



Government of India
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



Annual Report
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Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs

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

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

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

- **Department of Internal Security**, dealing with the Indian Police Service, Central Police Forces, internal security and law & order, insurgency, terrorism, naxalism, activities of inimical foreign agencies, 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 **Annexure-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, 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, including Coastal borders, creation of infrastructure like Integrated Check Posts, roads/fencing and floodlighting of borders and the Border Areas Development Programme.

COORDINATION DIVISION

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

CENTRE-STATE DIVISION

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT DIVISION

1.10 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 and other matters pertaining to expenditure control & monitoring and financial advice, etc., under the Integrated Finance Scheme.

FOREIGNERS DIVISION

1.13 The Division deals with all matters relating to visa, PAP/RAP regime, 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, 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, arms and explosives, narcotics and Narcotics Control Bureau, National Security Act, 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 and mercy petitions under Article 72 of the Constitution.

NAXAL MANAGEMENT DIVISION

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

NORTH EAST DIVISION

1.20 The Division deals with the internal security and law & order situation in 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 Forces, 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 meetings of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers, matters relating to policy formulation in respect of internal security issues, international cooperation on counter-terrorism, international covenants, bilateral assistance treaties and related items of work.

UNION TERRITORIES DIVISION

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

OVERVIEW

2.1 The internal security scenario in the country can be broadly seen in terms of specific theatres which have been witnessing a mixed hue of separatist, ethnic and terrorist violence, viz., Jammu & Kashmir and various States in the North Eastern Region, particularly Assam, Manipur and Nagaland; naxalite activities concentrated in some areas of four or five States; incidents of outright terrorism and disruptive activities in different parts of the hinterland; and, related challenges pertaining to infiltration and sponsorship of terrorism from across the borders, subversive activities of some groups/individuals within the country, threats to security of individuals and vital installations and services, transnational crimes relating to drug trafficking, smuggling of arms, fake currency, etc. The year 2007 has witnessed challenges in all these areas which have been promptly and substantively addressed and responded

to, and the overall internal security situation has remained stable and under control. The Ministry of Home Affairs, at all stages, has sought to ensure close coordination with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, and has extended the fullest support and assistance to them as required from time to time. Simultaneously, emphasis has been laid on augmentation, capacity building and upgradation of the State Police Forces and the related infrastructure, and assistance has been provided for this through a variety of schemes and initiatives.

Chief Ministers' Conference on Internal Security

2.2 A Meeting with Chief Ministers on Internal Security was held under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister on December 20, 2007 in Delhi. In the Meeting, the internal security scenario in the



Chief Ministers Conference on Internal Security on December 20, 2007

country, including the challenges posed by terrorism and extremism, was reviewed, and various security related issues and strategies to meet the challenges to internal security were identified and discussed. Inter-alia, these include the need for strengthening the State Special Branches and arrangements for gathering ground level intelligence, and further streamlining the related arrangements for coordination between different agencies; the need for time-bound steps by the State Governments to fill up vacancies in the State Police and measures to improve the Police population ratio; specialised training of the State Police Forces to deal with challenges posed by terrorists/extremists; establishing nodal arrangements at the State level to give focussed attention to criminal activities pertaining to drug trafficking, money laundering, counterfeit currency, etc., which could also have links with terrorist activities; the issue of investigation of terrorism related cases having inter-state and international linkages by a central agency; strengthening security arrangements in respect of Mega cities and public transport systems; need for a holistic approach for dealing with the naxalite situation and close inter State coordination in anti-naxalite operations; establishment of a Central Training Institution as a Centre of Excellence for training of trainers; raising of some specialised units within the CPMFs, trained and equipped for commando/jungle warfare operations to deal effectively with naxalite and other types of extremist violence, etc.

2.3 The Meeting expressed a unanimous commitment that all possible measures need to be taken to combat the menace of terrorism and extremism in the country, in close coordination between the Central and State Governments and their agencies. There was also a broad consensus on the approach and measures towards this end.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

2.4 The State of Jammu & Kashmir has been afflicted with terrorist and secessionist violence,

sponsored and supported from across the border, for the past two decades. More than 13,000 civilians and 4,000 Security Force (SF) personnel have lost their lives. However, on account of several measures taken by the Government, and the people's yearning for peace, there has been a marked improvement in the situation in the recent years. The trends of violence in the State during the last five years is reflected in the following table:

Trends of Violence in Jammu and Kashmir

Year	Incidents killed	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists killed
2003	3401	314	795	1494
2004	2565	281	707	976
2005	1990	189	557	917
2006	1667	151	389	591
2007	887	82	131	358

2.5 As would be seen, the number of incidents and casualties has progressively come down and the situation in the State has improved significantly. However, at the same time, reports indicate that the infrastructure for training of terrorists across-the-border continues to remain intact and, efforts to infiltrate such elements into the State also continue. Based on available information, though the level of infiltration has considerably reduced since 2004, it is still continuing. During 2007, 535 persons are estimated to have infiltrated into the State.

2.6 The Government is firmly committed and determined to counter the challenge posed by terrorists and violence sponsored from across-the-border in the State and restore enduring peace in the State. Towards this end, a holistic and multi-faceted strategy is being pursued. This includes:

- (i) sustained, intelligence based and coordinated operations against the terrorists/terrorist outfits, with minimal collateral damage to civilian life and property, and due focus on protection of human rights;

- (ii) comprehensive measures for relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by militancy/terrorism-related violence, and amelioration of hardships to civilian population arising out of prolonged and sustained counter-terrorism operations;
- (iii) promotion of dialogue with, and among different segments, of the population in the State, with the aim of building confidence and promoting their involvement in the process of restoration of peace and normalcy;
- (iv) comprehensive Confidence Building Measures and dialogue with Pakistan, and measures to promote and facilitate more people to people contact on both sides of the LOC;
- (v) promotion of all round development activity in the State, and focussed attention to implementation of development projects and programmes; and
- (vi) enhancing efficiency, transparency and accountability in the processes of governance and close public-Government interface.

Security related measures

2.7 While the Army and the Central Security Forces remain deployed in the State to assist the State Police in counter militancy/terrorism operations, the role and involvement of the State Police in such operations has progressively increased with commendable results.

2.8 Towards furthering the above objective, the Central Government has provided liberal assistance for the modernization and upgradation of the State Police in terms of equipment, mobility, weaponry, training, etc., under the scheme for modernization of state police forces. An assistance of Rs.425.04 crore has been provided to the State Government during the last five years under MPF scheme.

2.9 In addition, the Central Government has been reimbursing various kinds of expenditure being incurred by the State Government on security related measures such as carriage of constabulary, material supplies, rent of accommodation, additional battalions, honorarium to SPOs, civic action programme, air-lift charges, India Reserve Battalions, transport, board-lodge, alternate accommodation for SFs, etc. An amount of Rs.777.45 crore has been reimbursed to the State Government during the last five years under SRE Scheme (Police).

2.10 A system of a Unified Headquarters, chaired by the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir, with senior representatives of the State Government, Army, Central Para-military Forces and other security agencies has continued to function actively with a view to ensure proper coordination among all agencies, and regularly monitor and review the operations and the overall security situation. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also been in close and continuous touch with the State Government.

2.11 In certain areas, particularly in the remote areas, the system of Village Defence Committees (VDCs), numbering around 3,700, has also been put in place to encourage and equip the village community for self-defence against the menace of terrorism and supplement the ongoing efforts of the Security Forces. In addition, a large number of Special Police Officers (SPOs), numbering around 30,000, including an additional number of 5,000 SPOs approved during the year, have also been appointed on the basis of monthly honorarium, and are assisting the local Police in various operational tasks.

2.12 The security forces deployed in the State have also been undertaking substantive and varied civic action programmes, to mitigate the hardships, and help in providing basic amenities and facilities, wherever needed, to the civilian population in the remote areas of the State. In addition, focused action has been initiated to ensure that wherever public or private property is being used for security related

needs, adequate and timely compensation/rents are paid to the owners. Action is also being taken, in this context, to relocate units from public and private buildings/properties, wherever feasible.

Protection of Human Rights

2.13 The Government attaches the highest importance to the protection of human rights. Every reported case of alleged human rights violation is taken serious note of, investigations are made promptly in a transparent manner and taken to their logical conclusion and suitable punitive action is taken against those found guilty. Since January, 1994 till December, 2007, out of 1,158 complaints of human rights excesses received against the personnel of the Army and Central Para Military Forces, 1,118 have been investigated, 1,085 of them found false, in 33 cases where the complaints were found genuine, penalties have been imposed on 62 personnel of the Army and Central Para Military Forces, while in 6 cases compensation has been awarded.

2.14 In this context, action has also been taken by the State Government to further strengthen the State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) by the provision of an Investigating Wing headed by an Officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police. A high level committee has also been set up to examine the recommendations made by the SHRC, from time to time, and review the action taken thereon.

Relief measures for victims of militancy/terrorism related violence

2.15 The Central and State Governments have taken the following measures to rehabilitate victims of militancy:

I. Ex-gratia relief/compensation to the victims of militancy/cross-border firing

- The Government of J&K have been providing Rs.1 lakh as ex- gratia relief to the next-of-

kin of victims of militancy in case of death and at different scales in cases of injury;

- The Central Government provides an additional ex-gratia relief of Rs.3 lakh to the next-of-kin of J&K Police personnel killed in terrorism-related incidents over and above Rs.2 lakh paid by the State Government.
- Since inception of the scheme, ex-gratia relief amounting to Rs.454.12 crore has been reimbursed under the SRE scheme up to December 2007.

II. Relief to Kashmiri Migrants and their rehabilitation

- There are 55,456 Kashmiri Migrant families, of whom 34,878 families are in Jammu, 19,338 families in Delhi and 1,240 families in other States/UTs.
- The Government of Jammu and Kashmir is providing dry rations and cash relief of Rs.1,000 per head subject to a maximum of Rs.4,000 per family per month to 15,045 needy families in Jammu.
- The Government of NCT of Delhi is giving cash relief of Rs.1,000 per head subject to a maximum of Rs.4,000 per family per month for 3,624 needy families.
- Other State Governments/UT Administrations have also been providing relief to migrants in accordance with the scales fixed by them for the Kashmiri migrants staying in their States/UTs.

III. Measures taken towards return of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley

- Shrines in Mattan and Kheer Bhavani have been 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;

- The State Government has constructed 18 flats at Mattan and 100 one-room tenements at Kheer Bhavani, besides repairing/renovating the shrine;
- The Central Government is supporting the construction of 200 flats at Sheikhpura in Budgam District at an estimated expenditure of Rs.22.90 crore for which a sum of Rs.18 crore has been provided so far. Construction of the flats is nearing completion.

Special concessions/facilities to Central Government employees posted in Kashmir Valley

2.16 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, arrangements for stay, security and transport, 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 up to June 30, 2008.

Peace Process

2.17 The policy of the Government is to engage

in dialogue with all groups representing a cross section of society in the State, including Separatists who eschew the path of violence, with the objective of bringing about enduring peace in the State.

Round Table Conference

2.18 The process of a comprehensive internal dialogue with different sections/segments of the people in the State, and developing wide-ranging Confidence Building Measures, initiated in 2005 in the form of the Round Table Conference on Jammu & Kashmir, has been continued. The 3rd Round Table Conference was held on April 24, 2007 in Delhi, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Members of the separatist groups were also invited to attend the Conference, but they stayed away. During the Conference, the recommendations of the following 4 Working Groups, established as per the decisions taken in the 2nd Round Table Conference in May, 2006, were presented and discussed:



Third Round Table Conference beign Chaired by the Prime Minister

- (i) CBMs across Segments of Society in the State.
- (ii) Strengthening relations across the Line of Control.
- (iii) Economic development.
- (iv) Ensuring Good Governance.

2.19 The Conference gave in principle endorsement to the approach suggested by the Working Group on CBMs across the segments of society in the State, viz. strengthening human rights protection, rehabilitation of widows/orphans and other victims of militancy, rehabilitation and return of Kashmiri migrants, outstanding issues relating to Refugees of 1947 and persons displaced in 1965 and 1971, and steps for preserving the rich and diverse cultural landscape of the State, etc.

2.20 The Conference also endorsed the recommendations of the Working Group on strengthening relations across the LoC, and applauded the ongoing efforts to strengthen people-to-people contacts and promote trade and commerce across the LoC.

2.21 The Conference endorsed the recommendation of Group on Balanced Economic Development of J&K and urged the Central and State Governments to take steps to carry them forward.

2.22 The Conference, while endorsing the recommendations of Group on Good Governance, urged the State Government to operationalise them in right earnest in order to bring greater efficiency, transparency and accountability into the systems and processes of governance and to bring the Government close to the people.

2.23 A Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary, and comprising the representatives of the State Government, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Cabinet Secretariat, to examine the recommendations of the Working Groups-I, II and IV, while the Planning Commission is dealing with the report and recommendations pertaining to economic development. Considering that the Working Group-IV was essentially concerned with issues relating to governance in the

State, the State Government is taking action on the same. The Committee, therefore, focussed on the recommendations of Working Group-I and II and identified areas of action.

Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)

2.24 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 the President of Pakistan in the Joint Press Statement on January 06, 2004, that the 'territory under Pakistan's control will not be permitted to be used to support terrorism in any manner'. The Government of India, in the wake of the earthquake in the year 2005, also provided immediate relief supplies and pledged US \$25 million assistance for reconstruction in quake hit areas in Pakistan/PoK. High level political and official contacts between the two sides have continued with reference to the Composite Dialogue Process.

2.25 As a part of this process several initiatives to expand and strengthen people-to-people contacts have been launched and are being continued. These include:

- Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service
- Poonch-Rawalakot Bus Service
- 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

2.26 These CBMs have enhanced contact between the people of both countries. There is a

popular enthusiasm on both sides for travelling across the LoC/international border. Action is now being taken to further streamline and expand such contacts.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

Central Assistance to Jammu & Kashmir

2.27 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 enhancing the productive potential of the State and improving the quality of life of people across the State.

Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for J&K

2.28 The Prime Minister, during his visit to J&K on November 17-18, 2004, announced a Reconstruction Plan for J&K involving an outlay of approximately Rs.24,000 crore, which broadly includes Projects/Schemes aimed at expanding economic infrastructure and provision of basic services, imparting a thrust to employment and income generation activities, and providing relief and rehabilitation for different groups affected by the situation in J&K.

2.29 The Projects/Schemes envisaged in the Reconstruction Plan-2004 are implemented by the respective Administrative Ministries in consultation with the State Government. The progress of implementation is being monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission regularly.

Plan Implementation

2.30 The Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for J&K, 2004 includes 67 Projects/Schemes

covering 11 sectors of the economy. Out of the 67 Projects/Schemes, action in respect of the following 10 Projects/Schemes have been completed: -

- Starting of 8 new degree colleges in Jammu region.
- Setting up of 4 new Women's ITIs at Doda, Poonch, Rajouri and Udhampur.
- Starting 6 new degree colleges, including a Women's College.
- Setting up of 5 Women's ITIs at Srinagar, Anantnag, Pulwama, Kupwara and Baramulla.
- Covering J&K under new Central initiative for better health care.
- Examining the feasibility of a Kibar-Korzok road via Parangla Pass to connect Leh with Shimla.
- Increasing frequency of flights between Kargil and Srinagar.
- Setting up of an expert group to go into issues relating to shahtoosh.
- Removal of Government restrictions on employment.
- Release of enhanced outlay to Rehabilitation Council.

2.31 Out of the remaining 57 projects/schemes, 46 projects are at various stages of implementation and 11 are in the preparatory stages. Progress of implementation is being monitored.

2.32 The following initiatives have also been taken by MHA under the PM's Reconstruction Plan:

- (i) **Return and rehabilitation of 6,072 families of Border Migrants from Akhnoor Tehsil**
 - The Central Government in August 2005 approved an expenditure of Rs.59.18 crore

for rehabilitation of 6,072 families displaced from Akhnoor Tehsil, Jammu Division on account of border disturbances in the wake of the Kargil Conflict of 1999.

- The amount is to be utilised for construction of houses at safe locations by allotting 5 marlas of land to each family, providing civic amenities in the rehabilitation colonies, purchase of a bullock pair for each family, lump sum grant of Rs.10,000 to each family on account of losses to household furniture/fixtures, reclamation of 239.50 acres of agricultural land inundated by water and clearing of 3,512 acres of agricultural land covered by thick undergrowth.
- A sum of Rs.10 crore has been provided to the State Government as advance towards implementation of the scheme.
- The State Government have released funds to the tune of Rs.41 crore to the concerned Departments for implementation of the package out of which an expenditure of Rs.20.18 crore has been incurred so far.

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

- The Prime Minister, during his visit to J&K in November, 2004 announced construction of 5,242 two-roomed tenements in three phases at an expenditure of Rs.345 crore for Kashmiri Migrants staying presently in one-room tenements in camps. Construction of 1,024 flats is nearing completion at Purkhoo, Muthi and Nagrota in Jammu. The foundation stone of the construction of 4,218 flats in Jagti, Jammu, was laid by the Prime Minister during his visit to Jammu on July 15, 2007. Construction of these flats is expected to be completed by September, 2009.

(iii) Central grants-in-aid to the Autonomous Hill Development Councils for Leh and Kargil

- The Reconstruction Plan for Jammu and Kashmir announced by the Prime Minister in 2004 included Central Grants-in-aid to the tune of Rs.30 crore to Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh and Rs.50 crore to Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Kargil.
- Rs.36 crore has been released to Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council Kargil. The Council has identified works which include development for Council Infrastructure, construction of schools, hospital and roads in Kargil district. Land for development for Council Infrastructure has been identified and construction has started.
- Rs.24 crore has been released to Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council Leh. Works worth Rs.14 crore have been completed.

(iv) Special Recruitment Drive for Jammu and Kashmir 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 2,795 have already been recruited.
- SSB is to fill up 1,600 vacancies, out of which 1,307 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 had sanctioned 5 India Reserve Battalions for Jammu & Kashmir, which will give employment to 5,000

persons. Out of these, recruitment for 4 IR Bns. is nearing completion and raising of the fifth battalion has also started. Five more IR Bns. have been sanctioned during the current year. It is expected that the process of the raising these battalions would commence in 2008-09.

NORTH EAST

2.33 The North Eastern region, comprising of eight States, viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, presents an intricate cultural and ethnic mosaic with over 200 ethnic groups with distinct languages, dialects, and socio-cultural identity. Coupled with factors related to geographical location and connectivity this, in turn, poses a variety of challenges on the development and security fronts. The region also has extensive borders with Bangladesh, Bhutan, China and Myanmar, and this has its own security implications. The regional aspirations of the different groups in various States of the area, have added a further dimension to the complexity of the situation.

Current Status of Militancy in the North East

2.34 The State-wise profile of violence during the last five years is indicated at **Annexure-II**.

2.35 During the year 2007, Sikkim reported no violence. The situation in Mizoram also remained peaceful. There was low intensity violence in some parts of Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh, but the situation largely remained peaceful. There has been significant improvement over the years in the security situation in Tripura. During the year elections to the State Assemblies in Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura have been conducted peacefully.

2.36 The security situation in Assam and Manipur continued to be a matter of concern. In Assam, after a lull, following a period of Suspension of Operations

against ULFA in 2006, in the context of talks with them, which was apparently utilised by them for consolidation and reorganisation of their cadres, there was an increase in violence, particularly in areas of upper Assam and Guwahati city. Violence attributable to some other insurgent groups has also been observed in areas of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hill Districts. Keeping these trends in view, counter insurgency operations have been stepped up and are being closely monitored. Towards this end, there has been close interaction with the State Government authorities and other agencies, including visits to the State by the Home Minister, Minister of State (J) in MHA, Cabinet Secretary, Home Secretary and other senior officers of the Home Ministry.

2.37 Manipur continues to be affected by the activities of a large number of militant/insurgent outfits divided on ethnic lines with competing demands, with the Meitei groups being mainly responsible for the violence. Keeping the situation in view, sustained counter insurgency operations have been mounted in close coordination between the State Government and the Central security forces/agencies. As a result, the number of militants/insurgents killed or arrested has gone up significantly during the year. Also, the New Samtal area in district Chandel in south Manipur, which had continued to be infested with insurgency, was largely cleared during the year, and action is underway to reactivate the civil and developmental administration and activities in this area.

2.38 In Nagaland, the violence continued to be confined mostly to inter-factional clashes between different groups. In overall terms, the number of incidents declined. Keeping in view the situation in the state, action has also been initiated to establish a state-level Strategy Group and district level coordination groups, with the aim of bringing about coordination among the State and Central security forces/agencies, and strengthening the Cease-Fire Monitoring mechanism at the field- level.

2.39 The major militant/insurgent groups active in the North Eastern States are indicated in **Annexure-III**. Keeping in view the multiplicity of diverse ethnic groups, and the resultant complex situation in the region, the Government has been open to talks with such groups which categorically abjure violence. As a result, Suspension of Operations, agreements have been entered into with a number of groups, who have shown willingness to give up violence and seek solutions for their problems peacefully within the framework of the Indian Constitution. In this background, Tripartite Suspension of Operations (SoO) agreements have been entered into with the United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS), active in Karbi Anglong District, the Dima Halam Daogah (DHD), active in North Cachar Hills District in Assam, and the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), active in some parts of Lower Assam; and with the Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC), active in Garo Hills in Meghalaya. Some preliminary discussions regarding Suspension of Operations agreement with Kuki outfits in Manipur have also been held.

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

2.41 In Nagaland, the Government of India (GOI) had entered into formal Cease Fire with the Isak Muivah group of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN-IM) w.e.f. August 1, 1997. A Group of Ministers (GoM) has also been constituted to hold talks with NSCN (IM). The GoM is assisted by Shri K. Padmanabiah, Government of India's representative for the Naga Peace Talks. The talks are continuing. There is a separate Cease Fire Monitoring Group with reference to the Cease Fire Agreement. The Cease Fire between the Government of India and the NSCN (IM) has been

extended indefinitely, with effect from August 1, 2007 subject to progress in the talks.

2.42 The Government of India have also entered into formal Cease Fire with NSCN (Khaplang) since April 28, 2001. The Cease Fire with NSCN(K) has been extended up to April 27, 2008.

2.43 In Assam, a Peoples' Consultative Group (PCG) was set up by ULFA in September 2005 for talks with the Government, and three rounds of talks were held with the PCG. They were urged to impress upon ULFA to ensure a peaceful and conducive environment so that direct talks with the Government of India could be held. Government had also declared unilateral Suspension of Operations against ULFA from August 13, 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 raising, movement of stores/arms, violence and extortion by ULFA cadres, counter insurgency operations against ULFA were resumed.

2.44 The Government continues to be open to talks, provided the leaders of ULFA abjure violence and come forward directly for talks without any pre-conditions. Pending this, the State Government with the assistance of the Central security forces/agencies is conducting sustained counter-insurgency operations against the outfit.

Steps taken by Government to deal with the situation

2.45 The efforts of the State Governments in the insurgency/militancy affected areas are being supplemented by the Central Government through various measures, including deployment of Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities with the objective of carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations; vigilance and surveillance on the borders, including construction

of border fencing; sharing of intelligence on a continuous basis; financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; provision of assistance for strengthening various aspect of the security apparatus and counter-insurgency operations, by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure; assistance to the States for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc. The Central Government is maintaining close and continuous coordination with the States to review the situation and take further steps, as may be necessary, on a continuing basis.

2.46 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 of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya 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 the area under 6 Police Stations as 'Disturbed Areas'.

Deployment of Central Para-military Forces (CPFs)

2.47 Units of the Central Para-military Forces (CPFs) and Army have been deployed in aid of civilian authorities in the insurgency/militancy affected States. While deployment charges for CPFs units in Assam are presently levied @ 10% of the normal charges, the other States in the North East are totally exempt from such charges in view of their poor resource position. Additional forces have also been provided to the State Governments for supplementing the security cover for various installations and infrastructure projects.

Raising of India Reserve (IR) Battalions

2.48 The Government of India is assisting the State Governments for augmenting and upgrading

their police forces to deal with insurgency/militancy. Towards this end, 40 India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns.) have been sanctioned for the NE States, including Sikkim. These include 8 each for Assam and Tripura, 7 for Manipur, 5 for Nagaland, 4 each for Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, 3 for Meghalaya and 1 for Sikkim. Of these, 32 Bns. have already been raised and the remaining 8 are in the process of raising. In addition, 6 Bns. have been sanctioned during the current year, and action for raising is expected to commence in the next financial year.

Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)

2.49 The Central Government is implementing a scheme for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for the States seriously affected by militancy/insurgency. The scheme is being implemented in all States of the region except Mizoram and Sikkim. Under it, the expenditure incurred by them on various items, including raising of India Reserve Battalions, logistics provided to the CPFs/Army deployed in the State, ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence, 75% of the expenditure incurred on POL (petrol, oil and lubricants) in operations and honorarium paid to village guards/village defence committees/home guards deployed for security purposes, expenditure incurred on maintenance of designated camps set up for groups with whom the Central Government/State Governments have entered into agreement for Suspension of Operations, is being reimbursed.

2.50 The Central Government has also formulated a 100% Centrally funded Surrender and Rehabilitation Scheme, the expenditure on which is also reimbursed under the SRE scheme. 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.

- Stipend at the rate of Rs.2,000 per month would be provided up to a period of 36 months.
- Vocational Training at Government expense; and
- Incentive for the weapons surrendered.

2.51 555, 1,430 and 524 militants have surrendered during the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 respectively.

2.52 State wise details of assistance released to NE States under the SRE scheme during the last eight years are as under:

North Eastern States are eligible to receive 100% central assistance of their approved annual plan for modernization of Police force. In the current financial year 2007-08, central assistance of Rs.159.30 crore has been allocated to NE States under the scheme, and an amount of Rs. 144.30 crore has been released up to February 29, 2008. As a result of the detailed reviews supplemental plans have also been prepared for Assam and Manipur.

Review of Development Schemes

2.54 Apart from the security related measure as mentioned earlier, special attention is also being given to implementation of various socio-economic

(Rs. in crore)

State	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (upto 29.2.08)	Grand Total (including amount released from 2001 onwards)
Assam	63.97	92.86	68.01	50.80	75.40	63.91	90.86	53.01	558.82
Nagaland	7.50	12.71	22.42	19.17	26.49	24.83	25.55	7.60	146.27
Manipur	14.18	7.75	7.64	4.00	9.44	33.65	13.60	5.16	95.42
Tripura	15.00	27.70	29.85	34.33	36.17	27.00	18.24	4.44	192.73
Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	1.90	0.95	2.47	1.35	1.35	1.28	-	10.30
Meghalaya	3.21	0.60	8.35	1.92	1.56	13.17	3.91	2.69	35.41
Total	104.86	143.52	137.22	112.69	150.41	163.91	153.44	72.90	1038.95

Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF)

2.53 As mentioned earlier, the Ministry of Home Affairs is also assisting the State Governments for Modernization of State Police Forces. Under this scheme assistance is being provided, inter-alia, for procurement of modern equipments for surveillance, communications, forensic science laboratories, etc., weaponry, vehicles, computerization, training infrastructure and for construction of Police infrastructure viz., Housing/Police stations/out posts/barracks etc. Under the scheme of MPF, all the

development schemes and vital infrastructure projects in the region, particularly in Assam and Manipur. Regular reviews are being held in this respect at the level of the Cabinet Secretary, who also visited Assam along with senior officers of MHA and other concerned Central Ministries and organizations. Some development issues which are not directly part of the security arrangements, but are considered very important in the context of the overall security situation, were also reviewed by Union Home Secretary with the concerned Ministries and the State Government. The State Government

of Assam has been requested to prepare an action plan for the most affected districts including aspects of security infrastructure (including the Police Stations, etc.), deployment and operations plans, development schemes and identification of specific projects which need to be set up/completed on priority basis. Special attention, in this context, is also being given to major railway and highway projects under implementation in the State. In the context of Manipur, some of the issues that have been reviewed, inter-alia, include the Jiribam-Imphal railway project; four laning of Kohima-Imphal stretch of NH-39; upgrading of Maran- Imphal section of NH-39; Churachandpur town to Tipaimukh portion of NH-150; augmentation of the holding capacity of petrol and diesel in Imphal; enhancement of the storage capacity of foodgrains at Jiribam, Senapati, Churachandpur, and creation of storage capacity in the districts of Chandel and Tamenglong.

Implementation of Accords/Agreements

2.55 The Ministry has also been reviewing and monitoring the implementation of tripartite accords that have been entered into as part of negotiated peace processes in the past.

2.56 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed between the Central Government, Government of Assam and the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) on February 10, 2003, which resulted in laying down of arms by the militants, and paved the way for social economic development in the Bodo dominated areas. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India was amended in 2003 for creation of Bodoland Territorial Council for the area Bodoland Territorial Areas District (BTAD). Subsequently, elections to the council were held in May, 2005. The Bodo language has been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. In terms of the commitment to provide financial assistance of Rs.100 crore per annum for development of 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 sanctioned 39 projects worth Rs.419 crore. In addition, Rs.47.92 crore have been released to the Council for development of administrative infrastructure in BTAD. The implementation of the MoS is being reviewed periodically with the representatives of the Government of Assam and the Council.

2.57 A tripartite Memorandum of Settlement was signed with the National Liberation Front of Tripura (Nayanbasi) in December, 2004. In this context, a special economic package has been sanctioned by the Government for taking up a number of projects for the welfare of the tribal communities. A sum of Rs 8 crore, in addition to Rs.5.5 crore in 2006-07, has been released to the State Government of Tripura in the current year for taking up the identified projects.

2.58 The Ministry has also been reviewing the progress of implementation of the Memorandum of Settlement, popularly known as the Assam Accord, which was signed between the Government of Assam, the All Assam Students Union and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad on August 15, 1985. Certain clauses of the Accord are of continuing nature i.e. safeguards for Assamese people, measures for economic development of Assam, measures for identification of foreigners, prevention of infiltration etc., and are, therefore, being continuously monitored.

Repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

2.59 More than 30,000 minority Bru (Reang) tribals, mostly from Western Mizoram have been forced to stay in relief camps in Tripura since October, 1997 after being attacked by Mizo villagers. The Ministry has been pursuing with the Government of Mizoram the matter of early repatriation of Bru refugees from Tripura to Mizoram.

In the years 2005 and 2006, 195 cadres of BNLF and 857 cadres of BLFM surrendered to Government of Mizoram. The cadres of BNLF and their family members have since been rehabilitated in Mizoram with grants-in-aid provided to Government of Mizoram by Ministry of Home Affairs. The cadres of BLFM have not yet been fully rehabilitated because their family members are still staying in relief camps in Tripura.

2.60 The Ministry of Home Affairs had committed to extend grants-in-aid of Rs.28.64 crore to the Government of Mizoram for repatriation of BNLF surrenderees and Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram and also for their rehabilitation in Mizoram. A part of this grant-in-aid has already been released to the Government of Mizoram. On the request of Government of Mizoram, Ministry of Home Affairs has also agreed to extend additional grants-in-aid to the State Government for rehabilitation of Bru migrants on their repatriation from Tripura to Mizoram.

2.61 The Ministry of Home Affairs has, in the meanwhile, enhanced the cash dole to Bru migrants staying in relief camps of Tripura and has also agreed to provide enhanced quantity of ration to them through the Government of Tripura. The Government of Tripura has also been advised to improve the existing facilities at the relief camps of Tripura where these Bru migrants are sheltered.

NAXAL SITUATION

OVERVIEW

2.62 Several naxalite groups have been operating in certain parts of the country for a few decades now. In a significant development, two of these groups – the Peoples War Group, operating in Andhra Pradesh and the Maoist Communist Center in Bihar and adjoining areas – merged to form the CPI (Maoist) in 2004. Since then, the CPI (Maoist) has been seen as the most active and

strident front of naxalism in the country. Naxalites typically operate in the vacuum created by functional inadequacy of field level governance structures, espouse local demands, and take advantage of prevalent dissatisfaction and feelings of perceived neglect and injustice among the under privileged and remote segments of population. Simultaneously, systematic efforts are made by them to prevent execution and implementation of development projects, deliberately target critical infrastructure like railways, roads, power and telecommunications, and to try and create an environment, through violence and terror, where the governance structures at field levels are shown as being ineffective.

2.63 The State-wise number of incidents and casualties in naxalite violence in the period 2003 to 2007 is indicated in the tables at **Annexure-IV**, and the State-wise number of police station areas from where naxalite violence was reported in the period 2003 to 2007 is at **Annexure-V**. In macro terms, the number of incidents has remained broadly at the same level during the past few years. However, in the recent past, there has been a concentration of violent incidents and casualties mainly in some districts of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand and, to some extent, in some areas in Bihar and Orissa. Together, these four States accounted for over 80% of the total incidents of naxal violence during 2007. The situation in Andhra Pradesh, both in terms of incidents and casualties, has shown considerable improvement.

Policy and approach of the Government to deal with naxal situation

2.64 The naxalite situation has been continuously and intensively monitored, reviewed and discussed at various levels, including at the level of the Prime Minister. Detailed discussions regarding the approach to be followed, and the measures required to be taken to deal with the naxalite situation, were also held during the Meeting

with Chief Ministers under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on December 20, 2007, and further in an exclusive meeting taken by the Prime Minister with the Chief Ministers of the naxalite affected States. Inter-alia, it was considered necessary that there should be a broad uniformity of approach, considering that naxalite groups operate across State boundaries and that it is not appropriate to engage in dialogue with any naxalite group unless they categorically abjure violence and lay down arms. Extensive discussions have also been held with individual State Governments, particularly those where naxalite activity has been most pronounced as brought out earlier. Even within these States, the areas/Districts most affected by naxalite violence have been identified and the State Governments have been advised to prepare and implement integrated action plans in such Districts with focus on security and development activities. In this context, high level teams led by the Cabinet Secretary have also visited Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, apart from holding regular reviews in Delhi.

2.65 A number of review and monitoring mechanisms have also been established in the context of the different aspects of the naxalite situation, and the measures needed to deal with it. These include :

- An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM), under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister, to review and monitor all aspects of a coordinated approach to naxalite violence and related issues.
- A Standing Committee of Chief Ministers of concerned States, under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister, to work out a coordinated policy and specific measures to deal with the naxalite problem on political, security and development fronts.
- A Coordination Centre chaired by the Union

Home Secretary to review and coordinate the efforts of the concerned State Governments, where the State Governments are represented by Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police.

- A Task Force under Special Secretary (Internal Security) in the Ministry of Home Affairs, with senior officers from Intelligence agencies, Central paramilitary forces and State police forces, to deliberate upon the operational steps needed to deal with the naxalite activities and bring about coordination between authorities of different States, as may be necessary.
- An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG), headed by Additional Secretary (Naxal Management), in the Ministry, with officers from development Ministries and Planning Commission, to oversee effective implementation of development schemes in naxalite affected areas for accelerated socio-economic development.

2.66 The view and the policy of the Government is that, for dealing effectively with the naxal problem, an entirely police and security oriented approach is not enough. While it is necessary to conduct proactive and sustained operations against the extremists, and put in place all measures required for this, it is also necessary to simultaneously give focussed attention to development and governance issues, particularly at the cutting edge level. Towards this end, there is need to develop short term programmes, involving immediate activities such as health camps, effective implementation of the Public Distribution System, provision of drinking water facilities and other basic needs, and medium term and long term measures for overall development of the area as per time bound action programmes. In this context, the large amount of funds available to the States under various Central

Schemes like, the Backward Districts Initiatives, Backward Regions Grant Fund, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojna, the National Rural Health Mission Scheme and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan etc., acquire special significance and can go a long way in alleviating the situation and circumstances which the naxalites attempt to exploit.

2.67 In the above background, a Task Force has been set up on February 12, 2008 under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to promote coordinated efforts across a range of development and security activities so that problems in the naxal affected areas can be tackled in a comprehensive manner.

2.68 The primary responsibility for tackling the naxalite situation rests with the State Governments, and they have to take coordinated measures for this purpose. In various reviews and discussions mentioned earlier, the State Governments have been advised to take the following measures :-

- Time-bound action for augmenting the police force in the State (with reference to police – population ratio), and for filling up existing vacancies, particularly in the Districts and Police Stations in the Districts/areas affected by Naxalite violence.
- Develop suitable incentives for persons who are posted in these areas and a rotation policy for people posted in these areas.
- Action to ensure that the Police Stations and police outposts in the areas affected by Naxalite activities are provided the necessary infrastructure in terms of secure Police Station buildings (with perimeter security), barracks, armoury, mess arrangements, etc.
- Urgently earmark a reasonable component of

the State Police for being provided with special commando/jungle warfare related training, for which establishment of training facilities within the State and, in the interim, tie ups with the Army, Central Paramilitary Forces and other States with such facilities could be made.

- While the importance of strengthening the capabilities of intelligence gathering in the State generally is important, a special thrust should be given in terms of strengthening these arrangements in the Naxalite affected areas.
- Adherence to the standard operating procedures for various types of police and security force operations so as to pre-empt possible attacks and casualties.
- Focused measures should be adopted to ensure that the field and intermediate level functionaries of key departments such as health, education, drinking water, electricity, revenue and other development departments could be available and accessible to the people. This would not only include filling up of posts/vacancies, but also secure arrangements for their staying in the area of their posting.
- Identify critical infrastructure and development projects in the affected areas, as also critical infrastructure gaps, particularly in the sphere of connectivity, and formulate action plans to ensure the timely implementation of such projects.
- Create mechanisms for public grievance redressal, mass contact and public awareness, for creating an overall positive environment and confidence of the people in the local administrative machinery.
- Under a well conceived strategy, a publicity

and counter propaganda campaign should be mounted.

Measures taken by the Central Government to assist naxal affected States

2.69 While the concerned State Governments are expected to take necessary action to deal with naxalite activities, the Central Government supplements their efforts and resources through various measures, which include: deployment of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs) to assist the State police forces; sanctioning of India Reserve (IR) battalions to the States; assistance for strengthening of the State Police and intelligence agencies through the scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF); reimbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; assistance in training of State Police Forces through the Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research & Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Ministries. Brief details of the assistance being provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the State Governments are enumerated in the subsequent paragraphs.

MPF Scheme

2.70 Under the scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, assistance for modern equipment, weaponry, mobility, communications, training, infrastructure in terms of police buildings and housing, forensic science related facilities and other essential infrastructure is being provided. In the period 2002-03 to 2006-07, total Central assistance given to naxal affected States for modernization of the Police was Rs.2,140.70 crore and in 2007-08, a provision of Rs 437.53 crore has been made. With reference to the four most affected States, viz., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa, special plans for equipping and upgrading their intelligence capabilities are also being prepared

with the assistance of Central Agencies. Special emphasis is being laid, in this context, to the districts most affected by naxalite activities.

SRE Scheme

2.71 Under this scheme, the expenditure incurred by the affected States on the following items is reimbursed to them (i) ex-gratia payment for civilians and security personnel killed by the naxals and premium for insurance of police personnel; (ii) transportation, communication and other logistic support for CPMFs deployed for anti-naxalite operations; (iii) ammunition ; (iv) training of State police forces; (v) expenditure on elements of community policing, village defence committees, honoraria to Special Police Officers (SPOs), etc.; (vi) rehabilitation of naxalites who surrender; (vii) need-based hiring of weapons/ vehicles and communication equipment; (viii) recurring expenditure for strengthening of police stations/ check-posts/outposts; and (ix) publicity material, etc.

2.72 This year, as a step for qualitative improvement in implementation, annual work-plans of the concerned States were got prepared and considered for in-principle approval on the various specific activities planned for the year.

Deployment of Central Para-military Forces (CPMFs)

2.73 For assisting the State Police Forces in anti naxal operations, 33 Bns. of Central Para-military Forces (inclusive of 1 Bn. of State Armed Police on inter-State deputation) have been deployed in the concerned States. This includes the deployment of 13 Bns. in Chhattisgarh and 5 Bns. in Jharkhand. After a recent review of the situation in these two States, it has been decided to provide 5 more Bns. to Chattisgarh and one to Jharkhand.

2.74 While this deployment is intended to serve as a short-term measure, over a period of time, it is

necessary for the States to have their own forces to deal with various types of internal security related situations. Towards this end, a scheme for raising India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns.) in the States with Central assistance is being implemented. Under this scheme, the Central Government has approved 26 IR Bns. for the naxal-affected States. A decision has been taken recently to sanction another 6 IR Bns. for these States.

Development Schemes

2.75 As already indicated, special and focused attention is being given to the planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes in the naxalite affected areas, with close coordination between the Central development Ministries and the State development Departments, for synergy and optimal results.

2.76 Under the Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) component of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY), which covered 147 districts, an amount of Rs.45 crore per district had been allocated on non-lapsable basis. The scheme of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) has now been initiated in 250 districts, replacing the BDI.

2.77 The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) offers enormous opportunity for rural road connectivity. For certain naxalite affected areas, it has been decided that three-year perspective plans, with priorities laid down by the District Collectors-cum-Magistrates, would be prepared for covering all eligible habitations under PMGSY. The State Governments have been requested to identify and prioritize unconnected habitations having population of 500 and above in plains areas and 250 and above in tribal areas for preparing detailed project reports as per PMGSY programme guidelines.

2.78 The National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP), which was originally being implemented in 200 districts, and was extended to

330 districts in April 2007, and is now being extended to all districts in the country, having regard to the need to universalise this demand-driven programme for wage-employment.

2.79 The above schemes are in addition to schemes like Bharat Nirman, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and various income-generating, public-utility and social-security schemes of Ministries like Rural Development, Agriculture, Panchayati Raj and Tribal Affairs. In totality, these provide an immense opportunity to address the development aspects relevant to the naxalite affected areas, provided the implementation is done in a systematic and qualitative manner and closely monitored. As already mentioned, special focus and attention is being given in a systematic manner, towards the proper implementation of these schemes in the naxal affected areas.

The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

2.80 This Act seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded, and to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land. The State Governments have been asked to give special attention to the proper implementation of the scheme, particularly in the areas affected by the naxalite activities.

New scheme for infrastructure in naxal affected areas

2.81 A new scheme has been introduced in the Eleventh Plan, with an allocation of Rs. 500 crore,

to cater to critical infrastructure gaps, which cannot be covered under the existing schemes. These could relate to requirements of mobility for the police/security forces by upgrading existing roads/tracks in inaccessible areas, provide secure camping grounds and helipads at strategic locations in remote and interior areas, measures to enhance security in respect of police stations/outposts located in vulnerable areas, etc. The State Governments concerned have been asked to prepare proposals which could be considered under the Scheme.

TERRORIST ACTIVITIES IN THE HINTERLAND

OVERVIEW

2.82 Apprehension of persons suspected to be involved in subversive and terrorist activities in various parts of the country, and certain terrorist incidents of blasts, etc., in some parts of the country during the year, inter-alia, shows that forces inimical to India across the border, continue to sponsor terrorist and subversive activities in the country. During the year, some significant cases of terrorism occurred in some States, viz., the Mecca Masjid blast in Hyderabad on May 18, 2007, the twin blasts in Hyderabad on August 25, 2007, a blast in the premises of Dargah Sharif in Ajmer on October 11, 2007, blast in the Shingar Cinema Hall in Ludhiana on October 14, 2007, simultaneous blasts in court premises in Faizabad, Lucknow and Varanasi in U.P. on November 23, 2007, and an attack on CRPF Group Centre at Rampur (U.P.) on January 1, 2008. The hand of Pakistan based terrorist organizations, viz., LeT and JeM and, increasingly, of the Bangladesh based HuJAI, who, in turn, are known to have close links with Pakistan ISI has been observed in most of these cases. They also show that such groups have been using sleeper cells in the country to carry out such activities, and have also been using the territory of other neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh and Nepal.

Counter Measures

2.83 The Government has banned 32 groups as terrorist organizations under the provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, as amended in 2004. A list of these is at **Annexure VI**. In addition, a number of these organizations have also been declared as Unlawful Associations under the provisions of the Act. The Government has a firm resolve to counter the challenges posed by terrorism, and has adopted a multi-pronged approach and strategy for countering the activities of the Pak ISI and the Pak/PoK based terrorist groups. This includes intensive patrolling and surveillance on the borders, including border fencing/floodlighting, and strengthening coastal security arrangements, to check infiltration; deployment of Central Forces to aid the State Police Forces in areas prone to terrorist violence; heightened vigil and security arrangements in and around vital installations; strengthening of arrangements and mechanism for intelligence gathering particularly at the cutting edge level; regular sharing of intelligence with the State Governments and among the agencies; assistance for raising of India Reserve Battalions in the States; upgradation and modernization of infrastructure, equipments and weaponry, etc. of the Central Paramilitary Forces as also of the State Police Forces; and, action at the international level, through bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation in the sphere of counter terrorism.

2.84 The close cooperation and coordination between the Central and State intelligence and security agencies, has led not only to the busting of a large number of terrorist modules and ISI backed espionage modules, but has also enabled foiling of terrorist attempts and breakthroughs in a number of cases of terrorist activities/incidents in the hinterland, including apprehension of suspects. These include the attack in Ayodhya (2005), Delhi triple bomb blasts (2005), attack on the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (2005), Mumbai local

train serial bomb blasts (2006), Aurangabad arms haul case (2006), Malegaon blasts (2006), Varanasi bomb blasts (2006), attack on RSS Headquarters, Nagpur (2006), bomb blast in Shringar Cinema Hall (2007), blasts in Court premises in Faizabad, Lucknow and Varanasi (2007), and the attack on CRPF Group Centre at Rampur (2008). The security agencies continue to vigorously pursue these and other similar cases.

2.85 In view of the linkages between terrorism including terrorist financing, and organized crime syndicates indulging in crimes such as drug and arms trafficking, extortion, smuggling of counterfeit currency, etc., various measures have been taken to strengthen the arrangements to counter such activities. In this context the Ministry of Home Affairs has also suggested amendments to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act to bring within its purview all offences related to terrorism and terrorist financing, as defined under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, and these are under consideration.

2.86 Available reports indicate that high quality fake Indian currency notes (FICN) are being printed outside the country and smuggled into India by established networks spread over countries in the immediate and the near neighbourhood. Apart from sharing of information and coordination with international security agencies, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been designated as the nodal agency to coordinate with the States and other Central Law Enforcement Agency in respect of cases. A Nodal Group has also been set up in MHA to identify and oversee the implementation of suitable counter measures to deal with the FICN menace. Action has also been taken to strengthen the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), which became a part of MHA from 2003, with the aim of giving more focussed attention to the aspect of supply management and control of drugs, even as action on the demand management side, which is largely in realm of social interventions, continues.

2.87 Keeping in view the frequent use by terrorist groups of different types of explosive devices, a Group has also been set up in MHA to review and examine the existing regulatory mechanisms for the manufacture, distribution, transportation, storage and use of explosives with a view to strengthening these mechanisms and making them more comprehensive. The objective is to strengthen the arrangements for monitoring and check leakage of explosive substances in to the hands of terrorists and criminal elements.

SECURITY OF VITAL INSTALLATIONS

2.88 The security of vital installations in the country is basically the concern and responsibility of the relevant Ministries/Departments in the Central Government and the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs advises them on the security requirements of various installations from time to time, on the basis of periodic reviews of existing arrangements. In addition security in respect of vital installations and public undertakings in sectors such as atomic energy, space, petroleum, power, coal, steel, ports and airports, etc. is being provided by the CISF on a cost- reimbursement basis. The CISF has also been recently deployed



CRPF Personnel guarding the Airport

to provide security to the Delhi Metro. Presently, CISF is providing security to 272 PSUs, including 54 airports, in addition to a large number of Government buildings, establishments and important monuments and heritage sites such as the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort. The requirement of CISF security in respect of other vital installations is assessed and provided for on a continuous basis.

2.89 Crisis Management Plans for meeting any eventuality arising with respect to the security of vital installations, are also prepared, to effectively handle any crisis or contingency situations which may arise.

SECURITY OF VIPs

2.90 The threat to VIPs on account of their public status in social and public life continues to exist and is a matter of concern. The provision of security to threatened individuals/protectees is mainly the responsibility of the concerned State Government/UT Administration within their respective territorial jurisdiction, according to the local threat perception. In NCT of Delhi security to individuals under threat is provided by the Delhi Police on the basis of their own assessment and as per the advice/directions of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Home Affairs through a High Level Committee regularly assesses the threat perceptions in respect of various personalities, and advises the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations to make appropriate security arrangements according to the threat level. In some cases the security arrangements are also being made by the Central Government through its own agencies.

2.91 The weaponry and equipment to be used in VIP security have been standardized and the States/UTs have also been advised to make provision accordingly. For this purpose, assistance is also given to the State Governments/UTs under the scheme of Modernization of the State Police Forces. Specialised training courses for State Police Commandos, in respect of VIP security duties, are

also being conducted in training institutions of the NSG, BSF, ITBP and CISF.

Security for Commonwealth Games - 2010

2.92 In order to ensure effective security arrangements for the Commonwealth Game–2010, New Delhi an Empowered Security Committee (ESC) under the chairmanship of Union Home Secretary and another committee called the Commonwealth Games Security Review Committee (CGSRC) have been constituted in MHA to review the security arrangements for Commonwealth Games-2010 on a regular basis. Besides, the Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008 are also proposed to be held at Pune (Maharashtra) from October 12-18, 2008 which are also being closely monitored.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

2.93 The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken and pursued a variety of initiatives at the bilateral and multilateral levels in the areas of countering the threat from terrorism, and putting in place institutional mechanism for this purpose, addressing specific security concerns at the bilateral level with different countries and, expanding cooperation in the areas of police training and capacity building, and activities relating to law enforcement, crime control, etc.

Bilateral Cooperation

2.94 Mechanisms have been established for institutionalization of bilateral cooperation with a number of countries in India's neighbourhood, mainly in the form of annual Home Secretary level talks, and related sub-mechanisms, with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). In addition, bilateral discussions are being held with various other countries from time to time to expand mutual cooperation and develop institutional mechanisms

in respect of countering terrorism, sharing of information and intelligence, mutual legal assistance, transfer of sentenced persons, etc.

2.95 During the year 2007, the following bilateral talks/meetings at the Secretary level were held.:-

- Home/Interior Secretary level talks with UAE on May 28-29, 2007 in New Delhi.
- Home/Interior Secretary level talks with Pakistan on July 3-4, 2007 in New Delhi
- Home Secretary level talks with Bangladesh on August 2-3, 2007 in New Delhi
- Home Secretary level talks with Nepal on September 25-26, 2007 in Kathmandu
- Secretary level talks with Bhutan on border management on November 12-13, 2007 in Goa
- 14th National level meeting at Home Secretary level with Myanmar on March 7-10, 2008 in New Delhi.



Home Secretary level talks with Bangladesh on August 2-3, 2007, in New Delhi

Visit of Union Home Minister to Vietnam

2.96 The Union Home Minister visited Vietnam from October 8-10, 2007 on the invitation of General

Le Hong Anh, Minister of Public security of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.



Union Home Minister's visit to Vietnam

2.97 During the visit, Union Home Minister has signed the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters with Vietnam. An MoU on Cooperation between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Public Security, Vietnam was also initialed at official level. The visit also helped in maintaining the momentum in high level exchanges between India and Vietnam in promotion and exchange of information in the domain of public security and capacity building.

Visit of Union Home Minister to Egypt

2.98 An Indian delegation led by Union Home Minister visited Egypt from January 5-9, 2008. During the visit Union Home Minister called on Mr. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of Egypt and Mr. Amre Moussa, Secretary General of the League of Arab States on January 6, 2008. Union Home Minister also called on his Egyptian counterpart, General Habib Ibrahim El Adly on January 7, 2008. The Members of the delegation also held meetings with their Egyptian counterparts on matters of mutual interest. During the visit two Agreements between India and Egypt were signed, namely, Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal matters and Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons.

Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters

2.99 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for concluding Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties in criminal matters which are designed to facilitate wide ranging measures of mutual assistance in investigation, prosecution and prevention of crime, service of summons and other judicial documents, execution of warrants and other judicial commissions and tracing, restraint, forfeiture or confiscation of proceeds and instruments of crime.



Second meeting of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers on October 25, 2007 at New Delhi

2.100 These agreements assume particular importance in combating transnational organised crimes, trans-border terrorism, crimes and other serious offences, such as, drug trafficking, money laundering, counterfeit currency, smuggling of arms and explosives, etc. India has so far signed Treaties with 26 countries.

2.101 During 2007, Treaties on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters have been signed with Mexico, Bulgaria, Vietnam and Egypt.

2.102 In addition to the above, India had entered into agreements for the transfer of sentenced prisoners with two countries. During the current year, such agreements have been signed with Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt and France. Negotiations are underway with Canada, Hong Kong, Israel and Korea.

Multilateral Cooperation

Second Meeting of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers

2.103 India hosted the Second Meeting of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers on October 25, 2007 at New Delhi, which was preceded by the Second Meeting of the SAARC Interior/Home

Secretaries on October 24, 2007, and Sixth Conference on Cooperation in Police Matters on October 23, 2007. The meeting was followed by a Retreat at Agra to facilitate informal interaction among the dignitaries.

2.104 The Home Ministers reiterated their commitment to the 14th SAARC Summit Declaration of moving from the declaratory to the implementation phase and reaffirmed their commitment to the need for a secure environment for facilitating economic growth, development and progress of the region.

2.105 The SAARC Interior/Home Ministers discussed, inter-alia, the challenges posed by terrorism, drug trafficking and trafficking in human beings. They also resolved to fight terrorism, organised crime, money laundering and other serious forms of crime, and to strengthen the institutional mechanisms for accelerating cooperation through capacity building, intelligence sharing etc.

2.106 The Home Ministers also expressed satisfaction at the working of the existing institutional mechanisms within the ambit of the SAARC and urged enhanced coordination and networking among the police forces of the SAARC countries.



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 land borders with neighbouring countries is as under :

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

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

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

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

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

VIGIL ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL BORDERS

Fencing and flood lighting of borders

3.5 Fencing and flood lighting of the border are important constituents of maintaining vigilance along the borders. In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, the

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

Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB)

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

3.7 The Indo-Bangladesh border is marked by a high degree of porosity and checking illegal cross border activities has been a major challenge. The main problem is of illegal migration from Bangladesh into India. In order to prevent illegal immigration and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India had sanctioned the construction of border roads and fencing in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border to be fenced is 3,286.87 km., out of which, 2,535.80 km. of fencing has so far been completed and the work of construction of fencing in approximately 751



Fencing constructed along Indo-Bangladesh Border

km. is under implementation. Out of this, work of construction of fencing in 296 km. in Mizoram sector, where the work started only in 2005, is expected to be completed during the year 2007-08. Fencing has not been undertaken in remaining length on account of non-feasibility, riverine/low lying areas, population within 150 yards of the border and pending land acquisition cases. An additional length of 120 km. in Tripura, which was not originally sanctioned to be part of Phase-II, will also be taken up during the year 2007-08.

3.8 In addition, 3,250.60 km. of border roads have also been constructed out of sanctioned length of 3,663 km. The phase wise progress of fencing and roads as on December 31, 2007 is at **Annexure-VII.**

3.9 277 km. of floodlighting has been completed in West Bengal as a pilot project. Government have decided to undertake floodlighting in 2,840 km. along the entire length of Indo-Bangladesh border, in the stretches where the fencing has been erected, at an estimated cost of Rs.1,327 crore. The floodlighting works are expected to commence during the year 2007-08 and would be completed by the year 2011-12.

Replacement of fencing constructed under Phase-I

3.10 The Government of India has also decided to replace the entire 861 km. of fence constructed under Phase-I in West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya, as most of this 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. 193.70 km. of fencing has been replaced so far.

Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB)

3.11 India shares 3,323 km. [including Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) sector] of

its land border with Pakistan. This border runs along the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and J&K. The Indo-Pakistan border has varied terrain and distinct geographical features. This border is 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.

3.12 A total length of 462.45 km. and 461 km. has been fenced and flood lit respectively in the entire Punjab sector, except some gaps in riverine areas. In Rajasthan sector also, the work of construction of fencing and flood lighting in 1,048 km. and 1,023 km. respectively has been completed except certain shifting sand dune areas.

3.13 In Jammu sector, the work of construction of 185 km. of fencing has been completed. 175.50 km. of floodlighting works have also been completed and work on 9.96 km. will be undertaken after realignment of fencing. Work of floodlighting in a length of 0.54 km. is in progress.

3.14 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 (BSF) in the Gujarat sector of the Indo-Pak border. So far, 217 km. of fencing and 202 km. of flood lighting have been completed in the Gujarat sector out of 310 km. sanctioned.

3.15 There has been time overrun in completing the project due to unforeseen circumstances and natural calamities including devastating earthquake in 2001, unprecedented rains and consequential floods in 2003 and 2006. The cost of the project has also increased considerably due to price escalation, increase in the scope of work, upgradation of specifications for roads and electrical works, etc. In addition, an expenditure of Rs.223



Fencing & floodlighting constructed along Indo-Pakistan border

crore is estimated for upgradation works as per Central Road Research Institute (CRR I) recommendations after the floods in 2006. Approval for extension of time for completion of fencing/ floodlighting project in Gujarat sector and revised cost is being obtained.

3.16 The status of progress of fencing and floodlighting on the Indo-Pak border as on December 31, 2007 is indicated at **Annexure-VIII**.

Deployment of hi-tech electronic surveillance equipments on the International Borders

3.17 The need for deployment of a suitable mix and class of various types of hi-tech electronic surveillance equipment like Night Vision Devices, Hand Held Thermal Imagers, Battle Field Surveillance Radars, Direction Finders, Unattended Ground Sensors, High Powered Telescope, etc. on the International Borders of the country, to act as a force multiplier for effective border management, has been felt by the Government. The procurement process was started during 2006-07, and deployment of the equipment has commenced during 2007-08.

3.18 An expenditure of Rs.82 crore and Rs.19.36 crore was incurred during 2006-07 and 2007-08 (till February, 2008) respectively for procurement of hi-tech surveillance equipment.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED CHECK POSTS (ICPS)

3.19 Existing infrastructure available with Customs, Immigration and other regulatory agencies at the entry points of land borders is generally inadequate. Support facilities like warehouses, parking lots, banks, hotels, etc. are also either inadequate or absent. All regulatory and support functions are generally not available in one complex. Even when located in close proximity, there is no single agency responsible for coordinated functioning of various Government authorities/ service providers.

3.20 In order to redress this situation, the Government have approved setting up of 13 ICPs at major entry points on the land borders of the country with Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Myanmar at a total estimated cost of Rs.734 crore. These ICPs would house all regulatory agencies like

immigration, customs, border security, etc. together with support facilities like parking, warehousing, banking, hotels, telecommunications, drinking water, sanitation, etc. in a single complex equipped with all modern amenities. The locations of the proposed ICPs is indicated below:

Departments and is expected to be introduced in Parliament shortly.

Constitution of Empowered Steering Committee – An interim arrangement

3.23 As an interim arrangement till the LPAI

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated Cost
1.	Petrapole	West Bengal	India- Bangladesh	87.00
2.	Moreh	Manipur	India-Myanmar	70.00
3.	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal	100.00
4.	Attari (Wagah)	Punjab	India-Pakistan	85.00
5.	Hili	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	78.00
6.	Chandrabangha	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	64.00
7.	Sutarkhandi	Assam	India-Bangladesh	16.00
8.	Dawki	Meghalaya	India-Bangladesh	50.00
9.	Akhaura	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	60.00
10.	Kawarpuchia	Mizoram	India-Bangladesh	27.00
11.	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal	34.00
12.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	34.00
13.	Rupaidiha/ Nepalganj road	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	29.00
TOTAL				734.00

Setting up of Land Ports Authority of India

3.21 The Government have also approved, in principle, a proposal for setting up of a Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) for overseeing the construction, management and maintenance of ICPs. The LPAI would be empowered to notify entry points on land/riverine borders as land ports, plan, develop, construct and maintain terminal and ancillary buildings, parking areas, lay-byes, warehouses and cargo complexes, etc. and to establish such facilities as may be required for facilitating trade and traffic.

3.22 The Land Ports Authority of India Bill is being finalised in consultation with concerned Ministries/

comes into existence, an Empowered Steering Committee (ESC) has been set up on 15th December, 2006 for taking all administrative and financial decisions necessary for setting up of the LPAI and for constructing ICPs.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS OF OPERATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE IN BORDER AREAS

3.24 In order to redress the situation arising out of poor road connectivity which has hampered the operational capability of the Border Guarding Forces deployed along the border, the Government has decided to undertake phase-wise construction of 27

road links totaling 608 km. in the border areas in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs.912 crore.

3.25 The work of construction of these roads has been assigned to BRO (15 roads), CPWD (8 roads), NPCC (2 roads) and HP PWD (2 roads). These agencies were directed to prepare DPRs in respect of roads assigned to them. A plan of action for execution of these roads has also been drawn up and is under implementation.

COASTAL SECURITY

3.26 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 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 UTs from the year 2005-06. Under the scheme, assistance is being given to the coastal States/UTs to set up 73 coastal police stations which will be equipped with 204 boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motor cycles for mobility on coast and in close coastal waters. The coastal police stations will also have a marine police with personnel trained in maritime activities. A lumpsum assistance of Rs.10 lakh per police station will also be given for equipment, computer, furniture, etc. Assistance will be given to the States and UTs to meet the cost of fuel, maintenance and repairs of the boats for 5 years. State-wise details of the components of assistance under the scheme are given at **Annexure-IX**.

3.27 47 out of 73 coastal police stations proposed have been made operational in Gujarat (10), Andhra Pradesh (6), West Bengal (4), Goa (3), Kerala (1), Maharashtra (12), Karnataka (5), Puduchery (1), Lakshadweep (4) and Daman & Diu (1).

3.28 Boats are being procured centrally for which M/s Goa Shipyards Limited, Goa and M/s Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata have been nominated. Delivery of the boats is scheduled to commence by the end of 2008-09.

3.29 Coast Guard is imparting training to the State Police personnel in maritime activities.

3.30 During the year 2005-06 and 2006-07, Rs.13.04 crore and Rs.11.65 crore had been released to the State Governments and UT Administrations concerned as assistance under this Scheme. During 2007-08, Rs.4.09 crore have been released to the States/UTs so far.

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

3.31 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 the patrolling of the high seas is being undertaken by the Navy and Coast Guard, the patrolling of waters close to the coast is being 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 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 Dhanu in Maharashtra. The scheme is being implemented jointly by Ministry of Home Affairs which will meet the non- recurring expenditure estimated to be Rs.342.56 crore and Ministry of Defence which will meet the recurring expenditure. The scheme is scheduled to be completed in 6 years from the year 2005-06.

3.32 Coast Guard has taken over the patrolling of the coastal areas of Gujarat since February 2006 by activating the Coast Guard Station at Veraval.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

3.33 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is part of the comprehensive approach to border management with focus on socio-economic development of the border areas and promotion of a sense of security amongst the people living in these areas. The programme was started during the 7th Plan with the objective of balanced development of sensitive border areas in the western region through adequate provision of infrastructural facilities. The programme has been subsequently extended to States bordering Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, Bhutan and Nepal and it now covers 358 border blocks of 94 districts of seventeen (17) States, which share international land border with neighboring countries.

3.34 BADP is a 100% centrally funded programme. The main objective of the programme is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the International border. The schemes/works like construction/maintenance of roads, water supply, education, sports, filling gaps in infrastructure, security, organisation of early childhood care and education centre, education for physically handicapped and backward sections, etc. are being undertaken under the BADP. Preference is given to the villages/habitations which are closer to the border line.

Guidelines of BADP

3.35 The BADP is implemented under the guidelines framed by the Planning Commission. The funds are allocated by the Planning Commission annually which are re-allocated to the Border States taking into consideration (i) length of International



Distribution of Study Material on ITBP under BADP

Border (km.); (ii) Population of the border block and (iii) Area of the border block (Sq. km.). Weightage of 15% over and above the total allocation is also given to States having hilly/desert/kuchchh areas. The funds are additive to normal Central assistance and are allocated for addressing the special problems faced by the people of the border areas.

3.36 Schemes/works to be undertaken under BADP are finalized and approved by the State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State and executed by the agencies of the State Government. Security related schemes can be taken up under BADP but the expenditure on such schemes should not exceed 10% of the total allocation in a particular year. The funds under BADP are to be used for schemes in the identified border blocks only.

Monitoring mechanisms and review of BADP works

3.37 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

3.38 An Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Border Management has been constituted to examine various aspects relating to scope of the Programme, its execution, prescription of geographical limits, allocation of funds, etc.

Setting up of Micro Hydrel Projects (MHPs) in J&K

3.39 An amount of Rs.532.25 lakh has been

released to Government of J&K during 2004-05 and 2005-06 for installation of Micro Hydrel Projects (MHPs) through Army in the remote border areas. The work is under progress.

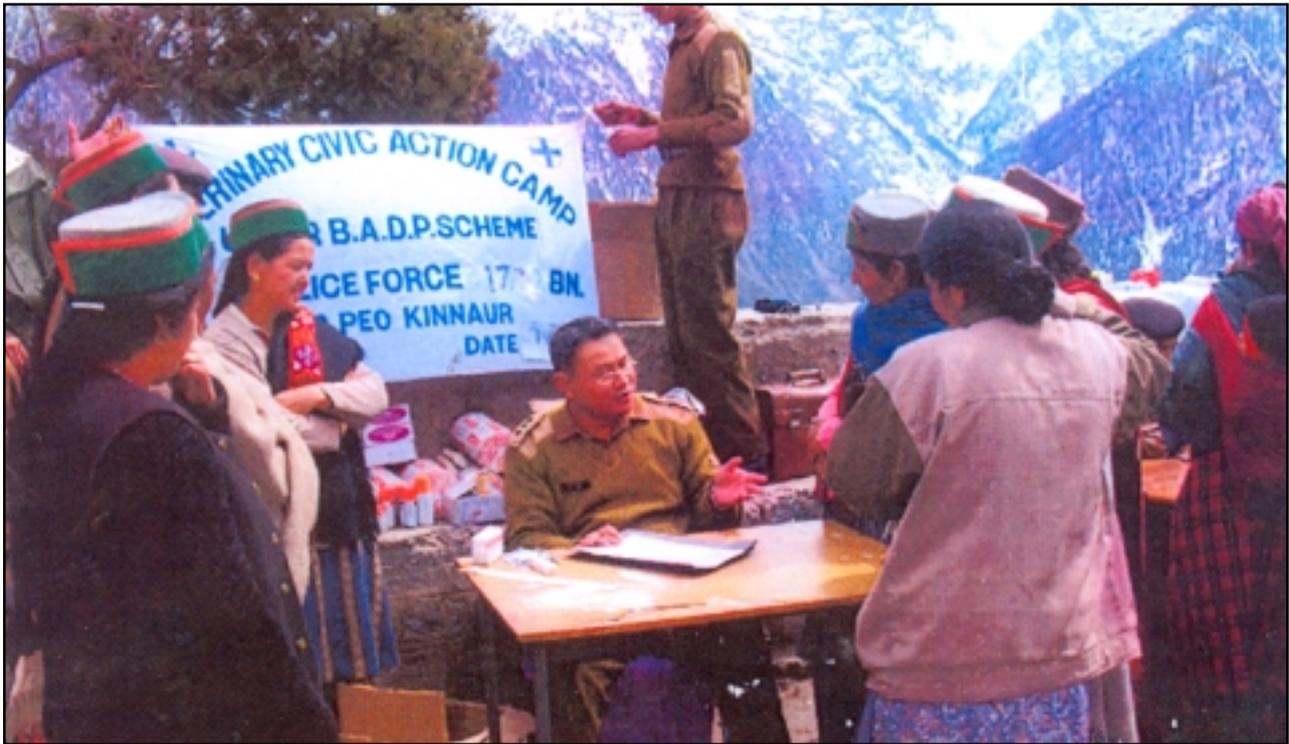
Optimal Utilisation of Waters of Eastern Rivers of Indus River System

3.40 Given the importance of the matter from logistic and irrigation point of view, some schemes for Optimal Utilisation of Waters of the Eastern Rivers of Indus River System have been taken up under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in the States of Jammu & Kashmir (06 projects) and Punjab (03 projects) as a special initiative. An amount of Rs.4,023.50 lakh (Rs. 2,029.50 lakh for J&K and Rs.1,994 lakh for Punjab) has been released during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07, out of which Rs.2353.27 lakh (Rs. 1,029.50 lakh by J&K and Rs.1,327.77 lakh by Punjab) have been utilised up to January 31, 2008.

Special Initiative

3.41 Special initiative has been taken for development of social and economic infrastructure, promotion of people's participation in development, elimination of sense of alienation and insecurity from minds of the people so as to create conditions conducive to social and economic progress. An amount of Rs.13,007.31 lakh has been released to States during 2007-08 for this purpose and State Schemes/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 equipment.
- (iii) **Livelihood** : Community based infrastructure



Medical Camp Organised by ITBP under BADP

like forestry, pasture land, sheds for livestock (only for BPL), floriculture park, fishery ponds, multi-utility community centres, mini hats, Mini marketing yards, herbal, medicinal and aromatic parks.

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

Allocation and Releases

3.42 An amount of Rs.520 crore has been allocated for BADP for the year 2007-08 which is at par with the previous year's allocation. State-wise detail of allocation and releases made to the Border States during the financial years 2006-07 and 2007-08 are at **Annexure-X**.

INTER-STATE COUNCIL

4.1 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 of the Council.

4.2 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.

4.3 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 re-constituted on December 7, 2006 and on June 22, 2007 respectively. The Standing Committee was set up initially on December 5, 1996 for continuous consultation and processing 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

4.4 ISC, in its 9th meeting held on June 28, 2005 under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister, considered the Agenda item: Blue print of Action Plan on Good Governance and endorsed the 139-point.

Action Plan on Good Governance.

4.5 The 139-point Action Plan on Good Governance, approved by the Council, have been circulated to the concerned Union Ministries/ Departments and State Governments/UT Administrations for implementation and submission of Action Taken Reports (ATRs). Inter-State Council Secretariat (ISCS) is monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan on Good Governance.

National Centre for Good Governance [NCGG]

4.6 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

4.7 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 Centres for Good Governance (CGG) at the State/UT level. Most of the State Governments have shown keen interest in the matter. So far 6 State Governments namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal 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

4.8 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 ISC or the Administrative Ministry concerned and 3 are at different stages of consideration in the concerned Ministries/Departments.

10th Meeting of Inter-State Council

4.9 On December 9, 2006, the 10th meeting of the ISC was held in Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to consider the agenda item 'Atrocities on Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and status of implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989'.

4.10 There was consensus among the

participants to the effect that there is scope for taking more stringent action under the provisions of law for helping the weaker sections of the society to ensure that real justice is 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 STs whenever their lands are acquired for public projects. The decisions taken in the meeting would be useful in helping the SCs/STs.

4.11 The decisions of the Council have been circulated to the concerned Union Ministries/Departments and State Governments for implementation and submission of ATRs.

Study on Sub-national governance

4.12 ISCS has commissioned a study on Sub-national governance. The study would delineate Indian experience with reference especially 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 have been awarded to the National Academy of Legal Studies and Research (NALSAR), University of Law, Hyderabad in January – February, 2006. An interim report on Part-I of the Study has been submitted in October, 2007 by NALSAR, Hyderabad.

Study on Compensation to Resource-bearing States

4.13 ISCS has commissioned a study on Compensation to resource-bearing States by appointing 'The Energy & Resources Institute' (TERI), New Delhi as the consultant for the purpose in October, 2006. The study is a multi-disciplinary

one covering, in general, compensation to resource bearing States, with specific focus on the sectors viz., minerals including coal, hydropower and petroleum & natural gas. While Phase-I of the study is focused on minerals including coal and hydropower, Phase-II is focused on petroleum and natural gas. The study would suggest a comprehensive and broad policy framework for compensation to the resource-bearing States. Report on Phase-I of the Study has been submitted by TERI in May 2007. Draft report on Phase-II of the Study has also been submitted by TERI in September, 2007.

Study on ‘Creation of a Common Indian Market on Agricultural goods and commodities’

4.14 ISCS has commissioned a study on ‘Creation of a Common Indian Market on Agricultural goods and commodities’ by appointing M/s Global Agri System Pvt. Ltd. under the chairmanship of Shri Gokul Patnaik as the consultant for the purpose in August, 2007. The objective of the study is to develop a national level single market for agricultural goods

and commodities by removing all the existing barriers to trade and multiplicity of Acts and appropriate fiscal policies and marketing arrangements across the country. The progress of the study will be regularly monitored by a Consultancy Monitoring Evaluation Committee (CMEC) to be set up by the Inter-State Council Secretariat which will also evaluate the report/deliverables.

The 4th International Conference on Federalism

4.15 The 4th International Conference on Federalism (ICF) was held between November 5 – 7, 2007. It was attended by nearly 1,200 delegates, including Heads of various States/Governments and very high dignitaries from India.

4.16 There were four Themes in the Conference namely, (i) Building on and Accommodating Diversity, (ii) Fiscal Federalism, (iii) Interaction in a Federal System and (iv) Local Government in Federal Systems. Several distinguished speakers addressed the audience.



Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India delivering the inaugural address on November 5, 2007



The visiting dignitaries along with the President of India rise for the National Anthem during the valedictory session on November 7, 2007.

4.17 The Prime Minister in his address lauded the strengths of the Federal system of governance. It is the concept of Federation that has enabled large nation-States to survive in today's world as federalism successfully mediates between the opposing pulls and pressures of individual identities and the needs of a national identity. He also referred to the challenges posed by federal governance by way of fiscal barriers to inter-State movement of goods, utilisation of natural resources, persistence of inter-regional disparities in development levels, river water sharing and a balanced and equitable management of growing inter-dependence among the units of a federation. The Prime Minister called upon the participants to deliberate upon as to which of the three options is the best tool for managing federal governance namely, single party dominance, multi-party model with dominance of national parties, or multi-party model which is an amalgam of parties with national reach and several with a very limited sub-national reach. The Union Home Minister in his keynote address observed that the concept of the federalism is based on liberal and democratic and all- inclusive attitudes of human beings. The country's constitution provides for federal form of governance in times of peace, and unitary in times of emergencies.

ZONAL COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

4.18 The five Zonal Councils namely, the Eastern, Western, Central, Southern and Northern are statutory bodies which have been set up under the States Re-organisation Act, 1956 passed by the Parliament. The Zonal Councils are high level advisory bodies chaired by the Union Home Minister and the members are the State Chief Ministers and two Ministers nominated by the respective member States. These Zonal Councils have been set up with the aim to provide a common meeting ground in each zone for ensuring resolution of inter-State problems, fostering balanced regional development and building harmonious Centre-State relations.

4.19 The Zonal Council Secretariat interacts with State Governments, Central Ministries and institutions like the Planning Commission to explore issues of relevance for deliberation of the Zonal Councils. However, it is open to the enlightened citizens to identify such issues and bring them to the notice of the Zonal Council Secretariat.

4.20 The Zonal Councils have so far, met 106 times since their inception and have contributed

significantly in bringing about socio-economic advancement in different parts of the country. Apart from specific issues relating to States/Union territories of the Zones, issues of national importance like Internal Security, Right to Information Act, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, trafficking in women and children, coastal security, etc. have been discussed and useful recommendations made. Recommendations of the Zonal Councils have facilitated significant changes at the ground level.

4.21 In the meeting of Southern Zonal Council held on February 12, 2007 at Hyderabad, the Council deliberated upon the issues relating to Internal Security. The Chairman stated that the expenditure incurred on providing security should be treated as investment for efficiency and better performance and advised the State Governments to give emphasis on raising new battalions, filling up the existing vacancies in police, providing modern weapons, transport and communication facilities, better training, use of private security agencies and strengthening of Special Branches.

4.22 The Chairman advised the State Governments to set up separate Committees of Experts to look into the details of mega city policing in respect of Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai and Kochi. He also observed that naxalism should be viewed not only as a law and order problem but also as a socio-economic problem.

MODERNISATION OF PRISONS

4.23 Administration of prisons is the responsibility of the State Governments as "Prisons" have been included in List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The administration and management of prisons is regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1894 and the detailed procedures set out in Jail Manuals framed by respective State Governments. The State Governments are empowered to enact legislation and make rules and regulations on the subject.

4.24 Due to financial constraints, many States were unable to make adequate allocations for the maintenance and upkeep of prisons, increase the capacity in jails to accommodate the increasing number of undertrials and convicted prisoners, improve the sanitation in prisons and provide adequate housing to prison personnel. This resulted in the deterioration of the condition of prisons, prisoners, and prison staff. The Central Government provided financial assistance to states between 1987 to 2002 under various schemes aggregating Rs.131.72 crore to improve these conditions. However, this did not lead to a substantial improvement on the ground.

4.25 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 provide living accommodation for prison personnel. The scheme which is known as 'Modernisation of Prisons' was to be implemented over a period of five years (2002-07) in 27 States with an outlay of Rs.1800 crore on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively.

4.26 The scheme has been extended by a further period of two years without additional funds to enable the State Governments to complete their activities by March 31, 2009. The State Governments have now been allowed to utilise 10% of their entitlement under the Annual Action Plan for 2006-07 on purchase of equipments for modernisation of jails and building/improving infrastructure for undertaking correctional programmes.

4.27 During the year 2007-08, a budget provision of Rs.180 crore has been made. Against this, till March 12, 2007, an amount of Rs.177.9717 crore has already been released to various State

Governments. As against the total amount of Rs.1347.40 crore allocated to all the States over a period of 5 years, an amount of Rs. 1231.1566 crore have already been released to the State Governments. Against a target of 168 new jails, the State Governments have completed the construction of 56 jails and 60 jails are expected to be completed by March, 31, 2008. The progress of the Scheme is being monitored closely with a view to ensuring that the funds released to the States are properly utilised for the purpose for which they have been released.

Institutes of Correctional Administration

4.28 To improve the quality of prison administration, continuous efforts are made by imparting training to 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 the Ministry. During the year 2007, the Institute organised 23 training programmes for police officers and 14 for prison officers in which 399 police officers and 194 prison officers were trained. 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

4.29 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 the 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 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.

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

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

4.32 So far, agreements have been signed with the Governments of the United Kingdom, Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt and France. Negotiations have also been concluded with Government of Canada.

Correctional Service Medal

4.33 The All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83) recommended that Government of India should institute medals for rewarding prison personnel and the State Governments/UT Administrations should suitably recognise special services rendered by the prison personnel. The aforesaid recommendations were further supported by a Group of Officers headed by Shri R.K. Kapoor (1986). The Group of Officers was constituted to examine and review various aspects of administration and management of prisons, especially in the context of security and discipline in prisons and suggest measures for their improvement.

4.34 Based on these recommendations, the following medals have been instituted for award to the prison personnel every year on the occasions of the Republic Day and Independence Day:

Gallantry Medal

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

Service Medal

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

4.35 The number of PCSMDS and the number of CSMMS 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.

4.36 The PCSMDS/PCSMG and the CSMMS/CSMG 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.

4.37 The PCSMG and the CSMG are awarded for conspicuous/exceptional gallantry in apprehending a prisoner or in preventing their escape, the risk incurred being estimated with regard to the obligations and the duties of the officer concerned and for the outstanding work done in the preceding year.

4.38 A total number of 53 prison personnel of various States were awarded the Correctional Service Medals during 2007.

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

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

4.39 The Ministry of Home Affairs, in association with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), is working on a two year project for training of Law Enforcement Officials on human trafficking in five States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Bihar. The project aims at raising the awareness of Law Enforcement Officials (police and prosecutors) on the problem of human trafficking and further build up their capacity to better investigate the crime and prosecute the offenders perpetrating such crimes. A Project Steering Committee(PSC) was constituted for guiding and monitoring of the project functioning. The last meeting of PSC was held on October 3, 2007. The following progress has been made so far:

- The Project has facilitated networking of law enforcement agencies with civil society partners and other stake holders, undertaking of several innovative initiatives in rehabilitation and prevention of human Trafficking and setting up of Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) involving synergy between government officials and NGOs in the states of Goa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar where they are all functional.
- A total of 290 training programmes for police and prosecutors have been organised in which 10,194 police officials and prosecutors have been trained in the five project states.
- Grants had been given to all the Project States for setting up Nodal Training Cells(NTC).

- Two films have been developed under the project, one on Anti Human Trafficking and another on Anti Human Trafficking Units.
- Two workshops have been organised for judicial officers for awareness generation on human trafficking.

Meeting of the Regional Task Force to Implement the SAARC Convention relating to Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution - July 26, 2007.

4.40 The Regional Task Force of SAARC for Implementation of the SAARC Convention on Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution met for the first time in New Delhi on July 26, 2007 in New Delhi. The decisions taken in the SAARC Meeting included sharing best practices, setting up a toll free phone number for use of victims, capacity building and training programmes based on the best practices, wherever possible harmonizing national legislations to tackle trafficking and development of Standard Operating Procedures(SOP) for operationalising the Convention, including repatriation of victims. A draft

SOP prepared by the Government of India has been sent to the Ministry of External Affairs for circulation to SAARC Member States.

South Asia Regional Conference of the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) – 10-11 October, 2007.

4.41 In partnership with the Ministry of Home Affairs, the South Asia Regional Office of UNODC organised the South Asia Regional Conference of the “Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT)”, at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on October 10-11, 2007. The Union Home Minister presided over the Valedictory Session. The event involved all SAARC countries, except Bhutan, – namely Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, as well as Afghanistan, which recently joined SAARC. At the end of the Conference, the Delhi Declaration was read out which summarised the recommendations made during the Conference by the working groups. Also a Compendium on Best Practices on Anti Human Trafficking by Law Enforcement Agencies was released by the Home Minister. The same has been circulated to all State Governments and UTs for their use.



Union Home Minister attending the south Asia Regional Conference of the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (U.N. GIFT)

COMMISSION ON CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

4.42 One of the commitments of the Government was to set up a new Commission to look into the issues of Centre-State relations keeping in view the sea-changes that have taken place in the polity and economy of India since the Sarkaria Commission had last looked at the issue of Centre-

State relations over two decades ago. In fulfilment of that commitment, a Gazette Notification was issued on September 30, 2005 indicating Government's resolve to set up the Commission including the terms of reference of the Commission. The Commission has been constituted as under, vide Gazette Notifications dated April 27, 2007 and July 03, 2007:

Sl. No.	Name	Appointed as
(i)	Shri Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi (Retd.) Former Chief Justice of India	Chairperson
(ii)	Shri Dharendra Singh, IAS (KN: 68) (Retd.) Former Secretary to the GOI	Member
(iii)	Shri Vinod Kumar Duggal, IAS (AGMU: 68) (Retd.) Former Secretary to the GOI	Member
(iv)	Dr. N. R. Madhava Menon, Former Director, National Judicial Academy, Bhopal & National Law School of India, Bangalore	Member
(v)	*Dr. Amaresh Bagchi, Emeritus Professor, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi	Member

* Dr. A. Bagchi has since passed away on February 20, 2008.

4.43 The Chairperson of the Commission has been given the status of a Cabinet Minister and the Members have been accorded the rank of Ministers of State.

4.44 The Commission will devise its own procedure for the discharge of its functions, and the Commission may, if it deems it necessary so to do, undertake investigation or examination of such matters as it may deem fit to be made in such manner and by such persons as it may consider appropriate. The Ministries and Departments of the Government of India shall furnish such information and documents and provide assistance as may be required by the Commission from time to time. The Government of India trusts that the State Governments/UT Administrations and others

concerned will extend their fullest cooperation and assistance to the Commission.

4.45 The Commission will complete its work and submit its report with recommendations within two years.

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (NCRB)

AN ISO 9001 : 2000 Organisation

4.46 NCRB was set up in 1986 to function as a clearing house of information on crime and criminals including those operating at national and international level so as to assist the investigators and others by linking crime to the perpetrators,

collection and processing of crime statistics and finger prints; to coordinate, guide and assist the State Crime Record Bureaus and provide training to police officers. NCRB endeavours to empower the Police with Information Technology and Criminal Intelligence to enable them to effectively and efficiently enforce the law and improve public service delivery, as also to achieve excellence in crime analysis and upgrade their capacity to use Information Technology and IT enabled solutions.



Union Home Minister attending NCRB's Investiture Ceremony on April 17, 2007

NATIONAL PROJECTS

Crime Criminal Information System (CCIS)

4.47 This system has been upgraded to CCIS Multi-Lingual web-enabled (CCIS MLe) in the year 2005 with facility for 5 regional 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 database at National and State Levels through internet; anywhere - anytime. NCRB has been conducting workshops and imparting training to senior and field-level police officers at the States and District Headquarter levels on their request.

4.48 Continuous efforts are being made to update the CCIS MLe database. Union Home Secretary has written to all State Governments to capture complete data for the last 5 years. This aspect is also being stressed in the meetings being held with the States in connection with Police Modernisation and Monitoring Committee Meetings. All these efforts have yielded results and database size has increased to more than 3 crore records. However, the States need to continuously update the data and complete the backlog.

Organised Crime Intelligence System (OCIS)

4.49 The Organised Crime Intelligence System (OCIS) aims to create a comprehensive database in respect of criminals involved in activities like smuggling of drugs and arms, manufacture of illicit arms and explosives, counterfeit currency, money-laundering, terrorist activities etc., and underworld elements, effective coordination among the police in respect of such activities, sharing of data and preparation of background files on such criminals and organised gangs. The pilot project on 'Organised Crime Intelligence System (OCIS)' is operational in Haryana, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi with effect from November, 2005 on the criminal activity of "Theft of Automobiles" and in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra for "Trafficking of Women and Children for Prostitution and Maid Services". States are collecting and compiling the information for OCIS databank in the standard format and also improving the quality of databank. The proposal to rollout the OCIS in remaining States/UTs is under consideration of the Ministry.

Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA)

4.50 The project is aimed at building the basic infrastructure and mechanisms for the Crime and Criminal Information System, based on Cr.PC which is uniform across the country, from Police Station level onwards. CIPA being a National project is to be implemented in a time-bound manner from police station level onwards for computerisation of police records and use of IT in their functioning on a uniform basis throughout the country. Out of around 14,000 police stations in the country, hardware has been delivered at approximately 10% of police stations (1,280) from 28 States taken up in the first phase. The system has become operational in 1,298 police stations (1,156 in States + 142 in UTs) in the country where work of registration of FIR and other modules has been started on Computers. Implementation of phase-II in 30% more police stations has also been started.

4.51 The national level Central CIPA Implementation Committee comprising of Director, NCRB and representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs (Police Modernisation and Union Territories Divisions), NIC, National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science and States, has been constituted to monitor the implementation, approve the customisation requirement, etc in respect of the different States/UTs. State and District level CIPA Implementation Committees have also been formed. The process of customisation of the software as per the requirements of the States is in progress. State and Central level Software Development Teams have been formed to accomplish this task.

4.52 State Crime Records Bureau and State Police Training Academies are conducting State specific courses in this connection with the assistance of NIC. NCRB has introduced two advanced courses on CIPA in its training calendar for resource persons, who in turn will impart training and attend to trouble-shooting in the States. NCRB has also proposed to start similar advanced courses in Regional Police Computer Training Centres. Technical Assistants have been appointed at the

police stations for six months who will train the functional level police personnel and Investigation Officers (IOs) on this application.

4.53 Inspection of CIPA sites and workshops are being conducted by NCRB teams which have visited 11 States namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and would visit the remaining States during the current financial year.

4.54 A Sub-Group has been formed by this Ministry with a specific mandate for evolution of methodology for vertical integration of CIPA and common software for adding further functionalities. The Sub-Group has conducted five meetings till date and report is under preparation. System Required Specification (SRS) for further functionalities are also being finalised by the Sub-Group and two meetings in this connection have been held.

4.55 This important programme was being implemented so far as a part of the Non-Plan Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces. During 2007, it has been converted into a Plan Scheme with an Eleventh Plan outlay of Rs.2000 crore, with a view to expand its coverage both territorially and in functional terms. The latter would include high speed connectivity right from police station to District, State and National levels, provision for public service delivery and linkages to data bases of other wings of criminal justice administration and Departments of Prison, Prosecution, Judiciary, Forensic Science Laboratories, Finger Print Bureaux, Transport Department, Passport Offices, etc.

Public Service Delivery System

4.56 NCRB has also 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.

4.57 **Motor Vehicle Coordination System (MVCS)** is designed for coordination of stolen and

recovered motor vehicles as well as inquiries relating to them. 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 the NCRB Headquarters) are providing this service direct to the public. Approximately, 2,500 inquiries are being replied every month by the NCRB counter and 5,000 queries received from Motor Licensing Officers are also being replied through the system. The service has been web-enabled.

4.58 **Fire-arm Coordination System** provides information both to the police and public relating to lost, stolen and recovered firearms. **Wanted-Arrested (Talash) System** has also been designed for matching of missing, kidnapped, wanted, traced, arrested, unidentified persons and dead bodies. The System is operational at NCRB Headquarters and queries, mainly from Police, are being processed. The data has also been uploaded on NCRB website for viewing.

4.59 **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

4.60 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 3,068 portraits in 1,862 cases have been prepared by NCRB till December 31, 2007 by using this software.

Monitoring Committee

4.61 NCRB organizes regular Monitoring Committee Meetings (MCMs) in order to monitor the performance and discuss issues relating to various National Projects such as Crime Criminal Information System (CCIS), Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA), Organised Crime Information System (OCIS), Automated Fingerprint Information System (AFIS) and other applications being implemented and maintained by NCRB. During these meetings, views of various police organisations and States/UTs are shared and follow-up actions are taken.

Quality Policy

4.62 NCRB has been taking action to comply with the standards requirements through a Quality



Union Home Minister presenting renewed ISO certificate to Director, NCRB

Management System(QMS) , comprising Internal Quality Audits and feedback analysis to enhance efficiency in the areas of public service delivery and customer satisfaction. The Bureau of Indian Standards has renewed IS/ISO 9001 : 2000 certification of NCRB, for a period of 3 years from March 08, 2007 to March 07, 2010, based on the performance of the Bureau in maintaining and continuously improving upon the effectiveness of the established QMS. The license was awarded to the Director, NCRB, by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister on the occasion of the Investiture Function held on April 17, 2007.

Training

4.63 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 IT 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 2007 (April to December, 2007) :

	AT NCRB	AT PCTCs	Total
No. of Programmes conducted	20	11	31
No. of Officers Attended	407	324	731

4.64 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 476 foreign police officers from 69 countries since the inception of foreign training programmes in the year 1990.

CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU (CFPB)

4.65 The Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) came into existence in the year 1955 in Kolkata. The administrative control of CFPB was transferred to NCRB in 1986. The CFPB is an apex body in the country which co-ordinates, guides, monitors and provides technical support to the State Finger Print Bureaux, as well as investigating agencies and international organisations in all matters related to the Finger Print Science.

4.66 CFPB has done pioneering work in automation of finger prints 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 databases relate to 5,59,777 convicted persons, 2,33,783 Search Slips (29%) of Arrested persons and the remaining 12,846 records (1.6%) are Interpol references. The system is currently under upgradation.

4.67 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. The Bureau brings out an annual publication on the activities of State FPBs and CFPB and other allied matters.

SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES

4.68 The Scheme for 'Modernisation of State Police Forces (SPFs)' is a significant initiative of the

Ministry towards capacity building of the SPFs; especially for meeting the emerging challenges to public order and internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism and emerging new forms of crimes and criminal activities, etc. Some of the major items covered under the Scheme include construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, mobility, modern weaponry, surveillance, communication and forensic equipments, upgradation of training infrastructure, police housing, computerisation, etc.

4.69 The States have been categorised into 'A' and 'B' categories with 100% and 75% Central funding, respectively. While J&K and eight North Eastern States viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim have been classified as 'A'-category States, the remaining 19 States fall in the 'B'-category. The Scheme has been formulated with the aim of accelerating the process of modernisation in the police forces, with focused priority on States facing problems of terrorism and naxalism. The allocation in BE 2007-08 under the scheme was fixed at Rs.1,013.83 crore.

4.70 The Scheme also includes a special component for strengthening the police infrastructure in the 76 naxal-affected districts at the rate of Rs.2 crore per affected district per year initially for a period of 5 years. Similarly, a provision has been made for Rs. 1 crore per district per year initially for a period of 5 years for the 30 districts situated on international borders i.e. the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders.

4.71 The details of the Central assistance released to the State Governments during the last 8 years are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
i.	2000-01	1,000
ii.	2001-02	1,000
iii.	2002-03	695
iv.	2003-04	705.27
v.	2004-05	960
vi.	2005-06	1,025
vii.	2006-07	1,065.25
viii.	2007-08	865.18*

*As on March 13, 2008

Objectives

4.72 The main objective of the scheme is to meet the identified deficiencies in various aspects of police administration, which were worked out by the 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 CPMFs to control internal security and law and order situations by capacity building of and equipping the SPFs adequately and imparting the required training.

Impact of the Scheme

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

4.74 A satellite-based all-India police telecommunication network, namely, POLNET is also being funded under this Scheme. This is now proposed to be suitably integrated with CIPA.

Mega City Policing and Desert Policing

4.75 A new concept of Mega City Policing (MCP) was introduced in 2005-06 under the Scheme for Modernisation of SPFs covering seven cities of Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. The respective States are required to include MCP proposals in their Annual Plan. These proposals are considered and approved by a High Powered Committee as an integral component of the MPF Scheme pertaining to the respective States. The Plan has to be 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. Financial assistance is also given to mega cities for procurement of modern and innovative equipment etc. as a part of the Scheme.

4.76 Desert Policing is also a new concept which formed part of the Police Modernisation Scheme from 2005-06. The Desert Policing is primarily meant for the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan to address the problems regarding policing in the large and scattered desert areas. Keeping in view the demographic distribution, problems in investigation, mobility and communication are given emphasis under this Scheme. Expenditure for this is met out of the funds allocated under the MPF Scheme to the respective States.

4.77 During the year 2006-07, Central funds to the tune of Rs.110.43 crore were released for Mega City Policing/Desert Policing. For the year 2007-08, Rs.96 crore has been allocated for MCP/Desert Policing component under the MPF Scheme.

Strengthening of Special Branches

4.78 Keeping in view the crucial role of the Special Branches/ Intelligence set-up in the States and Union territories, particularly in the context of terrorist threats, the Ministry has laid emphasis on earmarking up to 5% of the total funds allocated under MPF towards strengthening of their Special Branches in terms of modern equipment and gadgetry for communication, etc. It has also been emphasised that the States should take action to suitably enhance the manpower in the Special Branches from their own resources. Further, four naxal affected States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa have been advised to include a specific sub-plan for strengthening of Special branches under the MPF Scheme, 2007-08.

4.79 With a view to ensuring that funds under the scheme can be released at the beginning of the year, it has been decided that the proposals of the States are sent by December 31, so that all approvals can be given before the commencement of the financial year. Action has also been initiated to develop a MIS based system for monitoring the progress of the scheme. Teams of the Ministry have also been visiting the States for reviewing the progress.

The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005

4.80 In public interest and in order to regulate the increasing activities of private security agencies, both Indian and foreign, "The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005" has been notified in the Gazette of India on June 23, 2005. Under this Act, a Controlling Authority is to be appointed by the State Governments for granting licences to agencies for carrying on the business of security agencies and other related matters.

4.81 The Central Government has framed the "Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006" which were notified in the Gazette of India on

April 26, 2006. These Rules have been sent to the State Governments for their guidance enabling them to frame their own rules, in conformity with the Central Model Rules. The matter is being pursued with the State Governments. They have also been advised to take measures by which the huge pool of private security personnel could be effectively harnessed in the context of the overall security environment.

The Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2007

4.82 The Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2007 was introduced by the Ministry in the Rajya Sabha in August, 2007. The objective of the Bill is to regulate the working of Private Detective Agencies through a system of mandatory licensing so as to ensure that they work within the ambit of legal framework and are accountable to a regulatory authority. The Bill, at present, is being examined by the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs.

POLICE REFORMS

4.83 The Ministry of Home Affairs had set up a Review Committee to review the recommendations of the National Police Commission and various other Committees that have examined issues related to Police Reforms. In its report submitted to the Government in 2005, the Committee identified 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.

4.84 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 Court in the said

judgement directed the Union Government and States Governments to set up mechanisms as directed by December 31, 2006 and file affidavits of compliance by January 3 2007. The directions inter-alia were:-

- Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee;
- Select the Director General of Police of the State from amongst three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide him a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of his date of superannuation;
- Prescribe minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties;
- Separate investigating police from law & order police, starting with towns/urban areas having population of ten lakh or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also;
- Set up a Police Establishment Board at the state level for inter-alia deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police; and
- Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers.

4.85 The Supreme Court has been monitoring the compliance by the States and UTs in the subsequent hearings, the last hearing being on March 12, 2008.

New Police Act

4.86 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 the Ministry on September 20, 2005 to draft a new Police Act. The Committee 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. The Ministry reviews the progress of action taken by the States periodically 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

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

of Modernisation of State Police Forces. Further, Government of India has been advising the State Governments to give more focused attention to improve the administration of criminal justice system and ensure under the existing laws safety and security of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Women and other vulnerable sections of the society, including children and elder persons from all types of crimes.

4.88 The Ministry is also concerned with collection, compilation and analysis of crime data and monitoring of enforcement of criminal laws pertaining to SCs, STs, women and children etc., whereas the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Women and Child Development are nodal authorities concerned with their welfare, socio-economic development, policy and legislation (except administration of criminal justice system) to protect their rights and promote their socio-economic status.

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

Incidence, rate and population growth during 2002 - 2006								
Year	Incidence		Crime Rate			Population (in lakhs)		% Variation in IPC crime rate as compared to previous year
	IPC	SLL	IPC	SLL	Total	Total	% Growth	
2002	1780330	3746198	169.5	356.6	526.1	10506	2.3	- 1.63
2003	1716120	3778694	160.7	353.7	514.4	10682	1.68	- 5.19
2004	1832015	4196766	168.8	386.6	555.4	10856	1.63	5.04
2005	1822602	3203735*	165.3	290.5	455.8	11028	1.58	- 2.07
2006	1878293	3224167	167.7	287.9	455.7	11198	1.54	1.45

* Variation in SLL crimes due to exclusion of large number of non-cognizable crimes under SLL by Kolkata City which were wrongly reported by them before the year 2005.

Crimes under Indian Penal Code

4.90 A total of 18,78,293 IPC crimes were reported during the year 2006 against 18,22,602 in 2005 recording an increase of 3.1 per cent in 2006. Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 10.4 per cent

of total crimes reported in the country closely followed by Maharashtra (10.2 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (9.3 per cent). These crimes are further categorised as crimes against body, property, public order and vulnerable sections of society namely, women, children and SCs/STs.

Disposal of Cases - IPC Crimes

Year	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Charge-sheeting Rate	Conviction Rate	Cases Pending Investigation at the End of Year	Cases Pending Trial at the End of Year
2002	1780330	1335792	80.0	40.6	453924	5312853
2003	1716120	1271504	80.1	40.1	471339	5451727
2004	1832015	1317632	79.8	42.5	543056	5636391
2005	1822602	1367268	80.7	42.4	568773	5822752
2006	1878293	1374282	80.6	42.9	637014	5999200

4.91 Cases charge-sheeted have shown an increasing trend during 2004 to 2006. Charge-sheeting rate has been around 80% during 2002 to 2006. Conviction rate has been approximately half of the charge-sheeting rate during this period. Cases

pending investigation at the end of the year have shown an increasing trend during 2002–2006. Similarly, cases pending trial at the end of the year have also shown an increasing trend during this period.

Persons Arrested and their disposal (IPC Cases)

Year	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted	Persons Pending Investigation at the End of Year	Persons Pending Trial at the End of Year
2002	2748547	2646971	731255	500199	10911952
2003	2510892	2359302	625942	519726	11081689
2004	2660910	2486770	653816	556425	11420173
2005	2621547	2489071	675192	558881	11640286
2006	2653683	2490168	706080	606520	11885654

4.92 Persons arrested during 2002 – 2006 have shown a mixed trend, however it was around 26.5 lakh during 2004 to 2006. Persons charge-sheeted have shown an increasing trend during 2004 to 2006. Persons pending investigation and trial at the end of the year have shown an increasing trend during 2002 to 2006.

Violent Crimes against Body

4.93 Violent crimes against body comprising murder, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, kidnapping and abduction, hurt and death due to negligence in the year 2006 stood at 4,30,498 accounting for 22.9 per cent of total IPC crimes during the year. Crimes against body showed an increase of 0.2 per cent during 2006 over 2005.

Violent Crimes against Property

4.94 A total of 3,92,352 violent crimes against property comprising dacoity, preparation and assembly for dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft were recorded during the year 2006 as compared to 3,88,867 crimes during 2005, showing a marginal increase of 0.9 per cent. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 20.9 per cent during the year.

Violent Crimes against Public Order

4.95 A total of 65,121 violent crimes against public order comprising riots and arson were reported during the year 2006 as compared to 64,686 crimes in 2005, showing an increase of 0.7 per cent.

Crimes under Special and Local Laws (SLL)

4.96 A total of 32,24,167 crimes under various Special and Local Laws were reported during the year 2006 as against 32,03,735 crimes during 2005, showing a marginal increase of 0.6 per cent in 2006.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

4.97 The Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 and the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.), 1973; petitions for mercy, remission and pardon made to the President of India under article 72 of the Constitution of India; sanction for prosecution under section 188 of Cr.P.C., 1973 and withdrawal of cases under section 321 of Cr.P.C., 1973.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006

4.98 On the basis of the recommendations of 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., 1973. Highlights of the Bill to amend the Cr.P.C. are as follows:

- Changes in the law relating to arrest
- Provisions regarding summons cases/trials
- 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)

4.99 The Bill was examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs and the Committee has submitted its report. The report is being examined for further necessary action.

172nd Report of the Law Commission on 'Review of Rape Laws'

4.100 The Law Commission in its 172nd Report has recommended changes for widening the scope

of the offence in section 375 of IPC and to make it gender neutral. Various other changes have been recommended in sections 376 and 376A to 376D of IPC and insertion of a new section 376E of IPC dealing with unlawful sexual contact, deletion of section 377 of IPC and enhancement of punishment in section 509 of IPC. The Commission has also recommended changes in the Cr.P.C., 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

4.101 The Report was referred to the State Governments for seeking their views, which have since been received in most cases, and are being examined and processed for further action. In the meantime the report of the National Commission for Women for the year 2004-05, suggesting a number of measures on rape laws, has also been received. The recommendations have been forwarded to the State Governments for their views.

Report of the Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System

4.102 The Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System set up under the chairmanship of Dr. (Justice) V.S. Malimath, former Chief Justice of Karnataka and Kerala High Courts, submitted its report to the Government on April 21, 2003. The Committee made 158 recommendations. The Report has been referred to the State Governments/UT Administrations requesting them for their views. Views of only some of the States/UTs have been received. The matter is being followed up.

Draft National Policy on Criminal Justice System

4.103 In the meanwhile, a Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon to draft a National Policy Paper on Criminal Justice System has submitted its report to the Government on August 1, 2007. Since the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of

India, the report has been referred to State Governments/UT Administrations for their views/comments. After receipt of their comments, further action will be taken.

Mercy Petitions under Article 72 of the Constitution of India

4.104 28 cases in respect of mercy petitions from condemned prisoners have been received in the Ministry since 1997 for commutation of death sentence. 25 cases have been processed in the Ministry and placed before the President for taking a decision.

4.105 29 petitions for remission of sentence/pardon from persons sentenced under various Central Laws are under process in this Ministry. 6 cases have been disposed of till March 17, 2008 in which the remission of sentence has been granted in 4 cases.

Sanction for Prosecution u/s 188 of Cr.P.C., 1973

4.106 94 requests for sanction of the Central Government for prosecution under section 188 of Cr.P.C., 1973 in respect of Indian citizens accused of committing offences abroad/overseas are under process in this Ministry. Sanction of the Central Government for prosecution has been granted in 35 cases till March 17, 2008.

Withdrawal of cases u/s 321 of Cr.P.C., 1973

4.107 34 requests from various State Governments for permission of the Central Government under section 321 of Cr.P.C. 1973 for withdrawal of prosecution of the cases involving provisions of various central laws are under process in this Ministry. 3 cases have been disposed till March 17, 2008.

STATE LEGISLATIONS

4.108 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for processing legislative proposals (under

Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution) received from the State Governments either for prior 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.

4.109 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.

4.110 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.

4.111 The position is reviewed periodically through meetings with the Union Ministries and the concerned State Governments to facilitate early clearance of Bills.

Proposals received and finalised

4.112 During the period from April 1, 2007 to March 17, 2008, the Ministry of Home Affairs received 51 proposals for approval/assent of the Government of India/President of India. The number of proposals finalised during this period is as follows:-

Sl.No.	Particulars	Number
I	Bills for the consideration and assent of the President under article 201 of the Constitution:	
	(i) Bills assented to by the President	25
	(ii) Bills returned to the State Government with Message from President	06
	(iii) Bill withdrawn by State Governments	02
II	Ordinances for Previous instructions of the President under article 213 (1) of the Constitution:	
	(i) Instructions of the President conveyed	03
	(ii) Ordinances closed	03
	(iii) Refused	01
III	Bills for previous sanctions of the President under article 304 (b) of the Constitution:	
	(i) Previous sanction of the President conveyed	01
IV	Bills for approval of the Government of India before its introduction in the State Legislature:	
	(i) Approval granted	12
	(ii) Bills closed	04
	(iii) Refused	01
	Total	58

* This also includes Legislative proposals received before April 1, 2007.

5.1 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.

5.2 The Constitution of India has provisions and guarantees for safeguarding almost the entire gamut of civil and political rights. Directive Principles of State Policy further require the 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 have also in-built mechanism to safeguard the rights of the individuals and provide special protection to the most vulnerable sections of the society.

Human Rights Education and Training

5.3 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.

5.4 The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken various initiatives for the spread of human rights education; such as

- 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 introduced as a part of the training at the National Police Academy and Police Training Colleges.

Transparency and Commitment to Human Rights

5.5 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 including complaints of human rights violations received from Permanent Mission of India, Geneva through the Ministry of External Affairs.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with ICRC

5.6 In consonance with their policy of transparency, the Government of India have signed an 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 situation prevailing in J&K, are lodged. Since the operation of the MoU in 1995, the ICRC delegates have made 832 visits and have visited/ revisited 67 places of detention and registered 10,388 detainees up to December, 2007.

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (NHRC)

5.7 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 to prevent violation of human rights when brought to its notice within one year of the commission of such violation. During the year 2007-08 (up to December 31, 2007), 76,444 cases were registered by the Commission for consideration. The Commission disposed off 73,618 cases, which includes cases brought forward from the previous years, during the period up to December 31, 2007, including recommendation for payment of interim relief in 86 cases amounting to Rs.148.94 lakh. The Commission has set up a Training Division with a focus on imparting training to various stakeholders. The emphasis, wherever possible, is on collaboration with renowned training institutions so that these programmes become self-sustaining.

Custodial Deaths

5.8 Custodial violence has been one of the core concerns of the NHRC and with each succeeding year the Commission has deepened and widened its analysis and directives in regard to such matters. On their part, in accordance with guidelines, the agencies of the States/UTs have been found prompt in informing the Commission within 24 hours about occurrence of incidents of custodial death. During the period April 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007, a total of 1,459 cases of custodial deaths (1,315 cases of judicial custodial deaths and 144 cases of police custody deaths) were reported to the Commission by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The cases of custodial deaths are reviewed in the Commission, with the help of its Investigation Division, and appropriate orders passed in respect of them. During the period, the Commission recommended payment of interim relief of Rs.81.45 lakh to the next-of-kin of the victims in 51 cases of custodial deaths.

Trafficking in Women and Children

5.9 The Commission completed an Action Research on Trafficking in Women and Children in India in collaboration with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi, in order to know the trends, dimensions, factors and responses related to trafficking in women and children. Besides requesting all the concerned agencies to implement the recommendations made in the report, the Commission itself has prepared a comprehensive Plan of Action to implement them in true spirit. The Plan of Action has been disseminated among all stakeholders.

Human Rights Awareness, Education and Training

5.10 The Commission attaches considerable significance to the dissemination of information and awareness on human rights issues. It has already come out with several publications, both priced and non-priced, on variety of subjects related to human rights. The Commission which had in December, 2004 released a collection of eight booklets under the "Know Your Rights" series, continued its endeavor to have it translated in all the regional languages. The booklet series is now available in 8 regional languages apart from English and Hindi. The process of its publication in 5 other regional languages is underway.

5.11 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, 2007 to June 14, 2007. The Winter Internship Programme commenced on December 17, 2007 and concluded on January 16, 2008 and 46 Interns attended the programme. During these internship programmes, the selected students were sensitised towards the activities of the Commission and human rights values.

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 1,65,20,983. The UT-wise population and area is at **Annexure-XI**. The Plan and Non-Plan budget provisions and their utilisation in the year 2006-07 and the provision for the year 2007-08 is at **Annexure-XII**.

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

6.4 The Union Territories are specified in Schedule I Part II of the Constitution of India. These territories are administered in accordance with the provisions of Article 239 to 241 of the Constitution of India. Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961, Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for all matters of Union territories relating to Legislation, Finance & 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 of India. In Delhi, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the Lt. Governors are designated as Administrators. The Governor of Punjab is appointed as the Administrator of Chandigarh. In the other Union territories, senior IAS officers of the Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union territories (AGMUT) cadre are appointed as Administrators.

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERFACE

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, 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 HMAC 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 made significant progress in terms of various socio-economic indicators as evident from a comparison of the UTs vis-à-vis the neighbouring States given in the following table:

Name of UTs and neighbouring States	Literacy Rate (%) 2001 Census (Prov.)		Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (In Rupees) 2003-04 (prov.)	Population below Poverty Line 1999-2000 Combined Rural & Urban (%)	Annual Per Capita Electricity Consumption Kwh
	(1)	(2)			
	Total	Female			
NCT of Delhi	82	75	51664	8.23	829.98
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81	75	N.A.	20.99	293.23
Lakshadweep	88	82	N.A.	15.60	312.19
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	60	43	N.A.	17.14	7586.47
Daman & Diu	81	70	N.A.	4.44	5927.87
Puducherry	81	74	50936	21.67	1876.52
Chandigarh	82	77	57621	5.75	943.94
Neighbouring States					
Haryana	69	56	29963	8.74	658.00
Uttar Pradesh	58	44	10817	31.15	202.03
Tamil Nadu	73	65	23358	21.12	713.26
Kerala	91	88	24492	12.72	296.07
Maharashtra	77	68	29204	25.02	585.35
Gujarat	70	59	26979	14.07	908.12
Goa	82	76	N.A.	4.40	1318.34
Andhra Pradesh	61	51	20757	15.77	543.14
Punjab	70	64	27851	6.16	907.30
India	65.38	54.16	N.A.	26.10	411.04

Source: National Sample Survey

MEETING THE CHALLENGES

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

6.7 The devastation caused by the tsunami of December, 2004 severely tested the administrative capacity of the Union territory of Andaman & Nicobar

Islands and Puducherry. 9,797 permanent shelters are being constructed at 70 different locations in 10 islands - 7,966 units are under construction by CPWD, 1,122 units by APWD and 709 units by Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Foundation work has been completed for 8,349 units and superstructure is ready for 186 units. Out of 9,797 units, 823 units are expected to be ready by May

2008, 1,973 units by July 2008, 5,062 units by September 2008, 315 units by October 2008 and 1,624 units by December 2008.

6.8 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. This includes 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 systems have been successfully introduced in the Nicobar Group of Islands.

6.9 The Administration paid ex-gratia for the damages and loss of properties and also to the next of kin of the dead and missing persons. Rs.135.22 crore has been disbursed till December, 2007 in this regard. The Disaster Warning Siren has also been installed in the premises of the Secretariat.

6.10 The President of India, Smt Pratibha Devisingh Patil, handed over 200 houses to the Tsunami Victims at Kinyuka Village, Car Nicobar on December 26, 2007.

PUDUCHERRY

6.11 The Empowered Group of Ministers, Government of India have approved Rs.663.73 crore to the U.T. of Puducherry for a period of 4 years from 2005-06 to 2008-09 under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme viz., (i) Rs.185.10 crore under Externally Aided Programme and (ii) Rs.478.63 crore under Additional Central Assistance including Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package. Out of Rs.476 crore allotted so far, Rs.342 crore have been spent. For construction of houses in all the tsunami affected villages, private lands has been acquired by paying compensation of Rs.11.96 crore.

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

6.13 As against the target of 7,567 houses to be constructed, the NGOs are constructing 2,726 houses, Government of Maharashtra 2,383 houses and Government of Puducherry 2,458 houses. Construction of 2,461 houses have since been completed, 1,174 houses are at an advanced stage (roof level), 992 houses are at the foundation level and the remaining 2,940 houses are at the preliminary stages as on December, 2007.

6.14 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 & Reconstruction of damaged infrastructure and Restoration of Livelihood.

6.15 Construction of 60.72 km. of coastal roads and 30 km. of internal roads in the resettlement colonies have been completed. Further, two bridges have been completed and 9 bed dams have been constructed. Coastal protection wall of 10 km. length has been provided, sewerage drains to a length of 18 km. and 24 community assets like schools, health centers, etc., have been completed and 7 are under progress. Bio-fencing of 22 km. has been completed. Underground cables to a length of 21.81 km. have been laid with the provision of 2

transformers by strengthening the existing distribution system. Extension of power supply to the new settlements have been provided. In respect of replacement of fishing crafts and tackles 364 mechanised boats, 92 FRP boats, 806 FRP catamaran, 907 wooden catamaran with OBM and 5,483 catamaran without OBM have been repaired and restored to tsunami affected fishermen availing the financial assistance from Government. Livelihood restoration works have been taken up under the World Bank assisted "Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project".

NCT OF DELHI

6.16. 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.

6.17 The Government of NCT of Delhi is setting up 1,600 MW Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project at Bawana and 750 MW Gas Based Station at Bamnauti. 1,500 MW Aravali Super Thermal Power Plant at Jhajjar, Haryana is also being set up and the power shall be shared equally between Delhi and Haryana. Delhi Transco Ltd. is promoting the use of solar energy, use of CFL and energy efficient lighting, etc. by making it mandatory in Government Departments/ Government buildings/hospitals.

6.18. The Government of NCT of Delhi has opened 5 new schools and upgraded 25 schools in different areas during 2007-2008. 5 existing schools have been converted into Pratibha Vikas Vidyalaya and 7 schools into Sarvodaya Schools. From the year 2007-08, the Government have decided to provide uniform subsidy and text books to all students of

government schools. In addition, books and uniform subsidy are also given to all girls of aided schools by the Directorate of Education. The Directorate of Education has introduced a new plan scheme 'YUVA' in 2007-08 under which every school shall organise at least one local and one outdoor tour during the year, celebrate Annual/YUVA day, organise competitions in quizzes, debates, elocutions, annual function and bring out school magazine.

6.19 The Government of NCT of Delhi has also taken up various steps to upgrade the health care system. 1,200 new beds are likely to be added during 2007-08. Expansion capacities of various hospitals is in the pipeline. Construction work is also in full swing for major hospital building/blocks for 500 bedded new ward block at Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital Shahadara, 650 bedded Rajiv Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital Tahirpur, Institute of Liver & Billiary Sciences, Vasant Kunj, Orthopaedic Block at LNH, EDP-cum-Referral Block-cum basement parking at GB Pant Hospital, super speciality hospital at Janakpuri. Construction work will be started shortly for 750 bedded multi speciality hospital at Dwarka and Rajkiya Aurvedic Shantha, Khera Dabur.

6.20 For upgradation of transport system, the work on the first High Capacity Bus System corridor between Dr. Ambedkar Nagar to Delhi Gate (14.5 km.) is in progress. The entire corridor is expected to be completed by June, 2008. During the current financial year, the orders for new modern 625 low-floor non AC and 25AC buses have been placed by the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) for reliable, affordable and quality bus services matching world standards. 45 low floor buses have been made operational by DTC. 140 more such buses will be added by the end of the current financial year. The Transport Department is opening new modern zonal offices, so that distance to the Zonal office for consumer is reduced and services are available at the doorstep. It also proposes to start the

construction of the new Inter State Bus Terminus at Dwarka and Narela on Public Private Participation Model during the year. Smart Card System for issue of driving license is also under process and shall be completed soon.

6.21. 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.

6.22. Bhagidari – the pioneering citizen Government partnership initiative now has a vibrant interface with around 1,800 citizen groups. It has helped empower citizens through participation, transparency and use of Information Technology (IT) and other tools. The United Nations (U.N.) awarded ‘Bhagidari’ with the U.N Public Service Award for ‘Improving Transparency, Accountability and Responsiveness in the Public Service.’

LAKSHADWEEP

6.23 Lakshadweep administration has been making efforts to augment/replace the existing old ships to provide better shipping services. One 15 passenger and three 150 passenger high speed crafts of 25 knots speed have been delivered and are being inducted into inter island service. This will ensure high speed connectivity between headquarter island Kavaratti with all other islands including the farthest island viz., Minicoy. Three more 50 passenger high speed crafts, constructed at Singapore, have been brought to Kochi and are likely to be delivered soon after accomplishment of modifications suggested by Director General Shipping and statutory surveys. One 700 passenger luxury ship which was under construction at HSL Vizag is ready for delivery. This will replace M.V. Tipu Sultan which is running beyond its economic life and with limited passenger amenities. The Government of India has approved construction of

two 250 passenger ships and the construction orders have been placed with the concerned firm. This will replace M.V. Bharat Seema and M.V. Dweep Setu. EFC proposal for one additional 400 passenger ship has been submitted. Two 10 ton Bullard Tugs constructed are already inducted into service to ease berthing of ships and barges in breakwater and deep water jetties under construction. The induction of these vessels will ease difficulties faced by the people of Lakshadweep and bring revolutionary changes in the Shipping Sector.

6.24 Since no surface water is available in Lakshadweep and underground water is highly saline, drinking water is a perpetual problem in Lakshadweep. 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 Administration has planned to install such desalination plants in six other islands and has already released an amount of Rs.26.60 crore and deposited with National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) for establishment of these plants, so far as possible, during this financial year itself.

6.25 An experiment of cruise based tourism has been undertaken 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 local population.

6.26 Lakshadweep is the first among all the States and Union territories in the country to launch the National Employment Services Portal which enables employment seekers to get their name registered with the District Employment Exchange, Kavaratti from any part of the world. This venture has won the UT Administration the prestigious Manthan Award, 2007.

6.27 The Government have approved creation of Administrator's Relief Fund for Lakshadweep. This fund will be raised out of 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.

CHANDIGARH

6.28 Spread over an area of 114 sq. km., the Union territory of Chandigarh comprises of the city and 18 villages. Located between the States of Punjab and Haryana, Chandigarh city is also the capital of both the States.

6.29 Chandigarh's quality of life is unparalleled and its excellent social infrastructure makes it a highly liveable place. It offers clean and green surroundings and modern educational and health infrastructure. Chandigarh is also on course to becoming a knowledge city with all the pre-requisites 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 opportunities to the youth of the city and the region for employment in large numbers.

6.30 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.

6.31. Chandigarh Administration have constructed 1,656 shelters for slum dwellers in Sector 52 and 328 shelters for rag pickers in Sector

56. 288 flats for the economically weaker section are also being constructed in Sector 38. 23 Sehaj Safai Kendras have been constructed at various locations under the pilot project for management of solid waste. The "Bin Free Sector Scheme" has been extended to 30 sectors, rehabilitation colony of Ram Darbar and the areas falling under Modern Housing Complex, Manimajra. Under the scheme, cycle carts were distributed free of cost by the Corporation to the Resident Welfare Associations to arrange house-to-house garbage collection by engaging rickshaw pullers on cost recovery basis. Chandigarh Administration is also setting up a garbage processing unit which is of international standard. The complete processing of garbage has been designed to take place in a environmentally approved enclosed infrastructure. The work of construction of 2nd Inter State Bus Terminus is at an advanced stage and is likely to be completed during this year. Chandigarh Administration is setting up a satellite based computerised tracking system in Police Control Room (PCR) for effective monitoring of the movement of PCR vehicles in the city. CCTV cameras have been installed in all police stations for better monitoring of police functioning and ensuring transparency and accountability.

DAMAN & DIU AND DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

6.32 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 has been started physically with effect from September 20, 2006 and is to be completed within a time limit 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 sugar cane. Several large industrial houses have set up manufacturing units in the territory because of its locational advantage vis-à-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, 24 secondary schools and 10 higher secondary schools with a total enrolment of about 58,236 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 uniforms, text books and hostel facilities.

6.33 In the UTs of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, a number of infrastructure projects have been started. Construction at Rakholi Bridge and Chauda Bridge have already commenced and tenders have been invited for construction of Talavi Bridge in the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Four laning work of Naroli Silvassa Road is under completion. New bridge across Damanganga river which started in September 2006 is likely to be commissioned in 2008. Bridge at Varkund has been completed at Daman. Recently, a Modern Trauma Centre has been constructed at Daman.

6.34 A new water scheme for providing water to the far flung areas has been started in the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli at Mandoni as a starting point for providing water for the needy/tribal people of the UT.

6.35 Central Sales Tax (CST) and Local Sales Tax (LST) exemption to industries in the Union territory of Daman & Diu have been brought at par with that of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. As a result all industries, irrespective of their size, in Daman & Diu are entitled to enjoy exemption of CST and LST for a total period of 15 years, taking into account also the period for which they have availed exemption earlier.

6.36 For augmenting water supply to Silvassa

and Amla village, a new scheme has been approved by the Govt. of India. Approval from the Government of India has also been received for underground sewerage system for Silvassa town.

DELHI POLICE

6.37 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 the free registration. A total of 53,244 IPC offences were registered during the year 2007 (as on December 31, 2007).

6.38 A special Help Line (1291) has been functioning to attend calls pertaining to safety and security of senior citizens. A centralised record is being maintained and reviewed periodically. During the year, 90 distress calls and 429 complaints were received from senior citizens and instant help was provided in all the cases.

6.39 Special attention is being paid to crime against women and top priority is given to crimes like rape, molestation and kidnapping. 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 2007 (as on December 31, 2007), a total of 9,467 complaints were received.

6.40 Under the scheme "PARIVARTAN" wherein women police officers are posted in beats with a view to encouraging women to come forward and share their problems with women police officials, various awareness building exercises in the beats, along with the help of some NGOs, have given confidence to womenfolk to report any case of violence against them. This scheme bagged the prestigious international Webber Savey Award for excellence in law enforcement and community policing.

6.41 To combat violence against women, Delhi Police has been operating a four digit toll free

Women Helpline Number (1091) since September 18, 2002. Crime Against Women (CAW) Cell attends to these distress calls round the clock through women Police Mobile Team. CAW Cell also utilises the services of NSS volunteers in colleges for anti-eve teasing drives. Crisis Intervention Centres (CICs) are operational in all nine districts to deal with rape and sexual abuse cases professionally. An NGO is associated with medical examination of the victim and for providing further assistance in the form of treatment, rehabilitation and during trial.

6.42 Delhi Police has also taken up various steps for modernisation with an objective of bringing about changes in men, material, methods and mindset. Modernisation projects implemented during 2007 includes (i) computerisation of all Police Stations which includes recording of FIRs on computers and establishment of LANs in each Police Station (ii) Installation of CCTV systems in busy markets (iii) installation of Computerised Remote Identification of Suspects (CRIS) which is a biometric sensor based inkless fingerprint recording, transmitting and comparing system (iv) provision of a search engine on ZIPNET for online verification of suspected mobile handsets (v) use of Simputers in prevention of traffic violations (vi) development of Variable message signs for conveying traffic related messages for guidance of road users (vi) Expansion of Traffic Monitoring System for maintaining smooth flow of traffic and (vii) Installation of red light speed cameras and some dummies to catch violators as well as to deter violators.

6.43 The recruitment process of Delhi Police and the Provisioning & Logistics Unit, which were awarded ISO Certification, for establishing transparency, impartiality and integrity in both recruitment and procurement & distribution system.

6.44 With a view to implementing efficient traffic management, priority has been accorded to quality enforcement having direct bearing on road discipline and safety. Special enforcement drives are regularly undertaken which can be classified into (i) vehicle

specific enforcement, which includes disciplining of buses, RTVs, drive against TSRs/Taxis for refusal, overcharging, misbehavior and tampered meters (ii) offence - specific enforcement such as drive against red light jumping, use of mobile phones while driving, over speeding, reckless driving and jaywalking.

6.45 Delhi Traffic Police also takes up various training programmes to impart training to professional drivers, Government department drivers and other motorists. A concerted effort is also made to cover the school children in road safety education. The road safety staff visited 1,122 schools, displayed mobile exhibition van at 560 places and distributed 6 lakh pamphlets on road safety to various road users in 2007 (up to October 31, 2007). To encourage community participation, 410 traffic wardens have been appointed and 121 defence service officers have been appointed as Special Traffic Wardens during the year 2007.

6.46 The Government of India has also approved the establishment of a Police Housing Corporation for Delhi Police. This has been registered in November, 2007. 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.

6.47 The Government of India has sanctioned creation of 5000 additional posts in Delhi Police in connection with the arrangements for Commonwealth Games 2010.

6.48 Delhi Police has proposed two new schemes in the Eleventh Five Year Plan viz., "Developing Traffic & Communication Network in NCR" and "Mega Cities and Model Traffic System" with an outlay of Rs.200 crore. The objective of these schemes is achieving the desired up-gradation and expansion of Traffic System with Integrated Communication Network to attain optimum level of efficiency in Traffic management. The other new scheme is "Upgradation & Expansion of

Communication Infrastructure” with an outlay of Rs.5 crore with the objective of meeting the growing challenges in maintenance of law and order, VVIP security and traffic management.

Scheme of Police Modernisation in Union Territories

6.49 The Government of India has recently introduced a Police Modernisation Scheme 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, communication, equipment and forensic laboratories. A provision of Rs.884 crore has been made for a period of five years starting from the year 2006-07. A provision of Rs.40 crore was released to the Union territories, including Delhi Police, in 2006-07.

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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 its members the 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 the 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. In the year 2007, the strength and composition of the Karnataka cadre was finalised and necessary notification has also been issued.

7.3 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.

7.4 The total authorised strength of the Indian Police Service and the actual number of officers in position as on January 1, 2008, is given in the table below:

State/Cadre	Total Authorised strength (Tentative)	In position strength (Tentative)
Andhra Pradesh	209	192
AGMU	196	153
Assam-Meghalaya	153	133
Bihar	193	159
Chhattisgarh	81	70
Gujarat	161	136
Haryana	117	115

State/Cadre	Total Authorised strength (Tentative)	In position strength (Tentative)
Himachal Pradesh	75	63
Jammu & Kashmir	135	115
Jharkhand	110	82
Karnataka	172	139
Kerala	139	121
Madhya Pradesh	231	211
Maharashtra	236	204
Manipur-Tripura	121	101
Nagaland	60	42
Orissa	159	98
Punjab	144	113
Rajasthan	184	150
Sikkim	32	32
Tamil Nadu	236	182
Uttarakhand	60	50
Uttar Pradesh	404	343
West Bengal	278	228
Total	3886	3234

7.5 As on January 1, 2007, the total authorized strength of IPS officers was 3851 against which 3,274 officers were in position, thereby creating a shortfall of 577. This shortfall is both in the promotion quota and in the direct recruitment. The concerned States have been requested to expedite the promotion process through UPSC. The intake through the direct recruitment has also been increased.

7.6 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 (SVPNPA), Hyderabad followed by 34 weeks Practical Training in States 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.

7.7 Periodic compulsory training for the IPS officers is also being introduced with a linkage to the promotion and the functional requirements of the prospective assignments of the officers. These mandatory trainings will now be in five phases as compared to the two-phase compulsory training given to the officers earlier within the first two years of their service. The next three phases of training will be given to the officers during the period 7 to 9 years, 14 to 16 years and 24 to 26 years of the Service.

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

7.8 SVP NPA, which was 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'.

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

7.10 The Academy conducts both basic and in-service courses for the IPS officers at various levels. It is about to start Mid Career Training Programme for IPS Officers. Besides, it conducts induction training for the SPS officers on 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 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 (PSUs), 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.

7.11 The Academy started the Diamond Jubilee year celebrations in the current year with an impressive ceremonial parade on September 15, 2007 and organised a conference of heads of Police Training Institutes of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Countries.

NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY, UMSAW, SHILLONG

7.12 The North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) was first established as Regional Police Training College in 1977 at Barapani near Shillong, to cater to the Police Training requirements of the North-Eastern States. After creation of the Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), NEPA was placed under that Department. With effect from April 1, 2007 NEPA has been transferred to MHA.

7.13 With a strength of 205 personnel, NEPA conducts both induction and in-service courses for the Police personnel of NE States at the various levels. It also conducts workshops/seminars on topics, which have particular relevance to the policing in the region.

7.14 Consequent upon the transfer of NEPA to this Ministry, it has been decided to upgrade it to a state-of-the-art institution, catering to the training needs, and working as a repository of information related to the North-



Union Home Minister inspecting the Passing Out Parade of the 2006 batch of the Indian Police Service.

Eastern States. An outlay of Rs.50 crore under the 11th Plan has been provided for the upgradation and strengthening of NEPA.

CENTRAL POLICE FORCES (CPFs)

7.15 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 Sashastra 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 and equipped to internal security management. The Rapid Action Force (RAF), a specialised wing of CRPF, deals primarily with riot situations. CISF provides security and protection to vital installations, PSUs, airports, industrial undertakings, museums, Government buildings and VIPs. NSG is a specialised force for counter-terrorism and anti-hijacking operations and is also entrusted with the task of securing high risk VIPs.

ASSAM RIFLES (AR)

7.16 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 headquarters at Shillong. It has 2 Inspectorate General Headquarters, 9 Sector Headquarters, 46



The President with students on a National Integration Tour from Imphal to Delhi and Agra under Aegis of 32 Assam Rifles

Battalions (Bns.), 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 in some of the States in the North East 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.

7.17 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.



Director General, Assam Rifles with Captured Weapons

BORDER SECURITY FORCE (BSF)

7.18 BSF was raised in 1965, with a strength of 25 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 (ADG), i.e. ADG (East) and ADG (West), 10 Frontiers and 39 Sector headquarters, Water Wing and Air Wing. Its operational responsibility is spread over 6,385

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. In addition, it is deployed on internal security duties in some areas of the North East.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (CISF)

7.19 Raised in the year 1969, CISF is providing security cover to 272 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 presses, national museum, samadhi complex and historical monuments including Taj Mahal and Red Fort.

7.20 The specialised task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines plane to Kandhar. The Force has taken over the security of all major airports in the country, which include international airports of Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata. Besides, it has taken over

security of 49 Government buildings, including North Block, part of South Block and CGO Complex at Delhi. CISF was inducted in 2007 for providing security to the Delhi Metro. CISF provides technical consultancy services relating to security and fire protection to industries in Public and Private sectors.

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE (CRPF)

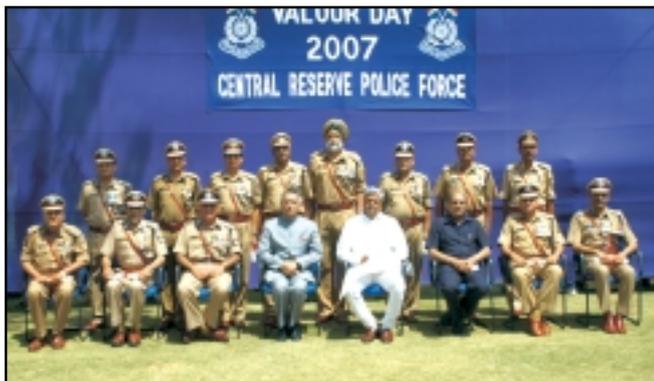
7.21 Initially raised as the Crown Representative Police on July 27, 1939 at Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh, the Force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then, the Force has achieved remarkable growth in strength and capabilities. With 201 Bns. (183 Executive Bns. including 2 Mahila Bns.) 2 Disaster Management 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



Union Home Minister Inspecting the Anniversary Parade of CRPF on October 29, 2007

States in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of militant groups. The Force has ladies contingents organised in two Mahila Battalions. To counter the threat from the militants who increasingly adopt guerilla tactics, it has been decided to raise additional specially trained battalions in the CRPF.

7.22 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.



Union Home Minister, Minister of State for Home and Home Secretary with officers of CRPF on Valour Day 2007

7.23 Under a well planned computerisation policy for automation of the functionalities of the Force, CRPF has established an Intranet named "SELO" connecting 84 offices, including 5 Training Laboratories, situated at 51 physical locations across the country.

RAPID ACTION FORCE (RAF)

7.24 In 1992, 10 Bns. of CRPF were reorganised and converted into 10 Bns. of 4 Coys. each of Rapid Action Force (RAF). The personnel in RAF are trained and equipped to be an effective



Parade of Mahila Battalion

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.

INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE FORCE (ITBP)

7.25 ITBP was raised with 4 Service Bns. in the wake of India China conflict in 1962. At present, it has a sanctioned strength of 45 battalions which are assisted by 4 Specialised Bns. and 03 Training Centres. 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 4 Zones headed by IGS, 13 Sector Headquarters headed by DIGs besides 3 training centres including Mountaineering and Skiing Institute at Auli.

7.26 In view of continuous deployment of ITBP personnel in high altitude areas, the Government of India has recently sanctioned 02 Zones, 06 Sector HQs and 20 new Bns. in three financial years from 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 for rotation of troops from high altitude to plain areas etc. Out of 02 Zones, 06 Sector HQs and 20 new Bns., temporary locations of 02 Zones, 04 Sectors and 13 Bns. have been identified and recruitment process to fill up the posts is going on. 07 battalions will be raised in 2008-09

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

NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD (NSG)

7.28 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/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.



Union Home Minister Paying tribute at NSG Martyr's Memorial

7.29 NSG has conducted a number of important operations in the past including the operation at Akshardham Temple, Ahmedabad. 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. 48 Women/Mahila personnel have been inducted in NSG as commandos/medical staff, etc.

7.30 Procurement of various items under the

Modernisation Plan during the year 2007-08 at the cost of Rs.32.18 crore (approximate) is under execution.

7.31 The Force continues to refine its drills and preparedness in view of the emerging threat to sensitive installations like the nuclear power installations and important public utility services such as the Delhi and Kolkata Metro Systems.

7.32 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 organises international seminar every year and publishes a professional journal "Bombshell" on explosion-related subjects.



Foreign delegates moderating a discussion in 7th NBDC International Seminar held at Manesar

SASHASTRA SEEMA BAL (SSB)

7.33 SSB was set up in early 1963 as the Special Services Bureau in the wake of India-China conflict of 1962 to build morale and inculcate the 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



Union, Home Secretary taking the Salute at FHQ SS New Delhi, on May 7, 2007

rechristened Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) with an amended charter. It has been given the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders.

7.34 SSB is now functioning in 7 border States covering a stretch of 1,751 km. of International



Sashastra Seema Bal personnel conducting surprise checks on Indo-Nepal border at Naxalbari

Border in 20 districts along the Indo-Nepal Border and about 699 km. along Indo-Bhutan border. SSB has 3 Frontiers and 8 Sector Headquarters.

7.35 Various Civic Action Programmes, including medical exams, etc. have been organised in border villages and total 2.53 lakh patients of 9,412 villages were treated as on December 31, 2007. Medicines

worth Rs.31.03 lakh were distributed to them. SSB assisted State Health Authorities in administering Pulse Polio drops. Malaria awareness programmes in Border Districts of Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan have also been organised.



Sashastra Seema Bal doctor examining a patient during the Samajik Chetna Abhiyan at Hahara, Rangia in August 2007

DEPLOYMENT OF CENTRAL POLICE FORCES (CPF's)

7.36 CPFs are made available in aid of the State Governments 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.

MANPOWER STATUS IN CPFs

7.37 The manpower status in the CPFs during the last 10 years is at **Annexure-XIII**. The sanctioned strength in terms of battalions (Bns.) is as given in the following table:

Force	Sanctioned Strength of General Duties Battalions as on December 31, 2007
AR	46 Bns.
BSF	157 Bns.
CRPF	185 Bns.
ITBP	45 Bns.
SSB	41 Bns.
Total	474 Bns.

7.38 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 given at **Annexure-XIV**.

RAISING OF INDIA RESERVE BATTALIONS (IR BN) IN STATES

7.39 The scheme of India Reserve Bns. was introduced in early 1970s when a need was felt for capacity building in the States to deal with emerging problems of Naxalism, influx of refugees, etc. The scheme has continued thereafter, with modifications in the financing norms from time to time keeping in view of the persistent demands from the States and

the benefits of the scheme. Till date 110 Bns. have been sanctioned to the States.

7.40 The Government have also approved raising of additional 35 IR Bns. during the period 2007-08 to 2009-10 with enhance Central Assistance of Rs. 27.75 crore as compared to the existing level of Rs. 20.75 crore for one IR BN.

RECRUITMENT SCHEME OF CONSTBALES IN CPFs

7.41 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) viz. 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, NE States and naxal affected areas.

WELFARE OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE CPFS

7.42 CPFs have raised their own contributory welfare schemes to help the families of personnel who die on duty or get incapacitated. Under these Schemes, financial assistance is provided to the Force personnel and their families. The Government

sanctions substantial funds for the welfare of Force personnel.

7.43 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, 910 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 introduced from the educational session 2006-07, under the Prime Minister's Merit Scholarship Scheme.

7.44 The Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) has been constituted as a welfare measure by the Government on May 17, 2007. This will provide an institutionalised mechanism to look into the welfare and rehabilitation requirements of CPF personnel. The task of WARB includes looking after immediate dependents of personnel dying in harness, extending help to resolve personal problems relating to children's education land/ property issues, serious medical problems, etc. WARB comprises of a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and 6 members representing different Forces.

7.45 To meet the long pending demand of canteen for serving and retired personnel of CPFs, a Central Police Canteen (CPC) has been launched by the Government on September 19, 2006. CPC is based on market model and envisages own regional depot in remote areas, to provide a wide range of consumer items to personnel of the forces including ex-personnel and their families at convenient locations at least possible rates without compromising the quality. As on date 111 Master Canteens and 829 unit canteens are functioning. CPC has developed its own web-site www.centralpolicecanteen.net.in.



Minister of State for Home inspecting the Canteen items in CPC

PREVENTION OF HIV AIDS AMONG THE CPFs

7.46 CPFs personnel are deployed throughout the country. The peculiar nature of their duties, prolonged separation from the families, tough living conditions, stressful working conditions, spirit/notion of invincibility and alcohol abuse, etc. greatly increase the chances of contracting HIV/AIDS due to indulgence in high risk behaviour. An Action Plan has been formulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs and is being implemented for the benefit of CPFs personnel. This includes establishment of 4 National Level HIV/Anti Retroviral Treatment Centres at various locations in CPFs and several education and awareness generating steps, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials distribution among the troops by all the CPFs. Funds amounting to Rs.6.67 crore have been released for procurement of machinery and equipments. A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary (Internal Security) has been constituted for monitoring the progress of works for prevention of HIV/AIDS among the CPFs personnel.

MODERNISATION OF CPFs

7.47 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, night vision and training equipment as Force multipliers has been formulated. The Government had approved a 5 year plan (2002-07) for modernisation of 6 Central Police Forces with an outlay of Rs.3,740.71 crore. This period ended on

March 31, 2007. However, since the Scheme could not be fully implemented during this period, it has been extended by 3 years i.e. up to 2009-10. The summary of the financial projections of the modernisation plan with year-wise phasing is given in the Table :

Approved Modernisation Plan for CPFs

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Force	Year-I	Year-II	Year-III	Year-IV	Year-V	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

SSB Modernisation Plan

7.48 The Government had separately approved a modernisation plan for the SSB involving an expenditure of Rs.444.33 crore over a period of 3 years starting from 2005-06. Out of 444.33 crore, an amount of Rs.220 crore has been utilised. This Plan will come to end in March 2008. However, this period has been extended by two years and will now co-terminate with the Scheme pertaining to the other forces.

Achievements under Modernisation Plan and related Schemes

7.49 BSF's Water Wing has been strengthened with the induction of 9 Floating Border outposts along with Speed Boats. Procurement of 5 more Floating BOPs alongwith 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 the two

medium transport aircrafts has also been initiated through the Ministry of Defence.

7.50 CPFs have been provided with superior weaponry, protective gear and surveillance equipment. As a result, 3.05 lakh of 5.56 mm INSAS Rifles, 24,000 AK 47 Rifles, 1,447 Rocket launchers (84 mm), 6,816 BP Jackets, 23,017 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 STAR-V and 121 POLNET terminals have been set up, and 460 Hand Held Thermal Imagers have been procured.

7.51 Measures have also been initiated for up-gradation of Clothing Tentage and Stores (CTS) items as they directly benefit the common soldier. Introduction of synthetic web equipment, tent-extendable, blanket woollen superior dyed, and improved version of boot/ankle and jungle shoes are likely to have morale-boosting effect on the jawans.

AWARDS AND MEDALS

7.52 The details of Gallantry/Service Medals awarded to police personnel of States/Union territories/Central Police Forces and other organizations during the year 2007-08 are given at **Annexure-XV**.

TRAINING OF POLICE PERSONNEL

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

7.54 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 sensitization, community participation, etc.

7.55 Most of the Central/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.

7.56 In some training institutions of Central/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 and Afghanistan and Palestine from time to time. Training is an important component of police cooperation with several foreign countries.

7.57 In addition to organising the training of police personnel within the country, police personnel of States/UTs/CPOs are also 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.

7.58 With a view to capacity building of the State police personnel in jungle warfare and counter insurgency, Special Training Schools will be set up in Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa with an outlay of Rs.60 crore during the 11th Five Year Plan. Steps are also being taken to strengthen the training set up of CPMFs. A training institution to impart basic training in disaster management to CRPF personnel has been approved.

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING MISSIONS

7.59 During the period from April 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007, 100 Indian CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States, UTs and CPOs have been deployed with UN Peacekeeping Missions in Kosovo, Sudan. Two Formed Police



UN Peace keeping mission in Libena

Units one each from BSF and ITBP continue to be deployed with UN Peace Keeping Mission in Congo since November, 2005. One Female Formed Police Unit from CRPF has also been deployed with UN Peace Keeping Mission in Liberia since January, 2007.

BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (BPR&D)

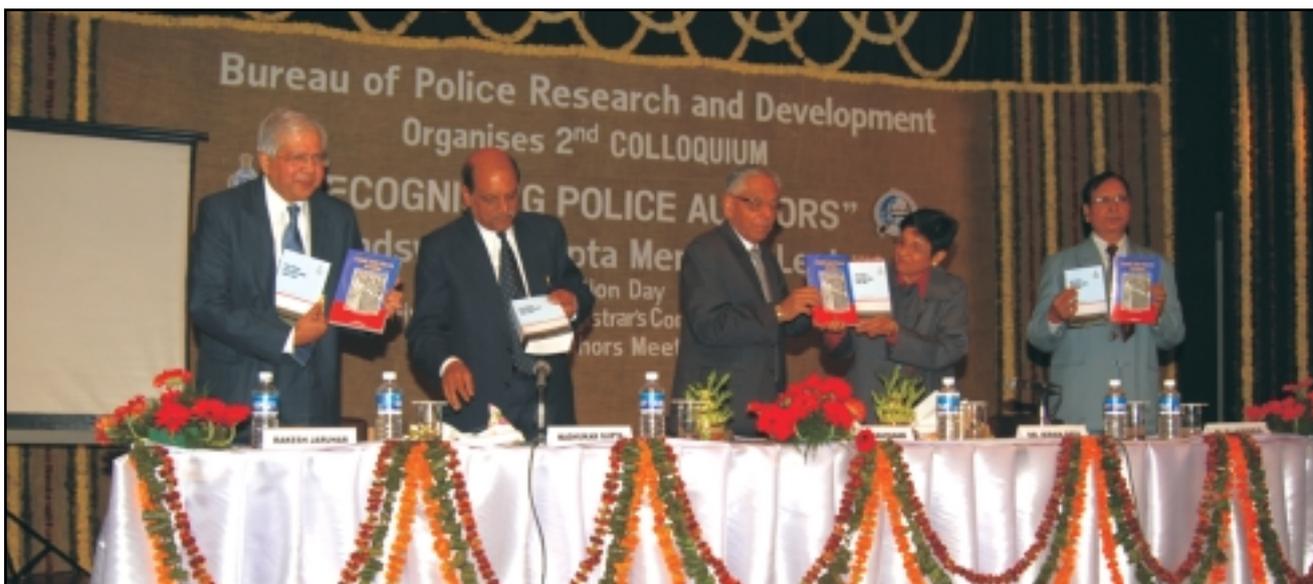
7.60 The BPR&D was set up in 1970 to identify the needs and problems of police in the country, undertake appropriate research project and studies and to suggest modalities to overcome the same. It was also mandated to keep abreast of latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad, with a view to promote the use of appropriate technology in police work. Over the years, this organisation has been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the training needs and quality in States and Central Government, assisting States in modernisation of Police Forces and looking after the work relating to correctional administration.

7.61 BPR&D have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 27 National Universities to bring police subjects and its research on their

curriculum. To increase its base, BPR&D has also signed MoU with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) under the Ministry of Defence to conduct scientific trials.

7.62 BPR&D has brought out publication of “the Data on Police Organisation – January 1, 2006”, “Compendium of Research Studies”, “Prisons & Laws in India”, “Compendium of NGOs in Prisons”, “Directory of Prison Officials”, etc. Seven eminent authors were awarded Pt. Gobind Ballabh Pant Awards for Hindi books on Police/Prison subjects. The reward money was also doubled in 2007.

7.63 In the year 2007, BPR&D has completed research studies on ‘Key Performance Indicators for Police Stations in Delhi’ and ‘Conflict Management of Tripura’, etc. Six new Ph.D. fellowships on Police/Prison subjects were awarded this year. In collaboration with NIC, ‘e-Granthalaya’ software to modernise various Police Libraries was distributed and the required training was also imparted. In collaboration of the Ministry of Home Affairs, “Standard Operating Procedure” for the functioning of Police Stations set up under Coastal Security Scheme has been prepared and sent to all the Coastal Stations.



Second Colloquium organized by BPR&D

7.64 “Draft National Policy Paper on Prison Reforms” has been finalised. Study on “Comparative Rates of Imprisonment” has also been completed. All India Prison Duty Meet was successfully organised in Ahmedabad (Gujarat) from May 12 – 14, 2007.

7.65 Web-site of the BPR&D www.bprd.gov.in has been refurbished. It is regularly loaded with films on road safety, Supreme Court/High Court Judgements relevant to Police and Prisons, Prisons & Laws in India, Investigating Officers legal guide, Data on Police Organisation as on January 1, 2006, Drill & Training Manual and Courses, Gender Sensitization courses, etc. Telephone Nos. and contact addresses of police stations of 22 States have been uploaded and the rest of the police stations of the country will also be covered soon.

7.66 To further strengthen the functioning of BPR&D to enable it to discharge its responsibilities as per its Charter, a major restructuring exercise has been undertaken. This exercise includes among other issues, the augmentation of manpower and enhancement of its budget for various activities. BPR&D has also been brought, for the first time, under Plan with an outlay of Rs. 150 crore for the 11th Five Year Plan. Considering the present acute paucity of trainers in the police training institutions in the whole country, a national level center for training of trainers is going to be set up for which a provision of Rs. 65 crore has been kept under this scheme.

7.67 BPR&D will also undertake programmes like Training interventions, research projects, establishment of two new Central Detective Training Schools and construction of a new headquarters building for BPR&D.

WOMEN IN POLICE SERVICES

7.68 It is the Government policy to increase the strength of women police personnel in the States and Centre. All the State Governments have been requested to take steps to raise the women police personnel strength to 10% of their total police

strength in the next few years. A number of steps are being taken to bring the women police officers to the mainstream of police force. Their training programmes have been reoriented to include subjects like Commando training to make them confident and capable of discharging their duties efficiently. The gender sensitization is a part of the training of all police personnel with a view to make the organisational culture more conducive to women police personnel. The women police officers are given increasingly the same type of operational duties as to their male counterparts. National conference on “Monitoring and Evaluating the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005” was held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi with the help of Lawyers Collective Women’s Rights Initiative. One Female Formed Police Unit comprising of 125 personnel from CRPF is deployed in Liberia since January, 2007 in UN Peace Keeping Operation and its performance has been appreciated world over.

7.69 As on January 1, 2007, there were 59,516 women police personnel as compared to 39,954 women police personnel as on January 1, 2005 thereby showing an impressive growth in the number of women police personnel. This Ministry has approved raising of additional company strength of women personnel in SSB and BSF. One prize under Pt. Gobind Vallabh Puraskar Yojana for best Hindi books on Police Topics has been reserved for women authors. The State Governments have also been requested to take facilitating measures for women in the police like liberal sanction of maternity leave and creation of an environment more compatible to women in the organization.

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

7.70 The National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, a premier institution for Criminology, was set up in 1972. It has been

renamed 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

7.71 The Institute is affiliated with the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi for running M.A./M.Sc. programmes in Criminology and Forensic Science, which started with effect from August 3, 2004. A total of 77 Post Graduate students (37 from the first batch and 40 from the second batch) in Criminology and Forensic Science have passed out from the Institute.

Training and Research

7.72 From April 2007 up to December 2007, 719 Officers participated in 35 different training courses organised by LNJNI NICFS. The Institute also imparted training to 29 foreign nationals from Fiji, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Phillipines.

7.73 The Foundation Course for Forensic Scientists has been held from September 27, 2007 to November 29, 2007. A total of 9 participants from various State FSLs including two officers nominated by Govt of Fiji Islands under TCS Colombo Plan have attended the course.

7.74 During the XIth Plan, 4 projects from the Xth Plan are being continued, viz. “Studies on Identification and Characterisation of drugs, fibres, paints and poisons, etc. – database generation with the help of UMA-600 Microscope attached with FTIR”, “Creation of Computer Forensic Division using DRAC 2000 and Mini DRAC”, “Creation of Forensic Serology and DNA division in the Institute”, “Upgradation and Modernisation of Library”, and one new project “Analysis of various poisons in Biological fluids/tissues - Upgradation of Forensic Toxicology Division” is being taken up.

7.75 The Institute is also conducting training in various aspects of forensic science in pursuance of the directions of the Hon’ble Supreme Court for Judicial Officers. A Workshop on Training of Nodal Police Officials of States on Anti Human Trafficking was conducted at the Institute in collaboration with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE (DFS)

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

Statistics on Crime Case Analysis

7.77 The three CFSLs examined 2,418 cases, containing 26,238 exhibits, and the three GEsQD under DFS examined 1,912 cases, containing 3,08,907 exhibits and 23 hard disc drives, during the year 2007-08 (up to December 31, 2007).

Training Courses Conducted by DFS Laboratories

7.78 32 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, which were attended by about 350 Forensic Scientists,

Police Officers and Officers from other Law Enforcement agencies.

Accreditation of Forensic Service

7.79 Under the Quality Control/Quality Assurance Programme, all the CFSLs and all GEsQD under DFS are duly accredited through National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL). After their re-assessment, the accreditation of these laboratories has been renewed by the NABL. State FSLs of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana also have been accredited through NABL.

Extra-Mural Research and Development Schemes

7.80 The scheme has been approved by the Government with an outlay of Rs.5 cores to promote Forensic Science in Academic and Research Institutions and other R&D laboratories.

18th All India Forensic Science Conference

7.81 The 18th All India Forensic Science Conference has been organised by DFS, New Delhi

at Kolkata, in collaboration with the Government of West Bengal during November 16-18, 2007. Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs inaugurated the Conference and conferred the Union Home Minister's Awards for the years 2005 and 2006.

Awareness Programmes

7.82 Nine Forensic Science Awareness Programmes have been organised at the national level in the country. The participants were from various law enforcement agencies such as Police, Judiciary and Prosecutors, etc. DFS brought out a uniform and up-dated version of M.Sc. (Forensic Science) Syllabus and forwarded the same to all Universities to get it reviewed by their Board of Studies.

Interaction with other agencies

7.83 Four projects are currently under progress in collaboration with Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science & Technology. Interaction with the Ministry of Finance has taken place on Indigenisation of Security Press Ink and Security Paper and R&D Laboratory for the purpose.

Assistance in Setting up FSLs in Maldives and Vietnam

7.84 As requested by the Governments of Maldives and Vietnam, an Indian delegation visited Maldives and Vietnam and has submitted an elaborate plan for creation of forensic facilities in these countries.



18th All India Forensic Science Conference, November 16-18, 2007

Junior Research Fellow Scheme

7.85 36 students are undergoing Ph.D. programmes in six forensic science laboratories under the Directorate.

CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (CFSL), CBI

7.86 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 Govt. Departments, Judicial Courts and State FSLs. 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.

7.87 At present, CFSL has sanctioned strength of 119 scientific staff with a budget grant of Rs.5.12 crore for the year 2007-08. During the year (up to December, 2007), CFSL carried out scientific examinations of 3,24,098 Exhibits. The laboratory received 1,212 fresh cases during the same period for crime exhibits analysis and had given expert opinion in 1,187 cases. The Laboratory Scientists gave testimony in 261 courts and visited 82 scenes of crime throughout India. The forensic assistance was provided to State FSLs, Judicial Courts, Ministries, Sale Tax and Excise Departments, Banks, Narcotics Department, High Courts and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), in addition to regular assistance to CBI and Delhi Police.

7.88 CFSL provided practical exposure of scientific working of CFSL to 358 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, newly recruited trainees of CBI Academy, Prosecutors, Judges/Judicial Magistrate of various courts and Defence Personnel.

7.89 The approximate projection for the period January-March, 2008 is of 300 cases besides giving testimony in Courts.

7.90 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).

Future Growth

7.91 CFSL is concentrating its efforts to update the technology and infrastructure of existing laboratory division by state of the-art technology. CFSL is committed to quality work in all its functional disciplines. The CFSL (CBI) has initiated programme for getting the laboratory accredited with National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) under the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India as per Quality System conforming to ISO IEC 17025 and NABL- 113.

7.92 CFSL is gearing up to enhance the quality of expert opinion and generate effective infrastructure for greater efficiency.

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION, POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

7.93 DCPW is entrusted with responsibilities for coordinating the Inter-State Police Telecommunication by setting up the National Police Telecommunication network namely POLNET, which

is a satellite-based network to meet higher standards in police communication; and to provide cryptographic cover to police communication at all times including natural disaster. DCPW is the Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for cryptographic documents and devices being used by State Police Radio Organisations and Inter State Police Wireless Stations, the nodal coordinating agency for police telecommunication both at State and national level, providing uninterrupted Inter State Police Communication and imparting quality training to the personnel of Police Radio Organisations.

POLNET PROJECT

7.94 A satellite-based all India Police Telecommunication Network namely POLNET has been established to provide connectivity to all police stations, district/State headquarters and the national capital. The network is being utilised for exchanging the law and order communication by States, Union territories, Central Police Organisations and National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) headquarters. The network has been successfully tested for Crime Criminal Information System (CCIS) applications of NCRB at Bangalore, Gandhinagar and Delhi and for Common Integrated Police Applications (CIPA) of NCRB.

Cipher Wing

7.95 The Cipher wing of DCPW was established in the year 1966. The important role and functions of Cipher wing of DCPW include providing cryptographic cover to classified messages of this Ministry and other Departments, implementing cryptographic rules and operational procedures, imparting training of various level to communication officers/personnel of CPOs and State Police Radio Organisations and UTs on all aspects of cryptography. DCPW functions in close coordination with organisations such as Joint Cipher Bureau (JCB) and Scientific Analysis Group (SAG) of the Ministry of Defence, for the purpose of updating cryptographic systems and formulating policies relating to police communication security.

Communication and Maintenance

7.96 The connectivity for communication with 31 Inter-State Police Wireless (ISPW) Stations network and the State Police Organisation's network is effected through POLNET. Four more ISPW Stations at Dehradun, Ranchi, Raipur and Daman have been made operational. A fully equipped technical maintenance section provides the necessary maintenance cover to all equipments installed at headquarters and 31 ISPW Stations located across the country. The communication facilities of ISPW Stations network are utilised for handling emergency messages during natural calamities like floods, earthquakes, disasters, etc. and is also extended to other organisations like Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Food Corporation of India (FCI), Census Department, etc.

Training Wing

7.97 The Central Police Radio Training Institutes (CPRTIs) at New Delhi and Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh) are the two training wings of the directorate wherein various training programmes are conducted for police personnel of various ranks on telecommunication, besides various courses on upgradation of proficiency in communication and cryptography, special courses on the maintenance of VHF/UHF radio equipments, Management of POLNET, VSAT & Multi Access Radio Telephones, Communication Appreciation & Management Course, Cipher Appreciation and Management Course etc. A special course on cryptography and Communication security has been organised for training 24 BSF officers in the month of September - November 2007. Apart from these activities, a target has been set to train 800 police personnel through 45 programmes during the current financial year.

Central Workshop

7.98 The central workshop of DCPW is entrusted with the responsibility of technical

evaluation of HF/VHF/UHF Radio Communication sets and their accessories for the rate contract of DGS&D, for their induction in police forces. The performance test, serviceability test, acceptance test, maintenance and repairs of all equipments/instruments are also done in the central workshop. The workshop section has also successfully tested items like Laptop PCs, Sealed Maintenance Free Batteries (SMFB), Public Address Systems with Siren, Vehicle Mounted VSAT with tracking system, 204 KVA Power Generator, Portable Gen-sets, Video Cameras, etc. The requirements of various States, UTs and CPOs during election, law & order, emergencies, natural calamities, etc. are met by sending equipments from the reserve stock on war footing basis.

Disaster Management Activities

7.99 DCPW is maintaining six numbers of specially designed VSATs along with one Vehicle Mounted Auto Tracking VSAT of the Ministry for deployment through concerned force for Disaster Management purpose. The equipments are fully functional and kept ready for dispatch to any location in case of an emergency.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

7.100 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is a national nodal agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. NCB is also responsible for coordination with various Ministries, other offices and

State/Central enforcement agencies and implementation of the international obligations under various UN Conventions 1961, 1971 and 1988 (to which India is signatory) against illicit trafficking of drugs. It also provides required assistance to concerned authorities of various countries to facilitate universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

7.101 Drug abuse has been steadily increasing and there is growing abuse of harder drugs. India remains a transit country in respect of opiates of South West and South East Asian origin.

NCB's Achievement in Drugs Seizure

7.102 NCB's achievements in seizure of various drugs are reflected in **Annexure-XVI**. Some of the major seizures effected by the NCB during 2007 are - seizure of 10.54 kg. of heroin in Bangalore on April 23, 2007; seizure of 10 kg. of heroin on Delhi on June 19, 2007; seizure of 16 kg. of heroin in Ferozpur (Punjab) on July 19, 2007; seizure of 15 kg. of heroine at Fazilka (Punjab) on September 18,



SSB personnel with Charas Siezed at Indo-Nepal Border on May 29, 2007

2007 and seizure of 10 kg. of heroin in Ferozpur district of Punjab on October 7, 2007.

Assistance to States for strengthening of their enforcement capabilities to combat illicit trafficking

7.103 NCB being the national nodal agency for drug law enforcement, supports the State Governments by providing Central Assistance to procure necessary infrastructure and equipment to improve their enforcement capabilities in combating drug trafficking. During the year 2007-08. The Central Government grant of Rs.1.5 crore has been approved to for the Drug Law Enforcement Agencies of 12 States namely Kerala, Karnataka, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Goa, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Destruction of illicit cultivation of Poppy and Cannabis

7.104 NCB, in joint operation with BSF and State Police, have destroyed illicit cultivation of Poppy and Cannabis in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir in the areas of 1,635.5 hectares and 1,445 bighas respectively in the month of April and May, 2007.

Reward Policy

7.105 NCB is the designated agency for processing and sanctioning reward proposals pertaining to seizure of narcotic and psychotropic substances effected by all enforcement agencies in the country. During the financial year 2007-08 an amount of Rs.40 lakh has been sanctioned as reward to eligible persons.

8.1 Due to its geo-climatic conditions, India has been vulnerable to various natural disasters. About 60% of its landmass is prone to earthquakes; over 40 million hectares is prone to floods; of 7,500 kilometer (km.) of coast line close to 5,700 km. is prone to cyclones and 68% of the area is susceptible to drought. The Tsunami disaster, which struck five coastal States/ UTs in India in December 2004, has further highlighted the vulnerability of coastal areas. 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 rests with the concerned State Government. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support in case of severe natural calamities. The logistic support includes deployment of aircrafts and boats, specialist teams of Armed Forces, Central Para Military Forces and personnel of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), arrangements for relief materials & essential commodities including medical stores, restoration of critical infrastructure facilities including communication network and such other assistance as may be required by the affected States to meet the situation effectively.

Change of approach

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.

Disaster Management Act

8.4 The Government have enacted and notified the Disaster Management Act, 2005 on December 26, 2005 to provide for institutional mechanisms 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 departmentwise 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 Relevant provisions of the Act, as mentioned below, have already been brought into force by the Government of India with effect from the dates indicated against each:-

S.No.	Sections of the Act	Date
1.	2-6, 8, 10, 75,77 & 79	July 28, 2006
2.	7, 9, 11-13, 35-37,42, 43,49,50,70(1) & 76	October 30, 2006
3.	14-34, 38-41, 48, 51-69, 70(2), 71-74, 78 & 79.	August 1, 2007

8.6 The Rules relating to NDMA, NEC, NIDM, laying of Annual Report of NDMA in the Parliament and Notice of Alleged Offence have also been notified by the Government of India.

8.7 As per the information received from the States/UTs, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tripura, Utrakhand and West Bengal have already constituted SDMAs under the provisions of the Act. Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh have constituted SDMAs under the provisions of the respective State Disaster Management Acts. District Disaster Management Authorities have also been constituted by Goa, Mizoram, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Puducherry, Tripura, Haryana and West Bengal.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

8.8 NDMA has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 on September 27, 2006, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Authority has nine other Members, one of whom has been designated as the Vice-Chairperson.

8.9 A draft National Policy on Disaster Management has been prepared by NDMA in keeping with the paradigm shift from the erstwhile relief centric approach to the one envisaging holistic management of disasters with emphasis on prevention, preparedness and mitigation. NDMA has also taken up the process of formulation of guidelines through a participatory and consultative process involving all the stakeholders, including Government, Non-Government, Academic and Scientific Institutions, Corporate sector and Community. The guidelines on management of earthquakes, chemical (industrial) disasters, preparation of State Disaster Management Plans, medical preparedness and mass casualty management and floods have already been released. The guidelines on nuclear disasters, biological hazards, cyclones, landslides, urban flooding, river erosion, micro finance and insurance are under finalization. NDMA is also facilitating the training and equipping of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) which has been constituted by upgradation/conversion of two battalions each of Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). NDMA is also engaged in planning national level mitigation projects related to cyclone, earthquake, floods etc. Awareness campaign to improve risk perception, preparedness and self reliance in the context of cyclone and earthquake disaster has also been launched. It is also facilitating mock exercises in vulnerable states on various types of natural and man made disasters to help the State Governments in reviewing the adequacy and efficacy of the State and District level Disaster Management Plans and identify gaps in resources and systems. In addition, NDMA has overseen the progress of post-tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Financing Mechanism

8.10 The Scheme of financing the relief

expenditure is based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. The present scheme, which is in operation from 2005-06 to 2009-10, is based on the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC). The TFC recommended continuation of the Schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). The TFC recommended that avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides and pest attacks are to be considered as natural calamities for providing assistance from CRF/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 2000-05.

Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)

8.11 A CRF has been constituted for each State with an allocated amount, based on the recommendations of the TFC under the Scheme to ensure ready availability of funds with the States. 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 June and December each year. In case of severe calamities, sometimes advance releases are also made. Under the Scheme of CRF/NCCF, the State Level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary is fully authorized to decide on all matters relating to the financing of the relief expenditure from the CRF, in accordance with the items and norms approved by the Government of India.

8.12 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 National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). NCCF has been constituted with a corpus of Rs.500/- crore which is recouped by contingent duties and special surcharge collected on tobacco products, etc. As per the laid down procedure, the State Government is required to

submit a memorandum indicating the sector-wise damage and requirement of funds. On receipt of memorandum, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team is constituted and deputed for an on the spot assessment of damage and requirement of funds for relief operations, as per the existing items and norms of CRF/ NCCF. The report of the Central Team is considered by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) headed by the Home Secretary. Thereafter, the High Level Committee, comprising of the Agriculture Minister, the Home Minister, the Finance Minister and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission considers the request of the State Government in the light of the report of the Central Team, recommendations of the IMG thereon, norms of assistance and balance available in the State's CRF and approves the quantum of assistance to be released from NCCF.

8.13 A statement indicating the allocation and release of funds from CRF and releases made from NCCF during the year 2007-08 (up to December 31, 2007) is at **Annexure-XVII**.

Revision of Items and Norms of Expenditure from CRF/NCCF

8.14 As mentioned above, the expenditure from CRF/NCCF is required to be incurred on aforesaid items as per norms approved by the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

8.15 It has generally been a practice to review and revise the items and norms of assistance immediately after the Award of the Finance Commission is accepted by the Government. Minor revisions in norms are also made from time to time as and when the need arises.

8.16 Subsequent to receipt of Award of the 12th Finance Commission, an Expert Group was constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs to review and recommend revision of the items and norms of assistance from CRF/NCCF.

8.17 The Government of India, after considering the recommendations of the Expert Group, approved revision of items and norms of assistance from CRF/ NCCF. The revised items and norms of assistance were circulated to all the States and concerned Central Ministries on June 27, 2007. The revised

norms have also been uploaded on MHA's website www.ndmindia.nic.in.

8.18 As a result of the revision, there has been substantial upward revision in the norms pertaining to items which directly benefit the affected victims/ farmers. These are:

Item	Old Norms (in Rs.)	Revised Norms (in Rs.)
1. Ex-gratia payment in case of death	50,000	1,00,000
2. Ex-gratia payment for loss of limbs	25,000	a) 35,000 (40-75% disability) (b) 50,000 (over 75%) disability
3. Assistance for loss of clothing and utensils (per family)	1,000	2,000
4. Agricultural Input subsidy		
i) for rainfed areas	1,000	2,000
ii) for irrigated areas	2,500	4,000
iii) for perennial crops	4,000	6,000
5. Fully damaged pucca house	10,000	25,000
6. Fully damaged kuchha house	6,000	10,000
7. Severely damaged pucca house	2,000	5,000
8. Severely damaged kuchha house	1,200	2,500
9. Partially damaged house (both pucca and Kuchha)	800	1,500
10. Huts- damaged/destroyed	no such item	2,000 (new item)

Constitution of National Disaster Response Fund

8.19 Section 46 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for constitution of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). The corpus of the NDRF will comprise of:

- An amount which the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by the Parliament by Law in this behalf provide;
- Any grant that may be made by any person or institution for the purpose of Disaster Management.

8.20 As per the Act, the NDRF is to be made available to the National Executive Committee

(NEC), which has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary, under section 46 of the Act, to meet the expenditure for emergency response, relief and rehabilitation,

8.21 The Government has approved the constitution of NDRF on November 26, 2007 with an initial corpus of Rs.100 crore. The existing scheme of NCCF will be in parallel operation with NDRF till the duration of the Award of the Thirteenth Finance Commission i.e. March 31, 2010. The issue of merger of NCCF with NDRF has been included in the Terms of Reference of the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

8.22 Section 48 of the DM Act provides for the constitution of State Disaster Response Fund

(SDRF) and the District Disaster Response Fund (DDRF) at State and District levels respectively. The merger of CRF with the SDRF will also be effected on the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

Expenditure on Long-Term Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

8.23 The Schemes of CRF/NCCF provide for only 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.

8.24 Keeping in view the magnitude of the situation caused by heavy rains and floods in some States during South-West and North-East Monsoon in 2005 and the need for long term rehabilitation and reconstruction in the severely affected areas, an inter-ministerial committee (IMC) was constituted by the Government of India 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. Several affected State Governments have since submitted their sectoral plans and programmes to the IMC, which has considered the matter. This assistance is proposed to be provided as Special Plan Assistance, which will be built into the State's Plan. The assessment of requirement of funds for long term reconstruction has been made by IMC, recommended by HLC and approved by the Cabinet at a cost of Rs.5323.26 crore to be implemented over a period of two years i.e. 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Monsoon Behaviour in 2007

8.25 The southwest monsoon rainfall figures for the period June 1, 2007 to September 30, 2007 for the country as a whole and the four broad homogeneous regions are as follows:

Region	Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)	Percentage Departure
All-India	936.9	892.2	+5%
Northwest (NW) India	520.8	611.6	-15%
Central India	1073.8	993.9	+8%
South peninsula	907.3	722.6	+26%
Northeast (NE) India	1485.9	1427.3	+4%

8.26 The cumulative rainfall from June to September 2007 was excess in 13, normal in 17 and deficient in 6 meteorological sub-divisions. Out of 513 meteorological districts for which data were available, 144 districts (28%) received deficient rainfall (rainfall deficiency more than 19%) during the season, out of which 77 districts (15%) experienced moderate drought conditions (rainfall deficiency 26% to 50%) and 30 districts (6%) experienced severe drought conditions (rainfall deficiency 51% and more). The rainfall was excess (actual rainfall higher than LPA by 20% or more) in 164 districts (32%) during the season.

8.27 During this season, as many as 13 low pressure areas were formed over the Indian region, 11 over the Bay of Bengal, 2 over the Arabian Sea. Out of these low pressure areas, 2 developed into cyclonic storms, 5 into depressions/ deep depressions and 6 into low pressure areas/ well marked low pressure areas. All these systems that formed over the Bay of Bengal generally had a west-northwesterly to northwesterly track causing heavy rainfall (25 cm. or more) over Orissa, Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Natural calamities in 2007

8.28 During the South-West Monsoon - 2007, 24 States/UT namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat,

Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and UT of Puducherry reported damage in varying degrees due to heavy rains, cyclonic storms, floods, landslides and cloud bursts etc. As per the preliminary reports received from these States/ UTs, 612.951 lakh population, 72.55 lakh hectares cropped area and about 26.60 lakh houses have been affected besides loss of 3,494 lives of people and 1,04,423 cattle heads. The heavy rains/floods etc. have affected some parts of the States and disrupted road communication, rail links and telecommunications. State-wise details of extent of damage is at **Annexure-XVIII**.

Relief measures

8.29 The concerned State Governments reacted first to the flood situation and undertook immediate rescue and relief operations, which were suitably reinforced, with alacrity, by the Government of India through necessary financial and logistic support.

8.30 The National Crisis Management Committee under the Cabinet Secretary closely monitored the situation, in cases of natural calamities of severe nature. The Ministry coordinated with the Ministries/Departments/Agencies rendering Emergency Support Functions to ensure convergence of efforts to deal effectively with the situation caused by the floods during the South-West monsoon. The Central Government deployed Air Force helicopters, Army Boats, units of the National Disaster Response Force, Army Columns and Central Para-Military Forces 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 meet the requirements of the State Governments and 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 & Highways, Telecommunications, Power, Drinking Water Supply, National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and Border Roads



Sashashtra Seema Bal personnel distributing food packets to flood victims in Piprakothi Bihar in August 2007

Organization (BRO) took necessary steps to ensure immediate repair and restoration of damaged infrastructure on due priority.

8.31 Twelve States (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Mizoram, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh) and one Union territory (Puducherry) have submitted 18 Memoranda seeking additional Central assistance in the wake of heavy rains, floods, cyclones and landslides during 2007-08. Inter Ministerial Central Teams have visited all these States and submitted their reports in all cases except Puducherry. The High Level Committee (HLC) has considered the memoranda of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Orissa and approved the additional Central assistance under NCCF.

Assistance to Jammu & Kashmir for Long-term reconstruction of infrastructure damaged due to the earthquake in 2005.

8.32 The Central Government had earlier sanctioned additional Central assistance under National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) and also through a Special Package for immediate relief and rehabilitation of victims of earthquake of 2005. With regard to long term reconstruction of damaged infrastructure, the Cabinet in its meeting held on May 24, 2007, approved a Special Plan Assistance of Rs.635.88 crore to be built into the State Plan subject to adjustment of excess release from NCCF. The summary of approval, release and utilisation is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Amount approved by Cabinet	Amount released by MoF (on grant component)	Expenditure incurred by the State Government
635.88 (90% grant equals to Rs.572.29 crore)	425.71	81.27

Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP)

8.33 The Government approved on December 8, 2005 a "Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme" (TRP) for rebuilding the infrastructure damaged due to Tsunami and for rehabilitation of people affected by Tsunami, covering housing, agriculture, fisheries, ports and jetties, power, water and sanitation, environment, social infrastructure etc., at an estimated outlay of Rs.9,870.25 crore (later revised to Rs. 9,822.10 crore) to be implemented over a period of four years from 2005-06 to 2008-09. This includes an amount of Rs.1,772.62 crore relating to long term reconstruction transferred from the Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation package sanctioned earlier for immediate relief and rehabilitation of Tsunami Victims. State/UT Governments, CPWD and the Department of Shipping are implementing the TRP. The States have made considerable progress in rehabilitating the people affected by the Tsunami by way of making available temporary shelters, permanent houses, replacement of damaged boats/ nets/ fishing gear etc, repairs of roads and bridges and reclamation of agricultural and horticultural land affected by salinity. The State/UT-wise physical progress in four major sectors of housing, agriculture and livelihood, fisheries and livelihood and roads and bridges up to December 2007 is at **Annexure-XIX**.

8.34 An amount of Rs.1876.16 crore incurred during the two years of 2005-06 and 2006-07. An outlay of Rs.2128.22 crore has been earmarked during 2007-08. State-wise outlay and utilisation under TRP till December, 2007 is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

States/UTs	Revised outlay	Total amount (utilised till December 2007)
Tamil Nadu	4165.33	1013.3
Kerala	1441.75	181.61
Andhra Pradesh	210.16	150.60
Puducherry	663.73	463.17
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2654.69	1147.58
Total	*9135.66	2956.29

** Excludes Rs.686.43 crore given to Department of Shipping for reconstruction of Ports and Jetties and for the expenditure related to activities of Core Group.

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

8.35 NIDM came into existence as an independent institute under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs in October, 2003. After the enactment of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, NIDM has been notified as

a statutory body under the Act with effect from October 30, 2006. The first meeting of the Institute was held on April, 19, 2007 under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister, who is the President of the Institute. The first meeting of the Governing Body of the Institute was held on June, 20, 2007 under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chairperson of NDMA.



Union Home Minister presiding over the first meeting of the National Institute of Disaster Management held on April 18, 2007

8.36 The institute has organized 45 training programmes on different aspects of disaster management from April, 2007 to December, 2007. Out of these, 19 programmes have been conducted in State Capitals in collaboration with the Administrative Training Institutes. In addition, it has organised seven workshops during this period on issues like community based disaster management, national disaster statistics, disaster management for teachers and school administration, impact of climate change on cultural heritage, humanitarian emergency and disaster management, urban flood case studies and national drought manual. One online training programme on comprehensive disaster risk management, 4 specialised online programmes on community based disaster risk management, safe cities, reconstruction and damage need assessment, and financial strategies for managing the economic impact of disasters have

also been conducted by NIDM. The institute has signed MOUs with three organisations namely ITC Netherlands, All India Disaster Mitigation Institute, Ahmedabad and NIMHANS, Bangalore for collaboration in specific areas of disaster management. It has also joined hand with the Ministry of Environment and Forests for a collaborative project on capacity building in climate change adaptation.

2nd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held on November 7-8, 2007

8.37 The Second Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was organised by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 7-8th November 2007 at New Delhi in partnership with international bodies including United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN ISDR), United Nations



Prime Minister at the Inaugural Session of 2nd Asian Ministerial conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Asian Development Bank (ADB), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Asian Disaster Reduction Centre (ADRC), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The theme of the Conference was 'Development without Disasters'.

8.38 The Conference was attended by delegates of 51 national governments in Asia and Pacific region, representatives of United Nations agencies, regional organisations, other international agencies, experts, Non-Governmental Organisations, line Ministries of the Central Government and representatives of the State Governments. The Conference was also attended by several eminent international experts, Academicians, Researchers and Scholars. More than 600 participants of various countries participated in the deliberations spread over two days. The Conference had three segments: Intergovernmental, Technical and Side Events.

While the discussions in the Intergovernmental Segment were held in four High Level Round Tables, the Technical Segment had discussions and presentations on four themes grouped under two major topics of i) Application of Science and Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and ii) Integrating DRR in Development. Besides, a total of nine side events on various disaster related themes were also held.

8.39 The objectives of the 2nd Asian Ministerial Conference held in India in November, 2007 were to review the progress of national governments in the implementation of Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) adopted in the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in January, 2005 at Kobe, Japan, review the progress of the Beijing Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Asia adopted in the First Asian Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction at Beijing in Sept., 2005, to promote and enhance cooperation for DRR, to share and exchange best practices in disaster management, to discuss new initiatives such as Global Platform and Global Facility for DRR, and to develop a vision and roadmap for DRR in Asia.

8.40 At the end of Conference, a "Delhi Declaration 2007" was adopted by the Conference.

This declaration would pave the way for stronger regional partnership for DRR and also for effective implementation of HFA in Asia and the Pacific Region with the participation of national governments, regional and sub-regional organisations, civil society, media, private sector and UN agencies.

8.41 The Government of Malaysia has offered to host the 3rd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2008.

SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC)

8.42 SDMC has been set up within the premises of NIDM and Executive Director, NIDM is also the Director of SDMC which was formally inaugurated by the Home Minister on October 10, 2006. The second meeting of the Governing board of SDMC was held on October 17-18, 2007 and was attended by all member States from SAARC.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Building Bye-laws

8.43 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.

Capacity Building Programmes

8.44 Two National programmes for capacity building in earthquake risk management have been undertaken for training of 20,000 engineers and architects. 223 trainer-engineers and 223 trainer architects have been trained at the National

Resource Institutes so far to impart training to engineers/architects at the State Resource Institutes. Over 942 serving and practicing engineers and 86 practicing architect have also been trained.

8.45 Model Courses on disaster mitigation technologies/designs have since been developed by a Committee of Experts and shared with the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) and the Council of Architecture (CoA) for incorporating them in the course curricula at under-graduate level.

Retrofitting of Lifeline Buildings

8.46 A pilot project for detailed evaluation and retrofitting of five Lifeline buildings has been undertaken in Delhi. The Public Works Department, Government of Delhi is being technically supported by Geo Hazards International for Seismic Assessment and retrofitting of five key buildings. Government of Delhi has since formed a specialized team of engineers trained under the project called the 'Retrofitting Circle' to handle all retrofitting projects in the State. Of the five, estimates have been prepared for three, two are being retrofitted now and retrofit decisions have been arrived at for the remaining three. The key focus of the project has been capacity building of engineers. Another aspect covered in the project is the mitigation of Falling hazards- a demonstration of which has been done in the Ludlow Castle School, New Delhi as one of the five buildings identified under the Scheme. The Retrofit Circle has already initiated the replication of outcome in nine schools identified for the purpose in Delhi.

Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP)

8.47 DRMP has been taken up in 169 most hazard prone districts in 17 States with assistance from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), European Union and some other international agencies. The programme aims

at putting in place sustainable initiatives with the involvement of local self-government institutions and communities. The 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 1,18,680 villages, 23,882 Gram Panchayats, 1,224 Blocks and 162 Districts. Members of Disaster Management Committees are being trained. 10.95 lakh members at village level, 2.78 lakh at Gram Panchayat level, 45,871 at block level, 11,619 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 sub-component of this programme i.e. the Urban Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction Project (UEVRP), 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. The Programme Steering Committee in its 8th Meeting held in April 2007 agreed to extend the Programme by one year till December 2008. A Graduation-cum-Exit Strategy for replacing the existing externally aided scheme by the concerned State Governments has been drafted and is being finalized in consultation with the State Governments.

PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/ Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/UTs

8.48 An Annual Conference of Relief

Commissioners/ Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/UTs was held on April 23, 2007 in New Delhi to review the status of preparedness for the ensuing South-west Monsoon, 2007 and to discuss other disaster management related issues. The representatives of various Central Ministries/ Organizations rendering Emergency Support Functions also participated in it besides representatives of Central Para-Military Forces. Members of the National Disaster Management Authority also contributed in the conference. India Meteorological Department (IMD) and Central Water Commission (CWC), which are the nodal organizations for forecasting the respective natural disasters, elaborated their plans to strengthen their network based on the past experience and technological developments. The need for advance planning in all critical areas to deal effectively with such situations was emphasized which included operation of Relief Camps, plan for evacuation of people from vulnerable areas, making available foodgrains and other essential items to affected people and so on. States/UTs were also requested to undertake mock drills and rehearsals to keep their relief machinery at various levels in a state of alertness.

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

8.49 The NDRF has been constituted by upgradation/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 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 judiciously selected places. Adequate land is being acquired to build necessary independent infrastructure and other facilities to enable NDRF to intervene with minimum time lapse at the time of disaster to undertake search and

rescue work. The NDRF battalions are being trained and equipped with the state-of –the-art equipment. The specialist units of the force will work under the general superintendence, direction and control of NDMA.

State Specialist Response Teams

8.50 The States have also been advised to set up their own Specialist Response Teams for responding to disasters. The Central Government is providing assistance for training of trainers. The State Governments have been allowed to utilize 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 progress.

Regional Response Centres (RRCs)

8.51 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.

Communication Network

8.52 Communication is normally the first casualty in case of a major calamity, since the traditional communication network systems normally break 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 has been implemented. 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.

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

Tsunami Early Warning System

8.54 The Government of India decided in January 2005, to set up an early warning system to forewarn about the occurrence of tsunami and storm surges in the Indian Ocean. Department of Ocean Development was identified as the nodal agency to set up Tsunami Early Warning System in the Indian Ocean at estimated cost of Rs.125 crore. The system was scheduled to be made operational by September 2007. As per plan, the Early Warning System for Mitigation of Oceanographic Disasters-Tsunami and Storm Surges has been established and operationalized at the National Centre for Tsunami and Storm Surges at the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad and was inaugurated on October 15, 2007. This system is capable of generation and issue of timely and reliable Earthquake Information Bulletins within 20 minutes of occurrence of an earthquake; Tsunami Warning, Alert and Watch within 30 minutes after occurrence of a tsunamigenic earthquake with magnitude of more than 6.5. It is also capable of generating Tsunami Information Bulletins on Tsunami Confirmation/Upgradation/Cancellation and observed heights of water levels and also estimates of travel time of tsunami waves and related additional information. The capabilities of the system have effectively been used on September 12, 2007 in generating timely and accurate earthquake information bulletins (T+20 minutes), Tsunami warnings, alerts and watch (T+30 minutes) and subsequent tsunami information bulletins when a tsunamigenic earthquake occurred with its epicenter in Indonesia. This Ministry closely monitored the whole phenomena and experienced the benefits of the system. A very feeble remainder

tsunami was observed in some Indian coastal areas which coincided with the assessments generated by the Indian Tsunami Early Warning System.

Crisis Management Plan (CMP)– 2007

8.55 The Ministry revised its CMP – 2004 in the light of lessons learnt through the years and circulated the CMP – 2007 of MHA to all concerned for further follow up action, including framing/ updating their detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for dealing with different crises/ emergencies.

Incident Command System (ICS)

8.56 In order to professionalize emergency response management by providing the designated coordinating officers at various levels a backup of a professional team comprising of trained members for performing specialized functions, ICS is being introduced in the country. 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 and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), New Delhi have been designated as the lead agencies for the purpose of imparting training in different modules of ICS. Six Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) also have been identified to meet the training requirements of various States in ICS.

8.57 After imparting training to a sizeable mass, ICS has been tested in three districts of Gujarat as a Pilot State. Additional two Pilot States have been identified for cementing the experiences before adaptation of ICS for replication throughout India.

GoI-USAID assisted Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project

8.58 The bilateral agreement on the Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project signed between the Government of India and the United

States Agency for International Development (USAID) has been put to effect with signing of Second Amendatory Agreement on April 4, 2007. The Road Map on implementation focuses on Capacity Building viz Incident Command System (ICS), review of Management and Education System, Curriculum Development for Civil Defence and Disaster Communication, Study on Early Warning and assistance to Delhi Government for Retrofitting Project. The DMS Project will also fetch equipments worth US \$ 1.5 million for Advance SAR training of NDRF and establishment of Model EOCs at national level

CIVIL DEFENCE (CD)

8.59 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 organized as an integral part of the defence of the country.

8.60 During times of war and emergencies, the Civil Defence organization has the vital role of guarding the hinterland, supporting the armed forces, mobilizing the citizens and helping civil administration for:

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

8.61 The Civil Defence Act, 1968 is applicable throughout the country, but the Civil Defence Organisation is raised only in such towns which are considered vulnerable to enemy attacks. The revision and renewal of categorised Civil Defence towns is being done at regular intervals, with the

level of perceived threat remaining the fundamental criterion for categorisation. At present, CD activities cover 225 categorised towns, spread over 35 States/ Union territories.

Civil Defence and Disaster Management

8.62 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 to respond to any disaster situation. With this in view, the Government 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 Committee submitted its report in December, 2006 and the same is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments. Separately, the possible role of Civil Defence volunteers in internal security related functions is also being considered. An outlay of Rs.100 crore has been earmarked in the 11th Five Year Plan for revamping the Civil Defence set up in the Country.

Organisation

8.63 The Civil Defence Organisation is primarily organised on a voluntary basis, except for a small number of permanent staff, which is augmented during emergencies. Against a target of enrolling 13.24 lakh Civil Defence volunteers, 6.87 lakh volunteers have been raised and 5.15 lakh have been trained. These volunteers are supervised and trained by Deputy Controllers, Medical Officers and Civil Defence Instructors, who hold permanent posts.

Training

8.64 Apart from carrying out training and rehearsal/demonstration of CD measures during peace time, Civil Defence volunteers are also deployed, on a voluntary basis, in various constructive and nation building activities, which include providing assistance to the administration

in undertaking social and welfare services and in the prevention/ mitigation of natural/man-made disasters as well as in post- disaster response and relief operations. Civil Defence training is conducted by the State Government/UT Administrations in three tiers, i.e. at the Local/Town level, State level and National level. A focused action towards strengthening and upgradation of the training institutions and arrangements in the States during the XIth Plan is proposed.

Central Financial Assistance

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

National Civil Defence College

8.66 The National Civil Defence College (NCDC) was founded on April, 29, 1957 at Nagpur as the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute (CERTI).

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

8.68 The College has also been recognised as a Nodal Training Institute for Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Emergencies. 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 (WMD) are also imparted by means of field exercises.

8.69 During 2007, the NCCDC has conducted 22 different courses pertaining to Civil Defence and Disaster Management based on the needs of the organisation and the training policy adopted by the Government of India. The training programmes at NCCDC have been classified into three levels:-

- **Development of Skills** related to tasks required to be performed at disaster site;
- **Building Knowledge** for managerial personnel to organise, control and co-ordinate Disaster Operations; and
- **Generating Awareness** for senior managerial levels in Disaster Management to build capacities for better planning and coordination of Disaster Operations.

8.70 The College, in addition to conducting training courses on Search & Rescue, Fire Fighting, Medical Operation, Communications and Nuclear, Biological and Chemical disasters also conducts the Amateur Radio Communications for Responders and Emergency Response to Rail Transport Accidents, Basic Life Support, Emergency Operations Center management, Flood/Cyclone

Disaster Response, Earthquake Disaster Response and Incident Management & Command System Courses. The College conducted two special training programmes for Civil Defence Organisations of Delhi and Karnataka at their respective Institutes. It also conducted a special five days Search and Rescue Programme for the NCC Officers at the Officers Training Academy, NCC, Nagpur and a comprehensive Disaster Management Training Programme for teachers of 30 Schools operating with Department of Atomic Energy.

8.71 Since its inception in 1957, NCCDC has trained a total of 43,500 trainees. A National level Seminar/Training Conference is part of its annual schedule that aims to generate awareness on the latest training techniques and activities of the institute.

8.72 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.

Fire Service



Indigenously designed Hazmat war & its features being explained to NCC Cadets

8.73 Fire prevention and fire fighting services being a State subject, are organised by the States/UTs. The Ministry renders technical advice to States/UTs and the Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention, Fire Legislation and Training.

8.74 The Eleventh Finance Commission have allocated Rs.201 crore for the development of Fire

Services in States/UTs, especially in all District headquarters and also, for towns having a population of 50,000 and above, during the period 2005-2010.

National Fire Service College, Nagpur

8.75 The training of junior level fire professionals are conducted by the States/UTs in 14 States/UTs in State Fire Training Schools under the aegis of National Fire Service College (NFSC), Nagpur. Officers of Fire Service are trained in the NFSC, Nagpur, a subordinate training establishment of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The College is affiliated to the Nagpur University for undertaking Bachelor of Engineering (Fire) course. Since inception in 1956, the College has so far trained 14,036 Fire Officers, including 71 foreign trainees from 12 countries. Rs. 103 crore has been sanctioned by the Ministry to upgrade this college as an Institution of Excellence. The project will be completed in three years.

Home Guards

8.76 Home Guards is a voluntary force first raised in 1946 to assist the police in controlling civil disturbance and communal riots. The role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary to the police in maintenance of law and order, help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air-raid, fire, cyclone, earthquake, epidemic, etc., help in maintenance of essential services and perform various other duties as per local requirements, including duties at the time of elections. The total approved strength of Home Guards in the country is 5,73,793 against which the raised strength is 4,91,415 Home Guards. The organisation is spread in all States and Union Territories, except in Kerala.

8.77 Eighteen Border Wing Home Guards (BWHG) Bns. have also been raised in the border States viz. Punjab (6 Bns.), Rajasthan (4 Bns.), Gujarat (4 Bns.) and one each Bn. for Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal to serve as an auxiliary to Border Security Force for preventing infiltration on the international border/coastal areas, guarding of vulnerable areas/vulnerable points and lines of communication in vulnerable areas at the time of external aggression.

8.78 Home Guards are raised under the Home Guards Act and Rules of the States/UTs. All citizens of India, who are in the age group of 18-50, are eligible to become members of Home Guards. Normal tenure of membership in Home Guards is 3 to 5 years. Home Guards, whenever called out for duty/training, are 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 establishments for maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, anti-decoity 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.

8.79 The Ministry formulates the policy in respect of the role, raising targets, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters pertaining to the Home Guards Organisation. Expenditure on Home Guards is generally shared between the Centre and the State Governments as per the existing financing policy. During 2006-07, Rs.50 crore had been reimbursed to various States on raising, training and equipping of Home Guards. Rs.48 crore has been allocated for the financial year 2007-08.

COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY DURING THE YEAR 2007 (JANUARY - DECEMBER, 2007)

9.1 The overall communal situation in the country remained under control. During the year 2007 (up to December, 2007), the country witnessed 761 communal incidents in which 99 persons were killed and 2,227 persons sustained injuries, while during the preceding year, 698 communal incidents occurred which claimed 133 lives and caused injuries to 2,170 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.

Legislation to Deal With Communal Violence

9.2 A Bill titled 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' was introduced in Rajya Sabha on December 5, 2005. The Bill was referred to the Department related Standing Committee on Home Affairs. Report of the Department related Standing Committee has been received. Several individuals and organisations have also made suggestions in respect to the Bill. The report and various suggestions received from individuals and organisations are being examined in the Ministry, in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice.

Relief and Rehabilitation

9.3 Central Government announced a relief and rehabilitation package for the victims of communal riots in Gujarat of 2002. It consists of additional ex-gratia assistance in death and injury cases and cases of damage to residential and uninsured commercial properties; preference in recruitment in para-military forces, etc. to children/family members of those who died in the riots. So far, an amount of Rs.70.55 crore has been released to the Gujarat Government for disbursement to the beneficiaries/claimants in death and injury cases.

The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH)

9.4 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.23.42 crore for rehabilitation of 9,319 children up to December 31, 2007;

- giving grants to States/UTs for organising debates; seminars; 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 intercommunity 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 organizations under the project 'Co-operation'; and
- granting fellowships for undertaking research in field situation in the communally sensitive districts.

National Communal Harmony Awards

9.5 National Communal Harmony Awards were instituted by the NFCH in 1996 to be presented separately to 'individual' and 'organisation' categories for 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 2006, the Award was conferred on the Institute for Socialist Education, Delhi in the organisation category and Shri Rabindra Nath Upadhyay of Assam in the individual category. The award was presented by the President of India on May 23, 2007. Dr. Ram Puniyani of Mumbai and Setu Charitable Trust of Mumbai have been selected for the National Communal Harmony Awards for the year 2007 in the individual and organisation categories respectively.



Kabir Puraskar and National Communal Award Ceremony

Kabir Puraskar

9.6 A national award, designated as 'Kabir Puraskar', was instituted in 1990 to 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 (Grade-III) for the year 2006 was conferred on Shri Ram Babu Singh Chauhan of Uttar Pradesh and presented by the President of India on May 23, 2007. Shri Khalifa Gufran of Uttar Pradesh has been selected for Kabir Puraskar (Grade III) for the year 2007.

Sankalp Divas and Qaumi Ekta Week

9.7 Instructions were issued for observance of 'Sankalp Divas' on October 31, 2007 and 'Qaumi Ekta Week' during November 19-25, 2007.



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

GRANTS-IN-AID

9.8 Voluntary organisations are encouraged to undertake activities for the cause of national integration and communal harmony such as intercommunity celebration of national days and

festivals, cultural shows, essay and painting competitions, inter-regional camps, exchange of visits, public meetings, exhibitions, etc. The Ministry encourages all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to hold essay competitions on topics relating to national integration and communal harmony for college/ university students at the State level and for school children at district level. Rs.2,88,141 have been released to six States and two UTs up to February 29, 2008 for conducting Essay Competitions for school children and college students. Few proposals are under process.

Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry

9.9 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 up to April 30, 2008.

FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

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

FOREIGNERS AND VISA

Entry and Movement of Foreigners

9.11 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.

9.12 During the year 2006, 44,47,167 foreigners visited India registering an increase of 12.09 % over the previous year. The highest number of foreigners were from Asia (16,65,048), followed by Europe (15,61,044), North America (8,88,662) and Africa (1,44,048). The maximum number of foreigners who visited India were from United Kingdom (7,34,240) followed by USA (6,96,739), Bangladesh (4,84,401), Canada (1,76,567), France (1,75,345), Germany (1,56,808), Sri Lanka (1,54,813), Japan (1,19,292), Australia (1,09,867) and Malaysia (1,07,286).

9.13 A total of 1,37,474 Foreigners (Non-Missionaries) were registered and staying in India as on December 31, 2006. The maximum number of foreigners registered were in Delhi (25,355) followed by Karnataka (22,210), Tamilnadu (18,784), Gujarat (13,098) and Maharashtra (12,253). Students (17.39%) accounted for the highest percentage followed by Employees (10.02%) and Tourists (4.73%)

9.14 During the year 2006, 11,120 foreigners were arrested for various violations of the Foreigners Act or for violating provisions of other Immigration Control Rules & Regulations, while 14,933 foreigners were deported during the year.

Indo-Bangladesh Visa Regime

9.15 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 provided for a 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 in Dhaka during August 24-27, 2006, both sides agreed to adhere to the letter and spirit of the RTA to promote a greater people-to-people interaction.

Release of Pakistani Prisoners

9.16 During 2007-08 (up to March 10, 2008), Government of India repatriated 66 Pakistani civil prisoners and 58 Pakistani fishermen, whose travel documents had been issued by the Pakistani High Commission in Delhi and who had completed their sentences. The Government of Pakistan repatriated 37 Indian prisoners and 150 Indian fishermen, across Wagha Border till March, 10, 2008.

9.17 A Judicial Committee on Prisoners has been set up by both India and Pakistan. Four retired Judges from both the countries have been appointed to the Judicial Committee. The mandate of the Committee is to seek early repatriation of those prisoners in the respective countries who have completed their prison sentences and also to ensure humane treatment to all the prisoners. To fulfill the mandate, the first meeting of the Joint Judicial Committee was held at New Delhi on February 26, 2008.

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 the concerned State Police. The remaining 66 ICPs are managed by the State Governments on an agency basis on behalf of the Central Government. A proposal to bring an additional 27 major ICPs, under the control of BoI is under consideration. Together these would cover around 99 per cent of the international passenger traffic.

Recent Initiatives

9.19 Modernisation programme of ICPs, which was initiated in 2004-05 for improving immigration services in the country continued in the current year. 33 Major ICPs are covered under the programme. Computer systems have been upgraded at 26 ICPs and upgradation at 7 ICPs is underway. New Immigration Control System (ICS) software has been installed at 26 ICPs for improving the speed of immigration clearance and installation at 7 ICPs is under progress.

9.20 Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) have been installed at 22 ICPs and installation at 5 ICPs is under progress. Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) machines have been installed at 24 ICPs. Networking of Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB) of Bol with major ICPs, Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs) and Foreigners Division of the Ministry for sharing relevant information to improve immigration related functions is at an advanced stage of completion. This would result in a perceptible improvement of immigration services.

9.21 Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) mandating all airlines flying into India to provide passenger particulars electronically in the prescribed format, within 15 minutes of their taking off from the port the outside India to the concerned immigration authorities had commenced on a pilot basis at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), Delhi with data from Air India from July 1, 2006. It is proposed to implement APIS Phase-I at 6 International Airports namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Cochin from April, 2008. APIS would reduce immigration clearance time and improve security screening of passengers .

9.22 Modernisation and upgradation of Immigration services is one of the Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) of the Government under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). National Institute of Smart Government (NISG) has been commissioned for outlining the scope of the project

for development of an e-Governance model for Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking. The model envisages a comprehensive re-engineering and convergence of these processes with a view to streamlining and simplifying them, towards establishing an efficient and transparent integrated system for the delivery of these services.

Indian Citizenship

9.23 Indian Citizenship (IC) can be acquired by birth, descent, registration and naturalisation as per the provisions under 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 website of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)

9.24 OCI scheme has been made operational from December 2, 2005. The application form, procedure, brochure and frequently asked questions have been hosted on the Ministry's website. The scheme has generated a very enthusiastic response from the Indian diaspora. So far, more than 2,00,000 persons have been granted OCI registration.

9.25 In order to re-issue/issue duplicate OCI registration certificate/visa in respect of new passport, change of personal particulars, wrong filling of personal particulars at the time of online application, and loss/damage of OCI documents subsequent to OCI registration, a supplemental on-line service namely OCI Miscellaneous Services has been launched on January 1, 2008.

REGULATION OF FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION

9.26 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 regulates, the receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution and acceptance of foreign

hospitality by certain categories of persons or associations.

9.27 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2006 to replace the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on December 18, 2006. The intention of the Bill is to consolidate the law to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution and of foreign hospitality by certain individuals or associations or companies and to prohibit acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality for any activities detrimental to the national interest.

9.28 After introduction, the Bill has been referred by the Rajya Sabha to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for examination and report. The Bill, at present, is under examination by the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee.

9.29 FCRA on-line service for grant of registration under the Act is already operational and the facility for on-line filing of application for prior permission to receive foreign contribution has also been launched with effect from November 12, 2007.

9.30 During the year 2007-08 (up to December 31 2007) 475 organisations have been granted registration under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 and 255 organisations were granted prior permission to receive foreign contribution. The total receipt of foreign contribution during 2006-07 reported and compiled so far (as on March 10, 2008) is Rs.6,252.09 crore.

CENSUS AND VITAL STATISTICS

9.31 The Office of Registrar General of India and Census Commissioner (ORGI) is an Attached Office

of the Ministry. Registrar General and Census Commissioner performs the following functions :

- conducts the decennial population census and tabulation and dissemination of 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).

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

PILOT PROJECT ON MULTIPURPOSE NATIONAL IDENTITY CARDS (MNIC)

9.33 The Citizenship Act, 1955 was amended in 2003 and Section 14A was inserted, which provides that the Central Government may compulsorily register every citizen of India and issue National Identity Card to him. Simultaneously, Citizenship Rules, 2003 have been enacted laying down the procedure to be followed for giving effect to this intention.

9.34 To understand the complexities involved, along with the technical specifications and technological requirements for the national roll out, it was decided in April, 2003 to implement a Pilot

Project on MNIC. The Pilot Project has been under implementation since November, 2003 in selected areas of twelve (12) States and one (1) Union territory covering a population of 30.95 lakh. Total approved cost of the Pilot Project is Rs.44.36 crore which includes the cost of production and distribution of identity cards (Rs.18.10 crore), creation of population register (Rs.9.28 crore), creation of infrastructure at twenty MNIC centres and Office of Registrar General of India (Rs.3.54 crore) and lease line connectivity (Rs.1.76 crore), etc.

Progress of implementation of Pilot Project

9.35 The Pilot Project has been nearing completion. 11.5 lakh cards have been personalised till end of February, 2008 and the rest are in the process. For personalisation of identity cards, chip modules have been sourced from Philips (NXP), Bangkok, and plastic for cards from Germany. The Holograms have been sourced from United Kingdom (UK). However, pre-printing of the identity cards has been done within the country due to security considerations. The sourcing of material as well as personalisation has been done by a Consortium of Public Sector Undertakings namely Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Electronics Corporation India Limited (ECIL) and Indian Telephone Industries (ITI).

Unique Identification Scheme (UID)

9.36 A parallel scheme, namely, Unique Identification Scheme (UID) has been undertaken by the Department of Information Technology at the behest of the Planning Commission with the objective of preparing a database of residents using data of the Election Commission of India. In order to avoid duplication of efforts and infrastructure because both the schemes (MNIC and UID) have commonalities, the Government have set up an

empowered Group of Ministers to look into issues of collation between the two initiatives.

CENSUS - 2001

9.37 Unlike the past censuses, when it took much longer to release the data, almost all the data of 2001 census on the population and its characteristics such as age, scheduled caste/scheduled tribe, religion, literacy, disability, marital status, fertility, economic activities, etc. has been released by 2006. The data on language/mother tongue has, however, been released in 2007.

Data on language/mother tongue

9.38 Language/mother tongue is an important attribute of a population, and has great relevance in a pluri-lingual and pluri-ethnic land like India. The Census of India has been the only source of language/mother tongue data and it has been collected and published at the successive decennial censuses for more than a century. Since no separate question is asked on ethnicity except in respect of the scheduled tribes, language data has been thus a direct source of information on it. The number of Scheduled languages has been 22 in 2001 with the inclusion of four languages viz., Bodo, Dogri and Santali from the list of Non Scheduled languages and Maithili which was a mother tongue upto 1991 Census.

9.39 Of the total population of India, 96.56 percent have one of the Scheduled languages as their mother tongue; the remaining 3.44 per cent is accounted for by other languages. Hindi has returned the largest number of speakers (41.03 per cent) followed by Bengali (8.11 per cent). The Non-Scheduled languages are 100 in 2001 (against 96 in 1991) and are having a total of 3,36,02,851 speakers.

Statement showing Number and percentages of Speakers for top 10 Scheduled languages: 2001

Scheduled languages	Number of speakers (in '000)	Percent to total population
Hindi	422,049	41.03
Bengali	83,370	8.11
Telugu	74,003	7.19
Marathi	71,937	6.99
Tamil	60,794	5.91
Urdu	51,536	5.01
Gujarati	46,092	4.48
Kannada	37,924	3.69
Malayalam	33,066	3.21
Oriya	33,017	3.21

Data on National Classification of occupations (NCO) of Workers

9.40 Based on criterion of “type of work performed”, the Census provides grouping of occupations reported by economically active population viz., workers. The occupations of all the workers engaged on the same type of work are grouped together irrespective of the industrial classifications of establishments in which they are engaged. The data obtained at census 2001 has been classified on the basis of National Classification of Occupations 2004. It emerges that ‘elementary occupation’ comprising simple and routine tasks, requiring use of hand-held tools and physical labour, has recorded the largest growth (115.2%). This is followed by the occupations requiring higher level of skills like legislators, senior officials and managers (52.7%), and professionals (50.6%) and skilled agriculture and fishery workers (41.6%).

Comparative Statement of Main Workers in different Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) during 1991 and 2001

Divisions	2001* (in '000)	1991 (in'000)	Growth 1991-2001
Total Main Workers (OW+ HHI)	143,937	100,632	43.0
1 Legislators, Senior Officials and Manager	4,741	3,105	52.7
2 Professionals	7,657	5,083	50.6
3 Technicians and Associate Professionals	9,149	6,844	33.7
4 Clerks	6,833	6,196	10.3
5 Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers	28,352	21,218	33.6
6 Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	6,840	4,831	41.6
7 Craft and Related Trades Workers	33,624	26,589	26.5
8 Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	13,074	11,120	17.6
9 Elementary Occupations (includes unclassified)	33,665	15,646	115.2

* For comparison, 2001 figures exclude Jammu & Kashmir as no census was conducted in 1991 in J&K.

9.41 At the 2001 Census, slum population was counted for the first time in the history of censuses in the country. The identification of slums and their population was, however, limited to towns having more than 50,000 population at the 1991 Census. 640 cities/towns have returned 42.6 million population living in slums. Later in November 2007, another Report has been brought out following a special request from the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation for identification of slums in small and medium size towns having population between 20,000 - 49,999. 1,103 towns in 23 States/UTs have reported additional 9.8 million slum population (based on 2001 Census) taking the total slum population in the country to 52.4 million.

Data on Individual Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9.42 State Primary Census Abstracts for individual Scheduled Castes and State Primary Census Abstracts for individual Scheduled Tribes based on Census 2001, have been released in electronic format.

Data Dissemination

9.43 Disseminating the results of 2001 Census is an important component like data collection. Though most of the information collected in 2001 Census have been tabulated and made available to the users, the work of sensitizing the data users has been continuing. The Census of India Website has been extensively modified with additional data contents provided at the new Website along with facility for fast locating and accessing of the census data. Facility for

making online payment while purchasing various census data products (like reports in print, data on CD, maps, etc.) has been added. Another feature of generating customised tables on demand has been introduced for optimum use of census data collection. 34 Data Dissemination Workshops were organised across the country highlighting the important results as well as sensitizing users about availability and use of census data. The Census Organisation has also participated in 17 book fairs or exhibitions for publicity and sale.

Preparation for the Next Decennial Census 2011

9.44 Preparations have begun for the next Census in 2011 with the undertaking of field trials in May-June 2007 for testing the response to selected questions with different formulations. This has been followed by Conference on Technology Options for 2011 Census held on December 3-4, 2007 at New Delhi. The Conference which was inaugurated by Union Home Secretary, was attended by representatives of census organisations from abroad, industry from both outside and within the country, telecom service providers, etc. It deliberated on the issues relating to development in Intelligent



Union Home Secretary chairing the conference on Technology Options for 2011 Census

Character Recognition (ICR) technology, use of hand-held devices in data capturing, data transmission and out-sourcing of non-core activities in 2011 Census.

Meetings/Conferences/Trainings/Projects

9.45 During the current financial year, senior officers of ORGI have visited abroad in connection with different workshops and meetings etc. sponsored by United Nations Organisations on different topics as given below:

- UN Expert Group Meeting on Contemporary Practices in Census Mapping and use of Geographical Information System, New York, during May 29 – June 1, 2007.
- USAID-WHO Technical Meeting on “Scaling-up Best Practices in Family Planning, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (FP/MNCH): Achieving Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Near East.”- Bangkok, Thailand on September 3-8, 2007.
- Workshop on “Planning of National Population Censuses” held at Geneva, Switzerland during October 3-5, 2007.
- United Nations Regional Workshop on Census, Cartography and Management at Bangkok, Thailand during October 15-19, 2007.
- United Nations Expert Group Meeting on “Measuring the Economically Active Population in Censuses during November 5-9, 2007 at New York.
- Technical Workshop sponsored by UNFPA detailing census methodology on the Short Form/Long Form approach during December 17-21, 2007 at the United States Census Bureau, Washington DC, USA.

9.46 All the officers/officials who have joined ORGI afresh have been provided with induction training at the Office of RGI.

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

9.47 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 chief executive authorities in the respective States.

9.48 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 Tamil Nadu have achieved cent percent level of registration of births; the States of Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Orissa have achieved more than 85%, while in the States of 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 most of the States. More than 90% of deaths are being registered in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Punjab. The percentage is 80% or more in the States of 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.

9.49 There is significant increase in level of registration of births in the States of Bihar (8.9%), Rajasthan (8.4%), Orissa (5.0%) and there is marginal increase in level of registration of births in Madhya Pradesh (2.2%), Karnataka (1.8%) and Haryana (1.3%) while the level of registration of births has declined in Maharashtra (6.6%), West Bengal (6.3%), Gujarat (5.4%) and Andhra Pradesh (1.2%).

9.50 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 2007-08. Nearly 1.85 crore birth certificates have been issued in the 2nd Phase of the National Campaign (April 2005 to October 2007) in addition to 3.73 crore issued in the 1st Phase (November 2003 to March 2005).

9.51 More than 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 as well as adopted children and to simplify the procedure of registration of births and deaths so that the public is not demotivated to register. Consultation with the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments have been completed on the proposed amendments. The proposal is with the Department of Legal Affairs for vetting.

Sample Registration System (SRS)

9.52 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.

9.53 The SRS sample based on 2001 Census frame 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. The SRS based estimates of birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate for the year 2006 at the national level are 23.5, 7.5, 16.0 and 57 respectively; For the States/Union territories, birth rates varied from 14.9 for Kerala to a high of 30.1 for Uttar Pradesh.

9.54 Life Tables, in essence, present the life history of a hypothetical group or cohort as it is gradually diminished by death and help 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 data using the quin-quennial estimates of ASDR, relate to the period 2001-2005. As per this, expectation of the life at birth for India is 63.9 years for females and 62.3 years for males.

9.55 The SRS based estimates of birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate for the year 2006 at the national level and for States/Union territories, separately for rural and urban areas, are at **Annexure-XX**.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION

9.56 Indian freedom struggle is unique in the history of mankind. Persons from all walks of life, free from all barriers of caste, creed or religion worked unitedly for a common cause. It was the struggle and sacrifice of several generations of people, starting from 1857 and continuing up to 1947, which brought freedom to the country. Millions and millions of people participated in the freedom struggle.

Pension Schemes

9.57 In 1969, the Government of India introduced a scheme known as the 'Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme' to honour freedom fighters. In 1972, on the eve of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, a regular scheme called the "Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme" was introduced for granting pension to freedom fighters. This Scheme was liberalised and renamed as the "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme" with effect from August 1, 1980. Salient features of 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980' are given below:

(i) **Eligibility:** The following categories of freedom fighters are eligible for the Samman Pension under the Scheme:

- Eligible dependents of martyrs;
- A person who had suffered minimum imprisonment of six months on account of participation in freedom struggle;
- A person who on account of his participation in freedom struggle remained underground for more than six months;
- A person who, on account of participation in the freedom struggle, was interned in his home or externed from his district for a minimum period of six months;
- A person whose property was confiscated or attached and sold due to participation in the freedom struggle;
- A person who, on account of participation in freedom struggle, became permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi charge;
- A person who lost his Government job for participation in freedom struggle; and
- A person who was awarded the punishment of 10 strokes of caning/ flogging/whipping due to his participation in freedom struggle.

(ii) **Dependents:** Spouses (widows/widowers), unmarried and unemployed daughters (up-to maximum three) and parents of deceased freedom fighters (as also of martyrs) are eligible for grant of dependent family pension under the scheme.

(iii) **Special Dispensation For Women and Weaker Sections of the Society:**

The eligibility criteria for grant of pension on grounds of jail suffering specifies a minimum period of six months which the freedom fighters should have undergone in connection with the freedom movement. However, as a special dispensation for women freedom fighters and for the freedom fighters belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the minimum period has been kept at three months.

Other Facilities To Freedom Fighters

9.58 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 widower/widow, along with a companion, for life;
- free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and hospitals run by Public Sector Undertakings under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. Central Government Health Scheme 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 living 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;

- accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home set up at New Delhi for freedom fighters who have no one to look after them;
- In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters are also entitled to the following facilities:
 - (a) free voyage facility for freedom fighter and widow, to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion; and
 - (b) free air travel facility for freedom fighter, to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion.

9.59 All major facilities provided to freedom fighters are also extended to their widows/widowers.

Enhancement in pension

9.60 There has been periodical review of the rate of freedom fighters' pension and it has gone up from the initial amount of Rs.200/- per month in 1972 to Rs.10,634/- in 2007. The current rate of pension and dearness relief payable per month to various categories of freedom fighters and their eligible dependents are given below:

S. No	Category of freedom fighters	Basic Pension (in Rs.)	Dearness Relief (in Rs.)	Total amount of pension (in Rs.)
i	Ex-Andaman political prisoners	7,330	4,984	12,314
ii	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	6,830	4,644	11,474
iii	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	6,330	4,304	10,634
iv	Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters	Entitlement same as of respective deceased freedom fighters		
v.	Unmarried and unemployed daughters (upto three)	1,500 each	1,020 each	2,520
vi.	Mother and father	1,000 each	680 each	1,680 each

Expenditure on welfare of freedom fighters

9.61 There is a provision of Rs. 440 crore in the sanctioned budget grant of Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2007-08 for payment of pension and Rs.35 crore for free Railway passes to freedom fighters. An amount of Rs.440.53 crore has been incurred on payment of Samman pension to freedom fighters till January, 2008.

9.62 Under the Scheme, 1,70,200 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman pension till January, 2008. State-wise break-up of freedom fighters/their dependents who have been sanctioned Samman pension is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their dependents who have been sanctioned pension
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,573
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4,438
4.	Bihar	24,870
5.	Jharkhand	
6.	Goa	1,436
7.	Gujarat	3,596
8.	Haryana	1,685
9.	Himachal Pradesh	624
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,806
11.	Karnataka	10,084
12.	Kerala	3,228
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,468
14.	Chhattisgarh	
15.	Maharashtra	17,732
16.	Manipur	62
17.	Meghalaya	86
18.	Mizoram	04
19.	Nagaland	03
20.	Orissa	4,189
21.	Punjab	7,008
22.	Rajasthan	811
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4,099
25.	Tripura	887
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17,990
27.	Uttarakhand	
28.	West Bengal	22,484
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	03
30.	Chandigarh	89
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
32.	Daman & Diu	33
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	2,044
35.	Puducherry	317
	Indian National Army (INA)	22,468
	Total	170,200

Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters.

9.63 A Committee of eminent freedom fighters has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Home Affairs to look into issues of freedom fighters and give suggestions for redressal of their problems and complaints and for improving the facilities for freedom fighters and their dependents. Three meetings of this Committee have so far been held on April 25, 2007, October 31, 2007 and December 28, 2007.

Honouring Freedom Fighters

9.64 On the anniversary of the Quit India Movement, the President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, honoured some of the distinguished eminent freedom fighters from various States/Union Territories at an 'AT HOME' function held at the Rashtrapati Bhawan on August 9, 2007. 127 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.

Hyderabad Liberation Movement

9.65 In 1985, sufferers in border camps who participated in 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 7000 cases. All cases recommended by the Shroff Committee were sanctioned pension during 1985-1996. The C. H. Rajeshwara Rao Committee (from 1997 to 1998) recommended about 13500 cases. Cases recommended by C. H. Rajeswara Rao Committee were referred to the State Government for verification. In July, 2004, the Ministry recognized 18 additional border camps. In January, 2005, the 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 up to September 15, 1948, i.e., before the police action in Hyderabad, would be eligible. This stipulation has been adopted prospectively for all pending cases.



The President of India Interacting with the Distinguished Freedom Fighters

Goa Liberation Movement

9.66 The movement for liberation of Goa from the Portuguese rule which started in 1926 gained momentum after the end of the Second World War. The entire Movement can be divided into the following three phases:

I	Phase-I	From 1946 to 1953
II	Phase-II	From 1954 to 1955
III	Phase-III	From 1956 to 1961

9.67 Freedom fighters of the movement during its various phases who fulfilled the prescribed eligibility conditions and in whose cases 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 of Goa Liberation Movement who had been sanctioned State freedom fighters' pension by the State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh by August 1, 2002.

Honouring the Participants of Arzi Hukumat Movement

9.68 The participants of the Arzi Hukumat Movement of Junagarh had agitated in 1947 against the decision of the then Nawab of Junagarh to accede to Pakistan. The Arzi Hukumat Movement lasted for less than three months - from August 15, 1947 to November 13, 1947 when Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel entered Junagarh. The agitation was significant in as much as it contributed to the consolidation of India's territorial configuration.

9.69. The participants of this movement do not qualify for Central Samman Pension as they do not fulfill the eligibility criteria of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980. However,

the patriotic fervor of the participants of this significant event against Junagarh's accession to Pakistan is not disputed and the acknowledgement of this movement was considered apt, especially in a year when other freedom related movements are being commemorated by the Government of India.

9.70 As a special dispensation, the Government has decided to honour the 159 Arzi Senanis identified by the Manibhai Doshi Committee set up by the Government of Gujarat in 1998 with a cash award of Rs. one lakh each accompanied with a letter of appreciation and gratitude on behalf of the Government of India. In case of demise of the Arzi Senani, the surviving spouse, and, in case of demise of surviving spouse also, the eldest unmarried daughter, if any, is to be given the cash award.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Sri Lankan Refugees

9.71 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 number of refugees in phases is indicated below:

Phase	Period	No. of Refugees
Phase-I	24.7.1983 to 31.12.1987	1,34,053
Phase-II	25.8.1989 to 30.4.1991	1,22,078
Phase-III	31.7.1996 to 30.4.2003	22,418
Phase-IV	12.1.2006 to 26.2.2008	20,419
Total		2,99,268

9.72 Refugees are of the following two categories:

- (i) Stateless persons who had not applied for Indian citizenship or those not yet conferred Sri Lankan citizenship; and
- (ii) Sri Lankan citizens.

9.73 The responsibility for such persons is basically that 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.

9.74 With a view to preventing 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.

9.75 While 99,469 refugees were repatriated to Sri Lanka up to 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 74,110 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in 117 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa. Besides, about 22,090 refugees are staying outside the camps of their own, after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

9.76 Upon fresh arrival, refugees are quarantined, and, after complete verification of their antecedents, they are shifted to refugee camps. Pending repatriation, certain essential relief facilities are provided to them 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 is subsequently reimbursed by the Government of India. An amount of Rs.397

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, 2007.

Repatriates from Sri Lanka

9.77 The Government of India agreed to grant Indian Citizenship to, and to accept repatriation of, 5.06 lakh persons of Indian origin, together with their natural increase, under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements made in the years 1964, 1974 and 1986. Out of these 5.06 lakh persons, 3.35 lakh persons along with their natural increase of 1.26 lakh, comprising 1,16,152 families, were repatriated up to December, 2006. The repatriate families have been provided with resettlement assistance. No organized repatriation has taken place from Sri Lanka after 1984 due to disturbed conditions there. However, some repatriates arriving in India on their own are being rehabilitated under various schemes in Tamil Nadu.

Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. (REPCO), Chennai

9.78 Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. (REPCO Bank) was set up in the year 1969 as a Society under the Madras Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 (No. 53 of 1961) [now the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 (No.39 of 2002)] to help 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 authorized capital of the Bank was Rs. 5.25 crore as in March 2007. The Government of India has contributed Rs.1.96 crore, towards the paid-up capital. Four Southern States (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala) have contributed Rs.0.90 crore and other share-holders have contributed Rs.2.22 crore. As per its bye-laws, the administrative control over Repco Bank is, at

present, with the Government of India. The Bank has paid an amount of Rs.45.08 lakh as dividend @ 23% for the year 2006-07 to the Government of India. Audit of the Bank is up-to-date. The Annual Accounts and the Annual Report of Repco Bank for the year 2006-07 have been laid in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on December 4, 2007 and December 5, 2007 respectively.

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

9.79 Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), an undertaking jointly owned by the Government of India and the Government of Kerala, was incorporated in the year 1976 under the Companies Act, 1956, for raising rubber plantations in Kerala to resettle repatriates as workers and employees. The management of the Company vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The paid-up share capital of the Company (as on March 31, 2007) was Rs.339.27 lakh. The Government of Kerala holds Rs. 205.85 lakh and the Government of India Rs. 133.42 lakh of the equity in the Company. Since the State Government is the majority shareholder, the administrative control over Rehabilitation Plantations Limited is with the State Government. During the financial year 2006-07, the Company made a profit before tax of Rs.1132.33 lakh and of Rs.963.48 lakh after tax. The Company has paid a dividend of Rs.26.68 lakh to Government of India @ 20 per cent of the paid-up share capital during the year 2006-07. The Annual Accounts and the Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited for the year 2006-07 have been laid in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on December 4, 2007 and December 5, 2007 respectively.

Tibetan Refugees

9.80 Tibetan refugees began pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness Dalai Lama in the year 1959 from Tibet. The Government of

India decided to give them asylum as well as assistance towards temporary settlement. Care has been taken to retain their separate ethnic and cultural identity.

9.81 As per information provided by Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the population of Tibetan refugees in India in February, 2008 was 1,10,095. Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in different States in the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (44,468), Himachal Pradesh (21,980), Arunachal Pradesh (7,530), Uttarakhand (8,545), West Bengal (5,785) and Jammu and Kashmir (6,920). The Ministry of Home Affairs has spent an amount of about Rs.18.17 crore up to December, 2007 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 Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

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 per family, cash compensation in lieu of land deficiency, allotment of plots and improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularized colonies. For displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area, 1971, the package comprised of Rs. 25,000/- ex-gratia payment per family.

9.84 The role of Government of India is largely limited to release of funds to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Implementation of the relief package is largely the responsibility of the State Government.

9.85 The Central Government has released Rs. 6.17 crore for the implementation of these relief packages. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has utilised Rs. 4.21 crore till December, 2007.

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment of 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, if any, made by aggrieved women employees of the Ministry. The Committee has one male and four women members, including Chairperson, and a member from the Young Women's Christian Association as an NGO member.

9.87 The Committee received one complaint regarding sexual harassment at work place during the year which was examined by the Complaint Committee and necessary action has been taken on the recommendation of the Complaint Committee for the redressal of the grievance of the complainant.

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 9 visually handicapped and 14 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 Participations) 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 & abduction for different purposes, dowry deaths, torture, molestation, sexual harassment and importation of girls and crimes identified under Special Laws such as Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, Indecent Representation of Women (Prevention) Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, etc.

9.92 The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collects statistics relating to crime against women and compiles it on annual basis. From the statistics provided by NCRB, it is observed that a total of 1,64,765 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during 2006 as compared to 1,55,553 during 2005 recording an increase of 5.9% during 2006.

9.93 The Bureau of Police Research and Development under the Ministry of Home Affairs has been organising various programmes and workshops to sensitize police officers of various levels in the States towards prevention of crime against all vulnerable sections of the society, including women and children. State Governments are also sensitized regarding crime against women and children by including these issues in the agenda for discussion in the annual meetings of the Directors General of Police and Chief Secretaries.

GENDER BUDGETING

9.94 The following initiatives have been taken for the benefit of women by various organisations of this Ministry:-

(A) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

- Family Welfare Centres (FWCs) at Reserve Battalions (Bns.) and Training Institutions have been set up exclusively for the benefit of women at Mundali (Orissa) and Bhilai (Chhattisgarh). These family welfare centres are specifically for women to learn new skills and augment their family income by earning through activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items, etc.
- In the next year 2008-09, an FWC for RTC Anantpur (Rajasthan) has been proposed which would involve an estimated expenditure of Rs.5 lakh during 2008-09.

(B) Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

- BPR&D, which is responsible for undertaking studies on police problems as well as 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. 40.92 lakh in B.E. 2007-08 has been made for the following schemes benefiting women:-
 - (i) Research Study (Rs.5 lakh);
 - (ii) 3rd National Conference for Women in Police (Rs.10 lakh);
 - (iii) Research study on the impact of vocational programmes on the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners in the States of Chhattisgarh

and Madhya Pradesh on contract sampling basis (Rs. 83,000) ;

- (iv) Research study on status appraisal of judicial pronouncements regarding women prisoners and their accompanying children awarded to Prof. Deepti Srivastava, Bhopal (Rs.1.66 lakh) ;
 - (v) Research study on identification of Best Prison Practices awarded to Dr. Upneet Lalli, Chandigarh (Rs.1.59 lakh);
 - (vi) Award of Junior Research Fellowships for doctoral work in Police Science and Criminology as per the guidelines laid down by the UGC (Rs.8 lakh);
 - (vii) Courses on Crime Against Women vis-à-vis Human Rights, Juvenile Justice & Human Rights at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D (Rs. 1.5 lakh);
 - (viii) Seminar-cum-workshop on "Trafficking of Persons and Role of Police in the country" (Rs.2 lakh);
 - (ix) Vertical Interaction Course for IPS and other Senior Officers on issues relating to Gender & SC/ST categories (Rs.1.5 lakh);
 - (x) Women training programmes at Central Detective Training Schools under the BPR&D (Rs.8 lakh);
 - (xi) Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme – Publication of Hindi Books (Rs. 84,000).
- Two women have been awarded Research grant totaling Rs.3.25 lakh. One installment amounting to Rs.83,000 has been awarded for Research study on the impact of vocational programmes on the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Two women have been

selected for the award of Doctoral Fellowship on Criminology and Police Science. Apart from this, 6 women were sanctioned fellowship amount totaling Rs.3.18 lakh for the Doctoral Work on Criminology and Police Science. Four courses on Crime Against Women have been completed. Rs.1.5 lakh has been spent on this programme. Nineteen Seminars cum Workshops on trafficking of personnel and role of police in the country are being organised for which expenditure of Rs.8.53 lakh shall be incurred during 2007-08. Nineteen Numbers of Vertical Interaction Courses for IPS and Senior Officers on the issues relating to Gender & SC/ST have been organised so far and Rs.1.05 lakh has been spent on these course programmes. BPR&D has projected a total amount of Rs.52.92 lakh for the above programmes in BE 2008-09.

(C) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

- For the year 2007-08, CRPF has proposed the following schemes exclusively benefiting women:-
 - (a) Day care Centre/Creche
 - (b) Gender Sensitization
 - (c) Health Care Centre
 - (d) Improvised Service
 - (e) Nutritional care centre
 - (f) Women's Hostel
- An amount of Rs. 8.59 lakh has been earmarked in BE 2007-08 by CRPF for the above schemes. A Creche has been opened in Group Centre (GC) Jammu and another crèche is proposed to be started at 88 Bn (M) in Delhi. Magazines, etc. are being provided in GC Sindri. In GC Sindri, monthly meetings are organised by lady MO to sensitize female workers. Gender Sensitization Courses are being organised in GC Jammu regularly

during various meetings, sainik sammelans and as a part of various training courses. Western Sector (Maharashtra) has procured Multi-purpose Gym and allied equipment for Health Care Centre. Transportation services are provided weekly from Sindri to Dhanbad. Provision has been made for ladies room for lunch break etc. for women staff of offices in GC Sindri. Music systems, TV, periodicals, etc. have been provided in GC Jammu. Nutrition care related magazines and separate room for ladies in GC Sindri are provided. Central Sector (Lucknow) is providing nutritional food to lady employees in the family way. Medical check up organised and Iron/multi vitamin tabs distributed by Special Sector, Delhi.

- CRPF has made a provision of Rs. 11.35 lakh in BE 2008-09 for the following schemes benefiting women :-
 - (i) Day care Centre/Creche (Rs. 2.5 lakh)
 - (ii) Gender Sensitization (Rs. 0.6 lakh)
 - (iii) Health Care Centre (Rs. 4 lakh)
 - (iv) Improvised Service (Rs. 1.45 lakh)
 - (v) Nutritional Care Centre (Rs. 2.3 lakh)
 - (vi) Women's Hostel (Rs. 0.5 lakh)

(D) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

- During the year 2007-08, SSB has proposed the following schemes exclusively benefiting women :-
 - (i) Day Care Centre & Women Sensitization (purchase of medicine, tonics, lady health care, medical professional, dietician & nutritional care and fitness trainer;
 - (ii) Gender Sensitization.
- An amount of Rs.1 crore had been earmarked by SSB for the above schemes.

Crime Against SCs and STs

9.95 The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (PCR Act) and the SCs/STs(Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (POA Act) are two important Acts for safeguarding the interests of SCs/STs. These enactments have extended positive discrimination in favour of these weaker sections of the society in the field of criminal law as they prescribe penalties that are more stringent than corresponding offences under the Indian Penal Code. Government keeps a constant watch on the enforcement of the PCR Act and the POA Act and rules thereunder, and analysis of crime data relating to areas of concern is periodically carried out by the Government.

9.96 As per statistics compiled by the NCRB, it is observed that a total of 27,070 incidents of crime against SCs were reported in the country during 2006 as compared to 26,127 incidents during 2005 recording an increase of 3.6% during 2006.

9.97 In respect of cases registered of crime against STs, a total of 5,791 cases of crime were reported in the country in 2006 as compared to 5,713 cases in 2005 showing an increase of 1.4%.

9.98 The provisions of the POA 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 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 Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up.

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Bharat Ratna Award

10.1 Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian honour of the country. 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 distinguished service in various fields of activities, such as, art, literature, education, sports, medicine, social work, science & engineering, trade & industry, etc., including service rendered by Government servants.

10.3 The decoration of Padma Vibhushan is awarded to a person for exceptional and distinguished service in any field; the decoration of Padma Bhushan is awarded for distinguished service of high order and the decoration of 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, organisations, and even self-recommendations, are placed before the Padma Awards Committee for its consideration. The recommendations of the Padma Awards Committee are submitted to the Prime Minister and the President for their approval and the awards are announced on the eve of Republic Day every year.

10.5 Padma Awards announced on the eve of Republic Day, 2008 will be conferred by the President of India in two Inrestiture Ceremonies to be held at Rashtrapati Bhavan on May 5 and 10, 2008. The awards will be conferred on 119 persons, which include 13 Padma Vibhushan awardees, 35 Padma Bhushan awardees and 71 Padma Shri awardees. Out of 119 recipients, 20 are women. The names of these persons 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 by the Ministry of Home Affairs from all State Governments/ UT Administrations and Ministries/Departments of the Central Government twice every year. Recommendations approved by the Ministry are forwarded to the Central Honours and Awards Committee of the Ministry of Defence for its consideration.

10.7 In an Investiture Ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi on April 11, 2007 the President conferred Gallantry Awards on seven civilian citizens besides the defence personnel. Two of them were awarded Kirti Chakra and the remaining five were awarded Shaurya Chakra.

10.8 The President has approved the names of three civilians for "Kirti Chakra" award on Independence Day, 2007. They will be decorated with the award in an investiture ceremony to be held in May, 2008.

Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards

10.9 Jeevan Raksha Padak awards were instituted in the year 1961. As the name of the award suggests, it is given for saving someone's life.

10.10 The awards are given in three categories, namely, Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and Jeevan Raksha Padak. Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for conspicuous courage under the circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer; Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer and Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer in an act or series of acts of human nature in saving life from drowning, fire, accident, electrocution, landslide, animal attack, etc.

10.11 Persons of either sex in all walks of life are eligible for these awards except members of Armed Forces, Police Forces and of recognised Fire Services if the act is performed by them in the course of duty. The awards are also given posthumously.

10.12 Recommendations are invited every year from all State Governments/UT Administrations and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

These are considered by an Awards Committee. The recommendations of the Awards Committee are approved by the Prime Minister and the President.

10.13 The investiture ceremony for these awards is held in the respective State Capitals of the awardees, where the awardee is presented a medallion and a Certificate signed by the Union Home Minister. 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.

10.14 For the year 2007, the President has approved the names of 45 persons for Jeevan Raksha Padak awards, these include, 4 persons for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksh Padak, 7 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and 34 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

VIGILANCE MACHINERY

10.15 The Vigilance Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs functions under Joint Secretary (Administration), who has also been designated as the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Ministry. 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.

10.16 The measures taken within the Ministry to strengthen preventive vigilance are summed up as below: -

- CVO maintains close liaison with all attached/subordinate offices to ensure completion of various tasks relating to vigilance work.
- The Annual Action Plan issued by the Department of Personnel and Training

(DOP&T), the nodal agency for administrative vigilance, is scrupulously implemented in the Ministry. 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 DOP&T at the end of every quarter.

- All periodical reports prescribed by the Central Vigilance Commission and the DOP&T are sent to the concerned authorities in time.
- Some Divisions in the Ministry like Freedom Fighters & Rehabilitation Division, Foreigners Division and Procurement Wing, having substantial public interface, are kept under close watch and periodic surprise inspections are conducted.
- 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.
- List of officers whose integrity is doubtful is maintained and periodically updated.

10.17 Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from November 12-16, 2007. A workshop was also



Union Home Secretary administering pledge to the officers and staff of the Ministry during Vigilance Week

organised to discuss vulnerable areas in the Ministry and identify appropriate solutions.

10.18 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 time bound manner.

10.19 Statistics in respect of vigilance and disciplinary cases dealt with in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices during the year 2007-2008 (up to December 31, 2007) are at **Annexure-XXI**.

Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

10.20 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005 the Ministry has initiated the following actions :

- An RTI Section has been set up to collect, collate and forward the information to the Central Information Commission (CIC).
- Details of the 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 Deputy Secretaries/Directors working under them and designated as CPIOs.
- The annual return under section 25 of the Act for the year ended March, 2007 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 CIC.

- An application form for seeking information under the Act has been placed 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 reception counter of this Ministry in each of its three buildings viz. North Block, Lok Nayak Bhavan and Jaisalmer House. The applications so received are further transferred by the RTI Section to the CPIOs/Public Authorities concerned.
- 8,311 applications were dealt with during 2006-07, as against 1,316 applications dealt with during the previous year.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

10.21 An Official Language Division is functioning in the Ministry to implement the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended in 1967, Official Languages Rules, 1976, as amended in 1987 and other administrative instructions issued on the subject from time to time. The Division ensures compliance with the official language policy of the Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs (proper) and its attached and subordinate offices.

Implementation of the Official Language Policy

10.22 Keeping in view the large size of the Ministry, 18 Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted at the Division level, each headed by the Joint Secretary of the Division concerned. All Officers of the rank of Section

Officer and above up to the rank of Director of the Division concerned are members of the respective Committee. The Quarterly Progress Reports regarding progressive use of Hindi in official work received from Sections/Desks of the respective Divisions are reviewed in these meetings and remedial measures suggested to avoid recurrence of the shortcomings.

Compliance with the Section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended in 1967 and correspondence in Hindi

10.23 Section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended in 1967, is being complied with fully and all the documents covered under this section are being invariably issued bilingually. All the 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 the regions 'A' and 'B'.

Official Language Inspections

10.24 Official Language inspections were carried out in 09 offices under the Ministry located outside Delhi. The Committee of Parliament on Official Language also inspected 08 offices of the Ministry in which the Ministry was represented by the Joint Secretary (Administration/Co-ordination.)/Director (Official Language) of the Ministry. 35 Sections of the Ministry have also been inspected by the personnel of the Official Language Division. Besides, 07 offices under the Ministry located in Delhi have been inspected.



Minister of State for Home addressing the Regional Official Language Conference at Haridwar



Annual Official languages Award Distribution Ceremony, November 14, 2007

Hindi Day/Hindi Fortnight

10.25 Hindi Fortnight was organised in the Ministry from September 14 to 28, 2007. Various Hindi competitions and programmes such as a Hindi Workshop and an informative lecture by an eminent Hindi scholar, Professor Dr. K.D. Paliwal were organised in which 242 personnel of the Ministry participated. Hindi speaking as well as non-Hindi speaking personnel of the Ministry participated in a larger number in the competitions and the programmes in comparison with that of the last year. Out of the above 242 participants, 85 participants were given cash prizes and certificates by Home Secretary in the Annual Official Language Prize Distribution Function organised on November 14, 2007.

Training in Hindi Typing/Hindi Stenography

10.26 Out of a total of 91 Lower Division Clerks, 51 are trained in Hindi typewriting at present. Similarly, out of a total of 162 Stenographers, 75 are trained in Hindi Stenography.

Hindi Workshop

10.27 Two Hindi workshops were organised in the months of June and September, 2007 to encourage employees to do their official work in Hindi. Forty employees were nominated to participate in these workshops.

Incentive Scheme

10.28 An incentive scheme to encourage officers and employees to do their work in Hindi is in vogue for the last many years in the Ministry. 10 cash prizes are awarded under the scheme every year. The entries for the year 2006-07 were evaluated/finalised and 10 cash prizes along with certificates have been given away by Home Secretary in the Annual Official Language Prize Distribution Function held on November 14, 2007.

Rajbhasha Shield Yojna

10.29 'Rajbhasha Shield Yojna', an incentive scheme for the attached/subordinate offices of the

Ministry for encouraging them to use Hindi more and more in their official work, has been in existence for the last many years. Entries for the year 2006-07 have been received and the same are being evaluated/finalised.

REDRESSAL OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

10.30 An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery (IGRM), functioning in this Ministry, attends to all grievances promptly. 1,019 grievances were received and attended to during the period from April 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007.

10.31 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.

10.32 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

10.33 The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with a wide range of subjects, which are complex as well as sensitive in nature thereby 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 forum for political multilateral negotiations.

10.34 "The Sashastra Seema Bal Bill, 2007"

introduced by the Ministry in the Parliament has been passed on November 28, 2007 in Rajya Sabha and on December 1, 2007 in Lok Sabha. Following legislative proposals of this Ministry, introduced in the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha between April 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007, are under consideration of the Parliament:

- The Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2007
- The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2007
- The Constitution (One Hundred and Seventh Amendment) Bill 2007 (Amendment of Articles 244 and 332 of the Constitution of India)

10.35 This Ministry held the following four meetings of the Consultative Committee during the year 2007-08 (up to December 31, 2007) under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister:

Sl. No.	Dates of Meetings of the Consultative Committee	Agenda item discussed in the meeting
1	May 4, 2007	National Policy on Criminal Justice
2	July 10, 2007	National Policy on Criminal Justice
3	July 17, 2007	National Policy on Criminal Justice
4	November 29, 2007	Central Law Enforcement Agency

10.36 The Departmental-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs submitted its recommendations in its 126th Report (on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry for 2007-08) to the Parliament on April 26, 2007. The Action Taken 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 the Houses of Parliament regarding the progress made towards implementation of the recommendations contained in the 126th Report of the Committee.

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION

AUDIT OBJECTIONS/PARAS

10.37 Departmental Accounting Organisation (DAO) is responsible for payments, accounting, reporting of Ministry's Budget through a Principal Accounts Office (PrAO) and a network of Pay & Accounts Offices (PAOs). Payments and accounting are computerised by using the standard COMPACT software designed by the Office of Controller General of Accounts (CGA) and developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC). The integrated financial information is available on a web based software e-lekha, which has the capability of generating real time reports. The DAO also assists the Integrated Finance in budget formulation, budget execution and budget reporting, supported by Centre of Excellence in Internal Audit in CGA. Modern risk based audit of scheme have been initiated to aid the implementing divisions in improving efficiency and effectiveness of schemes.

10.38 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 by an Internal Audit Organisation of MHA under 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 & Audit General (C&AG).

10.39 In the first instance, after carrying out the audit of expenditure, the inspection reports (IRs) indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Units/Organisations, which in time make efforts to settle the observations. C&AG in its Report submitted to Parliament, presents audit paras against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by MHA.

10.40 In order to settle the audit paras promptly, the status of pendency is monitored at the highest level on quarterly basis, where representatives of Director General (Audit) are also invited in the meetings. The receipt and liquidation of audit paras is a continuous process. As on January 1, 2007, there were 8 such audit paras pending in this Ministry. During the period from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007, 15 new paras were received, bringing the total to 23. Out of this, 9 paras have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 14 paras outstanding as on December 31, 2007.

10.41 As on January 1, 2007, the number of outstanding IR paras in respect of all organisations under the control of MHA was 3,559. During the period from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007, the total numbers of Audit Objections/Paras settled and received were 1,453 and 1,659 respectively. Thus, as on December 31, 2007, the number of outstanding IR paras was 3,765. 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 **Annexure-XXII**.

10.42 A summary of important audit observations made by C&AG and their latest status is at **Annexures-XXIII and XXIV** respectively.



ANNEXURE

**MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL
SECRETARIES AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD/HOLDING
POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DURING THE
YEAR 2007-08**

Shri Shivraj V. Patil		HOME MINISTER
Shri Manik Rao H. Gavit		MINISTERS OF STATE
Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal		
Smt V. Radhika Selvi		
Shri Madhukar Gupta		HOME SECRETARY
Shri U.N. Panjiar	(up to 31.01.2008)	SECRETARY (Border Management)
Shri Shantanu Consul	(since 11.02.2008)	
Shri M.L. Kumawat		SPECIAL SECRETARIES
Shri Vivek Mehrotra	(since 02.01.2008)	
Shri R.S. Sirohi	(up to 01.10.2007)	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Shri Vinay Kumar		
Mrs. Anita Chaudhary		
Shri A.E. Ahmad		
Shri Vivek Mehrotra	(from 01.10.2007 to 01.01.2008)	
Shri A.K. Srivastava	(up to 31.08.2007)	JOINT SECRETARIES
Shri A.K. Yadav	(since 01.08.2007)	
Shri Ashim Khurana		
Shri B.A. Coutinho	(up to 16.01.2008)	
Ms. B. Bhamathi		
Shri D. Diptivilasa	(since 18.12.2007)	
Shri D.K. Kotia	(since 17.12.2007)	
Shri D.P. Singh		
Shri Dharmendra Sharma	(since 17.03.2008)	
Shri Dinesh Singh		
Shri G.S. Patnaik	(up to 18.12.2007)	
Shri I.B. Karn	(since 06.06.2007)	

Shri K.C. Jain (since 05.02.2008)

Shri K. Skandan

Shri L.C. Goyal (up to 31.12.2007)

Ms. Mitali Sen Gavai (up to 02.03.2008)

Shri Naveen Verma

Shri O. Ravi

Shri Prabhanshu Kamal

Shri R.P. Nath (since 09.10.2007)

Shri S.K. Chattopadhyay (up to 30.09.2007)

Shri Sada Kant (since 26.11.2007)

Shri Shashi Bhushan (since 01.11.2007)

Shri V.N. Gaur

Shri V.K. Saxena (up to 26.11.2007)

Shri M.J. Joseph (upto 28.11.2007)

CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS

Shri Sanjeev Mishra (since 29.11.2007)

Reference : Chapter-I, Para No. 1.4)

STATE-WISE SECURITY SITUATION DURING THE YEARS 2003 to 2007					
Assam					
Head	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Incidents	358	267	398	413	474
Extremists arrested/ killed/ surrendered	750	1007	544	752	759
SFs killed	12	17	7	32	27
Civilians killed	182	194	173	164	287
Meghalaya					
Head	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Incidents	85	47	37	38	28
Extremists Arrested/ killed/ surrendered	152	150	108	112	85
SFs killed	7	8	0	0	1
Civilians killed	35	17	1	6	9
Tripura					
Head	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Incidents	394	212	115	87	94
Extremists Arrested/ killed/ surrendered	654	608	212	196	303
SFs killed	39	46	11	14	6
Civilians killed	207	67	28	14	14

Arunachal Pradesh					
Head	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Incidents	50	41	32	16	35
Extremists arrested/ killed/ surrendered	81	74	58	23	53
SFs killed	1	2	1	0	5
Civilians killed	7	6	3	0	12
Nagaland					
Head	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Incidents	199	186	192	309	272
Extremists Arrested/ killed/surrendered	189	145	141	203	211
SFs killed	3	0	1	2	1
Civilians killed	13	42	28	29	44
Mizoram					
Head	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Incidents	3	3	4	5	2
Extremists Arrested/ killed/surrendered	1	41	210	848	21
SFs killed	1	1	0	0	0
Civilians killed	0	0	2	0	2
Manipur					
Head	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Incidents	243	478	554	498	584
Extremists arrested/ killed/ surrendered	365	772	1186	1097	1443
SFs killed	27	36	50	28	39
Civilians killed	50	88	158	96	130
(Reference : Chapter II, Para No. 2.34)					

LIST OF MAJOR MILITANT/INSURGENT OUTFITS ACTIVE IN THE NORTH EASTERN STATE

State wise list of major militant groups is given below.*

(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(1/M)]
- The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN(K)].

*1 All the militant outfits mentioned above except the two factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland, have been declared 'Unlawful Associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967). In addition, the outfits named above in respect of Assam, Manipur and Tripura have also been listed as 'terrorist organisations' in the schedule of the above Act.

*2 In addition, other militant groups like the Dima Halam Daogah (DHD) and United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS); DHD (Jole faction), Karbi Longri N C Hills Liberation Front (KLNLFF), Kuki National Army (KNA) and Zomi Revolutionary Army (ZRA); Naga National Council (NNC) etc. are also operating in the North East.

(Reference : Chapter II, Para No. 2.39)

ANNEXURE-IV

STATE-WISE NUMBER OF INCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES IN THE PERIOD 2003 TO 2007

Assam

State	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Incidents	Casualties								
Andhra Pradesh	577	140	310	74	535	208	183	47	138	45
Bihar	250	128	323	171	186	96	107	45	135	67
Chhattisgarh	256	74	352	83	385	168	715	388	582	369
Jharkhand	342	117	379	169	312	119	310	124	482	157
Madhya Pradesh	13	1	13	4	20	3	6	1	9	2
Maharashtra	75	31	84	15	94	53	98	42	94	25
Orissa	49	15	35	8	42	14	44	9	67	17
Uttar Pradesh	13	8	15	26	10	1	11	5	9	3
West Bengal	6	1	11	15	14	7	23	17	32	6
Kerala	12	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	8	-
Karnataka	4	-	6	1	8	8	10	-	7	5
Haryana	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	1597	515	1533	566	1608	677	1509	678	1565	696

(Reference: Chapter II, Para No. 2.63)

ANNEXURE-V

STATE-WISE NUMBER OF POLICE STATION AREAS FROM WHERE NAXALITE VIOLENCE WAS REPORTED IN THE PERIOD 2003 TO 2007						
State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total No. of Police Stations in the State
Andhra Pradesh	183	149	188	93	59	1635
Bihar	100	106	80	69	71	834
Chhattisgarh	57	68	66	81	71	307
Jharkhand	96	101	79	85	99	310
Madhya Pradesh	4	4	4	4	06	924
Maharashtra	12	18	10	14	14	923
Orissa	14	15	13	22	19	464
Uttar Pradesh	9	7	5	7	03	1432
West Bengal	4	6	7	12	08	411
Karnataka	2	4	6	6	04	805
Kerala	10	4	-	2	05	443
Haryana	-	-	2	-	01	207
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	01	1332
Total	491	482	460	395	361	10027
(Reference: Chapter II, Para No. 2.63)						

LIST OF BANNED TERRORIST ORGANISATIONS

1. Babbar Khalsa International
2. Khalistan Commando Force
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force
4. International Sikh Youth Federation
5. Lashkar-e-Taiba/Pasban-e-Ahlehadis
6. Jaish-e-Mohammad/Tahrik-e-Furqan
7. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen/Harkat-ul-Ansar/Harkat-ul-Jehad-e-Islami
8. Hizb-ul-Mujahideen/ Hizb-ul-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment
9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen
10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
13. People's Liberation Army (PLA).
14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
16. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
17. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
18. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
19. All Tripura Tiger Force
20. National Liberation Front of Tripura
21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
22. Students Islamic Movement of India
23. Deendar Anjuman
24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist -- People's War, All its formations and front organizations).
25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All its formations and Front Organisations.
26. Al Badr
27. Jamiat-ul-Mujahidden
28. Al-Qaida
29. Dukhtaran-e-Millat (DEM)
30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)
32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)

(Reference: Chapter II, Para No.2.83)

**STATUS OF FENCING AND BORDER ROADS ON INDO-BANGLADESH
BORDER (AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2007)**

FENCING					
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 & II
West Bengal	2216.7	507.00	1021.0	674.05	1181.05
Assam	263.0	149.29	71.5	51.42	200.71
Meghalaya	443.0	198.06	201.0	180.19	378.25
Tripura	856.0	—	736.0	668.04	668.04
Mizoram	318.0	—	400.0	107.75	107.75
TOTAL	4096.7	854.35	2429.5	1681.45	2535.80
BORDER ROADS					
					(Length in Km.)
Name of State	Roads in Phase-I (completed)	Roads in Phase-II (sanctioned)	Roads in Phase-II (completed)	Total (completed)	
West Bengal	1616.57	—	—	1616.57	
Assam	176.50	77.50	61.70	238.20	
Meghalaya	211.29	204.00	200.85	412.14	
Tripura	480.51	269.00	210.14	690.65	
Mizoram	153.06	246.50	139.98	293.04	
TOTAL	2637.93	797.00	612.67	3250.60	
(Reference Chapter-III, Para No.3.8)					

**STATUS OF FENCING AND FLOODLIGHTING ON INDO-PAKISTAN
BORDER (AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2007)**

FENCING				
(Length in Km.)				
Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be floodlit	Total length of the border floodlit so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be floodlit
Punjab	553	461.00	462.45*	---
Rajasthan	1037	1056.63	1048.27*	---
Jammu	210	186.00	185.00	2
International Border				
Gujarat	508	310.00	217.00	93
TOTAL	2308	2007.63	1912.72	94
* 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 to be floodlit	Length of the border floodlit so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be floodlit
Punjab	553	460.72	460.72	---
Rajasthan	1037	1022.80	1022.80	---
Jammu	210	186.00	175.50	10.50
Inter-national Border				
Gujarat	508	310.00	202.00	108.00
TOTAL	2308	1979.52	1861.02	118.50
(Reference Chapter-III, Para No.3.16)				

ANNEXURE-IX

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED UNDER COASTAL SECURITY SCHEME										
										(Rs. in lakh)
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Coastal Police Stations	Vessels	Jeeps	Motor Cycles	Check Posts	Out Posts	Barracks	Other Items	Approved Outlay
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	16	24	-	-	-	-	4356.00
6	Tamil Nadu	12	24	12	36	40	12	-	-	4408.00
7	Andhra Pradesh	6	18	12	18	-	-	-	-	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	A&N Islands	-	10	18	20	-	-	-	-	2604.00
TOTAL		73	204	153	312	97	58	30	10	37161.15
(Reference : Chapter III, Para No.3.26)										

ANNEXURE-X

**DETAILS OF ALLOCATION AND RELEASES TO THE BORDER STATES
DURING THE YEARS 2006-07 AND 2007-08**

(Rs. in lakh)					
Sl. No.	Name of the State	2006-07		2007-08	
		Final Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release (As on 31.12.2007)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4498.00	4498.00	4733.00	4577.52
2.	Assam	2338.34	2338.34	2017.00	1344.67
3.	Bihar	3119.00	3119.00	3172.00	3172.00
4.	Gujarat	2096.00	2096.00	2420.00	1344.65
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1269.00	1269.00	1119.00	746.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	9793.05	9793.05	7483.00	4569.67
7.	Manipur	1250.00	1250.00	1121.00	738.74
8.	Meghalaya	1313.36	1313.36	1029.00	686.00
9.	Mizoram	2262.00	2262.00	2086.00	2086.00
10.	Nagaland	1577.00	1577.00	1000.00	666.67
11.	Punjab	3641.12	3641.12	1870.00	1870.00
12.	Rajasthan	5731.36	5731.36	7659.00	7652.00
13.	Sikkim	1566.04	1566.04	1000.00	636.67
14.	Tripura	2678.48	2678.48	2287.00	1510.31
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2231.00	2231.00	2473.00	1348.81
16.	Uttarakhand	871.00	871.00	1895.00	--
17.	West Bengal	5765.25	5765.25	7992.00	4194.05
	Total	52000.00	52000.00	51356.00	37143.76
				+	
				644.00*	

*Kept reserved for contingencies etc.

(Reference: Chapter III, Para No.3.42)

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNION TERRITORIES				
Sl. No.	Name of 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	9,00,635
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	60,650
6.	National Capital Territory of Delhi.	1,483	94,20,644	1,38,50,507
7.	Puducherry	492	8,07,785	9,74,345
	Total	10,973	1,14,42,875	1,65,20,983
(Reference: Chapter VI, Para No.6.3)				

ANNEXURE-XII

**ABSTRACT OF BUDGET OF THE UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT
LEGISLATURE ON NET BASIS**

(Rs. in crore)

	2006-07 BE	2006-07 Actual Exp.	2007-08 BE
A&N Islands			
Plan	1119.07	843.30	1152.93
Non-Plan	857.00	898.62	700.00
Total	1976.07	1741.92	1852.93
Chandigarh			
Plan	216.66	249.23	267.63
Non-Plan	814.00	829.47	835.00
Total	1030.66	1078.70	1102.63
Dadra & Nagar Haveli			
Plan	70.42	70.40	77.78
Non-Plan	50.00	50.96	53.00
Total	120.42	121.36	130.78
Daman & Diu			
Plan	64.12	63.86	70.88
Non-Plan	57.00	57.61	59.00
Total	121.12	121.47	129.88
Lakshadweep			
Plan	201.69	206.75	222.11
Non-Plan	180.00	235.27	222.35
Total	381.69	442.02	444.46
Abstract of Central Assistance to Union Territories with Legislature			
Puducherry			
Plan	297.70	243.35	199.65
Non-Plan	439.00	559.48	439.00
Total	736.70	802.83	638.65
NCT of Delhi			
Plan	458.67	157.26	988.11
Non-Plan	0.00	22.12	0.00
Total	458.67	179.38	988.11
Note: The NCT of Delhi is not given any Non-Plan assistance because it is a revenue-surplus UT. However, a provision of Rs.22.12 crore was released to NCT of Delhi for ex-gratia relief to 1984 riot victims by obtaining supplementary grant.			
(Reference: Chapter VI, Para No.6.3)			

ANNEXURE-XIII

MANPOWER STATUS IN CPFs DURING THE PERIOD 1997 TO 2007								
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
2007	65290	210261	103860	260873	50326	7334	48934	746878
(Reference: Chapter VII, Para No.7.37)								

ANNEXURE-XIV

**ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON CPFs DURING THE PERIOD
1997-1998 TO 2007-08 (UP TO DECEMBER 31, 2007)**

(Rupees in crore)								
YEAR	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	TOTAL
1997-98	476.68	1542.17	578.28	1262.58	289.82	70.51	240.82	4460.86
1998-99	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
2000-01	635.32	2157.78	802.30	1653.25	416.06	90.34	322.28	6077.33
2001-02	776.25	2399.02	860.55	1894.42	417.08	82.79	327.03	6757.14
2002-03	711.20	2668.41	936.65	961.13	470.25	95.90	325.77	6169.31
2003-04	929.15	2970.24	982.19	2087.78	468.32	113.81	315.92	7867.41
2004-05	1005.64	2635.76	1061.24	2516.96	552.72	128.00	381.84	8282.16
2005-06	1314.17	3560.45	1134.07	3228.03	576.25	140.28	581.97	10535.22
2006-07	1478.29	3398.85	1225.59	3642.40	707.99	151.19	779.92	11384.23
2007-08*	1092.94	2941.37	995.65	3056.80	670.08	109.20	657.33	9523.37
* upto December 31, 2007								
(Reference: Chapter VII, Para No. 7.38)								

DETAILS OF GALLANTRY/SERVICE MEDALS AWARDED TO POLICE PERSONNEL OF STATES/UNION TERRITORIES/CENTRAL POLICE FORCES, ETC. FROM APRIL 1, 2007 TO JANUARY 26, 2008

S. No.	Name of States/UTs Organizations	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (PPMDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	23	8	23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1	1	4
3	Assam	-	19	1	16
4	Bihar	-	4	4	10
5	Chhattishgarh	-	1	3	6
6	Delhi	-	25	3	25
7	Goa	-	-	1	1
8	Gujarat	-	1	3	27
9	Haryana	-	-	1	17
10	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1	7
11	Jammu & Kashmir	4	30	1	22
12	Jharkhand	-	2	1	10
13	Karnataka	-	2	5	31
14	Kerala	-	-	1	19
15	Madhya Pradesh	-	3	3	30
16	Maharashtra	-	3	5	65
17	Manipur	-	27	2	4
18	Meghalaya	-	1	-	2
19	Mizoram	-	-	-	4
20	Nagaland	-	-	-	2
21	Orissa	-	7	3	17
22	Punjab	-	-	4	28
23	Rajasthan	-	-	4	30
24	Sikkim	-	-	1	1
25	Tamil Nadu	-	1	3	33
26	Tripura	-	-	1	5
27	Uttar Pradesh	-	29	7	68

28	Uttarakhand	-	-	2	7
29	West Bengal	-	-	3	39
30	UTs	-	-	-	-
	a) A&N Island	-	-	-	1
	b) Chandigarh	-	-	-	3
	c) Lakshdweep	-	-	-	2
	d) Puducherry	-	-	-	4
31	CPOs/Other Orgnisations				
	a) Assam Rifles	-	8	1	22
	b) BSF	8	13	8	85
	c) CBI	-	-	7	27
	d) CISF	2	4	4	36
	e) CRPF	8	34	10	103
	f) MHA	-	-	15	40
	g) ITBP	-	1	4	16
	h) NSG	-	-	-	5
	i) SSB	-	-	3	19
	j) SPG	-	-	1	10
	k) BPR&D	-	-	-	4
	l) DCPW	-	-	-	3
	m) NCB	-	-	-	1
	n) NCRB	-	-	-	2
	o) NHRC	-	-	-	2
	p) SVPNPA	-	-	1	5
	q) M/o Civil Aviation	-	-	-	1
	r) Ministry of Railways	-	-	2	12
	s) BS&FC	-	-	01	-
	Total	24	239	129	956
<p>PPMDS: President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service PMMS: Police Medal for Meritorious Service PPMG: President's Police Medal for Gallantry. PMG : Police Medal for Gallantry</p> <p>(Reference : Chapter VII, Para No.7.52)</p>					

STATEMENT OF DRUG SEIZED (JANUARY-DECEMBER, 2007) BY NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB)			
Name of Drug	Durgs seized All over India (In Kg.)	Drugs seized by NCB (In Kg.)	% of drugs as compared to All India Seizures
Opium	1758	170	10%
Heroin	900	180	20%
Ganja	75407	3676	5%
Hashish	3766	1439	38%
Cocaine	5	1	20%
Ephedrine	295	290	98%
Methaqualone	1	1	100%

(Reference: Chapter VII, Para No.7.102)

ANNEXURE-XVII

**ALLOCATION AND RELEASE OF FUNDS FROM CRF/NCCF DURING
2007-2008, AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2007**

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sate	Allocation of CRF		Release from CRF			Release from NCCF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1 st Instalment	2 nd Instalment	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	284.51	94.84	379.35	77.735 (64.52)	142.255	37.51**
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.48	7.49	29.97	11.24	11.24	--
3.	Assam	153.36	51.12	204.48	76.68	76.80	-
4.	Bihar	118.31	39.44	157.74	59.155	59.155	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	88.76	29.59	118.35	21.19 (22.19)	44.38	--
6.	Goa	1.74	0.58	2.32	0.87	0.87	--
7.	Gujarat	203.41	67.8	271.22	48.57 (53.135)	--	--
8.	Haryana	102.85	34.28	137.13	51.425	51.425	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	79.99	26.66	106.65	39.995	39.995	24.585
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	68.68	22.89	91.58	34.34	34.34	13.51 *
11.	Jharkhand	100.15	33.38	133.53	50.075	50.075	--
12.	Karnataka	94.81	31.6	126.41	23.70 (23.70)	47.405	68.89
13.	Kerala	70.7	23.57	94.26	35.35	35.35	50.81 #
14.	Madhya Pradesh	201.97	67.32	269.29	50.495 (50.49)	100.985	--
15.	Maharashtra	184.31	61.44	245.75	47.695 (44.46)	--	168.92 *
16.	Manipur	4.42	1.47	5.89	2.21	--	--
17.	Meghalaya	8.96	2.99	11.95	4.48	4.48	--
18.	Mizoram	5.23	1.74	6.97	2.615	2.615	8.81
19.	Nagaland	3.03	1.01	4.05	1.515	1.515	--
20.	Orissa	239.53	79.84	319.38	61.105 (58.66)	119.765	--
21.	Punjab	120.74	40.25	160.99	60.37	--	--

22. Rajasthan	343.68	114.56	458.25	85.50 (86.34)	171.84	0.338
23. Sikkim	13.93	4.64	18.57	6.965	6.965	--
24. Tamil Nadu	172.88	57.63	230.51	86.44	86.44	--
25. Tripura	10.21	3.4	13.61	5.105	5.105	--
26. Uttar Pradesh	235.1	78.36	313.45	117.55	117.55	--
27. Uttarakhand	73.93	24.64	98.58	36.965	--	--
28. West Bengal	186.47	62.15	248.62	93.235	--	--

@ 1st instalment of Centre's share of CRF for the year of 2007-08 has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilization certificate.

Note:- Figures shown in brackets (in col. 6) includes about 25% Central share of CRF released in advance during 2006-07 for the year 2007-08.

Rs. 50 crore released 'On account' releases for flood-2007.

* Released for flood -2006.** Released for flood -2005.

(Reference : Chapter VIII, Para No.8.13)

**STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE DETAILS OF DAMAGE DUE TO
HEAVY RAINS/FLASH FLOODS/ FLOODS/ LANDSLIDE DURING THE
YEAR 2007**

(Provisional - as on December 31, 2007)

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Human lives lost	No. of Cattle-heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1	Andhra Pradesh	134	47598	235814	1.93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	14736	12987	0.28
3	Assam	134	--	15846	6.75
4	Bihar	976	988	690466	16.62
5	Chhattisgarh	15	53	12482	0.026
6	Gujarat	486	9707	41756	4.68
7	Goa	3	--	1100	Negligible
8	Himachal Pradesh	98	3087	10820	1.13
9	Jharkhand	2	2	986	0.01
10	Karnataka	222	12958	231698	5.00
11	Kerala	262	2813	58804	0.38
12	Madhya Pradesh	76	307	18321	0.04
13	Mizoram	12	08	2243	0.04
14	Maharashtra	155	1477	47045	--
15	Meghalaya	--	--	--	Negligible
16	Orissa	91	662	104712	3.19
17	Punjab	7	18	527	0.28
18	Rajasthan	63	5114	10058	Negligible
19	Tamil Nadu	52	159	726	--
20	Tripura	8	--	3	--
21	Uttar Pradesh	261	157	165064	5.13
22	Uttarakhand	83	275	979	--
23	West Bengal	348	4154	996948	24.91
24	Puducherry	2	150	159	2.15
	Total	3494	104423	2659544	72.546

(Reference : Chapter VIII, Para No.8.28)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER FOUR MAJOR SECTORS UNDER THE TSUNAMI REHABILITATION PROGRAMME TILL DECEMBER, 2007

HOUSING		
State	Number of Houses to be reconstructed	Progress made till December, 2007
Tamil Nadu	63588	46066
Kerala	3867	3867
Andhra Pradesh	481	481
Puducherry	7567	3018
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9797	302 completed and foundation work of 8114 completed
AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD		
State	Agricultural land to be reclaimed	Progress made till June, 2007
Tamil Nadu	Agriculture - 8175.352 Ha. Horticulture - 669.820 Ha.	Work Completed
Kerala	2151 Ha. Land became saline/ crops affected	The reclamation work has been completed and livelihood schemes are under implementation
Andhra Pradesh	No damage reported	Not Applicable
Puducherry	1145 Ha. land became saline.	950.04 Ha. land reclaimed.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8069 Ha. affected	4360.63 Ha. of cropping area reclaimed, debris clearing in 2435.23 Ha. In addition, 36.7 km. drainage facility created. 500 power tillers and 2300 pump sets distributed. 790 wells /ponds created. Two check dams constructed.

FISHERIES AND LIVELIHOOD		
State	Total Damage	Progress till December, 2007
Tamil Nadu	Catamaran-30373 Vallams - 4628 Mech. Boats- 2727 Nets - 39316 Fishing Harbours- 8 Fish Landing Centres (FLCs)- 7 New FLCs - 10	Replacement of boats/nets/ gear completed. Tender work for construction of new fish landing centres is under process.
Kerala	3989 Boats/ Crafts/ Nets/Fishing Accessories	Boats/Crafts/Nets/Fishing Accessories replaced/ repaired.
Puducherry	7892 boats New/ additional activities:- (i) Fisheries Training Institute (ii) Purchase of life jackets (iii) Livelihood Projects (Sea weed culture)	7562 boats replaced/repaired and new additional activities are under progress
Andhra Pradesh	11394 - boats 34067 - nets	Programme completed.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2065- boats 858 -fishing gears, FLCs & Fishing harbours 525 -pisciculturists	1991-Boats 858 -Fishing gears.
ROADS AND BRIDGES		
Tamil Nadu	757.40 km.	648.33 km
Kerala	686 km. 3 bridges	Minor roads repaired. Works of awarding tender for bridges is under progress.
Andhra Pradesh	No damage reported.	Not applicable
Puducherry	49.75 km	65.72 km.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	350.05 km.	253 km.
(Reference : Chapter VIII, Para No8.33)		

ESTIMATED BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, NATURAL GROWTH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 2006

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	23.5	25.2	18.8	7.5	8.1	6.0	16.0	17.2	12.8	57	62	39
Bigger states												
1. Andhra Pradesh	18.9	19.8	16.5	7.3	7.9	5.8	11.6	11.9	10.7	56	62	38
2. Assam	24.6	26.1	15.4	8.7	9.2	5.8	15.9	17.0	9.6	67	70	42
3. Bihar	29.9	30.7	23.0	7.7	7.8	6.3	22.3	22.9	16.7	60	62	45
4. Chhattisgarh	26.9	28.5	19.9	8.1	8.5	6.3	18.8	20.0	13.6	61	62	50
5. Delhi	18.4	19.5	18.2	4.7	5.4	4.6	13.7	14.2	13.7	37	42	36
6. Gujarat	23.5	25.0	21.1	7.3	8.2	5.9	16.2	16.8	15.2	53	62	37
7. Haryana	23.9	25.1	21.1	6.5	6.9	5.6	17.4	18.2	15.5	57	62	45
8. Jammu & Kashmir	18.7	20.0	14.2	5.9	6.1	5.0	12.9	13.9	9.3	52	54	38
9. Jharkhand	26.2	28.0	18.8	7.5	7.9	5.9	18.6	20.1	12.8	49	52	32
10. Karnataka	20.1	21.5	17.7	7.1	8.0	5.5	13.0	13.4	12.2	48	53	36
11. Kerala	14.9	15.0	14.6	6.7	6.8	6.5	8.2	8.2	8.1	15	16	12
12. Madhya Pradesh	29.1	31.2	21.9	8.9	9.6	6.3	20.2	21.6	15.6	74	79	52
13. Maharashtra	18.5	19.2	17.5	6.7	7.4	5.8	11.8	11.9	11.7	35	42	26
14. Orissa	21.9	22.8	16.2	9.3	9.7	6.9	12.6	13.1	9.3	73	76	53
15. Punjab	17.8	18.4	16.8	6.8	7.4	5.8	11.0	11.0	11.0	44	48	36
16. Rajasthan	28.3	29.7	23.9	6.9	7.2	6.1	21.3	22.5	17.8	67	74	41
17. Tamil Nadu	16.2	16.5	15.9	7.5	8.3	6.4	8.8	8.3	9.5	37	39	33
18. Uttar Pradesh	30.1	31.0	26.0	8.6	9.1	6.6	21.4	21.9	19.3	71	75	53
19. West Bengal	18.4	20.7	12.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	12.2	14.5	6.0	38	40	29
Smaller states												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	22.5	23.8	17.4	5.0	5.5	2.8	17.5	18.3	14.6	40	44	19
2. Goa	15.1	13.5	16.2	7.4	8.2	6.9	7.7	5.3	9.3	15	14	16
3. Himachal Pradesh	18.8	19.5	12.4	6.8	7.1	4.8	12.0	12.4	7.6	50	52	26
4. Manipur	13.4	13.5	13.1	4.5	4.4	4.6	9.0	9.1	8.6	11	11	11
5. Meghalaya	24.7	26.4	17.1	8.0	8.5	5.8	16.7	17.8	11.3	53	54	43
6. Mizoram	17.8	21.6	14.0	5.5	6.2	4.8	12.3	15.4	9.2	25	32	13
7. Nagaland	17.3	16.8	19.2	4.8	4.9	4.1	12.5	11.9	15.0	20	18	27
8. Sikkim	19.2	19.5	17.7	5.6	5.7	4.7	13.7	13.8	13.0	33	35	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9. Tripura	16.6	17.3	13.4	6.3	6.2	6.8	10.3	11.1	6.7	36	37	30
10. Uttarakhand	21.0	22.0	17.3	6.7	7.0	5.5	14.2	14.9	11.7	43	54	22
Union Territories												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.7	17.1	13.2	5.1	5.7	3.8	10.7	11.4	9.4	31	35	21
2. Chandigarh	15.8	23.5	15.1	4.1	3.1	4.2	11.8	20.4	10.9	23	23	23
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	28.1	27.8	29.4	4.8	5.3	3.1	23.3	22.5	26.3	35	38	24
4. Daman & Diu	18.4	20.2	15.5	5.5	5.0	6.1	12.9	15.1	9.4	28	33	18
5. Lakshadweep	18.9	18.7	19.1	6.4	6.8	6.0	12.5	11.9	13.1	25	19	31
6. Puducherry	15.7	16.3	15.4	7.3	8.0	7.0	8.4	8.3	8.4	28	35	24
Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-years period 2003-05.												
(Reference: Chapter IX, Para No.9.55)												

**DETAIL OF VIGILANCE/DISCIPLINARY CASES IN MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS AND ITS ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES
AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2007**

Sl. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non- Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 1.4.2007	192	191	812	864
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 1.4.2007 to 31.12.2007	83	83	1124	1132
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of upto 31.12.2007	52	55	1175	1194
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 1.1.2008.(1+2-3)	223	219	761	802
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference to serial number-3):				
	(a) Dismissal	3	3	323	327
	(b) Removal	1	1	249	250
	(c) Compulsory retirement	-	-	28	28
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	4	4	71	72
	(e) Withholding of increment	2	2	96	96
	(f) Withholding of promotion	-	-	2	2
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	-	-	49	49
	(h) Censure	10	8	145	146
	(i) Warning	2	2	17	17
	(j) Displeasure	6	10	14	14
	(k) Exoneration	5	4	19	23
	(l) Transfer of cases	-	-	8	8
	(m) Proceedings dropped	8	10	20	20
	(n) Cut in pension	5	5	-	-
	(o) Resignation accepted	3	3	-	-

(p) Confinement in Unit	-	-	42	42
(q) Confinement in Quarter Guard	-	-	89	97
(r) Transferred Out	-	-	-	-
(s) Kept in abeyance	-	-	2	2
(t) Extra duty	-	-	-	-
(u) Proceedings dropped as per Court orders	3	3	1	1
Total (a to u)	52	55	1175	1194
(Reference: Chapter X, Para No. 10.19)				

**DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INTERNAL AUDIT OBJECTIONS
AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2007**

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Paras outstanding as on December 31, 2006	Paras received during January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007	Paras settled during January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007	Paras outstanding at the end of December 31, 2007
1	Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper)	35	9	22	22
2	Department of Official Language	38	7	7	38
3	Registrar General of India	62	209	195	76
4	Border Security Force	374	177	83	468
5	Central Reserve Police Force	137	247	176	208
6	National Security Guard	70	113	119	64
7	Central Industrial Security Force	161	111	93	179
8	Intelligence Bureau	52	39	31	60
9	SVP, National Police Academy, Hyderabad	10	11	6	15
10	Assam Rifles	90	9	44	55
11	Indo Tibetan Border Police	53	49	50	52
12	Bureau of Police Research and Development	9	0	7	2
13	National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science	9	12	5	16
14	National Crime Record Bureau	27	7	10	24
15	Lakshadweep	139	142	28	253
16	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	822	215	195	842
17	Daman and Diu	102	67	95	74
18	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	95	66	32	129
19	Chandigarh	1274	169	255	1188
	Total	3559	1659	1453	3765

(Reference : Chapter-X, Para No.10.41)

**OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBSERVATIONS/PARAS OF C&AG AND
A.T.R. AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2007**

Audit Observations/Paras

Indo-Tibetan Border Police

**I. IRREGULAR ATTACHMENT OF INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE
PERSONNEL**

The Director General, Indo-Tibetan Border Police attached a large number of officials, withdrawn from various field formations/units and deployed them in the Directorate in excess of the sanctioned strength and violating instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard. The expenditure on pay and allowances of the attached staff over and above the sanctioned strength for the period 2003-2004 to 2004-05 alone was Rs.5.19 crore.

(Para No.10.1 of Report No.2 of 2007)
Transaction Audit Observations

Border Security Force

II. IRREGULAR ATTACHMENT OF VEHICLES

The Director General, Border Security Force (BSF), in violation of scales laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs, withdrew 158 vehicles from various field formations/units and deployed them at the BSF Headquarters in addition to its 100 authorised vehicles. The expenditure of Rs 1.76 crore on petrol, oil and lubricants (POL) and repair and maintenance of these attached vehicles for the period 2004 to 2006 was thus irregular. The action also affected operational effectiveness of the field units.

(Para No.10.2 of Report No.2 of 2007)
Transaction Audit Observations

(Reference: Chapter X, Para 10.42)

STATEMENT INDICATING THE STATUS OF AUDIT PARAS PERTAINING TO MHA AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2007				
S. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministries/Deptts.	Present Status
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	10.1 of Report No. 2 of 2007	Irregular attachment of Indo-Tibetan Border Police Personnel	MHA (Police Division)	A revised draft Action Taken Note (ATN) has been sent on December 2007 to office of the DG (Audit) for vetting.
2	10.2 of Report No.2 of 2007	Irregular attachment of Vehicles (BSF)	MHA (P.M. Division)	A draft Action Taken Note (ATN) has been sent on October 12, 2007 to office of the DG (Audit) for vetting.
(Reference: Chapter X, Para No.10.42)				