFC, an Expert Group was set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs to comprehensively review the existing items

and norms of expenditure for assistance from CRF/NCCF and also to formulate norms for newly added calamities in the approved list of natural calamities i.e. cloud burst, hailstorm, landslides and pest attacks. The Expert Group consulted and sought suggestions from all the State Governments/UT Administrations and concerned Central Ministries/Departments. The Group has submitted its report and Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance as well as NDMA have considered it. The proposal of revision of items and norms of assistance from CRF/NCCF has been forwarded to the High Level Committee (HLC) for consideration and approval. Thereafter, the revised items and norms will be notified and circulated to the States/UTs and the concerned Central Ministries/Departments/Organisations.

Expenditure on Long-Term Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

8.15 The Schemes under CRF/NCCF provide for expenditure only on immediate relief to the victims of natural calamities. The expenditure on restoration of infrastructure and other capital assets, (except those intrinsically connected with immediate relief operations and connectivity with the affected areas and population) are required to be met from the Plan funds of the States.

8.16 Keeping in view the magnitude of the situation caused by heavy rains and floods in some States during South-West and North-East Monsoon 2005 and the need for long term rehabilitation and reconstruction in the severely affected areas, an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted by GOI under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairperson, NDMA, on the lines of Core Group set up in the Planning Commission in the wake of Tsunami of December, 2004. The concerned State

Governments have submitted their sectoral plans and programmes to the IMC, which is considering the matter in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. The HLC, in its meeting held on December 8, 2006, has decided to extend the scope of IMC to look into the requirement of funds for long term rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged infrastructure of the States/UTs severely affected by heavy rains/floods etc. during 2006.

Monsoon Behaviour in 2006

8.17 The South-West monsoon - 2006, ended with the area weighted average rainfall at 99% of the Long Period Average (LPA) from June 1, 2006 to September 30, 2006.

8.18 Among the four homogenous regions, seasonal rainfall during the South-West monsoon over northeast India was deficient by 17%. Seasonal rainfall over Central India, Northwest India and the Southern Peninsula was 116%, 94% and 95% of LPA respectively.

8.19 The seasonal rainfall during the Southwest monsoon was excess/normal in 26 out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions, while the remaining 10 sub-divisions recorded deficient rainfall.

8.20 During this season, as many as 16 low pressure areas were formed over the Indian region, 14 over the Bay of Bengal, 1 over the Arabian Sea and 1 over land. The systems that formed over the Bay of Bengal generally had a west-northwesterly track causing heavy rainfall over Central India especially over Orissa, West Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Rajasthan. Out of these low pressure areas, 1 developed into severe cyclonic storm, 8 into depressions/deep depressions

and 7 remained as low pressure area/well marked low pressure area.

Natural calamities in 2006

8.21 The year 2006 witnessed a number of natural calamities. The period from June to September, 2006 witnessed a vigorous South-West monsoon in which there was incessant and unprecedented rainfall, which resulted in a series of flash floods/ floods/ landslides across States, which include Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. This phenomenon was compounded during the North East monsoon season by cyclonic activity in the Bay of Bengal which resulted in heavy rains and floods in the States of Andhra Pradesh and the UT of Puducherry.

8.22 In the overall scenario, 22 States and one Union territory were affected in varying degrees by various natural calamities viz; heavy rains, flash floods/floods, landslides, cloudburst and cyclonic storms. As per the preliminary reports received from these States, 47.74 lakh hectares cropped area and about 8.82 lakh houses have been affected besides loss of lives of 2,643 persons and 1,15,783 cattle. The flood situation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, J&K, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan was very severe. State-wise details of the damage caused are given at **Annex-XVI**.

Response and Relief measures

8.23 The concerned State Governments, as the first responders, reacted promptly to the flood situation and undertook immediate rescue and relief

operations. These include evacuation and shifting of the people to safer places, setting up of relief camps, providing gratuitous relief, distribution of essential commodities, provision of safe drinking water, health and hygiene measures, etc. This effort was suitably reinforced, with swift alacrity, by the GOI, which rendered necessary financial and logistical support to the affected State Governments to enable them to deal effectively with the flood situation.

8.24 In the cases of calamities of severe nature, the National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) under the Cabinet Secretary closely monitored the situation. This Ministry conducted Inter Ministerial review meetings with the Ministries/Departments/Agencies rendering Emergency Support Functions to ensure convergence of efforts to deal effectively with these natural calamities, which occurred in close succession across States over a prolonged period ranging between June and November 2006. The Central Government deployed Air Force helicopters, Army Boats, Army Columns and CPMFs to assist the affected State Governments in rescue and relief operations. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provided the requisite stocks of essential medicines and drugs, bleaching powder, chlorine tablets and ORS packets to the State Governments to meet their requirements and also to prevent the outbreak of water borne diseases and epidemics. Additional stocks of essential commodities and petroleum products were provided to some of the severely flood affected States. The Ministries/Departments/Agencies of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, Telecommunications, Power, Drinking Water Supply, National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and Border Roads Organisation (BRO) took necessary steps to ensure immediate

repair and restoration of damaged infrastructure on due priority.

Assistance to Jammu & Kashmir for earthquake relief operations

8.25 An amount of Rs.300.28 crore was released to the Government of J&K on an 'on account' basis from the NCCF to enable it to take immediate rescue and relief measures in the areas affected by a severe earthquake on October 8, 2005.

8.26 The Government of India approved an amount of Rs.170.20 crore as assistance from NCCF. In view of the balance available in the CRF account of the State and the amount released on an 'on account' basis, GOI decided to adjust the release of excess amount against the requirement of State Government for long term reconstruction of damaged infrastructure.

8.27 In addition, the Government of India approved a Special Package of Rs.242.95 crore for procurement and supply of relief items, shelter material and for construction of temporary shelters and community halls.

8.28 With regard to long term reconstruction of damaged infrastructure, the Government of J&K has initially projected a requirement of Rs.717.42 crore, which was subsequently raised to Rs. 877.65 crore. This includes an amount of Rs.498.76 crore for housing sector and Rs.378.89 crore for reconstruction in other sectors. The proposal of the State Government was considered by HLC on December 8, 2006. The HLC recommended a total assistance of Rs. 635.88 crore to be built into the State Plan as Special Plan assistance, subject to adjustment of excess release from National Calamity Contingency Fund.

Mitigation Measures

8.29 An Expert Committee was constituted to formulate model building bye laws, town and country planning legislation, zoning and building regulations for incorporating disaster resistant features. The Report of the Expert Committee has been shared with the State Governments and a series of seminars organised by the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) to facilitate adoption of disaster mitigation technologies under the techno-legal regime.

8.30. The disaster mitigation technologies were earlier not a part of the course curricula of engineers and architects at under-graduate level. These have since been developed by a Committee of Experts and shared with the All India Council of Technical Education and the Council of Architecture for incorporating them in the course curricula at under-graduate level.

8.31. Two National programmes for capacity building in earthquake risk management have been undertaken for training of 20,000 engineers and architects. 189 trainer-engineers and 198 trainer-architects/engineers have been trained at the National Resource Institutes so far to impart training to engineers/architects at the State Resource Institutes. Over 500 serving and practicing engineers have also been trained.

8.32. A Pilot Project for detailed evaluation and retrofitting of five key public buildings has been undertaken in Delhi. Retrofitting construction plans for two buildings have been prepared.

Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP)

8.33 A DRMP has been taken up in 169 districts in 17 most hazard prone States with

assistance from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), European Union and a few other international agencies. The programme aims at putting in place sustainable initiatives with the involvement of local self-government institutions and communities. The programme States are being assisted to draw up State, District and block level disaster management plans. Village level disaster management plans are being developed in conjunction with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and disaster management teams consisting of village volunteers are being trained in preparedness and response functions such as search and rescue, first-aid, relief coordination, shelter management plans, etc. The State and District level multi-hazard resistant Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) are also being set up under this programme including provision of equipments for EOCs. Orientation training of engineers, architects and masons in disaster resistant technologies has been initiated. Disaster Management plans have been prepared for 66,160 villages, 14,422 Gram Panchayats, 858 Blocks and 140 Districts. Members of Disaster Management Committees are being trained. 5.20 lakh members at village level, 1.75 lakh at Gram Panchayat level, 38,706 at block level, 32,433 at district level have already been trained. In addition, a large number of volunteers and other stakeholders have also been imparted training under the programme. A component of this programme i.e. the Urban Earthquake Vulnerability Risk Reduction Project (UEVRRP), has been undertaken in 38 cities having a population of over five lakhs in seismic zone III, IV and V. Detailed information, education and communication materials have been compiled and disseminated to the State Governments.

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

8.34 In the backdrop of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) a National Centre for Disaster Management was established in 1995. The Centre has been upgraded and designated as National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). The NIDM came into existence in October, 2003 and achieved the status of a statutory organisation under the DM Act, 2005. The NIDM has been entrusted with the responsibility to develop training modules, undertake research and documentation in disaster management and organise training programmes; undertake and organise study courses, conferences, lectures and seminars to promote and institutionalise disaster management; undertake and provide for publication of journals, research papers and books.

8.35 NIDM has organised 34 training programmes on different aspects of disaster management during April-December, 2006 as compared to 16 training programmes organised in the previous year. 22 of these programmes have been conducted in State capitals in collaboration with the Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs). The Institute has also conducted a two week training programme for Sri Lankan authorities.

8.36 A number of brain storming workshops were organised to discuss various emerging issues of disaster management. The most important was the South Asian Policy Dialogue on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management on August 21-22, 2006, which was attended by more than 125 participants from all over South Asia. The Conference adopted 'Delhi Declaration' calling for the setting up of Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in South Asia. NIDM also organised a

two day workshop on October 30-31, 2006 on Disaster Management for the representatives of Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) countries. Representatives from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal participated in the aforesaid workshop.

8.37 NIDM has prepared model District Disaster Management Plan and drafted Disaster management manual for the States. NIDM has also taken up preparation of National Drought Management Manual.

8.38 The Institute has also taken up preparation of Disaster Management Plan for New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA) and Greater NOIDA area.

8.39 NIDM has entered into strategic alliance with various national and State level training and research institutions working on one or more areas of disaster management. MoUs have been signed with six organisations and collaborations have been agreed with 47 organisations all over the country.

8.40 NIDM completed the evaluation of drought relief works in the States of Rajasthan, Karnataka and Orissa, which was commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture. NIDM has also completed evaluation of the first phase of MHA-UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme.

8.41 NIDM report on Mumbai Flood has been published in the South Asia Disaster Report 2006.

8.42 The Secretary General of the United Nations has nominated the Executive Director of the NIDM as a Member of the Advisory Group on the recently constituted Central Emergency Response Fund.

8.43 In recognition of the pioneering role and activities of NIDM in disaster risk reduction and management in south Asia, NIDM has been declared to be the South Asian Association for Regional

8.44 NIDM also organised the First India Disaster Management Congress under the guidance of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the National Disaster Management Authority in New Delhi on



Union Home Minister inaugurating SAARC Disaster Management Centre

Cooperation (SAARC) Centre for Disaster Management in the 13th Summit of SAARC Heads of States and Governments in November 2005. The first meeting of the Governing Board of the Centre was held in New Delhi on October 9-10, 2006 to approve the budget and programme of activities of the Centre for the year 2007. The Institute was formally inaugurated by the Home Minister on October 10, 2006 in the presence of the representatives of all the SAARC countries and Afghanistan.

November 29-30, 2006. The Congress, which deliberated on a large number of themes involving many disciplines related to disaster management, was inaugurated by the Prime Minister and the Chairperson, United Progressive Alliance delivered the key note address. During the inaugural session, Disaster Mitigation Awards were presented to Prof. Muhammad Yunus, Nobel Laureate from Bangladesh and Prof. A.S. Arya, National Seismic Adviser.



Prime Minister presiding over First India Disaster Management Congress

Training Institutes in States

8.45 Disaster Management faculties are being financially supported by the Ministry in 29 State level training institutes located in 28 States. The State Training Institutes take up focused training programme for different target groups within the State. The training institutes are being provided technical assistance by the NIDM by developing training modules and imparting training to the faculty members.

Awareness Generation

8.46 The Government have been persistently educating people about do's and don'ts during the disasters and disaster like situations through All India Radio, Doordarshan, publicity in newspapers and sensitising children at school and college level at national, State and district levels. An amount of Rs.15 crore has been earmarked for publicity for the year 2006-07.

School Education

8.47. Disaster management as a subject in social sciences has been introduced in the school curricula for Class VIII, IX & X through the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). The State Governments have also been advised to take similar steps through their respective School Boards of Education. Several State Governments have already introduced similar curricula in the school education.

PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

8.48 The NDRF has been constituted by up-gradation/conversion of 8 (eight) standard battalions of CPFs i.e. two battalions each from Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border

Police (ITBP), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) to build them up as a specialist force to respond to disasters or any threatening disaster situation. Based on vulnerability profile of different regions of the country, these specialist battalions have been presently stationed at 8 judiciously selected places. The NDRF battalions are being trained and equipped with the state-of-the-art equipment. These specialist units of the force will work under the general superintendence, direction and control of NDMA.

State Specialist Response Teams

8.49 The States have also been advised to set up their own Specialist Response Teams for responding to disasters. The Central Government are providing assistance for training of trainers. The State Governments have been advised that they can utilise 10% of the annual allocation in the CRF for the procurement of search and rescue equipment and communication equipment. The formation of Search and Rescue teams by States/UTs is in various stages of progress.

Regional Response Centres (RRCs)

8.50 15 RRCs have been identified and are being developed for storing a cache of essential search and rescue equipments to facilitate swift movement of such equipments to the site of a disaster from the nearest RRC to provide immediate response/relief to the affected people.

Incident Command System (ICS)

8.51 In order to professionalise emergency response management, an ICS is being introduced. The system provides for specialist incident

management teams with an Incident Commander and officers trained in different aspects of incident management - logistics, operations, planning, safety, media management, etc. The Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie has been designated as the Nodal Training Institute for the purpose of training of trainers in different modules of ICS. In addition, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has been associated for imparting ICS training. Integrated Planning Sections Chief (PSC) and Operational Sections Chief (OSC) Positional Course on ICS was run at NIDM, New Delhi with the assistance of United States Forest Service (USFS) Resource personnel. Officers of the Central and State Governments are being trained in different modules of ICS.

Emergency Support Functions

8.52 The concerned Ministries/Departments of the GOI were advised to draw up Emergency Support Function Plans (ESFPs) in their respective sectors and constitute response teams and designate resources in advance for rapid response. Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have drawn up their ESFPs. States have also been advised to take similar steps.

Centralised Electronic Data Base

8.53 A web-enabled centralised data base has been operationalised. The India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) is a nationwide electronic inventory of essential and specialist resources for disaster response including specialist equipment and manpower resources. The IDRN lists out the equipments and resources by type and by the functions it performs and gives contact addresses and telephone numbers of the controlling officers

of the resources. The list of resources is updated from time to time.

Communication Network

8.54 Communication is normally the first casualty in case of a major calamity, since the traditional communication network system normally breaks down in such situations. It has, therefore, been decided to put in place multi-mode, multi-channel communication systems with enough redundancy. Phase-I of the National Emergency Communication Plan is at present under implementation. It will provide satellite based mobile voice/data/video communication between National Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) and the Mobile EOCs at remote disaster/emergency sites. Phase-II of the plan envisages connecting National EOC/State EOCs/District EOCs with the Mobile EOCs at disaster/emergency sites. An instant alert messaging system has also been made operational in the National EOC. It sends alert messages through SMS, e-mail and e-fax.

8.55 A mirror back up of the communication links at the National EOC is also proposed to be provided at the NIDM and the NDMA.

Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package for Tsunami Affected Areas

8.56 The Government had approved a special package of Rs.3,644.05 crore, named as 'Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package for Tsunami Affected Areas' for Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Union territories of Puducherry and A&N Islands to provide assistance for immediate relief and response, revival of fishery and agriculture sectors, construction of intermediate shelters, immediate repair/restoration of infrastructure, besides special relief to orphans,

unmarried girls above 18 years of age, widows and disabled persons. The State/UT Governments are implementing the package. The details of the package, affected State/ Union territory-wise, are at **Annex-XVII**.

Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP)

8.57 The Government approved on December 8, 2005 a 'Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme' for rebuilding the infrastructure damaged due to Tsunami and for rehabilitation of people affected by Tsunami. The 'TRP' covers the various sectors of housing, agriculture, fisheries, ports and jetties, power, water and sanitation, environment, social infrastructure etc at an estimated outlay of Rs.9,870.25 crore to be implemented over a period of four years from 2005-06 to 2008-09. An amount of Rs.1,607.01 crore from the Rajiv Gandhi package relating to reconstruction is earmarked as a part of the TRP. State/UT Governments and the Department of Shipping are implementing the TRP. An amount of Rs.731.58 crore was spent during 2005-06 and an expenditure of Rs.2,552.60 crore has been proposed for 2006-07.

Tsunami Early Warning System (TEWS)

8.58 Department of Ocean Development is the nodal agency to set up TEWS in the Indian Ocean region. It has been envisaged to establish a National Centre for Tsunami and Storm Surges at the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), an autonomous institute of the Department of Ocean Development at Hyderabad, to coordinate the activities. Two coastal radars have already been installed across the main land including one in Mini Bay off Port Blair. In order to generate

high resolution coastal topography/bathymetry, Annamalai University had conducted survey of 1,200 km. coastal line along Tamil Nadu and submitted report to Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management(ICMAM) Project Directorate.

8.59 India is developing its own tsunami Early Warning System which is scheduled to become operational by September 2007. An Interim Tsunami Warning Centre (ITWC) is functional on 24x7 basis.

Civil Defence (CD)

8.60 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 operating/ mitigating the effect of any such attack: whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of such attack. It is to be organised as an integral part of the defence of the country.

Role

8.61 During times of war and emergencies, the Civil Defence organisation has the vital role of guarding the hinterland, supporting the Armed forces, mobilising the citizens and helping civil administration for:

- Saving life and property
- Minimising damage
- Maintaining continuity in production centers
- Raising public morale

8.62 The concept of CD has, over the years, shifted from management of damage against conventional weapons to also include threat

perceptions against Nuclear weapons, Biological and Chemical Warfare and Environmental disasters.

Policy and Civil Defence Act

8.63 The Civil Defence Policy of the GOI until 1962 was confined to making the States/Union territories conscious of the need of civil protection measures and keeping in readiness civil protection plans for major cities and towns under the Emergency Relief Organisation (ERO) scheme. The Chinese aggression in 1962 and Indo- Pak conflict in 1965 led to a considerable re-thinking on the Policy and the overall scope of CD. As a result, the CD legislation was enacted in 1968.

8.64 The Civil Defence Act, 1968 is applicable throughout the country, but the CD Organisation is raised only in such areas and zones which are considered vulnerable to enemy attacks. The revision and renewal of categorised CD towns is being done at regular intervals, with the level of perceived threat remaining the fundamental criterion for categorisation. At present, CD activities are restricted to 225 categorised towns, spread over 35 States/Union territories.

Civil Defence and Disaster Management

8.65 It has been increasingly felt that Civil Defence has an important role to play in disaster relief, preparedness, etc., as communities are often the first responders in any disaster situation. With this in view, Government has set up a committee under the Chairmanship of Member, NDMA in February 2006 to suggest ways and means of integrating civil defence in disaster management. The report of the Committee will form the basis of the investment proposal for revamping the Civil Defence organisation.

Organisation

8.66 Civil Defence is primarily organised on a voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of permanent staff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. The present target of CD volunteers is 12.98 lakh, out of which 6.6 lakh volunteers have already been raised and 5.1 lakh have been trained. These volunteers are supervised and trained by 109 Deputy Controllers, 134 Medical Officers and 523 CD Instructors, who hold permanent posts.

Training

8.67 Apart from carrying out training and rehearsal/demonstration of CD measures during peace time, CD volunteers are also deployed, on a voluntary basis, in various constructive and nation building activities, which include providing assistance to the administration in undertaking social and welfare services and in the prevention/mitigation of natural/man-made disasters as well as in post-disaster response and relief operations. CD training is conducted by the State Governments/UT Administrations in three tiers, i.e. at the Local/town level, State level and National level.

Central Financial Assistance

8.68 The Central financial assistance to the States for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising, training and equipping of CD volunteers is confined to categorised towns.

National Civil Defence College

8.69 The National Civil Defence College, founded on April 29, 1957 at Nagpur as the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute (CERTI), was tasked to function as the training wing of the

Emergency Relief Organisation for the Government of India.

8.70 This college is the only one of its kind in South-East Asia and catalogued in the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (UNDHA) centers of Disaster Relief training. It has also been identified as a premier training establishment on Chemical Disasters by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. This College has been selected as one of the advanced training centers in India on Search and Rescue by the Office of the Federal Disaster Agency (OFDA) of USA and Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Bangkok.

8.71 The college has been recognised as a Nodal Training Institute for Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Emergencies training by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the year 2002. The Institute has been regularly training Trainers from Central Police Forces such as ITBP, CRPF, BSF, CISF, etc., in order to prepare their personnel for the organisation of National Disaster Response Force. Skills for dealing with terrorist threats that may comprise use of Weapons of Mass Destruction are also imparted by means of field exercises.

8.72 During 2006, the College conducted 27 courses on different aspects, including Nuclear/Biological/ Chemical emergencies. Incident Command Management system, First Responder for Biological emergencies, Training of Trainers (TOTs) on Radiological emergencies, Amateur Radio Communications for Responders and Emergency Response to Rail Transport Accidents etc. in which 1,306 trainees were trained. Since the inception of the college in 1957, the college has trained a total of 42,060 trainees, including 8 foreign nationals.

8.73 In view of the increasing importance of civil defence and community related training,

Government has approved the upgradation of National Civil Defence College at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.01 crore, which involves inter-alia, construction of residential and academic buildings, procurement of training aids and equipments and provision of other infrastructural facilities. An amount of Rs.1.54 crore has been utilised till December 31, 2006.

Home Guards

8.74 Home Guards is a voluntary force, first raised in India in December, 1946, to assist the police in controlling civil disturbance and communal riots. The total strength of Home Guards in the country is 5,73,793 against which the raised strength is 4,87,239. The organisation is spread over all States and Union territories except Kerala.

8.75 Eighteen Border Wing Home Guards (BWHG) Bns. have been raised in the border States viz. Punjab (6 Bns.), Rajasthan (4 Bns.), Gujarat (4 Bns.) and one Bn. each in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal to serve as an auxiliary to BSF for preventing infiltration through the international border/coastal areas, guarding of vulnerable areas

(VAs)/ vulnerable points (VPs) and lines of communication in VAs at the time of external aggression.

8.76 Home Guards are raised under the Home Guards Act and Rules of the States/Union territories. A Home Guard, whenever deployed for duty/training, is paid duty/training allowance at prescribed rates to meet out-of-pocket expenses. Members of Home Guards with three years service in the organisation are trained in police department in maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, anti-dacoity measures, border patrolling, prohibition, flood relief, fire-fighting, election duties and social welfare activities. In the event of national emergency, some portion of Civil Defence work is also entrusted to the Home Guards.

8.77 The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the policy in respect of role, target, raising, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters of Home Guards Organisation. Expenditure on Home Guards is generally shared between Centre and State Governments as per existing financial policy on discrete financial terms.

OTHER CONCERNS

COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY DURING THE YEAR 2006

9.1 The overall communal situation in the country remained under control. During the year 2006, the country witnessed 698 communal incidents in which 133 persons were killed and 2,170 persons sustained injuries, while during the preceding year, 779 communal incidents occurred which claimed 124 lives and caused injuries to 2,066 persons. The Central Government has been closely monitoring the situation and keeping a strict vigil on the activities of individuals and organisations to ensure that the situation remains under control. The activities of all organisations having a bearing on maintenance of communal harmony in the country, are under constant watch of the law enforcing agencies. Advisories have been issued from time to time to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in this regard.

THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW TO DEAL WITH COMMUNAL VIOLENCE

9.2 The Bill titled 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on December 5, 2005. The Bill was put on the MHA website and three seminars were held at Delhi (January 6, 2006), Bangalore (January 10, 2006) and Mumbai (January 24, 2006). The Bill was referred

to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs and the Committee submitted its Report on December 13, 2006 to the Parliament. The Committee has made certain observations/recommendations which are being examined.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR COMMUNAL HARMONY (NFCH)

9.3 The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH), registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, was set up in 1992 as an autonomous body under the administrative control of this Ministry. The Foundation promotes communal harmony, fraternity and national integration. Some of the important activities of the Foundation include:

- providing assistance for the physical and psychological rehabilitation of child victims of communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence, with special reference to their care, education and training. Since its inception, it has extended financial assistance of Rs.15.97 crore for rehabilitation of 8,849 children up to December 31, 2006;
- giving grants to States/UTs for organising of debates, seminars,

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workshops, paintings, posters/slogans and essay writing competitions, music and cultural programmes, mushairas, etc. under programme 'Reach';

- giving grants to States/UTs for organising inter-community "milans" on important festivals like Id, Deepawali and Christmas;
- associating itself under the project 'Samanvaya' with important inter-community festivals like, "Phoolwalon-ki-sair" in Delhi, 'Nauchandi' in Meerut and 'Deva Sharif' in Barabanki with a view to promoting better understanding, communal harmony and national integration;
- assisting non-governmental organisations under the project 'Co-operation'; and
- granting fellowships for undertaking research in field situation in the communally sensitive districts.

to be presented separately to 'individual' and 'organisation' categories who make outstanding contribution in the field of communal harmony and national integration for at least 10 years and 5 years, respectively. The selection is made by a jury chaired by the Vice President of India. In addition to a citation, the Award consists of an amount of Rs.2 lakh in the individual and Rs.5 lakh in the organisation category. The National Communal Harmony Award is announced on the Republic day. For the year 2005, the Award was conferred on the Ramakrishna Mission, Howrah, West Bengal, in the organisation category and Ms. Hema Bharali, Guwahati, Assam, in the individual category. The award was presented by the President of India on May 1, 2006.



National Communal Harmony Award was conferred on Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math, Howrah, West Bengal

NATIONAL COMMUNAL HARMONY AWARDS

9.4 National Communal Harmony Awards were instituted by the NFCH during the year 1996

KABIR PURASKAR

9.5 A national award, designated as 'Kabir Puraskar', was instituted in 1990 to



Kabir Puraskar and National Communal Harmony Award Ceremony

promote communal harmony by recognising acts of physical/moral courage and humanity exhibited by an individual for saving the lives and properties of the members of another community during communal riots, caste conflicts or ethnic clashes. The Kabir Puraskar (Grades-II & III) for the year 2005 was conferred on Shri Md. Aynal Hoque of Assam and Shri K. Rajarathnam Isaac of Andhra Pradesh, respectively, and presented by the President of India on May 1, 2006. The Kabir Puraskar (Grade III) for the year 2006 has been conferred on Shri Ram Babu Singh Chauhan of Uttar Pradesh.

SANKALP DIVAS AND QAUMI EKTA WEEK

9.6 Instructions were issued for observance of 'Sankalp Divas' on October 31, 2006 and 'Qaumi Ekta Week' during November 19-25, 2006.



Union Home Minister administering pledge to officers and staff of the Ministry during the Qaumi Ekta Week

GRANTS-IN-AID

9.7 Voluntary organisations are encouraged to undertake activities for the cause of national integration and communal harmony such as inter-community celebration of national days and festivals, cultural shows, essay and painting competitions, inter-regional camps, exchange of visits, public meetings, exhibitions, etc. This Ministry encourages all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to hold essay competitions on the topics relating to national integration and communal harmony for college/university students at the State level and for school children at district level. During the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs.3.16 lakh has been released to 7 States/UTs up to December 31, 2006 for conducting Essay Competitions and some more proposals received from the States/UTs are under consideration.

AYODHYA ISSUE

9.8 After the terrorist attack on Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Complex at Ayodhya on July 5, 2005, it was decided that security arrangements at this complex along with that of Kashi Vishwanath Temple-Gyan Vapi Masjid at Varanasi, Krishna Janam Bhoomi-Shahi Idgah Masjid at Mathura and the Taj Mahal at Agra would be reviewed jointly by the Central and State agencies for appropriate action to further strengthen them. The review took place on July 14, 2005. A High Level Committee was set up by the State Government to prepare revised action plans for strengthening the security of these complexes, keeping in view the emerging threat perception.

9.9 The revised security scheme for these complexes was reviewed in a meeting chaired by Union Home Secretary on October 4, 2005. So far as Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Complex at Ayodhya is concerned, the revised security scheme lays emphasis on carrying out various civil works and purchasing equipment so as to strengthen the security of the Complex. It was decided to accept the financial proposal for this purpose, after due modification, at a cost of Rs.7.22 crore.

LIBERHAN AYODHYA COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

9.10 The Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry (LACI) was set up on December 16, 1992 to enquire, inter-alia, into the sequence of events leading to the demolition of Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure at Ayodhya on December 6, 1992. The work of the Commission is now at an advanced stage of completion. The tenure of the Commission has been extended upto March 31, 2007.

FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

9.11 The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for immigration, visa, regulation of foreign contribution and citizenship-related matters. Entry, exit and stay of foreigners in India is regulated through the Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and the State Governments.

Entry and Movement of Foreigners

9.12 Entry, exit and stay of foreigners in India are governed by two principal Acts, namely, the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. Under the present visa regime,

while the initial visa is granted by Indian Missions/ Posts abroad, on entry into the country their stay and exit is regulated by the BOI and the State Governments.

9.13 During the year 2005, 39,67,382 foreigners visited India registering an increase of 12.32 % over the previous year. The highest number of foreigners were from Asia (15,29,492), followed by Europe (13,50,482), North America (7,90,632) and Africa (1,35,588). Country-wise foreigners from United Kingdom (6,47,787) was the highest followed by USA (6,18,578), Bangladesh (4,85,640), Canada (1,56,287), France (1,51,199), Sri Lanka (1,37,661), Germany (1,29,935), Japan (1,02,760), Malaysia (98,571) and Australia (96,514).

9.14 A total of 1,53,652 foreigners (Non-Missionaries) were registered in India during the year 2005, out of which West Bengal (27,801) accounts for the largest followed by Karnataka (25,289), Delhi (20,639), Tamil Nadu (18,561) and Gujarat (12,082). Profession-wise, casual visitors (23,781) account for the highest percentage followed by students (10,778) and employees (6,406).

9.15 During the year 2005, 17,265 foreigners were arrested for violations of the Foreigners Act while 22,075 foreigners were deported during the year.

Indo-Bangladesh Visa Regime

9.16 The Indo-Bangladesh Visa regime is governed by the Revised Travel Arrangements (RTA) signed between India and Bangladesh on May 23, 2001 at Dhaka. The RTA provides for review after a period of five years or earlier. In

order to review the RTA, a meeting between India and Bangladesh was held in Dhaka on June 18-19, 2006 and both the sides agreed that a Travel Arrangement would be formalised in the next meeting which would be fixed through diplomatic channels. Further, in the seventh Home Secretary level talks held at Dhaka on August 24-27, 2006, both sides agreed to adhere to the RTA, in letter and spirit, to promote a greater people-to-people contact.

Release of Pakistani Prisoners

9.17 In pursuance of the decision taken in the Home Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan held in New Delhi on August 29-30, 2005 and Islamabad on May 30-31, 2006, Government of India repatriated 84 Pakistani civil prisoners and 119 Pakistani fishermen, whose travel documents had been issued by the Pakistani High Commission in Delhi and who had completed their sentences. Government of Pakistan repatriated 39 Indian prisoners and 258 Indian fishermen, across Wagha Border till January 31, 2007.

Immigration control

9.18 Immigration is an important sovereign function of the Government, exercised through Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). There are 77 ICPs in the country, of which 6 are controlled by BoI and 5 are controlled by BoI along with concerned State Police. The remaining 66 ICPs are managed by the State Governments. The Ministry is considering a proposal to bring additional 22 major ICPs, under the control of BoI for uniform immigration practices and procedures. These would cater to around 99 per cent of the international traffic.

Recent Initiatives

9.19 Modernisation programme of ICPs, which was initiated in 2004-05 for improving immigration services in the country as part of Mission Mode Project-Immigration of National e-governance Plan (NeGP), continued in the current year. 33 Major ICPs are covered under the programme. Computer systems have been upgraded at 21 ICPs and upgradation at 12 ICPs is underway. New Immigration Control System (ICS) software has been installed at 19 ICPs for improving speed of immigration clearance and its installation at 14 ICPs is under progress.

9.20 Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) have been installed at 15 ICPs and installation at 18 ICPs is under progress. Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) machines have been installed at 23 ICPs and the remaining 10 ICPs would be covered shortly. Networking of Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB) of BoI with major ICPs, Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) and Foreigners Division of the Ministry for sharing of relevant information to improve immigration-related functions is at an advanced stage of completion.

9.21 Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) mandating all airlines flying in India to provide passengers particulars, in the prescribed format, within 15 minutes of their taking off from port outside India to the concerned immigration authorities, has commenced implementation at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), Delhi with data from Air India from July 1, 2006. It is scheduled to be implemented for all airlines at IGIA, Delhi shortly, which would be replicated at all major international airports subsequently. APIS would

reduce immigration clearance time and improve passenger profiling.

INDIAN CITIZENSHIP

9.22 Indian Citizenship (IC) can be acquired by birth, descent, registration and naturalisation as per the provisions under the Citizenship Act, 1955 and Citizenship Rules, 1956. The procedure and forms for acquiring IC have been simplified and rationalised. The application forms, procedure, etc. for acquiring IC has been hosted on the Ministry's website.

Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)

9.23 OCI scheme has been made operational from December 2, 2005. The Application Form, Procedure, Brochure and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) have been hosted on the Ministry's website. The scheme has generated very enthusiastic response from Indian diaspora. So far, more than 86,000 persons have been granted OCI registration.

9.24 In order to re-issue OCI registration certificate/visa in case of loss/damage of documents, issuance of new passport, wrong filling of personal particulars at the time of online application, change of name, appearance, etc. subsequent to OCI registration, OCI Miscellaneous Services are proposed to be launched soon.

Foreign Contribution

9.25 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 1976 regulates the receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution and acceptance of foreign hospitality by individuals/associations

working in important areas of national life. In order to bring about greater transparency and accountability, a new FCRA on-line service on the Ministry's website was launched on September 29, 2006 by Minister of State for Home Affairs. A regional level seminar was organised in Chennai on September 29, 2006 to spread awareness and disseminate information to the stakeholders about FCRA, Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999.

9.26 During the year 2006-07, 1,368 organisations have been granted registration and 395 organisations granted prior permission to receive foreign hospitality and contribution till December 31, 2006. The total receipt of foreign contribution reported during the year 2005-2006 was Rs.7,877 crore.

CENSUS AND VITAL STATISTICS

9.27 The Office of Registrar General of India and Census Commissioner (ORGI) is an attached office of the Ministry. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner:

- conducts the decennial population census and tabulates and disseminates the census data under the provisions of the Census Act, 1948, and the Census (Amendment) Act, 1993;
- co-ordinates and unifies, at the national level, the work relating to implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 and compilation of data of vital statistics on births and deaths; and

- estimates the national and state level fertility and mortality measures through a well represented sample under the Sample Registration System (SRS).

9.28 Since the year 2003, the RGI has been functioning as National Registration Authority and the Registrar General of Citizen Registration under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003.

CENSUS-2001

9.29 Unlike in the past census, when it took eight years to release the data, almost all the data on population and its characteristics such as total population, age, scheduled caste/scheduled tribe, religion, literacy, disability, marital status, fertility and economic activities, etc. were released by 2006. Only data on language/mother tongue remains to be released. The data on workers by different categories of industry, as per National Industrial Classification (NIC), 1998 and National Classification of Occupation (NCO), 2004, is under process.

9.30 The following two major Reports were released during the current year:

Population Projections 2001-2026

9.31 Population projection is a scientific attempt to estimate the future population. The estimates are made by applying certain assumptions on fertility and mortality rates and migration which is used on the data on final population totals of Census 2001. Some notable features of the population projections are as under:

- The population of India is expected to increase from 1,029 million to 1,400 million between 2001-2026 - registering

a growth of 36 per cent during the quarter century.

- The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is expected to decline from 2.9 during 2001-2005 to 2.0 during 2021-25.
- Because of declining fertility, proportion of population under 15 years of age is expected to come down from 35 per cent in 2001 to 23 per cent in 2026. The proportion of population in the working age (15-59 years) and older age (60 years and above) would increase from 58 per cent to 64 per cent and 7 per cent to 12 per cent, respectively.
- The urban population in the country, which was 28 per cent in 2001, is expected to increase to 33 per cent by 2026. The urban growth would account for nearly half (49 per cent) of the total population increase by 2026.
- The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), which was reported to be 58 in 2005, is expected to go down to 40 by the end of the period 2021-25.
- The sex ratio of the total population (females per 1000 males) is expected to decrease (i.e. become less feminine) from 933 in 2001 to 930 during 2026.

Post-Enumeration Survey (PES)

9.32 Post Enumeration Survey (PES) Report, based on Census 2001, conducted during April - July 2001, has been released.

9.33 At the national level, PES results show a net omission of 23 persons for every 1,000 persons enumerated in census. Census 2001 has missed more persons in urban areas (40 persons for every 1,000

persons) than the rural areas (17 persons for every 1,000 persons). There is no significant differential by sex in the omission rates in the country though females have a slight under count (38 per 1,000 persons) in urban areas. Mobility of persons in the urban areas can be gauged from the fact that between the period of population enumeration and the PES, 3 per cent people have arrived in the households, the urban contribution being 5 per cent.

9.34 Further, the proportion of responses matched between the census and the PES for different characteristics, information on which was collected from individuals, show that agreement rate (percentage) is lowest in case of reporting of levels of education by respondents; followed by the response regarding relationship of the individuals to the head of the households.

DATA DISSEMINATION

9.35 Dissemination of results generated from the information collected in Census 2001 is the most important component of the process of census enumeration. As soon as the final tables are ready, they are made available at the Census of India website. Adequate publicity is also given about their release. Complete set of tables are released on CD for enabling users to use them. Data highlights have been made an integral part of data release which are also posted on the website.

9.36 A large number of tables have been released and a few remaining ones would be released shortly. The series on Primary Census Abstract, Tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets for the country and for each State/Union territory have been brought out in print separately. Publications containing data on religion, disabled

population and analytical reports on housing and household assets have been brought out. A Special booklet 'Census and You' has been published giving broad highlights of Census 2001 in simple language for use by general public.

9.37 A number of publications depicting census data on maps have been brought out, which includes the Administrative Atlases showing administrative boundaries for each district/sub-district for the individual State and Union territory.

9.38 State Census Directorates participate in Book Fairs and Exhibitions organised in various States to sensitise the public in general, and the data users in particular, on the availability and use of census data. Data Dissemination Workshops were held in most of the States in which representatives of the local State Governments, NGOs, universities, research scholars, private and public entrepreneurs participated. In 2006-07 (upto November, 2006) the sale of books, CDs, maps and other data products generated Rs 80 lakh (books - Rs.22.4 lakh, CDs - Rs.38.9 lakh).

9.39 In order to meet the demand of the public and the private sector agencies as well as the agencies engaged in research in specific areas of interest, Census Organisation has been providing customised tables on demand using Census 2001 database. Maps depicting data from Census 2001 at various administrative levels are also being provided on demand.

9.40 The Census of India website on the Internet has been extensively modified making it dynamic and user-friendly. A large volume of data has been made available for free downloads. Navigation/search for data has also been made simpler and quicker. Information on availability of amenities in each village, its population and other

important characteristics has been made available for access at the website. The new census website, hosted on the NIC server, will be launched after the arrangements for online payments are put in place.

Meetings/Conferences/Trainings/Projects

9.41 The RGI attended the meeting as a member of 'UN Expert Group on 2010 Work Programme on Population and Housing Censuses' during July 10-14, 2006 at the UN Headquarters, New York. An Expert Group has been formed to draft the United Nation Principles and Recommendations for 2010 round of censuses.

9.42 Realising the importance of training as a means to keep pace with the technological change, 22 in-house training programmes and 41 bi-monthly refresher trainings were organised for officials of the organisation so as to improve their skill and knowledge. For inducting new employees to the organisation and the job, Induction Programmes have been prepared in the organisation for each category of officer and staff.

9.43 A Special project for capturing data, using Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology, for 1.25 crore schedules for the 5th Economic Census, undertaken by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation was completed on an outsourced basis in October, 2006.

Implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969

9.44 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the functionaries appointed by the State Governments under the RBD Act, 1969. The RGI coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths are the executive authorities in the respective States.

9.45 The proportion of registered births and deaths has been increasing over the years. However, there is still a wide variation across the States in the level of registration. The States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala and West Bengal have achieved cent per cent registration of births and deaths; the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu 90%; while the States of Haryana, Karnataka and Orissa have achieved more than 80%. In the States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh less than 40% of the births are being registered. The level of registration of deaths is lower than that of births in almost all the States. More than 90% of deaths are being registered in the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Punjab. The percentage is 80% or more in the States of Haryana, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. In the States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, the death registration is below 35%. Lower level of death registration is largely due to non-registration of female and infant deaths.

9.46 In 2006-07, the states of Rajasthan and Gujarat have shown improvement of more than 10% in the level of registration of births and deaths over the previous year. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Bihar have reported more than 5% increase in the level of birth registration. Andhra Pradesh has also reported more than 5% increase in the level of death registration. Steps, such as monthly monitoring of registration and reporting deficiencies, have been taken to monitor the performance of these states.

9.47 With a view to improving the registration of births and deaths in the country and creating awareness among the public about their rights under the RBD Act, the National Campaign on Birth Certificates was continued in 2006-07. Nearly 1.28 crore birth certificates were issued during the 2nd Phase of the National Campaign in addition to 3.73 crore issued during the 1st Phase.

9.48 35 years have passed since the enactment of RBD Act. However, the Act was not amended to provide for the changes which have taken place during these years. A Committee, under the Chairmanship of the RGI, has reviewed the provisions of the RBD Act, 1969 to enlarge the ambit of the Act to cover street children and at the same time, simplify the procedure of registration of births and deaths so that the public is not demotivated to register. The comments of the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments have been obtained on the proposed amendments. The proposal has been sent to the Department of Legal Affairs for vetting.

SAMPLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM (SRS)

9.49 Since its inception in 1970, the SRS has been a continuous source of data on fertility and mortality which, inter alia, include infant mortality, child mortality and female mortality. The SRS sample is replaced every 10 years.

9.50 The latest replacement of SRS sample, based on 2001 Census frame, is effective from January 1, 2004. It covers 7,597 sample units (4,433 rural and 3,164 urban) spread across all States and Union territories, encompassing about 1.3 million households and nearly 7 million population. On account of some changes introduced in SRS samples, time-lag between data collection and release of estimates of annual vital rates has come down from 18 months in 2004 to 12 months in 2005.

9.51 Salient features based on the latest data released from SRS, the SRS Bulletin - 2005, are as follows:

- Crude Birth Rate (CBR) at the National level is 23.8 births per thousand

population. Such estimate for rural areas is 25.6 as against 19.1 for urban areas;

- Among the bigger States, CBR is lowest in Kerala (15.0) and highest in Uttar Pradesh (30.4) and Bihar (30.4);
- Crude Death Rate (CDR) at the National level is 7.6 deaths per thousand population. It varies from 8.2 in rural areas to 5.8 in urban areas;
- Among the bigger states, CDR is lowest in Delhi (4.6) and highest in Orissa (9.5);
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) at the national level has been reported to be 58 infant deaths (deaths below age one) per 1,000 live births. It varies from 64 in rural areas to 40 in urban areas; and.
- Among the bigger states, IMR is lowest in Kerala (14) and highest in Madhya Pradesh (76).

9.52 Life Tables, in essence, present the life history of a hypothetical group or cohort as it is gradually diminished by death. It helps to understand the implication of observed age-specific death rates (ASDRs) in terms of the number of persons expected to die or survive after attaining a certain age. The latest Life Tables based from SRS, based on the quin-quennial estimates of ASDR, relate to the period 1999-2003. As per the Report, expectation of the life at birth for India is 63.5 years for females and 61.8 years for males.

9.53 The SRS based estimates of birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate for the year 2005 at the national level and for States/Union territories, separately for rural and urban areas, are at **Annex - XVIII**.

Causes of death in SRS

9.54 The scheme on Survey of Causes of Death (SCD), owing to its restricted coverage and other operational problems, was integrated with SRS from 1999. To determine the cause specific mortality by age and sex, Verbal Autopsy (VA) instruments have been developed, pre-tested and introduced as an integral component in SRS in all States/UTs from 2004. To make available bench-mark data on cause specific mortality, field work for Special Survey of Death (SSD) has been completed in all States/UTs covering all deaths from 2001 to 2003 using VA instruments. Based on the information on symptoms at the time of death as revealed by the family members, double assignment of cause of death by two independent medical professionals on cent-per-cent basis has been introduced. To ensure reliability of data and to assess the future training needs of the Supervisors, a 10 per cent re-sampling of deaths canvassed by each Supervisor are being done independently by SRS Collaborators.

9.55 Based on this special survey, a Report on 'Maternal Mortality in India: 1997-2003 - Trends, Causes and Risk Factors' was released in October, 2006. The Report is the first study based on 4,484 maternal deaths from among 1.3 million births to 14.4 million females aged 15-49 years in 1997-2003 in the country. The estimates of maternal mortality presented in the Report are based on direct causes of maternal deaths.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION

Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980

9.56 In 1969, the Government of India introduced a scheme known as the 'Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme' to honour

freedom fighters. In 1972, to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of our Independence, a regular scheme for grant of freedom fighters' pension was introduced. Thereafter, with effect from August 1, 1980, a liberalised scheme, renamed as the 'Swatantrata

Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980' was introduced. Till December, 2006, 1,69,969 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned pension under the scheme. The State-wise break-up of pension sanctioned is as follows:

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Pensions sanctioned
1	Andhra Pradesh	14,572
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3	Assam	4,437
4	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	24,870
5	Goa	1,425
6	Gujarat	3,594
7	Haryana	1,684
8	Himachal Pradesh	617
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1,806
10	Karnataka	10,082
11	Kerala	3,192
12	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	3,465
13	Maharashtra	17,581
14	Manipur	62
15	Meghalaya	86
16	Mizoram	04
17	Nagaland	03
18	Orissa	4,188
19	Punjab	7,005
20	Rajasthan	808
21	Sikkim	0
22	Tamil Nadu	4,097
23	Tripura	887
24	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	17,990
25	West Bengal	22,479
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	03
27	Chandigarh	89
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
29	Daman & Diu	33
30	Lakshadweep	0
31	NCT of Delhi	2,043
32	Puducherry	317
33	Indian National Army (INA)	22,467
	Total	1,69,969

Eligibility

9.57 The scheme specifies eligibility criteria of imprisonment/underground sufferings of at least six months, internment in homes/externment from districts for at least six months, confiscation of properties, permanent incapacitation, loss of job or suffering at least ten strokes of flogging, which a claimant should have undergone in connection with the national freedom struggle, subject to furnishing of the prescribed evidence through the State Government concerned.

Dependents

9.58 Spouses (widows/widowers), unmarried and unemployed daughters (upto maximum three) and parents of deceased freedom fighters (as also of martyrs) are eligible for grant of dependent family pension under the scheme.

Hyderabad Liberation Movement

9.59 In 1985, sufferers in border camps who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement for the merger of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the Union of India during 1947-48 were made eligible for grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980. The Shroff Committee (from 1985 to 1996) listed 98 border camps and recommended about 7,000 cases. All cases recommended by the Shroff Committee were sanctioned pension during 1985-1996. The C.H. Rajeswara Rao Committee (from 1997 to 1998) recommended about 13,500 cases. Cases recommended by the C.H. Rajeswara Rao Committee were referred to the State Governments for verification. In July, 2004, this Ministry recognised 18 additional border camps. In January, 2005, Government approved enhancement in the

estimated number of beneficiaries from about 11,000 estimated in 1985 to about 15,000, with the stipulation that only those applicants who participated in the freedom struggle upto September 15, 1948, i.e. before the Police action in Hyderabad, will be eligible. This stipulation has been adopted prospectively for all pending cases.

Goa Liberation Movement (Phase-II)

9.60 The movement for liberation of Goa, in which freedom fighters had undergone severe sufferings at the hands of the Portuguese authorities, was spread over three phases:

Phase-I	1946 to 1953
Phase-II	1954 to 1955
Phase-III	1956 to 1961

9.61 Freedom fighters of the movement during its various phases who fulfilled the eligibility conditions of the scheme and in whose cases the records of sufferings were available have already been granted pension. In February, 2003, Government of India relaxed the eligibility criteria under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 to grant pension to those freedom fighters of Phase-II who have been sanctioned State freedom fighters' pension by the State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh by August 1, 2002.

Amount of Pension

9.62 The amount of pension was initially Rs.200/- per month. The pension was enhanced from time to time. In October, 2006, the basic pension of freedom fighters and spouses of

deceased freedom fighters was enhanced from Rs.4,000/- per month to Rs.6,330/- per month so that the total pension, inclusive of dearness relief, becomes Rs.10,001/- per month (from Rs.6,000/- per month). The date of giving effect to this enhancement is October 2, 2006, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the founder of Satyagraha movement and the father of the Nation. At present, the amount of pension and dearness relief payable per month to various categories of freedom fighters and their eligible dependents is as below:

S. No.	Category	Basic Pension (Rs.)	Dearness Relief (currently 58% of the basic pension) (Rs.)
i)	a) Ex-Andaman political prisoners	7,330/-	4,251/-
	b) Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	6,830/-	3,961/-
ii)	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	6,330/-	3,671/-
iii)	Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters	Entitlement same as of respective deceased freedom fighter	Entitlement same as of respective deceased freedom fighter
iv)	Unmarried and unemployed daughters (upto three)	1,500/- each	870/- each
v.	Mother and father	1,000/- each	580/- each

Facilities to Freedom Fighters

9.63 Apart from pension, freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by the Government of India:

- free railway pass (1st Class/AC Sleeper) for freedom fighter and widow, along with a companion, for life;
- free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and in hospitals run by PSUs under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. Central

Government Health Scheme (CGHS) facilities have also been extended to freedom fighters and their dependents;

- telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;

- general pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to freedom fighters in Delhi;

- widow/widower of the freedom fighter is also permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after the death of the freedom fighter; and

- accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home

set up at New Delhi for freedom fighters who have no one to look after them.

9.64 In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters are also entitled to the following facilities:

- free voyage facility for freedom fighter and widow, to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion; and
- free air travel facility for freedom fighters, to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion.

9.65 All major facilities provided to freedom fighters are also extended to their widows/widowers.

Expenditure on Welfare of Freedom Fighters

9.66 During 2006-07 (upto December 31, 2006), the expenditure incurred on pensions and free railway passes has been Rs.280.30 crore and Rs.12.22 crore, respectively.

Honouring Freedom Fighters

9.67 The President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, honoured distinguished freedom fighters at an AT HOME function held at the Rashtrapati Bhawan on

August 9, 2006, on the anniversary of the Quit India Movement. About 130 freedom fighters from various parts of the country attended this function and interacted with the President, the Prime Minister and other dignitaries in an informal manner.

Special dispensation for women and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.

9.68 The eligibility criterion for grant of pension on ground of jail suffering specifies a minimum period of six months which the freedom fighters should have undergone in connection with the freedom movement. However, as a special dispensation for women freedom fighters and for members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, the minimum period has been kept at three months.



Hon'ble President of India honouring distinguished freedom fighters

9.69 Eligible dependents of deceased freedom fighters for grant of dependent family pension are spouses (widow/widower), unmarried and unemployed daughters (upto three), mother and father. Hence, though sons have not been recognised as eligible dependents, unmarried and unemployed daughters have been extended this benefit.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Sri Lankan Refugees

9.70 Due to ethnic violence and continued disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka, a large number of Sri Lankan refugees have entered India since July 1983. The position of influx of refugees in phases is indicated below:

Phase	Period	No. of Refugees
First	1983-89	1,34,053
Second	1989-91	1,22,078
Third	1996-2005	22,418
Fourth	2006	16,655*

*Up to December 2006

9.71 Refugees are of the following categories:

- Stateless persons who had not applied for Indian citizenship or those not yet conferred Sri Lankan citizenship; and
- Sri Lankan citizens.

9.72 For these categories, the liability is basically of Sri Lanka. Government of India's approach is to discourage their movement, but if any

refugees belonging to these categories do come, they are granted relief on humanitarian grounds with the ultimate object of repatriating them back to Sri Lanka, i.e., the process of rehabilitation does not start in their cases and relief is given pending such repatriation.

9.73 With a view to prevent fresh mass influx of Sri Lankan refugees, several measures, including intensified coastal patrolling, collection and collation of advance intelligence and strengthening of Naval detachments in Tamil Nadu have been undertaken.

9.74 While 99,469 refugees were repatriated to Sri Lanka upto March 1995, there has been no organised repatriation after March 1995. However, some refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka or left for other countries on their own. At present, about 69,700 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in one hundred and twenty two camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa. Besides, about 21,500 refugees are staying outside the camps of their own, after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

9.75 Upon fresh arrival, refugees are quarantined and, after complete verification of their antecedents, shifted to refugee camps. Pending repatriation, certain essential relief facilities are provided to them on humanitarian grounds. These facilities include shelter in camps, cash doles, subsidised ration, clothing, utensils, medical care and educational assistance. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees is incurred by the State Governments and subsequently reimbursed by the Government of India. An amount of Rs.368 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to

these refugees during the period from July 1983 to December 2006.

9.76 An Inter-Ministerial Sub-Committee was constituted in July, 2004 to consider various issues relating to the repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees. Pursuant to deliberations therein, the Government of Tamil Nadu submitted a Repatriation Package in October 2004, stating that 1,956 families comprising of 3,394 persons are willing to go back to Sri Lanka. Their willingness to go back to Sri Lanka had also been ascertained by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The total expenditure for their repatriation by air from Chennai and Trichy Airports was estimated to be about Rs.3.08 crore. The Repatriation Package of the Government of Tamil Nadu was accepted by the Government of India and an in-principle administrative approval was conveyed to the Government of Tamil Nadu in April, 2005. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been requested to take further necessary action in the matter and submit its specific proposal(s) for consideration and approval of this Ministry.

Repatriates from Sri Lanka

9.77 The Government of India agreed to grant Indian citizenship to, and accept repatriation of, 5.06 lakh persons of Indian origin together with their natural increase, under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 1964, 1974 and 1986. Out of these 5.06 lakh persons, 3.35 lakh persons, along with their natural increase of 1.26 lakh, comprising of 1,16,152 families, were repatriated upto December 2006. The repatriate families have been provided with resettlement assistance. No organised repatriation has taken place from Sri Lanka after 1984 due to disturbed conditions there. However, some repatriates arriving in India on their own are being rehabilitated under various schemes in Tamil Nadu.

Repatriates Co-operative Finance & Development Bank Ltd. (RepcO), Chennai

9.78 Repco was set up in 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 promote the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Vietnam and other countries. The management of the Bank vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The total authorised capital of the Bank stood at Rs.5.25 crore as on March 31, 2006. The Government of India have contributed Rs.1.96 crore towards the paid-up capital. Four Southern States (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala) have contributed Rs.90 lakh and other share-holders have contributed Rs.2.22 crore. As per its bye-laws, the administrative control over Repco is, at present, with the Government of India. The Bank has paid an amount of Rs.45.61 lakh as dividend @ 23.27% for the year 2005-06 to the Government of India. Audit of the Bank is up-to-date. The Annual Accounts and Annual Report of Repco for 2005-06 have been laid in Parliament in its Winter Session, 2006.

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

9.79 RPL, an undertaking jointly owned by the Government of India and Government of Kerala, was incorporated in 1976 under the Companies Act, 1956, for raising rubber plantations in Kerala to resettle repatriates as workers and employees. The management of the Company vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The paid-up share capital of

the Company (as on March 31, 2006) was Rs.3.39 crore. The Government of Kerala holds Rs.2.06 crore and the Government of India Rs.1.33 crore of the equity in the Company. Since the State Government is the majority shareholder, the administrative control over RPL is with the State Government. During the financial year 2005-06, the Company made a profit of Rs.6.02 crore before tax and of Rs.4.59 crore after tax. The Company has paid a dividend of Rs.36.10 lakh to Government of India @ 27.06 % of the paid-up share capital during the year. Audit of the Company is up-to-date. The Annual Accounts and Annual Report of RPL for 2005-06 have been laid in Parliament in its Winter session, 2006.

Tibetan Refugees

9.80 Tibetan refugees began pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness Dalai Lama in 1959 from Tibet. The Government of India decided to give them asylum as well as assistance towards temporary settlement. Care has been taken to retain their separate ethnic and cultural identity.

9.81 The current population of Tibetan refugees in India is about 1,08,414 (based on the demographic survey conducted by the 'Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama' in June, 1998). Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes, in different States in the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (35,002), Himachal Pradesh (19,593), Arunachal Pradesh (6,858), Uttar Pradesh (6,300) and Jammu & Kashmir (6,242). The Ministry of Home Affairs has spent an amount of

about Rs.18.17 crore upto December, 2006 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees.

9.82 The Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees is almost complete and only two residuary housing schemes are at various stages of implementation in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Relief & Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from Pak Occupied Kashmir, 1947 and non-camp Displaced Persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area, 1971

9.83 Relief packages were announced by the Government of India in April and August, 2000 for granting ex-gratia relief and some other benefits to displaced persons from Pak-occupied Kashmir, 1947, and to non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area, 1971, respectively. For displaced persons from Pak-occupied Kashmir, 1947, the package comprised of Rs.25,000/- ex-gratia payment to a family, cash compensation in lieu of land deficiency, allotment of plots and improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularised colonies. For displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area, 1971, the package comprised of Rs.25,000/- ex-gratia payment to a family.

9.84 The role of Government of India is largely limited to release of funds to the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. Implementation of the relief package is largely the responsibility of the State Government.

9.85 The Central Government have released Rs.7 crore for the implementation of these relief packages. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has utilised about Rs.6.25 crore (till December 2006).

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment at work place

9.86 The Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted a five member Complaint Committee for redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment at work place. The Committee has one male and four women members, including Chairperson, and a member each from the Young Women Christian Association (YWCA) and an NGO.

9.87 The Committee has not received any complaint regarding sexual harassment at work place during the year.

Benefit to Physically Handicapped Persons

9.88 The Central Government have prescribed 3% reservation in employment to physically handicapped persons (one per cent each for blindness or low vision, hearing impairment and locomotor disability or cerebral palsy).

9.89 There are 8 visually handicapped and 10 orthopaedically handicapped persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

9.90 On account of the nature of work, all categories of posts of 'combatant personnel' of the Central Police Forces are exempted from section 33 of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full participation) Act, 1995.

Crime against women

9.91 Crime against women includes crimes where they alone are victims or the offence is specifically committed against them. These are broadly classified under two categories i.e. the crimes identified under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) such as rape, kidnapping and abduction for different purposes, dowry deaths, torture, molestation, sexual harassment and importation of girls and crimes identified under the Special Laws such as Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, etc.

9.92 The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collects statistics relating to crime against women and compiles it on an annual basis. From the statistics provided by NCRB, it is observed that a total of 1,55,553 incidents of crime against women [both under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL)] were reported in the country during 2005 as compared to 1,54,333 during 2004, recording a marginal increase of 0.8% during 2005.

Crime against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9.93 The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (PCR) and the SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (POA) are two important Acts for safeguarding the interests of SCs/STs. These enactments have extended positive discrimination in favour of these weaker sections of society in the field of criminal law as they prescribe penalties that are more stringent than corresponding offences under the Indian Penal Code (IPC). The Government keeps a constant watch on the enforcement of the PCR Act and the SCs/STs(POA) Act and rules there under, and periodically analyses the crime data relating to areas of concern.

9.94 As per statistics compiled by the NCRB, 26,127 incidents of crime against SCs and 5,713 cases of crimes against STs were reported in the country during 2005.

9.95 The provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act are implemented by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. In compliance of these provisions, several State Governments have taken, inter-alia, the following steps for combating crimes against the SCs and the STs:

- special cells have been established;
- atrocity-prone/sensitive areas have been identified;

- special courts and exclusive special courts have been designated for the purpose of providing for speedy trial of offences under the Act;
- nodal officers have been nominated for coordinating the functioning of the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police or other authorised officers; and
- State level vigilance and monitoring committees under the chairpersonship of the Chief Minister and district level vigilance and monitoring committees have been set up.

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Bharat Ratna Award

10.1 The 'Bharat Ratna' is the highest civilian honour that can be conferred on an individual. It is awarded for exceptional service towards advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order. Instituted in the year 1954, this award has been conferred on 40 persons so far. Bharat Ratna was last conferred on Ms. Lata Mangeshkar and Ustad Bismillah Khan in the year 2001.

Padma Awards

10.2 Padma awards are conferred in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. These awards are given for exceptional/distinguished service in various fields of activities, such as, art, literature, education, sports, medicine, social work, science and engineering, trade and industry, etc., including service rendered by government servants.

10.3 The Padma Vibhushan is awarded to a person for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, while the Padma Bhushan is awarded for distinguished service of high order and the Padma Shri is awarded for distinguished service in any field. All persons without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex are eligible for these awards.

10.4 Every year, recommendations received from the State Governments, Union territory Administrations, Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, Institutes of Excellence, recipients of Bharat Ratna/Padma Vibhushan award, VIPs (including Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies), private individuals and organisations 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 every year.

10.5 Padma Awards announced on the eve of Republic Day, 2007 will be conferred by the President of India in two Investiture Ceremonies to be held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on March 23, 2007 and April 5, 2007. The awards would be conferred on 121 persons, which include 10 Padma Vibhushan awardees, 32 Padma Bhushan awardees and 79 Padma Shri awardees. Out of the 121 recipients, 23 are women. The names of the recipients are available on the Ministry's website (<http://mha.gov.in>).

Gallantry Awards

10.6 The Ashoka Chakra series of Gallantry awards are announced on Republic Day and Independence Day every year. Recommendations in respect of civilian citizens are invited from all

States/UT Administrations and Ministries/Departments of the Central Government twice every year. Recommendations approved by a Sub-Committee in the Ministry of Home Affairs are forwarded to the Central Honours and Awards Committee of the Ministry of Defence for its consideration.

10.7 The President has approved the name of one person for Kirti Chakra award and two persons for Shaurya Chakra award on Independence Day, 2006. For the awards announced on Republic Day, 2007, the President has approved the name of one person for Kirti Chakra and three persons for Shaurya Chakra. The President will present the decoration to these awardees at the Defence Investiture Ceremony to be held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi in April, 2007.

Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards

10.8 Jeevan Raksha Padak awards were instituted in the year 1961. As the name of the award suggests, it is given to a rescuer for saving someone's life.

10.9 The award is given in three categories, namely, Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and Jeevan Raksha Padak. Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for conspicuous courage under the circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer; Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer and Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer in an act or series of acts of human nature in saving life from drowning, fire, accident, electrocution, land-slide, animal attack, etc.

10.10 Persons of either sex in all walks of life are eligible for these awards, except members of Armed Forces, Police Forces and recognised Fire Services if the act is performed by them in the course of duty. The awards are also given posthumously.

10.11 Recommendations are invited every year from all States/UT Administrations and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These are considered by an Awards Committee. The recommendations of the Awards Committee are approved by the Prime Minister and the President.

10.12 For the year 2006, the President has approved the conferment of the awards on 41 persons, of which 3 persons have been approved for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and 38 for Jeevan Raksha Padak. No Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak award was announced this year.

10.13 The investiture ceremony for these awards is held in the respective State/UT capitals of the awardees, where the awardee is presented a medallion. A certificate signed by the Home Minister is also given to the recipients of Jeevan Raksha Padak series of awards. Besides, the awardees are given a lump-sum monetary allowance at the rate of Rs.75,000 for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, Rs. 45,000 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and Rs. 30,000 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

VIGILANCE MACHINERY

10.14 The Vigilance Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs functions under the Joint Secretary (Administration), who has also been designated as the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO). He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary and an Under Secretary in the discharge of his functions. Besides processing disciplinary and corruption cases, Vigilance Section

also coordinates vigilance activities in the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry, such as Central Police Forces, Central Police Organisations, Union territory Administrations, etc.

10.15 The measures taken within the Ministry to strengthen preventive vigilance are briefly summed up as follows:

- The Chief Vigilance Officer maintains close liaison with all attached/subordinate offices to ensure completion of various tasks relating to vigilance work.
- Some Divisions in the Ministry like Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division, Foreigners Division and Procurement Wing, having substantial public dealings, are kept under close watch and periodic surprise inspections are conducted.
- The Annual Action Plan issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT), the nodal agency for administrative vigilance, is scrupulously implemented in the Ministry. Also, all attached/subordinate offices in the Ministry are asked to implement the Plan effectively and report the progress every quarter to the Ministry. Regular reviews of the vigilance activities in the subordinate formations of the Ministry are undertaken and reports sent to the DOPT at the end of every quarter.
- All periodical reports prescribed by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)

and the DOPT are sent to the concerned authorities in time.

- All officers and members of staff working in sensitive Sections/Divisions are required to fill up a special security questionnaire periodically and positive vetting is done in their cases through the intelligence agencies. It serves as an effective tool in ensuring that only persons with unimpeachable integrity are posted at sensitive places in the Ministry.
- Liaison is maintained with the Heads of the Divisions, which have been categorised as sensitive Divisions to ensure that a close watch is kept on the activities of the officials working in such Divisions.
- Progress on disposal of complaints received from various sources and pendency of disciplinary/vigilance cases is regularly monitored by the CVO.
- With a view to curbing development of vested interests, staff in the Ministry is rotated amongst various divisions.
- A list of officers, whose integrity is doubtful, is maintained and periodically updated.

10.16 The Ministry keeps a watch over all cases pending at different stages, including the cases pending in its attached and subordinate offices, so that such cases are disposed of in a time bound manner.

10.17 Statistics in respect of vigilance and disciplinary cases dealt with in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices during the year 2006-2007 (upto December 31, 2006) are at **Annex - XIX**.

10.18 Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from November 6-10, 2006. In order to create awareness amongst employees of the Ministry, debate competition was also organised.



Union Home Secretary administering pledge to the officers and staff of the Ministry during Vigilance Week

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

10.19 An Official Language Cell is functioning in the Ministry to implement the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963, Official Languages Rules, 1976 and other administrative instructions issued on the subject from time to time. The Cell ensures the compliance of the official language policy in

the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices.

Implementation of the Official Language Policy

10.20 Keeping in view the large size of the Ministry, 18 Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted at the Divisional level, each headed by the concerned Joint Secretary. All officers of the rank of Section

Officer and above upto the rank of Director of the concerned Division are members of the respective Committee. The Quarterly Progress Reports on the use of Hindi received from Sections/Desks of the respective Divisions are reviewed in the meetings of these Committees and remedial measures are taken to remove the

shortcomings.

Hindi Salahakar Samiti

10.21 The Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Ministry was reconstituted on October 31, 2005. Two meetings of the Samiti were held on March 30, 2006 and October 3, 2006, under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister. The detailed steps for the progressive use of Hindi in the Ministry were discussed in these meetings and various decisions

गृह मंत्रालय
हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की 39 वीं बैठक
दिनांक 3 अक्टूबर, 2006, नई दिल्ली



Meeting of Hindi Salahakar Samiti being chaired by Union Home Minister

were taken to increase the use of Hindi in the Ministry.

Compliance of Section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 and correspondence in Hindi.

10.22 Section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 is being complied with fully and all documents covered under this section are being invariably issued bilingually. All letters received or signed in Hindi, irrespective of the fact from where they are received, are being replied to in Hindi. Efforts are being made to increase correspondence in Hindi with the offices of the Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations and the general public in regions 'A' and 'B'.

Official Language Inspections

10.23 Official Language inspections were carried out in sixteen offices under the Ministry located outside Delhi. The Committee of Parliament on Official Language also inspected eight offices of the Ministry in which the Ministry was represented by Joint Secretary (Admn.) and other officers.

Hindi Day/Hindi Fortnight

10.24 Hindi fortnight was organised in the Ministry from September 11 to September 25, 2006. Various programmes/competitions were organised in which overwhelming response was received from the participants.

Training in Hindi Typing/Hindi Stenography

10.25 Out of a total of 107 typists (clerks), 71 are trained in Hindi typing at present. Similarly, out of 240 Stenographers, 47 are trained in Hindi stenography.

Hindi Workshop

10.26 Two Hindi workshops were organised in the months of June and December, 2006, to encourage employees to do their official work in Hindi. 35 employees were nominated to participate in these workshops.

Incentive Scheme

10.27 An incentive scheme to encourage officers and employees to do their work in Hindi has been in vogue in the Ministry for a number of years. 10 cash prizes are awarded under the scheme every year. The entries for the year 2005-06 have been evaluated/finalised.

Rajbhasha Shield Yojna

10.28 'Rajbhasha Shield Yojna', an incentive scheme for the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry for encouraging them to use more and more Hindi in their official work, is in existence for the last many years. Entries received for the year 2005-06 have been evaluated/finalised.

BEAUTIFICATION OF NORTH BLOCK

10.29 The Ministry has embarked upon a programme of beautifying the premises under its



New face of Jalebi Chowk

control in North Block. Towards this end, some temporary hutments in the North Block and Jalebi Chowk were removed. The Jalebi Chowk entrance of North Block through Gate No. 6 has been beautified by laying a park with a fountain which is in harmony with the architectural ethos of the building. Further efforts to improve the environment and aesthetic beauty of the interiors of the building are also underway.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION (RTI) ACT, 2005

10.30 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the Ministry has initiated the following actions:

- ARTI Section has been set up to collect, collate and forward the information to the Central Information Commission.
- Details of Ministry's functions along with its functionaries etc. have been placed on Ministry's official website as

required under section 4(1) (b) of the Act.

- All Deputy Secretary/Director level officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under section 5(1) of the Act, in respect of the subjects being handled by them.
- All Joint Secretaries have been designated as Appellate Authorities in terms of section 19(1) of the Act, in respect of the Deputy Secretaries/Directors working under them and designated as CPIOs.
- The Annual Return under section 25 of the Act for the year ended March, 2006 in respect of this Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices and Delhi Police has been uploaded on the website of this Ministry and given on line to the Central Information Commission.
- An application form for seeking information under the Act has been put on the Ministry's website, which can be downloaded by an applicant.
- To facilitate the receipt of applications under the RTI Act, 2005, a provision has been made to receive the applications at the Information and Facilitation Centre/reception counters of this Ministry in each of the three buildings viz. North Block, Lok Nayak Bhawan

and Jaisalmer House. The applications so received are further transferred by the RTI Section to the CPIOs/Public Authorities concerned.

10.31 Total of 550 applications were received in the RTI Section upto December 31, 2006 and the same were forwarded to the concerned Central Public Information Officers for appropriate action.

REDRESSAL OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

10.32 An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery (IGRM), functioning in this Ministry, attends to all grievances promptly. During the period from April 1, 2006 to February 28, 2007, 571 grievances were received and attended to.

10.33 The Joint Secretary (Coordination and Public Grievances) has been nominated as Director of Public Grievances. The name, designation, room number, telephone number, etc. of Director of Public Grievances have been displayed at the reception counter.

10.34 A Public Grievance Officer has been nominated in each Division as the Nodal Officer who monitors the progress of the redressal of Public Grievances relating to the respective Division.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS

10.35 The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with a wide range of subjects, which are complex as well as sensitive in nature warranting constant parliamentary attention. This is reflected in the

legislative and non-legislative business of the Parliament when it is in Session, as also in the recommendations of various Parliamentary Committees referred to this Ministry for taking action. This Ministry has been organising regular meetings of the Consultative Committee. Inputs are also provided for the resolutions, etc. adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, a high level international fora for political multilateral negotiations.

10.36 The following seven Bills, introduced by this Ministry in the Parliament, were passed between April 1, 2006 and December 31, 2006:

- The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2005
- The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Amending Bill, 2006
- The Constitution (One Hundred and Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2006
- The Assam Rifles Bill, 2006

- The Pondicherry (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2006
- The Uttaranachal (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2006
- The India Rifles (Repeal) Bill, 2006

10.37 The following legislative proposals of this Ministry, introduced in the Rajya Sabha between April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 are still under consideration of the Parliament:

- The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006
- The Sashastra Seema Bal Bill, 2006
- The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2006

10.38 This Ministry held five meetings of the Consultative Committee during the year 2006-07 (up to February 28, 2007), under the chairmanship of the Home Minister, as follows:

S.No.	Date of Meeting of the Consultative Committee	Agenda Item discussed in the meeting
1.	June 6, 2006	Personal Security (security provided to individuals)
2.	August 3, 2006	Administration in the UTs
3.	October 17, 2006	Administration in the UTs
4.	December 15, 2006	Role of Community, Home Guards and Civil Defence Organisations in policing, maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime and Disaster Management.
5.	February 5, 2007	Dr. Soli Sorabjee Committee Report on Model Police Act, 2006



Union Home Minister chairing the meeting of the Consultative Committee at Nainital, Uttarakhand

10.39 The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs submitted its recommendations in its 119th Report (on the Demands for Grants of MHA of 2006-07) to the Parliament on May 19, 2006. The Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in this Report was submitted to the Secretariat of the Committee as per schedule. As required under Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and Rule 266 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, statements have been made by the Home Minister in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha regarding the progress made towards implementation of the recommendations contained in the 119th Report of the Committee.

ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION UNDER MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

AUDIT OBJECTIONS/PARAS

10.40 The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) include budgetary requirements of various Central Police Forces (CPFs), Central Police Organisations (CPOs), Union territories (UTs) (with and without legislature), Registrar General of India, Department of Official Language, etc. While the internal audit of CPFs/CPOs and all other Units is carried out both by the Internal Audit Wing of MHA under the Chief Controller of Accounts, and Internal Audit Parties of the Forces under Internal Financial Adviser of the respective Forces, statutory audit is carried out by the Office of Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG).

10.41 After carrying out the audit of expenditure initially, the Inspection Reports (IRs) indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Units/Organisations. Efforts are made by these Units/Organisations to settle the observations through appropriate action considered necessary. C&AG through its Report submitted to Parliament, prepares audit paras against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by MHA.

10.42 In order to promptly settle the audit paras, the status of pendency is monitored at the highest level on a quarterly basis, where representatives of Director General (Audit) are also invited to the meetings. The receipt and liquidation of C&AG audit paras is a continuous process. As on January 1, 2006, there were 10 audit paras pending in the Ministry. During the period from January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006, 11 new paras were received, bringing the total to 21, out of which, 13 paras have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 8 paras outstanding as on December 31, 2006.

10.43 The number of outstanding internal audit paras in respect of organisations under the control of MHA, as on January 1, 2006 was 3,404. During the period from January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006, total number of paras settled and received were 1,180 and 1,335 respectively. Thus, as on December 31, 2006, the number of outstanding paras was 3,559. To monitor the progress of settlement of these paras, ad-hoc committees have been constituted in the Ministry. The position in respect of each organisation is at **Annex-XX**.

10.44 A summary of important audit observations pertaining to the Ministry and made available by the C&AG and their latest status is at **Annexes-XXI** and **XXII**, respectively.

GENDER BUDGETING

10.45 The details of initiatives taken for the benefits of women by various organisations of this Ministry are as follows:

(A) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

- Family Welfare Centres at Reserve Battalions and Training Institutions are being set up exclusively for the benefit of women at Mundali (Orissa) and Bhilai (Chattisgarh). These Family Welfare Centres are specifically for women to learn new skills and augment their family income by earning through activities like stitching, handicrafts, production of food items, etc. These Centres will become operative during the year 2006-07. A provision of Rs.13 lakh has been made for this purpose in 2006-07. The entire provision of Rs.13 lakh has been utilised in completion of the above projects.

(B) Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

- BPR&D, which is undertaking studies on problems relating to police and formulating and coordinating policies and programmes for police training etc., has undertaken a number of activities for the benefit, welfare and development of women in police. A provision of Rs.18.59 lakh in BE 2006-07 has been made for the following schemes benefiting women:-

- (i) Research study (Rs.8 lakh)

- (ii) Research study on the impact of vocational programmes on the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners in the States of Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh on contrast sampling basis (Rs.2.50 lakh);
 - (iii) Award of Junior Research Fellowships for doctoral work in Police Science and Criminology as per the guidelines laid down by the UGC (Rs.68,000);
 - (iv) Courses on Crime Against Women and Juvenile Justice at Central Detecting Training Schools under BPR&D (Rs.1.5 lakh);
 - (v) Seminar-cum-workshop on "trafficking of Persons" and "Role of Police in the country"(Rs.5 lakh);
 - (vi) Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme - Publication of Hindi Books (Rs.30,000); and
 - (vii) Provision for common room with facilities for the women staff of BPR&D (Rs.61,000).
- Two women have been awarded Research grants totaling Rs.1.47 lakh. Two installments amounting to Rs.1.67 lakh has been awarded to for Research Study on the impact of vocational programmes on the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Ten women have been selected for the award of Doctoral

Fellowship on Criminology. Three courses on Crime Against Women have been completed. So far, Rs.75000 has been spent on this programme. Rs.5 lakh has been spent for Seminar cum workshop on Trafficking of Personnel and "Role of Police" in the country. BPR&D has projected a total amount of Rs.46.5 lakh for the above programmes, in BE 2007-08.

(C) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

- CRPF has proposed the following schemes exclusively benefiting women during 2006-07:-
 - a) Separate rest room facilities in units
 - b) Family Welfare Centres and Creches in Group Centres
 - c) Buses fitted with mobile toilets
 - d) Logistical support systems at the place of living with the requirements of decency and privacy
 - e) Family accommodation.
- An amount of Rs.3.98 crore has been earmarked in BE 2006-07 by CRPF for the above schemes. Day Care Centre/ Creches have been established at Group Centres Sindri, Jalandhar, Gandhinagar, Pune, Imphal, New Delhi, Neemuch, Bhopal and Nagpur. Gender Sensitisation Courses are being conducted at Group Centre Pallipuram in every two months. Health Care

Centres have been established at Sindri, Gandhinagar, New Delhi and Bhopal. A Composite Hospital is functioning at New Delhi exclusively benefiting women. Nutritional Care Centres have been established at Group Centre Sindri and Gandhinagar. Women's Hostel is functioning at Type-I and Type.II Quarters in Sindri and a Girls' Hostel is functioning in CRPF Public School at Rohini.

- CRPF has made a provision of Rs.9.04 lakh in BE 2007-08 for the following schemes benefiting women:-

- (i) Day Care Centre/Creche (Rs.2.83 lakh)
- (ii) Gender Sensitisation (Rs.50,000)
- (iii) Health Care Centres (Rs.3.50 lakh)
- (iv) Nutritional Care Centre (Rs.61,000)
- (v) Women's Hostel (Rs.1.2 lakh)
- (vi) Miscellaneous (Rs.40,000)

(D) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

- A provision of Rs.75 lakh has been made in BE 2007-08 for schemes benefiting women, such as day care centres, gender sensitisation and health and nutritional care centres.

ANNEXES

MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD/HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Shri Shivraj V. Patil	HOME MINISTER
Shri Manik Rao H. Gavit	MINISTERS OF STATE
Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal	
Shri S. Regupathy	
Shri V.K. Duggal	
Shri B.S. Lalli (up to 29.12.2006)	HOME SECRETARY
Shri U.N. Panjiar (since 1.2.2007)	SECRETARY (Border Management)
	SECRETARY (Border Management)
Dr. G.S. Rajagopal (up to 31.1.2007)	SPECIAL SECRETARIES
Shri P.V. Bhide (from 2.1.2007 to 31.1.2007)	
Shri M.L. Kumawat (since 23.2.2007)	
Shri N.A. Viswanathan (up to 29.09.2006)	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Dr. K.S. Sugathan (from 29.09.2006 to 30.11.2006)	
Shri P.V. Bhide (up to 1.1.2007)	
Shri R.S. Sirohi	
Shri Vinay Kumar (since 19.10.2006)	
Shri P.K. Misra (from 1.12.2006 to 28.2.2007)	
Mrs. Anita Chaudhary (since 12.2.2007)	
Shri A.K. Srivastava	JOINT SECRETARIES
Shri Ashim Khurana	
Shri B.A. Coutinho	
Ms. B. Bhamathi	
Shri D.P. Singh (since 20.2.2007)	
Shri D.S. Mishra (up to 31.10.2006)	
Shri Dinesh Singh	
Shri G.S. Patnaik (since 2.1.2007)	
Shri H.R. Singh (up to 31.10.2006)	
Shri H.S. Brahma (up to 30.11.2006)	
Shri K. Skandan (since 3.1.2007)	
Dr. K.S. Sugathan (up to 28.09.2006)	

Shri L.C. Goyal
Ms. Mitali Sen Gavai
Shri Naveen Verma
Shri O. Ravi (since 20.2.2007)
Dr. P.K. Seth
Shri Prabhanshu Kamal (since 20.9.2006)
Shri Rajiv Agarwal (up to 27.08.2006)
Shri S.K. Chattopadhyay
Shri V.N. Gaur
Shri V.K. Saxena
Shri Yashwant Raj (up to 30.9.2006)
Shri Jawahar Thakur (up to 18.6.2006)
Shri M.J. Joseph (since 19.6.2006)

CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS

Reference: Chapter-I, Para No.1.4

Trends of Violence in Jammu and Kashmir				
	Incidents	SF Killed	Civilians Killed	Terrorist killed
2001	4522	536	919	2020
2002	4038	453	1008	1707
2003	3401	314	795	1494
2004	2565	281	707	976
2005	1990	189	557	917
2006	1667 (-16%)	151 (-20%)	389 (-30%)	593 (-35%)

(Reference: Chapter II, Para No.2.3)

Estimated Infiltration in J&K	
Year	Total
2001	2417
2002	1504
2003	1373
2004	537
2005	597
2006	573

* Source MAC

(Reference: Chapter II, Para No.2.4)

**VIOLENT INCIDENTS AND THE CASUALTIES IN
THE NORTH EASTERN REGION**

State-wise security situation during the years 2005 and 2006

Head	ASSAM		TRIPURA		NAGALAND		MANIPUR	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Incidents	398	413	115	87	192	309	554	498
Extremists killed	74	46	21	22	70	116	202	187
Security Forces killed	7	32	11	14	01	02	50	28
Civilians killed	173	164	28	14	28	29	158	96

Head	MEGHALAYA		ARUNACHAL PRADESH		MIZORAM	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Incidents	37	38	32	16	04	5
Extremists killed	23	20	16	4	00	00
Security Forces killed	00	00	01	00	00	00
Civilians killed	01	6	03	00	02	00

(Reference: Chapter II, Para No.2.32)

ANNEX - IV

STATE-WISE EXTENT OF NAXAL VIOLENCE : 2003 - 2006								
Name of States	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	577	140	310	74	535	208	183	46
Bihar	250	128	323	171	186	96	107	42
Chhattisgarh	256	74	352	83	385	168	715	388
Jharkhand	342	117	379	169	312	119	310	124
Madhya Pradesh	13	1	13	4	20	3	6	1
Maharashtra	75	31	84	15	94	53	98	42
Orissa	49	15	35	8	42	14	44	9
Uttar Pradesh	13	8	15	26	10	1	11	5
West Bengal	6	1	11	15	14	7	23	17
Kerala	12	-	5	-	5	-	2	-
Karnataka	4	-	6	1	8	8	10	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total	1597	515	1533	566	1608	677	1509	678

(Reference: Chapter II, Para No.2.64)

**STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION OF FENCING ON INDO-BANGLADESH
BORDER AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2006**

(Length in Km.)

Name of State	Border Length	Fencing in Phase-I (completed)	Fencing in Phase-II (sanctioned)	Fencing in Phase-II (completed)	Total completed in Phase-I and II
West Bengal	2216.7	507.000	1021.0	660.88	1167.88
Assam	263.0	149.294	71.5	40.68	189.97
Meghalaya	443.0	198.060	201.0	169.86	367.92
Tripura	856.0	---	736.0	650.21	650.21
Mizoram	318.0	---	400.0	79.82	79.82
Total	4096.7	854.354	2429.5	1601.45	2455.80

(Reference: Chapter III, Para No. 3.6.)

**STATUS OF FENCING AND FLOOD LIGHTING ON INDO-PAK BORDER
(AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2006)**

FENCING				
(Length in Km.)				
Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border sanctioned to be fenced	Length of the border fenced so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced
Punjab	553	461.00	462.45*	---
Rajasthan	1037	1056.63	1048.27*	---
Jammu International border	210	180.00	184.59*	---
Gujarat	508	310.00	217.00	93
Total	2308	2007.63	1912.31	93
* Length is more due to topographical factors/alignment of fencing				

FLOODLIGHTING				
(Length in Km.)				
Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border sanctioned to be fenced	Length of the border fenced so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced
Punjab	553	460.72	460.72	---
Rajasthan	1037	1022.80	1022.80	---
Jammu International border	210	195.80	170.00	25.80
Gujarat	508	310.00	178.00	132.00
Total	2308	1989.32	1831.52	157.80
(Reference: Chapter III, Para No. 3.14)				

ANNEX - VII

DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED UNDER COASTAL SECURITY SCHEME

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Coastal Police Station	Vessels	Jeeps	Motor Cycles	Check Posts	Out Posts	Barracks	Other items	Approved Outlay (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Gujarat	10	30	20	101	25	46	---	---	5842.60
2.	Maharashtra	12	28	25	57	32	---	24	---	4092.60
3.	Goa	3	9	6	9	---	---	---	RIB - 10	1653.50
4.	Karnataka	5	15	9	4	---	---	---	---	2711.90
5.	Kerala	8	24	12	36	---	---	---	---	4356.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	12	24	12	36	40	12	---	---	4408.00
7.	Andhra Pradesh	6	18	12	12	---	---	---	---	3267.00
8.	Orissa	5	15	10	15	---	---	---	---	2722.50
9.	West Bengal	6	18	12	12	---	---	6	---	3353.40
10.	Puducherry	1	3	2	3	---	---	---	---	544.50
11.	Lakshadweep	4	6	8	8	---	---	---	---	936.80
12.	Daman & Diu	1	4	3	5	---	---	---	---	668.35
13.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	---	10	18	20	---	---	---	---	2604.00
	Total	73	204	149	318	97	58	30	10	37161.15

(Reference: Chapter III, Para No. 3.17)

ANNEX - VIII

**DETAILS OF PROJECTS IN J&K AND PUNJAB FOR OPTIMAL UTILISATION
OF WATERS OF THE EASTERN RIVERS OF THE INDUS RIVER SYSTEM AS
ON DECEMBER 31, 2006**

State of Jammu and Kashmir

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Construction of Water storage scheme (Checkdam)	Estimated Cost	Amount released so far		
			2005-06	2006-07	Total
1	Near SKUAST Samba District Jammu	1493.00	50.00	-	50.00
2	Near village Dingamb and Manglore in river Tamah	1385.00	26.00	-	26.00
3	Upstream village Gurah Mundian in Yekh nalah	1031.00	2.00	-	2.00
4	Near village Utter Behini in river Devak	1149.00	20.00	-	20.00
5	Near village Baradagore in river Devak	752.50	2.00	-	2.00
6	Maintenance & upgradation of Ravi Tawi uplift canal	951.00	929.50	-	929.50
	Total	6761.50	1029.50	-	1029.50

State of Punjab

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Head works in Punjab	Approved Estimates	Amount released so far		
			2005-06	2006-07	Total
1	Repairs of Madhopur Headworks	641.00	300.00	341.00	641.00
2	Repairs of Hussainiwala Headworks*	443.00	-	302.00	302.00
3	Repairs of Harike Headworks	910.00			
	Total	1994.00	300.00	643.00	943.00

*Rs.141 lakh is yet to be released.

(Reference: Chapter III, Para No. 3.29)

ANNEX - IX

**ALLOCATION AND RELEASES TO THE BORDER STATES
AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2006**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the State	2005-06		2006-07				
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Normal Area Scheme	Specific Riv	Indus ers	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1935.493	1935.493	3298.00	3298.00	0.00	0.00	3298.00
2	Assam	1081.00	1081.00	1352.00	1102.00	793.45	0.00	1895.45
3	Bihar	1693.00	1693.00	2119.00	2119.00	500.00	0.00	2619.00
4	Gujrat	1106.00	1106.00	1564.00	1564.00	0.00	0.00	1564.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	642.047	642.047	743.00	743.00	526.00	0.00	1269.00
6	Jammu and Kashmir	9999.97	9999.97	10000.00	9214.00	579.05	0.00	9793.05
7	Manipur	592.00	592.00	750.00	750.00	500.00	0.00	1250.00
8	Meghalaya	494.00	494.00	730.00	730.00	583.36	0.00	1313.36
9	Mizoram	903.48	903.48	1302.00	1302.00	100.00	0.00	1402.00
10	Nagaland	456.00	456.00	478.00	478.00	999.00	0.00	1477.00
11	Punjab	1308.00	1308.00	1079.00	1079.00	252.84	643.00	1974.84
12	Rajasthan	3835.00	3835.00	5150.00	5150.00	581.36	0.00	5731.36
13	Sikkim	622.00	622.00	658.00	597.68	500.00	0.00	1097.68
14	Tripura	1296.00	1296.00	1662.00	1647.64	0.00	0.00	1647.64
15	Uttar Pradesh	1399.01	1399.01	1731.00	1731.00	500.00	0.00	2231.00
16	Uttarakhand	977.00	977.00	1371.00	371.00	500.00	0.00	871.00
17	West Bengal	4160.00	4160.00	5726.00	5062.05	0.00	0.00	5062.05
(A)	Funds to finance the project for Optimal Utilisation of Water			4000.00				

of Eastern Rivers System in J&K and repairs & maintenance of three headworks (Madhopur, Hussainiwala and Harike)								
(B) Funds earmarked for very specific area schemes under cluster approach for development of border area on which schemes would be called for from States on specific area works			8287.00		--	--		
Grand Total	32500.00	32500.00	52000.00	36938.37	7447.06	643.00	45028.43	
(Reference: Chapter III, Para No. 3.31)								

ANNEX - X

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNION TERRITORIES

S.No.	Union territory	Area (in sq. km.)	Population (1991 Census)	Population (2001 Census)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	2,80,661	3,56,152
2.	Chandigarh	114	6,42,015	9,00,914
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	1,38,477	2,20,490
4.	Daman and Diu	112	1,01,586	1,58,204
5.	Lakshadweep	32	51,707	60,595
6.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	1,483	94,20,644	1,37,82,976
7.	Puducherry	492	8,07,785	9,74,345
	Total	10,973	1,14,42,875	1,64,53,676

(Reference: Chapter VI, Para 6.3)

**ABSTRACT OF BUDGET OF THE UNION TERRITORIES ON
NET BASIS**

(Rs. in crore)

		2005-06 BE	2005-06 Actual Exp.	2006-07 BE
A&N Islands	Plan	498.31	485.81	1119.07
	Non-Plan	1174.38	1097.76	857.00
	Total	1672.69	1583.57	1976.07
Chandigarh	Plan	197.96	197.83	216.66
	Non-Plan	793.00	770.09	814.00
	Total	990.96	967.92	1030.66
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Plan	65.01	64.91	70.42
	Non-Plan	48.00	49.61	50.00
	Total	113.01	114.52	120.42
Daman & Diu	Plan	59.30	58.96	64.12
	Non-Plan	55.00	55.12	57.00
	Total	114.30	114.08	121.12
Lakshadweep	Plan	82.95	82.56	201.69
	Non-Plan	158.00	174.03	180.00
	Total	240.95	256.59	381.69
Puducherry	Plan	810.00	916.02	1410.00
	Non-Plan	1128.20	1261.09	1261.00
	Total	1938.20	2177.11	2671.00
NCT of Delhi	Plan	5100.00	4284.61	5200.00
	Non-Plan	4953.00	4820.89	5460.00
	Total	10053.00	9105.50	10660.00

(Reference: Chapter VI, Para 6.3)

**GROWTH OF MANPOWER IN THE CPFS DURING
THE PERIOD 1997 TO 2006**

Year	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	Total
1997	52269	182675	96892	167322	29275	7360	33099	568892
1998	52223	182732	94743	167331	30367	7360	33099	567855
1999	51985	183790	94665	167367	30367	7357	33099	568630
2000	51056	181839	95992	181136	30356	7357	32141	579877
2001	59899	185590	95366	184538	32992	7357	31750	597492
2002	62399	204885	94534	204531	34657	7357	31625	639988
2003	63649	208103	94347	229699	34788	7357	31554	669497
2004	61395	208422	93935	248790	36324	7357	31554	687777
2005	65185	208937	93521	248689	34636	7354	47147	705469
2006	63142	209361	100764	248712	34798	7334	55351	719462

(Reference: Chapter VII, Para 7.34)

ANNEX - XIII

**ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON CPFs DURING THE PERIOD 1997-1989
TO 2006-07 (UPTO DECEMBER 31, 2006)**

(Rupees in crore)

YEAR	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	TOTAL
1997-1998	476.68	1542.17	578.28	1262.58	289.82	70.51	240.82	4460.86
1998-1999	531.84	1784.39	664.28	1383.29	327.51	79.05	281.43	5051.79
1999-2000	584.81	2021.72	740.54	1528.72	394.59	89.16	317.51	5677.05
2000-2001	635.32	2157.78	802.30	1653.25	416.06	90.34	322.28	6077.33
2001-2002	776.25	2399.02	860.55	1894.42	417.08	82.79	327.03	6757.14
2002-2003	711.20	2668.41	936.65	961.13	470.25	95.90	325.77	6169.31
2003-2004	929.15	2970.24	982.19	2087.78	468.32	113.81	315.92	7867.41
2004-2005	1005.64	2635.76	1061.24	2516.96	552.72	128.00	381.84	8282.16
2005-2006	1314.17	3560.45	1134.07	3228.03	576.25	140.28	581.97	10535.22
2006-2007*	1065.39	2617.19	893.93	2852.06	501.54	106.62	551.48	8588.21

*As on December 31, 2006

(Reference: Chapter VII, Para 7.36)

**DETAILS OF GALLANTRY/SERVICE MEDALS AWARDED TO POLICE
PERSONNEL OF STATES/UNION TERRITORIES/CENTRAL POLICE
FORCES , ETC. DURING 2006-07**

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs/ Organisations/Ministries	PPM	PM	PPMG	PMG
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	42	1	18
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2	-	1
3	Assam	2	17	-	7
4	Bihar	7	21	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	1	15	-	2
6	Delhi	6	35	1	19
7	Goa	-	4	-	-
8	Gujarat	1	20	1	1
9	Haryana	2	16	-	7
10	Jharkhand	1	8	-	-
11	Himachal Pradesh	3	7	-	-
12	Jammu and Kashmir	1	16	3	51
13	Karnataka	4	31	-	6
14	Kerala	5	23	-	-
15	Madhya Pradesh	3	32	-	-
16	Maharashtra	5	71	-	-
17	Manipur	1	3	-	10
18	Meghalaya	1	-	-	-
19	Mizoram	1	4	-	-
20	Nagaland	-	2	-	1
21	Orissa	4	15	-	4
22	Punjab	4	20	-	-
23	Rajasthan	4	29	1	1
24	Sikkim	1	4	-	-

25	Tamil Nadu	3	25	-	-
26	Tripura	1	1	-	1
27	Uttar Pradesh	6	77	-	13
28	Uttarakhand	3	4	-	6
29	West Bengal	5	38	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	1	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	1	-	-
32.	Puducherry	-	5	-	-
33.	BSF	9	89	6	35
34.	CRPF	12	109	14	21
35.	ITBP	4	16	-	-
36.	CISF	4	39	-	4
37.	Assam Rifles	-	19	3	18
38.	SSB	1	19	-	-
39.	CBI	9	23	-	-
40.	SPG	-	12	-	-
41.	N.E.P.A.	-	1	-	-
42.	BPR&D	-	3	-	-
43.	D.C.P.W.	-	4	-	-
44.	N.C.R.B.	1	2	-	-
45.	N.I.C.F.S	1	2	-	-
46.	SVP NPA	-	4	-	-
47.	NSG	-	4	-	-
48.	N.C.B.	-	1	-	-
49.	M/o Civil Aviation	1	-	-	-
50.	N.H.R.C.	-	1	-	-
51.	M/o Railways	3	22	-	-
52.	BIS	-	1	-	-

PPM: President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

PM: Police Medal for Meritorious Service

PPMG: President's Police Medal for Gallantry.

PMG : Police Medal for Gallantry

(Reference: Chapter VII, Para 7.46)

**STATEWISE DETAILS OF RELEASES FROM CRF AND NCCF UPTO
DECEMBER 31, 2006**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	Allocation under CRF	Centre's share of CRF released	Released under NCCF
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	361.28	335.48	203.06
2	Assam	198.62	72.40	0.00
3	Bihar	153.23	*0.00	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	114.98	150.33	0.00
5	Goa	2.21	1.62	0.00
6	Gujarat	258.30	246.87	545.69
7	Haryana	130.60	58.31	0.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	103.60	38.85	25.14
9	Jammu and Kashmir	88.96	33.36	0.00
10	Jharkhand	129.71	48.64	0.00
11	Karnataka	120.39	113.98	384.97
12	Kerala	89.77	33.67	0.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	261.58	246.67	30.85
14	Maharashtra	234.05	220.00	589.90
15	Meghalaya	11.61	8.59	0.00
16	Orissa	310.24	291.34	25.00
17	Punjab	153.33	112.26	0.00
18	Rajasthan	436.42	413.66	100.00
19	Tamil Nadu	219.53	*0.00	0.00
20	Tripura	13.22	#14.60	0.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	304.48	114.18	0.00
22	West Bengal	241.50	*0.00	0.00
	Total	3937.61	2554.79	1904.61

* Centre's share of CRF has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilisation certificate and annual report

This includes 1st & 2nd instalments of Rs.9.64 crore for the year 2005-06

(Reference Chapter No. VIII, Para No.8.12)

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF DAMAGE DUE TO CYCLONIC STORMS/ HEAVY RAINS/FLOODS/ LANDSLIDES DURING THE YEAR 2006

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Cropped area (in lakh ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	247	366308	322074	8.13
2	Assam	7	20	2367	0.11
3	Bihar	25	19	17447	0.75
4	Chhattisgarh	37	9653	15820	0.15
5	Gujarat	293	8421	161625	7.47
6	Goa	--	--	5	0.002
7	Haryana	6	--	--	--
8	Himachal Pradesh	48	846	4379	0.94
9	Jammu & Kashmir	25	2677	11835	0.61
10	Jharkhand	5	101	3011	0.03
11	Karnataka	123	236	20440	1.55
12	Kerala	180	2269	114435	0.24
13	Madhya Pradesh	168	6107	129998	--
14	Maharashtra	423	13417	594516	12.59
15	Meghalaya	--	--	--	neg.
16	Orissa	90	1656	120356	3.09
17	Punjab	8	16	224	0.02
18	Rajasthan	146	42253	254844	17.36
19	Tamil Nadu	23	67	444	17.37
20	Tripura	4	--	--	--
21	Uttar Pradesh	508	588	--	--
22	West Bengal	36	697	160575	0.45
23	Puducherry	--	268	285	neg.

(Reference Chapter No. VIII, Para No.8.22)

ANNEX-XVII

**RAJIV GANDHI REHABILITATION PACKAGE FOR THE TSUNAMI
AFFECTED STATES/UNION TERRITORIES**

A. Main land

(Rs. in crore)

State	From CRF/ NCCF	Other Ministries	Fishing Sector	Fishing Harbour Grant	Housing	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	19.53	13.00	27.66	7.51	-	2.30	70.00
Kerala	84.10	23.21	44.85	34.13	13.07	50.00	249.36
Tamil Nadu	617.20	62.50	441.08	566.47	9.94	650.00	2347.19
Sub Total	720.83	98.71	513.59	608.11	23.01	702.30	2666.55
Puducherry	39.78	2.5	32.01	31.13	0.20	50.00	155.62
Grand Total	760.61	101.21	545.60	639.24	23.21	752.30	2822.17

Note: Includes additional Rs.91.13 crore approved under fishery sector. (Rs 84.54 crore- Tamil Nadu, Rs.3.42 crore- Kerala, Rs.1.9 crore to Andhra Pradesh and Rs.2.16 crore to Puducherry)

CRF = Calamity Relief Fund

NCCF = National Calamity Contingency Fund

B. Andaman & Nicobar Islands

(Rs.in crore)

Assistance covered	Amount	Remarks
(A) Assistance as per CRF/NCCF norms	313.19	This includes Rs.15.37 crore from ARWSP out of the budget of Department of Drinking Water Supply
(B) Assistance covered under norms with relaxation of scale	215.65	This includes 7,500 MT food -grains (rice) under SGRY, valued at Rs.7.50 crore.
I Assistance covered under norms with a special package		
(i) Revival of economic activity		
(a) Fishermen	15.01	

(b)	Agriculture	239.54
(ii)	Rehabilitation of orphans, widows, disabled, unmarried girls	8.60
(iii)	Immediate restoration of administration and infrastructure activity	29.89
	Total	821.88
C	Total Package (A + B)	3644.05
ARWSP - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme		
SGRY - Sampooran Grameen Rozgar Yojana		
(Reference Chapter No. VIII, Para No.8.56)		

ANNEX - XVIII

**ESTIMATED BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, NATURAL GROWTH RATE
AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 2005**

India/States/ Union Territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	23.8	25.6	19.1	7.6	8.1	6.0	16.3	17.5	13.1	58	64	40
Bigger States												
1. Andhra Pradesh	19.1	20.1	16.7	7.3	7.9	5.9	11.8	12.2	10.8	57	63	39
2. Assam	25.0	26.6	15.3	8.7	9.2	5.6	16.3	17.4	9.6	68	71	39
3. Bihar	30.4	31.2	23.8	8.1	8.3	6.6	22.3	22.9	17.2	61	62	47
4. Chhattisgarh	27.2	29.0	20.0	8.1	8.4	6.9	19.1	20.6	13.1	63	65	52
5. Delhi	18.6	19.0	18.5	4.6	5.5	4.5	13.9	13.5	14.0	35	44	33
6. Gujarat	23.7	25.5	21.0	7.1	8.0	5.8	16.6	17.5	15.2	54	63	37
7. Haryana	24.3	25.7	21.0	6.7	7.0	5.8	17.6	18.7	15.1	60	64	45
8. Jammu & Kashmir	18.9	20.2	14.3	5.5	5.7	5.0	13.4	14.6	9.3	50	53	39
9. Jharkhand	26.8	28.8	18.7	7.9	8.4	5.7	18.9	20.4	13.0	50	53	33
10. Karnataka	20.6	22.1	17.9	7.1	7.9	5.6	13.5	14.2	12.3	50	54	39
11. Kerala	15.0	15.1	14.8	6.4	6.3	6.5	8.7	8.8	8.2	14	15	12
12. Madhya Pradesh	29.4	31.6	22.0	9.0	9.8	6.1	20.5	21.8	16.0	76	80	54
13. Maharashtra	19.0	19.6	18.2	6.7	7.4	5.7	12.3	12.2	12.5	36	41	27
14. Orissa	22.3	23.2	16.3	9.5	9.9	7.0	12.8	13.4	9.3	75	78	55
15. Punjab	18.1	18.8	17.0	6.7	7.2	5.8	11.4	11.6	11.2	44	49	37
16. Rajasthan	28.6	30.2	23.8	7.0	7.2	6.2	21.6	22.9	17.6	68	75	43
17. Tamil Nadu	16.5	16.9	16.0	7.4	8.2	6.2	9.2	8.7	9.8	37	39	34
18. Uttar Pradesh	30.4	31.3	26.5	8.7	9.1	6.8	21.7	22.2	19.7	73	77	54
19. West Bengal	18.8	21.2	12.6	6.4	6.3	6.6	12.4	14.9	6.0	38	40	31
Smaller States												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	23.3	24.4	18.7	5.0	5.5	2.8	18.3	18.9	15.9	37	39	17
2. Goa	14.8	13.9	15.4	7.1	8.9	5.8	7.7	5.0	9.5	16	16	15
3. Himachal Pradesh	20.0	20.7	13.3	6.9	7.1	4.7	13.1	13.6	8.6	49	50	20
4. Manipur	14.7	14.5	15.5	4.1	4.0	4.4	10.7	10.5	11.1	13	12	14
5. Meghalaya	25.1	27.3	15.1	7.5	7.9	6.0	17.5	19.4	9.1	49	50	42

6. Mizoram	18.8	23.2	14.4	5.1	6.2	4.1	13.7	17.1	10.3	20	26	10
7. Nagaland	16.4	16.5	16.1	3.8	4.0	3.1	12.6	12.5	13.1	18	17	22
8. Sikkim	19.9	20.2	18.0	5.1	5.2	4.8	14.8	15.0	13.2	30	31	15
9. Tripura	16.0	16.5	13.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	10.3	10.7	8.0	31	31	29
10. Uttarakhand	20.9	22.1	16.6	7.4	7.9	5.3	13.6	14.2	11.2	42	56	19
Union Territories												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.7	17.5	12.6	4.7	5.3	3.6	11.1	12.2	9.0	27	30	18
2. Chandigarh	17.3	23.3	16.7	4.5	2.7	4.7	12.7	20.6	12.0	19	25	18
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29.4	29.2	30.0	5.1	5.6	3.1	24.3	23.6	26.8	42	45	29
4. Daman & Diu	19.1	20.6	16.8	5.6	5.3	6.1	13.5	15.3	10.6	28	32	21
5. Lakshadweep	19.1	19.0	19.2	6.3	7.5	5.2	12.7	11.4	14.0	22	17	27
6. Puducherry	16.2	16.9	15.8	7.1	8.0	6.7	9.0	9.0	9.1	28	38	22
Note: Infant mortality rate for smaller States and Union Territories is based on three-years period 2003-05.												
(Reference: Chapter IX, Para No.9.53)												

**DETAILS OF VIGILANCE/DISCIPLINARY CASES IN MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS AND ITS ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES AS
ON DECEMBER 31, 2006**

Sl. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non- Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on April 1, 2006	202	203	903	967
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006	43	44	948	1008
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of upto December 31, 2006	63	62	958	1007
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on January 1, 2007 (1+2-3).	182	185	893	968
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference to serial number-3):				
	(a) Dismissal	2	2	210	236
	(b) Removal	-	-	180	188
	(c) Compulsory retirement	2	2	21	21
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	4	4	96	96
	(e) Withholding of increment	5	5	72	72
	(f) Withholding of promotion	1	1	6	6
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	-	-	19	19
	(h) Censure	13	13	117	118
	(i) Warning	-	-	10	10
	(j) Displeasure	-	-	5	5
	(k) Exoneration	17	17	25	31
	(l) Proceedings dropped	7	7	32	32
	(m) Cut in pension	3	3	1	1
	(n) Resignation accepted	5	5	1	1
	(o) Confinement in Unit	-	-	59	59
	(p) Confinement in Quarter Guard	-	-	98	106
	(q) Transferred out	1	1	1	1
	(r) Kept in abeyance	2	1	2	2
	(s) Proceedings dropped as per Court orders	1	1	3	3
	Total (a to s)	63	62	958	1007

(Reference: Chapter X, Para No. 10.17)

**DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INTERNAL AUDIT
PARAS AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2006**

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Paras outstanding as on December 31, 2005	Paras received during January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006	Paras settled during January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006	Paras outstanding as on December 31, 2006
1	Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper)	35	14	14	35
2	Department of Official Language	46	17	25	38
3	Registrar General of India	66	86	90	62
4	Assam Rifles	73	32	15	90
5	Border Security Force	352	249	227	374
6	Bureau of Police Research and Development	9	0	0	9
7	Central Industrial Security Force	133	88	60	161
8	Central Reserve Police Force	79	159	101	137
9	Indo Tibetan Border Police	64	55	66	53
10	Intelligence Bureau	73	23	44	52
11	National Crime Record Bureau	20	24	17	27
12	National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science	8	9	8	9
13	National Security Guard	55	80	65	70
14	SVP, National Police Academy, Hyderabad	1	10	1	10
15	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	735	318	231	822
16	Chandigarh	1271	110	107	1274
17	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	105	0	10	95
18	Daman and Diu	131	23	52	102
19	Lakshadweep	148	38	47	139
	Total	3404	1335	1180	3559

(Reference: Chapter X, Para No.10.43)

ANNEX - XXI

**OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBSERVATIONS/PARA OF C&AG AND
ACTION TAKEN REPORT**

Audit Observation/Para

Registrar General of India

I. AVOIDABLE EXTRA PAYMENT:

Registrar General of India by entering into a fixed price contract when the quantity of work was not certain made avoidable extra payment of Rs.1.83 crore.

(Para No.7.1 of Report No.2 of 2006)
Transaction Audit Observations

(Reference: Chapter X, Para No.10.44)

ANNEX - XXII

**STATEMENT INDICATING THE STATUS OF AUDIT PARA AS
ON DECEMBER 31, 2006**

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministries/Deptts	Present Status
1.	7.1 of Report No.2 of 2006	Avoidable extra payment	MHA (RGI)	A draft Action Taken Note (ATN) has been sent on December 1, 2006 to the office of the DG (Audit) for vetting.

(Reference: Chapter X, Para No10.44)