GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

OUTCOME BUDGET

2014-2015

C O N T E N T S

PREFACE

'Police and 'public order' are State subjects. The maintenance of law and order is the primary responsibility of the State Governments, as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. Union Government has the duty to protect the States against any internal disturbance or external aggression and to ensure that the affairs of the States are carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India. In the allocation of responsibility within the Union Government ministries, the responsibilities for maintenance of internal security, centre-state relations, central armed police forces, border management, disaster management etc. have been entrusted to the Ministry of Home Affairs. These responsibilities are performed by implementing various programmes, schemes and projects.

2.   The Outcome Budget contains the highlights of progress made in major programmes, schemes, projects and activities during the year 2012-2013 and 2013-2014, and the targets set for the year 2014-2015.

3.   The contents of the Outcome Budget are divided into following seven chapters:-

Chapter – 1   Contains a brief introductory note on the functions of the Ministry, its mandate, goals and policy framework, organizational set up and programmes/schemes implemented by the Ministry.

Chapter – 2   Contains a Statement of Budget Estimates (SBE) included in the Expenditure Budget Vol. II vis-à-vis the outcomes.

Chapter – 3 Contains details of reform measures and policy initiatives.

Chapter – 4 Deals with the past performance, including physical performance of schemes of the Ministry.

Chapter – 5 Contains financial review covering overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates along with position of outstanding utilisation certificates and details of unspent balances with State Governments and implementing agencies.

Chapter – 6 Includes review of performance of statutory and autonomous bodies.

Chapter – 7 Follow up action after presentation of Outcome Budget.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There are ten Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Of these, five Grants (98,99,100,101and102) relate to Union Territories (without legislature). The respective administrative authorities of these Union Territories are largely responsible for the execution of budgetary allocations provided to them. Similarly, the Ministry is not actively involved with the allocations provided in Grant No. 54 – Cabinet and Grant No. 57 – Transfers to Union Territories (with legislatures), since the concerned line ministries of the Government of India are responsible for scrutinizing and sanctioning the schemes falling under their purview.

2.   The Ministry of Home Affairs is, therefore, directly responsible for the budgetary allocations provided under only three Grants, viz., Grant No. 53 – Ministry of Home Affairs, Grant No. 55 – Police, and Grant No. 56 – Other Expenditure of MHA.

3.   The budgetary allocations under three Grants are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	BE 2014 – 15		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
53 - MHA	794.00	850.67	1644.67
55 - Police	10427.00	49023.76	59450.76
56 -Other Expdr. of MHA	318.00	2171.83	2489.83
Grand Total	11539.00	52046.26	63585.26

4   Grant No. 55 – Police mainly caters to the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Central Police Organisations (CPOs) and has the highest budgetary allocation. This Grant also includes provisions for Delhi Police.

5.   Chapter – 1 highlights the mandate, vision, goals and policy framework of the Ministry.

6.   Chapter - 2 of the Outcome Budget reflects the budgetary allocations provided for major schemes/activities comprised in the three Grants, directly administered by Ministry of Home Affairs. These allocations are juxtaposed with physical outputs, wherever feasible to do so, and with their projected outcomes. The attendant risks attached to the projected outcomes are also indicated, wherever feasible.

7.   Chapter - 3 highlights specific policy initiatives taken by the Ministry in the recent past, with a view to improve the effectiveness of the service delivery mechanism of specific schemes/activities. The Chapter also includes the recent initiative to introduce Gender Budgeting, so as to track the budgetary allocations aimed at benefiting women through specific schemes under the CAPFs and other CPOs, such as BPR&D.

8.   Chapter - 4 reviews the physical and financial performances of major schemes/activities undertaken in the recent past. The achievements against these schemes are also reflected.   A trend analysis of the allocations and utilizations in recent years is attempted in Chapter - 5, highlighting the position of outstanding utilisation certificates (UCs) and unspent balances with State Governments and concerned implementing agencies.

9.   Chapter - 6 highlights the role and responsibility of a statutory and an autonomous body under the Ministry, viz. National Disaster Management Authority and National Institute of Disaster Management.

10.   Finally, Chapter - 7 concludes with the "Follow-up action taken by the Ministry after presentation of the Outcome Budget of the Ministry last year."

11. Generally, alternative service delivery mechanism, such as Public Private Partnerships are not suitable and feasible for the activities of MHA considering the nature of its primary role and responsibility. However, in a few limited areas, the emphasis is on injecting greater decentralization of the decision making processes and transfer of funds by actively associating the State Government agencies, concerned with the implementation of the projects. Efforts are being made to improve the pace of utilisation of allocated funds for the CAPFs so as to reduce the deficiencies in infrastructure and increase the satisfaction levels of the stakeholders.

12. In addition, special importance has been accorded to strengthening the institutional and co-ordination mechanism with regard to Disaster Management. Other initiatives include liberalization of issuance of student visa, mountaineering and medical visas on-line, and greater investments in Information Technology in respect of the activities of the Office of the Registrar General of India.

13. The Ministry brings out its monthly financial data on its website in respect of receipts and disbursements, releases to States/UTs and major schemes etc., so as to impart greater transparency to its operations. Details are available in Chapter - 7 of the Outcome Budget. The Ministry has developed a management information system on monitoring of Utilization Certificates for efficient utilization of Grants released to various agencies. Further, flash expenditure figures are available on real-time basis on e-lekha – the web based expenditure information system of Controller General of Accounts.

CHAPTER-1

Mandate, Vision, Goals and Policy Framework

MANDATE:

1.1   The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has multifarious responsibilities important among them being internal security, management of central armed police forces, border management, Centre-State relations, administration of Union Territories, disaster management, etc. Though in terms of the Entries 1 and 2 of List II - 'State List' - in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'public order' and 'police' are the responsibilities of States, Article 355 of the Constitution enjoins the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. In pursuance of these obligations, the Ministry of Home Affairs continuously monitors the situation, issues appropriate advisories, 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:-

- ➢ The Department of Internal Security, dealing with police, law & order rehabilitation; etc.
- ➢ The Department of States, dealing with Centre-State relations, Inter-State relations, Union Territories and freedom fighters' pension; etc.
- ➢ The Department of Home, dealing with the notification of assumption of office by the President and the Vice-President,

notification of appointment of the Prime Minister and other Ministers, etc.;

➢ Department of Jammu & Kashmir 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;

➢ The Department of Border Management, dealing with management of borders, including coastal borders;

➢ The Department of Official Language, dealing with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to official languages and the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963 and the Official Language Rules, 1976; and

➢ The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India mainly dealing with all matters relating to the Census operations inclusive of all related data thereto and the preparation of the National Population Register (NPR) for assigning unique identity number to each individual.

1.3   The Department of Official Language has a separate Secretary and functions independently. The Department of Internal Security, the Department of States, the Department of Home, the Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs and the Department of Border Management function under the Union Home Secretary and are inter-linked.

VISION STATEMENT:

1.4   Peace and harmony are essential pre-requisites for development of individuals as well as for fulfilling aspirations of the society and for building a strong, stable and prosperous nation. To this end, it is envisaged that the Ministry of Home Affairs will strive to:

• Eliminate all threats to internal security;
• Provide society and environment free from crime;
• Preserve, protect and promote social and communal harmony;

- Enforce the rule of law and provide an effective criminal justice system;
- Uphold the principles of human rights;
- Foster harmonious Centre-State relations and sustain good governance;
- Effectively manage internal borders and the coastlines;
- Mitigate the sufferings resulting from natural and man-made disasters; and
- Optimize the use of official language in Government business.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

1.5   The responsibilities of the Ministry of Home Affairs cover a wide range of subjects. In brief, the goals and objectives of the Ministry, inter-alia, include;
- Preserving the internal security of the country;
- Promoting harmonious Centre-State relations;
- Administering the Union Territories efficiently;
- Preserving and promoting national integration and communal harmony;
- Raising, administering and deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs);
- Modernizing the State Police Forces;
- Protecting and upholding the principles of human rights;
- Managing effectively the international border and coastline;
- Extending relief and mitigating the hardships on account of disasters;
- Working for the welfare of freedom fighters;
- Carrying out the population census decennially;
- Preventing and combating drug trafficking and abuse;
- Implementing the official language policy; and
- Administering the IPS Cadre as per IPS Rules.

POLICY-FRAMEWORK :

Internal Security:

Jammu & Kashmir

1.6   In 2013-14 (upto 31st March, 2014), the security situation in Jammu and Kashmir has shown a perceptible improvement in terms of all parameters of terrorist violence. The terrorist violence statistics/ parameters in 2013 are the lowest since the start of insurgency in J&K about two decades ago. However, there is increase in the incident of targeted attack on Security Forces (SFs) during the year. Although the law and order situation is normal, following major law and order/Civil disturbances occurred:

- Spontaneous and wide-spread protests broke-out in the valley soon after the news of execution of Afzal Guru on February 9, 2013, became public.
- There was a clash between the CAPFs and civilians at PS Gool in District Ramban in J&K on 18.07.2013, in which 4 persons have been killed and 41 injured including CAPF.
- Communal clashes also broke out in Kishtwar town, district Kishtwar between Hindus and Muslims on 9.8.2013, which spread to nearby areas and also had their impact in other parts of Jammu region; and
- The death of civilian protestor in CRPF firing at Gagran, Shopian on September 11, 2013 evoked strong reactions from separatists.

1.7   The terrorist violence in Kashmir has shown 22.72% decline in the year 2013 as compared to the year 2012. However, fatalities of Security Personnel increased by 253.33% in 2013 over the year 2012. Number of such fatalities was witnessed in attack on them in aftermath of Afzal Guru's execution. There was no change in the fatalities of civilians in 2013 compared to the year 2012. Further, 67 terrorists were neutralized in 2013 in various encounters/operations. In 2013, infiltration increased by 4.92% as compared to the year 2012.

1.8 The Government of India in tandem with the State Government, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, inter-alia, include strengthening of border management and multi-modal deployment along international Border / Line of Control, and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technology, weapons and equipment's for SFs, improved intelligence and operational coordination; and synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against terrorists within the State. The major elements of the strategy are:-

I. Proactively take suitable measures by all the SFs to safeguard the borders from cross-border terrorism and to contain militancy.
II. To ensure that the democratic process is sustained and primacy of civil administration is restored, to effectively tackle the socio-economic problem facing the people on account of the effects of prolonged militancy in the State, and
III. To ensure sustained peace process and to provide adequate opportunities to all sections of the people in the State who eschew violence to effectively represent their view points and to redress their genuine grievances.

Developmental Efforts

Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP) for J&K

1.9 The Prime Minister during his visit to J&K on November 17-18, 2004, had announced a Reconstruction Plan for J&K involving an outlay of about ₹24,000.00 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 militancy in J&K. The current estimated cost of all the schemes included in the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan is ₹36,418.47 crore. Expenditure incurred is

₹17,284.55 crore. The allocation in the J&K State Plan for PMRP for 2013-14 is ₹600.00 crore.

1.10   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 of the Plan, which includes 67 Projects/Schemes covering 11 sectors of economy, is being monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission regularly. Out of the aforesaid 67 Projects/Schemes, 35 Projects/Schemes have been completed. The Project 'Mughal Road' is almost complete. The project on pre-feasibility report for 'Augmentation and Improvement of Water Supply for Greater Jammu' and another one namely 'Construction of Health Centre Buildings across the State through external assistance' have since been dropped from the list of PMRP projects are to be taken up by the State Govt. from their own funds. Out of remaining 29 projects, 26 are at various stages of implementation. Three projects are in the preparatory stages.

Some of the major projects and their present state of progress is as follows:-

1.11 The project 'Upgrading health facilities at Jammu Medical College to the level of AIIMS' has been completed.

1.12   All four Units of Chutak Hydro Electric Project (HEP) have been commissioned. Consequent upon successful commissioning of all three Units of Nimoo-Bazgo HEP, commercial operation of these units and the station has been declared w.e.f. 10.10.2013. All four unit of the Uri II HEP have commissioned and put on commercial operations by March, 2014. Under the project "Electrification of all villages across the State', the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) has electrified 3103 villages and electricity connections to 66,558 (BPL) households have been provided. Out of 73 schemes under the project 'Power transmission & distribution network

strengthening works in Jammu & Kashmir region', 43 schemes (20 grid stations & 20 transmission lines and 3 bays) have been completed. Remaining, schemes are expected to be completed by 2014-15.

1.13   Narbal-Tangmarg road has been completed. Work in respect of other important roads projects viz. double-laning of Batote-Kishtwar Road (NH 1B), Double-laning of Srinagar-Leh Road via Kargil (NH-ID), Upgrading Srinagar-Uri-LOC road, is under progress.

Special Task Forces for Jammu & Ladakh regions

1.14   Two Special Task Forces for Jammu and Ladakh regions were constituted in October 2010 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission and Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission for examining the developmental needs of the Jammu and Ladakh regions with particular reference to the deficiencies in the infrastructure and to make suitable recommendations. STFs have since given their reports in February/ March 2011 recommending short-term projects for immediate implementation, at a total cost of ₹497.00 crore and ₹416 crore for Jammu and Ladakh regions respectively. A provision of ₹250.00 crore and ₹300.00 crore were made for implementation of the STF projects during the financial year 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The projects prioritized are being implemented by the State Government.

1.15   An allocation of ₹70.00 crore for Jammu and ₹35.00 crore for Leh and ₹35.00 crore for Kargil priority projects have been approved by Planning Commission in the State Plan for the year 2013-14. Work on most of the projects has started. An expenditure of ₹468.98 crore has since been incurred on these projects till Feb., 2014.

Special Industry Initiative(SII J&K)

1.16   The Expert Group constituted by PMO under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, to formulate a Job plan for the State of Jammu & Kashmir has

recommended a Special Industry Initiative Scheme for J&K. The SII J&K Scheme is to provide skills and enhance employability to 40,000 graduates, post graduates, professional degree holders and three year engineering diploma holders over a period of five years. The programme is targeted at providing well-paying jobs to the trained manpower. The Scheme is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and the Corporate Sector in PPP mode. Based on the revised norms approved by the Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA), detailed guidelines of the Scheme have been formulated and issued.

1.17 Project Approval Committee (PAC) has approved proposals of 49 corporates to train more than 61000 candidates. Around 8,661 candidates have been short-listed by the corporates, out of which 4,497 candidates have already joined the training. The selected candidates represent a wide spectrum of various educational discipline from both the genders and from across the State. 1,746 candidates have already completed their training and 1,101 of them have been offered jobs. Other corporates are in process of selection of candidates and will commence training shortly.

1.18 A helpline with fulltime support has been activated since June 2013 to answer queries raised by candidates who are interested in the Scheme. A backend structure has been put in place with Nodal officer and student ambassador in each college to coordinate with participating corporates and to facilitate them on the ground implementation of the program.

Recruitment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in J&K.

1.19 During 2011, as against 3128 vacancies of Constables earmarked for J&K in various CAPFs, 502 candidates from J&K were selected by the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and 2234 candidates have been selected through local recruitment rallies conducted by CAPFs.

1.20 Besides, the recruitment of Constable/GD for the year 2012 (2012-13) has also been completed. Against 3062 vacancies for the State of J&K, 919 candidates have been selected through SSC and 1918 candidates have been selected through recruitment rallies so far.

North East:

1.21 The Government is following a multi-pronged strategy to deal with insurgent and militant activities in the North East Region which, inter-alia includes a willingness to talk to groups, provided they abjure violence, seek resolution of their demands within the frame-work of the Indian Constitution and come into the main stream of National life. The policy also seeks to maintain sustained counter insurgency operations against the elements which continue to indulge in violence and anti-national activities. Towards this end, the Union Government is also supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through various measures such as deployment of Central Security Forces to assist the State Authorities in counter insurgency operations and providing security to vulnerable institutions and installations based on threat assessment. Assistance is also extended for purposes of maintaining vigilance and surveillance on the border including construction of border fencing, border roads and flood lighting and sharing of intelligence. Financial assistance is also extended for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Modernization of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme apart from assistance for counter insurgency operations under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme and for raising additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions.

1.22 Pursuant to the policy of the Government and also recognizing the futility of violence, a number of militant outfits have come forward for peace dialogue in the North Eastern States seeking solution to their grievances. Surrenders/arrests of militants keep taking place. Further, dialogues/negotiations with Underground Outfits have been held and

Suspension of Operation (SoO) agreements have been signed. To contain the cross-border terrorism, National level Meetings (NLM) at the Home Secretary level and Sectoral level Meetings (SLM) at Joint Secretary level are held every year apart from Border Liaison Offices' (BLO) meetings at District level with Myanmar. In respect of Bangladesh also, talks are held at different levels including at Home Minister level every year to discuss security and Border Management related issues between the countries.

The significant outcomes achieved in the year 2013-14.

1.23   As a result of major initiatives taken by the Government of India in Assam, tripartite dialogues were held with National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB/Progressive), NDFB(Ranjan Daimairy) and United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA). Suspension of Operation (SoO) agreement with NDFB/P and NDFB/RD has been signed and being implemented w.e.f. 1.6.2005 and 29.11.2013 respectively. SoO agreement with NDFB has been extended up to 30.9.2014. Tripartite meetings involving the representatives of Government of Assam and United Liberation Front of Assom (ULFA) were held on 7.3.2013 and 26.6.2013 to review the progress made in talks with ULFA and also to discuss their demands. Tripartite Memorandum of Settlements(MoS) were also signed with United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) and the factions of DHD, in November, 2011 and October, 2012 respectively, granting enhanced autonomy to the existing autonomous councils with special package for speedier socio-economic development of the area.   The UPDS, DHD(J) and DHD(N) have dissolved their organizations. Leaders of UPDS and the faction of DHD had participated in the election of the Autonomous Councils held in January, 2012 and May, 2013. Besides, Adivasi groups, namely Adivasi Cobra Military of Assam (ACMA), Adivasi People's Army (APA), Santhali Tiger Force (STF), Birsa Commando Force (BCF) and All Adivasi National Liberation Army (AANLA) and other four outfits of Kuki and Hmar in Assam surrendered their arms and joined the peace process.

1.24 In Manipur, a total of 19 Under Ground (UG) Outfits under two Umbrella groups i.e. United Peoples Front (UPF) and Kuki National Organization (KNO) are currently under Suspension of Operation (SoO) Agreement with the Government of India and Government of Manipur. As a result of major initiatives, three Meitei insurgent groups in Manipur have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of India and the State Government of Manipur on 13.2.2013 for surrender of their cadres and leaders. On 30.8.2013, Suspension of Operation (SoO) Agreements were signed with the Kuki National Organization (KNO) and the United Peoples Front (UPF) at New Delhi. Suspension of Operation (SoO) agreement with these outfits has been extended up to 21.8.2014. The United Revolutionary Front (URF), comprising various factions of Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) and its military wing, Manipur Army (MA) have surrendered. The second group that signed MoU was KCP (Lamphel) comprising its three factions also have laid down their arms. The third group to sign the MoU were two factions of KYKL (MDF) which also surrendered with arms. A total of 197 cadres of these groups laid down 138 arms of different kinds on 13.2.2013. In a major development, United Peoples' Party of Kangleipak (UPPK) has signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 24.05.2013 and 80 cadres of the militant group joined the peace process and surrendered their arms. On 17.7.2013, MoU was signed with United Tribal's Liberation Front (UTLA-SK Thadou group) surrendered with 34 cadres and 25 weapons. On 9th September, 2013, a total of 155 UG cadres {Kuki Revolutionary Front (KRF)-53, Kuki National Liberation Front (KNLF)-50, Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP/Nongdrenkhomba)-44 and Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL)-08} surrendered alongwith 134 weapons in District Imphal West (Manipur). Tripartite Talks between the Government of India, State Government of Manipur and United Naga Council (UNC) of Manipur was held on 6.2.2014. As demanded by UNC leadership, constitution of the Committee to consider their comprehensive demands is under process.

1.25 National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN/IM), NSCN/K and NSCN/KK, the major outfits of Nagaland, are in ceasefire agreement with the

Government of India and SoO signed with them is valid upto 31.3.2015. In Meghalaya, Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) which has been in SoO agreement with Government since 23.6.2004 has joined the tripartite meetings held at Shillong on 23.1.2014 and 28.3.2014. ANVC (B) the break-away outfit of ANVC also came on board to sign the final peace accord between Government of India, State Government of Meghalaya and ANVC. Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs, in its meeting held on 28.2.2014, has approved the proposal for implementation of Agreed Text for Settlement (ATFS) signed between Government of India, Government of Meghalaya and ANVC.

1.26 The 20th Sectoral Level meeting (Joint Working Group) between Myanmar and India was held on 19th-20th June 2013 in Bagan, Myanmar.

I. Indian side raised its concern about Indian Insurgent Groups' (IIGs) presence in Myanmar. In this context, Myanmar was requested not to allow operations by insurgent groups along the Indo-Myanmar border.

II. Both sides agreed to share information and cooperate to prevent the cross-border movement of Armed Groups.

III. Both the sides reaffirmed their resolve to eliminate arms smuggling/drug trafficking. Myanmar side agreed to host a senior level meeting on drug control cooperation between the two sides in 2014.

IV. On Border Management issues, Myanmar expressed concern over the Indian constructions along the India-Myanmar border near BP 79-81, BP- 155 and BP 145-146. It was clarified that some of the structures pointed out by Myanmar have already been removed and some are under process of removal. Indian side emphasized that the setting up of the intermediary additional pillar would enable inter-pillar visibility that would help in avoiding establishment of structures falling within the 10 meter of 'no-construction zone'.

V. Besides, both sides discussed human trafficking and poaching by Myanmar fishermen in Andaman & Nicobar Islands; trafficking of

wild life parts and training of Myanmar Police Officers and other officials.

1.27 14th Meeting of Joint Working Group between India and Bangladesh was held on 18th July, 2013. The delegation for JWC meeting was led by Shri Shambhu Singh, Joint Secretary and Home Secretary level talk between India and Bangladesh were held during 19th – 23rd July, 2013 at New Delhi. The Indian delegation for HS Level talks was led by Shri Anil Goswami, Union Home Secretary and Bangladesh delegation was led by Mr. C.Q.K. Mustaq Ahmed, Senior Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Bangladesh. In the meeting, issues related to security, border management, implementation of various agreements, ratification of Land Boundary Agreement, repatriation of sentenced persons and fishermen, setting up of a Joint Task Force on Fake Currency, construction/erection of fencing along the border, finalization of SOP for maintenance of boundary pillars, holding regular meeting between DMs/DCs of border districts, mechanism for controlling human and drug trafficking, curbing the activities of cross-border movement, visa and consular related matters and capacity building etc. were discussed.

1.28 During the period from 1.1.2013 to 31.3.2014, total 711 Cadres of various militants groups operating in North Eastern States have surrendered alongwith 456 weapons/arms. State-wise and group-wise summary of surrendered militants of North Eastern States is as follows:-

Assam	Year	ULFA	NDFB	NSCN	Others	Total
Extremist Surrendered	2013	41	28	02	21	**92**
	2014(up to 31.3.2014)	01	27	-	06	**34**
Arms Surrendered	2013	29	26	02	15	**72**
	2014(up to 31.3.2014)	-	11	-	03	**14**

Meghalaya	Year	HNLC	ANVC/B	GNLA	Others	Total
Extremist Surrendered	2013	02	03	02	03	**10**
	2014(up to 31.3.2014)	01	-	01	01	**03**
Arms Surrendered	2013	-	01	02	-	**03**
	2014(up to 31.3.2014)	-	-	01	01	**02**

Tripura	Year	ATTF	NLFT/B	NLFT/N	Others	Total
Extremist Surrendered	2013	02	19	-	01	**22**
	2014(up to 31.3.2014)	-	10	-	01	**11**
Arms Surrendered	2013	-	09	-	01	**10**
	2014(up to 31.3.2014)	-	01	-	01	**02**

Nagaland	Year	NSCN (Khole)	NSCN(I/M)	NSCN(K)	Others	Total
Extremist Surrendered	2013	01	-	-	-	**01**
	2014(up to 31.3.2014)	-	-	-	-	**-**
Arms Surrendered	2013	-	-	-	-	**-**
	2014(up to 31.3.2014)	-	-	-	-	**-**

Manipur	Year	Meitei	Kuki	Nagas	Others	Total
Extremist Surrendered	2013	326	186	-	01	**513**
	2014(up to 31.3.2014)	23	-	-	-	**23**
Arms Surrendered	2013	168	160	-	01	**329**
	2014(up to 31.3.2014)	22	-	-	-	**22**

Arunachal Pradesh	Year	NSCN-K	NDFB	NSCN-IM	Others	Total
Extremist Surrendered	2013	02	-	-	-	**02**
	2014(up to 31.3.2014)	-	-	-	-	**-**
Arms Surrendered	2013	02	-	-	-	**02**
	2014(up to 31.3.2014)	-	-	-	-	**-**

1.29 The States of Assam and Manipur continue to account for the bulk of insurgency related incidents of violence. In Nagaland and Meghalaya, the violence level has been higher than the previous year. Tripura, Mizoram and Sikkim remained peaceful. In Arunachal Pradesh, barring a few incidents, there is general atmosphere of peace.

LEFT WING EXTREMISM (LWE):

1.30 Several Left Wing Extremist outfits have been operating in some parts of the country for a few decades now. In a significant development in 2004, the People's War (PW), then operating in Andhra Pradesh and the Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCCI), then operating in Bihar and adjoining areas merged to form the CPI (Maoist). The CPI (Maoist) is the major Left Wing Extremist Organisation responsible for most incidents of violence and killing of civilians and security forces and has been included in the Schedule of Terrorist Organisations along with all its formations and front organisations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The CPI (Maoist) philosophy of armed rebellion against the Indian State is unacceptable under our constitutional dispensation. The Government has given a call to the Left Wing Extremists to abjure violence and come to talks. This plea has been rejected by them, since they believe in violence as a means to achieve their objective. This has resulted in spiraling cycle of violence in many parts of India. The poor and the marginalised sections like the tribals are bearing the

brunt of this violence. Many well-meaning liberal intellectuals fall prey to Maoist propaganda without understanding the true nature of Maoist insurgency doctrine which glorifies violence and believes in annihilation of the so called 'class enemies'. Since 2007, more than 3000 civilians have been killed by the CPI (Maoist) cadres. A majority of civilians killed are tribals, who are branded as 'Police informers' before being brutally tortured and killed. In fact, tribals and economically underprivileged sections have been the biggest victims of the so called protracted people's war of CPI (Maoist).

Vision/Policy Frame work:

1.31 The Government's approach is to deal with the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in a holistic manner, in the areas of security, development, administration and public perception. In dealing with this decades-old problem, it has been felt appropriate, after various high-level deliberations and interactions with the State Governments concerned that an integrated approach aimed at the relatively more affected areas would deliver results. With this in view, a detailed analysis of the spread and trends in respect of Left Wing Extremist violence was made and 106 affected districts in nine States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been taken up for special attention with regard to planning, implementation and monitoring various schemes. However, 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action on maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts in several ways. These include providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernisation and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPFI scheme; re-imbursement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the

Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Leftwing Extremism affected States; providing helicopters for anti-naxal operations, assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; assistance in community policing and civic action programmes etc. The underlying philosophy is to enhance the capacity of State Governments to tackle Maoist menace in a concerted manner. The Ministry also monitors the implementation of Integrated Action Plan for LWE Districts and various other development and infrastructure initiatives of Government of India.

1.32   The Prime Minister chaired a meeting of Chief Ministers of Left Wing Extremist affected States on 14th July, 2010 and a number of decisions were taken to provide larger assistance to the affected States in curbing the menace of Left Wing Extremism. In pursuance, thereof, inter-alia, following new initiatives have been taken:

(i)   A Unified Command was set up in the States of Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Odisha. The Unified Command will have officers from the security establishment, besides civilian officers representing the civil administration and it will carry out carefully planned anti-naxal operations.

(ii)   The command and control setup in the Left Wing Extremist affected States of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Odisha has been re-structured and an IG from CRPF has been posted in each of these states to work in close coordination with IG (Anti-naxal Operations) in the State.

(iii)   The Central Government approved a new scheme to assist the State Governments for construction/strengthening of 400 fortified police stations @ ₹2.00 crore each in Left Wing Extremist affected districts on 80:20 basis.

(iv)   An Empowered Group of Officers was set up at the level of Central Government to over-ride or modify existing instructions on implementation of various development programmes and flagship schemes, having regard to the local needs and conditions in Left Wing Extremist affected areas for accelerated development.

(v)   The Left Wing Extremist affected States have been asked to effectively implement the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) on priority, which categorically assigns rights over minor forest produce to Gram Sabha.

IMPORTANT SCHEMES FOR LWE AFFECTED STATES:

Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme:

1.33   Under the SRE Scheme, the Central Government reimburses security related expenditure to the State Governments of 9 LWE affected States (106 districts) relating to ex-gratia payment to the family of civilian/ security forces killed in LWE violence, insurance of police personnel, training and operational needs of security forces, compensation to Left Wing Extremist cadres who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy of the State Government, concerned community policing, security related infrastructure for village defence committees and publicity material. During the year 2013-14, an amount of ₹207.08 crore has been released to the 9 LWE affected States under the Scheme.

Special Infrastructure Scheme:

1.34   The Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States (SIS) was approved in the Eleventh Plan, with an outlay of ₹500.00 crore, to cater to critical infrastructure gaps, which cannot be covered under the existing schemes. These 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. So far, an amount of ₹445.82 crore has been released to the 9 LWE affected States under this scheme. The Scheme has been extended to the 12th Plan with an added objective of funding infrastructure, training, weaponry, equipment & vehicles for upgradation and filling critical infrastructure gaps of Special Forces of the LWE affected States. During the 12th Plan Period, a total cost of ₹373.00 crore comprising ₹280.00 crore as Central Share and ₹93.00 crore as State Govt. Share on a 75 (Central): 25 (State) funding pattern has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 02.4.2013. During the year 2013-14, an amount of ₹74.13 crore has been released to the affected States under the Scheme.

Central Scheme for assistance to civilian victims/family of victims of Terrorist, Communal and Naxal violence:

1.35   The Government of India is administering a Scheme titled "Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal Violence" under which a financial assistance of ₹3.00 lakh is given for each death or permanent incapacitation (disability of 50% or above) to the affected family. The Scheme, initially for the civilian victims of terrorist/communal violence has been extended to civilian victims of naxal violence with effect from 22.6.2009.

Integrated Action Plan/Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected districts:

1.36   The Planning Commission has been implementing an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts, inter alia, including 71 LWE affected districts, for accelerated development of the affected areas. The aim of this initiative is to provide public infrastructure and

services in the affected/contiguous Districts. The IAP was started from the year 2010-11. The allocation under IAP in the initial year was ₹25.00 crore per district which was enhanced to ₹30.00 crore each during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13.

1.37 The Government has approved the continuation of IAP as "Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected districts" on 01.08.2013 with the coverage of 88 districts comprising 82 districts covered earlier under IAP and 6 additional districts (4 from Chhattisgarh and 2 from Maharashtra). Each district will be allocated ₹30.00 crore per year for 2013-14 and 2014-15 and funds for this will not be diverted from the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). As on 31.03.2014, a total of ₹6970.00 crore of Central Fund has been released under the IAP/ ACA to the 9 LWE affected States.

Road Requirement Plan for LWE areas:

1.38   The Road Requirement Plan (RRP) Phase-I was approved in February, 2009 for improvement of road connectivity in 34 most LWE affected districts in 8 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.   Original RRP-I envisaged development of 5,565 km road at a cost of ₹7300.00 crore. RRP-I, which is under implementation, includes 5,477 km length of roads. As on 01.03.2014, out of the total approved length of 5477 kms, a total of 2840 km has been completed and the total expenditure incurred is ₹3609.00 crore.

Scheme of Fortified Police Stations:

1.39   Under the Scheme for Construction/ Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations, it has been proposed to construct/ strengthen 400 fortified police stations at the rate of ₹2.00 crore per police station in the 106 districts covered under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for LWE affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh,

Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal on 80:20 (Centre Share: State Share) basis. As on 31.3.2014, a total amount of ₹489.65 crore of the Central Share has been released to the 9 LWE affected States under this scheme.

Civic Action Programme:

1.40   Under this scheme, financial grants are sanctioned to CAPFs to undertake civic action in the affected states.   This is a successful scheme which aims to build bridges between the local population and security forces. During the year 2013-14, an amount of ₹15.79 crore has been released for the CAPFs deployed in the LWE affected States to carry out civic action programme in the affected areas.

Conclusion

1.41   It is the belief of Government of India that through a combination of development and security related interventions, the LWE problem can be successfully tackled.   However, it is clear that the Maoists do not want root causes like underdevelopment be addressed, and they resort to targeting school buildings, roads, railways, bridges, health infrastructure, communication facilities etc. in a major way. They wish to keep the population in their areas of influence marginalized to perpetuate their outdated ideology. Consequently, the process of development has got set back by decades in many parts of the country under LWE influence. This needs to be recognised by the civil society and the media to build pressure on the Maoists to eschew violence, join the mainstream and recognise the fact that the socio-economic and political dynamics and aspirations of 21st Century India are far away from the Maoist world-view. The Government is optimistic of eradicating the LWE problem through the strategic vision articulated above. It is worth mentioning that due to the measures initiated by the Government, LWE violence has significantly declined in the last three years i.e., 2011, 2012 and 2013. The

multi-pronged efforts of the Government are slowly showing positive impact and results.

Counter – Terrorism:

1.42 The Government recognizes that the threat of terror has neither vanished nor receded and accordingly, various steps, commenced post 26.11.2008, are constantly being followed up, refined and consolidated. Further, the Government is committed to combat terrorism/extremism in all forms and manifestations as no cause genuine or imaginary can justify terrorism or violence in any form. Also, Government is committed to ensure that not only frontline terrorists, but perpetrators of terrorist acts, their masterminds and conspirators are also brought to justice and that they are prosecuted and sentenced to the fullest extent. During the year 2013-14, security forces succeeded in the arrests of major masterminds of Indian Mujahideen (IM) viz. Yasin Bhatkal, Asadullah Akhtar, Tehsin Akhtar @ Monu and Zia Ur Rehman @ Waqas. Security forces also arrested one of the most wanted terrorists, Abdul Karim @ Tunda. These arrests constitute a major breakthrough in the fight against the menace of terrorism and also demonstrate the resolve of the Government to bring to justice all those who have committed crimes against the country.

1.43 The Government remains committed to disturb, disrupt and dismantle the funding of terrorism. In this regard, the Central Government has frozen 49 Bank Accounts under the provisions of Section 51A of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (as amended in 2008). The legal regime has been further strengthened by way of amendment of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 which came into force w.e.f. 01.02.2013.

1.44 Consequent upon declaration of the production or smuggling or circulation of High quality counterfeit Indian Currency as a "Terrorist Act", "the investigation of High Quality Counterfeit Indian Currency Offence Rules, 2013" have been notified on 29-09-2013 as the guiding principles for the Law

Enforcement Agencies for investigation of such cases under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2012.

Investigations and Prosecution Agencies:

1.45   The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted under the NIA Act, 2008 as a Central Counter Law Enforcement Agency.   The NIA is mandated to investigate and prosecute offences relating to tourism which affect the sovereignty, security and integrity of India, security of state and friendly relations with foreign states and offences under the Acts enacted to implement international treaties, agreements, conventions and resolutions of the United nations, its agencies and other international organisations and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. In pursuance of its mandate, the NIA collects, collates and analyses counter terrorism investigation and also shares inputs with the sister intelligence agencies and law enforcement units both at Central and State Government level.   The headquarters of NIA is at New Delhi and Branch Offices are located at Hyderabad, Guwahati, Mumbai, Lucknow and Kochi. The sanctioned strength of NIA is 735.   For trial of cases registered by NIA, 38 NIA Special Courts have been constituted/notified in 28 States and 7 UTs. Total 80 cases have been registered by the NIA till 31.03.2014, out of which in 45 cases, charge sheets have been filed. In eight cases investigated and prosecuted by NIA, 27 accused have been convicted.

Visit of Judicial Commission from Pakistan:

1.46   The Judicial Commission from Pakistan visited Mumbai on 23-25 September, 2013 to record evidence with respect of 26/11 Mumbai terror attack case in Pakistan by way of cross-examination and re-examination of four Prosecution witnesses in India.   The proceedings of the Judicial Commission were executed successfully in the court of Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Shri P. Y. Ladekar, Esplanade Court Mumbai.   Now, the proceedings of the Judicial Commissions, which have already been

forwarded to the Pakistan authorities through Ministry of External Affairs, can be used by the Prosecution side in the ATC Court, Rawalpindi against the seven accused arrested in Pakistan in 26/11 Mumbai Terror attack case.

National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID):

1.47   The Government has set up NATGRID as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs with mandate to link data bases for making available conducting actionable intelligence to user agencies to combat terrorism and internal security threats. NATGRID will automate the existing manual process for collation of intelligence information by connecting to over 80 providing organizations like Telecommunications, Banking, Airlines, etc. by providing information on terror suspicious activities, persons, organizations, their transactions, associations and patterns to authorize law enforcement and intelligence agencies and shall enhance the counter terrorism capabilities of India. CCS, in its meeting held on 13.03.2014 has granted extension to NATGRID project till 30.06.2016 for Implementation of Foundation, Horizon I and some elements of Horizon II of the project. The land for construction of infrastructure has been allotted at Delhi and Bengaluru. NBCC has been nominated as the agency for carrying out the construction work.

Narcotics Control Bureau:

1.48   The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 which came into effect from the 14th November, 1985 made an express provision in Section 4(3) for constituting a Central Authority for the purpose of exercising the powers and functions of the Central Government under the Act. In pursuance of this provision, the Government of India constituted the Narcotics Control Bureau on the 17th of March, 1986. The national drug control strategy involves supply and demand reduction measures. In Multi- agency approach, several Central and State agencies like Customs & Central Excise, DRI, CBN, Border Guarding Forces, State Police, Excise, Forest Departments are empowered under the NDPS Act, 1985 to enforce and implement various provisions of the said Act, which provides stringent legal framework

(non-bailable offence, up to 20 years imprisonment, death penalty for certain repeat offences, Special courts for speedy trials etc.). International coordination in the form of bilateral agreements/MOUs on Drug related matters with other countries, controlled delivery and coordinated operations also form a strong plank in the drug control strategy. The Bureau, subject to the supervision and control of the Central Government, exercises the powers and functions of the Central Government for taking measures with respect to:

- Co-ordination of actions by various offices, State Governments and other authorities under the N.D.P.S. Act, the Customs Act, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and any other law for the time being in force in connection with the enforcement provisions of the NDPS Act, 1985.
- Implementation of the obligations in respect of counter measures against illicit drug trafficking under various UN conventions (1961, 1971 and 1988) and International protocols.
- Assistance to concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned international organizations to facilitate coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in these drugs and substances.
- Coordination of actions taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Welfare and other concerned Ministries, Departments and Organizations in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.

1.49 The Bureau has been performing the following functions:-

(i)   Collection, collation and dissemination of intelligence relating to smuggling, peddling and abuse of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances, both on national and international levels.

(ii)   Study of modus operandi, price structure, marketing pattern and classification of drugs and smuggling, peddling and consumption thereof so that field formations are alerted and loopholes plugged.

(iii)   Coordination of actions of Central and State enforcement agencies and supplementing such actions where cases have inter-state or international ramifications.

(iv)   To act as nodal agency for liaison, cooperation and coordination at the international level with other drug law enforcement agencies and international organizations.

(v)   To have at all times a complete and detailed and up to date study on implementation of drug laws and to make recommendations to the Government from time to time for plugging loopholes and taking action where ever necessary.

(vi)   To make from time to time a comprehensive study of the procedures, practices, functions, conventions and understanding (both national and international) formal or informal, recognized or implied to see their relevance to and bearing on the smuggling of the drugs.

(vii)   To study, critically, court judgments and guide complicated prosecutions proceedings launched against drug smugglers by the field formations to secure enhanced punishments.

(viii)   To receive inter-agency requests from one agency for actions by another and transmitting the same after supplying such other relevant information as may be in the possessions of the Bureau to achieve optimum result and also to supply information to the Interpol (CBI) India for transmission to the foreign member countries of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol.

(ix)   To arrange training for officers of the NCB and field formations within and outside India and to make on the spot studies at the selected centers of drug smuggling in foreign countries.

(x)   To organize conferences and meetings at the national and international level to discuss, consider and adopt counter measures to combat menace of drug smuggling.

(xi)   To gauge and assess from time to time the practical operational requirements of various fields formations and to advise the Government of whether these field formations have proper and adequate resources to meet the challenges of technological and

operational means adopted by drug traffickers generally or in particular sectors and suggest improvements.

(xii) Complement efforts of the field formations and the Central Government with regard to implementation of the NDPS Act, 1985 and other laws on the subject.

Border Management:

1.50   In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other cross border criminal activities, Government has undertaken erection of fencing along with patrol roads, floodlighting and construction of Border Outposts (BOPs), construction of roads, along the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders. Most of the Indo-Pakistan border has been covered by fencing, roads and floodlighting except for a stretch in Rann of Kutch area in Gujarat.   Along the Indo-Bangladesh border, about 86.29% of border fencing works have been completed and the balance work, in feasible stretches, is in progress. Additional 509 Border Outposts have been sanctioned on Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders.   The construction activity of 93 BOPs has been completed and of another 147 BOPs is under way.   Fencing work between boundary pillars No.79 to 81 at Moreh, Manipur along Indo-Myanmar border is under progress. As per the BRO's report, fencing of 4 km has been completed, as on 31.03.2014. In view of protest from locals, NGO, Political Parties and Government of Manipur against the fencing alleging that fencing is being done deep inside Indian Territory, fencing work has been suspended for the time being.

1.51   To re-address the situation of inadequate road infrastructure along the Indo-China border, the Government of India has approved the construction of 27 roads on Indo-China border at an approximate length of 804 km, with an estimated cost of ₹1,937.00 crore. The scheme is targeted to be completed by September, 2014. Border Roads Organization (BRO) (15 roads), Central Public Works Department (CPWD) (8 roads), National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) (2 roads) and Himachal Pradesh Public Works

Department (HP PWD) (2 roads) are the executing agencies for the scheme. Out of the 27 roads, 03 roads have been completed and construction work on 24 roads is in progress. As on 31.03.2014, formation cutting of 576.50 Km and surfacing work of 264.00 Km has been completed.

1.52   The Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders are vulnerable to anti-national, insurgent and anti-social elements. Due to inadequate road infrastructure, the SSB, the border guarding force (BGF) for these borders, has limited mobility along these borders as well as connectivity to its BOPs. Government has approved construction/ upgradation of 1,377 km of strategic border roads along Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand (173 km), Uttar Pradesh (640 km) and Bihar (564 km) at an estimated expenditure of ₹3853.00 crore. The construction work is scheduled to be completed over a period of five years starting from 01.04.2011.

1.53   The High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) has approved proposal for up-gradation/construction of 552.30 Km of road in Bihar. The work on the entire stretch has been awarded and construction of roads has commenced.

1.54   The HLEC has also given approval to a proposal of Government of Uttarakhand for upgradation of Kakrali Gate-Thulighat road over a length of 12 km. Construction of road for this 12 km. has been awarded to the contractor. DPRs in respect of 135 km, roads in Uttarakhand have been submitted to TC for approval.

1.55   As regards roads in UP, TC/HLEC has approved DPRs for 248.23 km of roads and construction work has commenced. For the balance roads, the DPRs are under consideration of TC/HLEC. There are 466 BOPs on Indo Nepal Border.

1.56 To improve the security environment along Indo-Nepal border, 31 battalions of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force.

1.57 14 battalions of SSB have been deployed along the Indo-Bhutan Border. 150 BOPs have been established. The Government of India has approved construction of 313 km. road at a cost of ₹1,259.00 core in Assam along Indo-Bhutan border over a period of five years starting from 01.04.2011. HLEC has approved DPRs for 61.80 km. road. Government of Assam has been informed to bear/incur the cost on acquisition of land, etc. as applicable to all other State Governments.

1.58 On the Indo-Pakistan border, many of the BOPs located in the Rann of Kutch are in remote, inaccessible and unconnected areas. Hence, there is a need for the construction of a road from Gadhuli to Santalpur to connect Kutch and Patan districts. The State Government of Gujarat has therefore proposed the construction of the road in consultation with the BSF. Subsequently, the Government has approved construction of 255 km road which includes upgradation of existing 123 km road and construction of new border roads measuring 132 km along Indo-Pakistan border in the State of Gujarat. Gujarat Roads & Building Deptt. has completed 132 km of upgradation work so far. As regards construction of 123 km new border roads, in the same sector, the 26th HLEC (extended) in its meeting held on 26.03.204 has approved the construction of new road to the extent of 43.453 km at an estimated cost of ₹138.46 cr. The construction agency i.e. Gujarat Roads & Building, has started constructed work.

1.59 Good border management is a must to address India's security concerns and to this end, it is important to put in place systems which address security imperatives as well as facilitate trade and commerce. With a view to provide all facilities in a single complex, to facilitate and boost trade and commerce and to address security concerns along land borders, the Government has approved the construction of 13 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) on India's

border with Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Myanmar in two phases.   Pre-construction activities like preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), Detailed Engineering Reports (DERs), acquisition of land etc. have been undertaken and construction of several ICPs has been started from 2010-11.

1.60 The ICP –Attari and ICP-Agartala have been commissioned on 13.4.2012 and 17.11.2013 respectively. ICP –Raxaul and ICP-Jogbani are expected to be operationalized in 3rd & 4th Quarter of FY.2014-15. The Cargo Terminal of ICP-Petrapole is targeted to be completed by 2nd Quarter of FY.2014-15.

1.61 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is being implemented in 375 border blocks of 103 districts covering 17 States. During the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-2008 to 2011-2012), an amount of ₹3544.22 crore has been provided to the State Governments.

1.62 During the years 2012-13, ₹990.00 crore, was released to the States. Allocation for the year 2013-14 is ₹990.00 crore which have been released to the States up to 31st March, 2014. The Funds under BADP programme are provided to the States for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and for other allied sectors as approved by State Level Screening Committee chaired by Chief Secretary of the States.

Coastal Security:

1.63   India has a coastline of 7,516.6 km running along 9 States and 4 Union Territories. A Coastal security scheme has been implemented in consultation with the State Governments of coastal States for giving focused attention to secure the coasts against illegal cross border activities of criminals and anti-national elements.   Under the scheme, 73 Coastal Police Stations, 58 Out Posts and 30 Barracks were provisioned with 204 boats and vehicles. The scheme was extended till March, 2011 with an additional non-recurring outlay of ₹95.00 crore (approx.) by the Government in June, 2010. The approved

outlay is ₹495.00 crore (approx.) for non-recurring expenditure and ₹151.00 crore for recurring expenditure. The scheme was implemented up to March, 2011. Following the 26/11 Mumbai incidents, the coastal security of the country has been reviewed comprehensively at various levels. Among various other measures, the coastal States/UTs have carried out vulnerability/gap analysis in consultation with the Coast Guard and firmed up their proposals for additional requirements in respect of police stations, check-posts, out-posts, vehicles, boats etc. Based on these proposals, a comprehensive scheme named as Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme has been formulated and approved for implementation from 1st April, 2011. Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme is under implementation w.e.f. 1st April, 2011 for a period of 5 years with an outlay of ₹1580.00 crore Under the 2nd Phase, the Coastal States/UTs will be provided with 131 Marine Police Stations, 60 jetties, 10 Marine operation Centres, 150 boats (12 Tons), 10 boats (5 Tons), 20 (19 mtrs.) boats, 35 RIBs (Rigid Inflatable Boats), 10 large Vessels (For Andaman & Nicobar Islands), 131 Four Wheelers and 242 motorcycles.

1.64 Various other measures to strengthen Coastal Security viz. establishment of vessel tracking and monitoring system, issuance of identity cards to fishermen, registration of all the boats, installation of transponders, issuance of Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the residents of coastal villages, and intensified patrolling on the sea are under implementation by the other Ministries concerned in close coordination with MHA.

1.65 A 'National Committee for strengthening maritime and coastal security against threats from the sea' was constituted in August, 2009 under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. The Committee comprises of representatives of all the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations in the Government of India as well as Chief Secretaries/Administrators of the coastal States/UTs. The progress of implementation of all the major decisions in respect of the coastal security was reviewed by the National Committee in

its meeting held on September 4, 2009, January 22, 2010, May 14, 2010, November 23, 2010, July 29, 2011, June 22, 2012, November 30, 2012 and September 6, 2013. The Steering Committee constituted in MHA for review of coastal security under the Chairmanship of Secretary (BM) held its meeting on 26.09.2013 & 07.03.2014 an reviewed the implementation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme.

Communal Harmony:

1.66   The Maintenance of communal harmony, and the prevention/avoidance of communal disturbances/riots and, in the event of any such disturbances occurring, action to control the same and measures to provide protection and relief to the affected persons, is a prime responsibility of the State Governments.

1.67 However, to maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Central Government sends advisories in this regard from time to time". The Central Government has also circulated Guidelines to promote communal harmony to the States and Union Territories in 2008.

Human Rights:

1.68 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 bring about a just and equitable social order, leading to an overall improvement in the quality of life for all sections of

the society. The civil and criminal laws of our country also have in-built mechanism to safeguard the rights of the individuals and provide special protection to the most vulnerable sections of the society.

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

Central Armed Police Forces:

1.70   The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), National Security Guard, Assam Rifles and National Investigation Agency are under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs. Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for raising and deploying the CAPFs. The Assam Rifles is under the operational control of the Army, however, the raising and administrative/financial matters of Assam Rifles are the responsibility of MHA.

1.71   Among the CAPFs, Border Security Force (BSF), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Indo Tibetan Border Police Force (ITBP) are border guarding forces deployed along the international borders of the country. The Assam Rifles is deployed along the Indo-Myanmar border under the operational control of Ministry of Defence. These Forces are also deployed for counter insurgency operations and internal security duties. The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is responsible for security of industrial establishments, important Government establishments, PSUs, private and joint sector establishments including the airports and Delhi Metro. The National Security Guard (NSG) is a task oriented force for engaging and neutralizing threats in specific situations, undertaking antiterrorism and counter-hijacking operations in air, on land and water and also undertaking hostage rescue missions. The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is the prime force for aiding civil authorities in the States in maintaining law and order as and when the need arises. CRPF is also deployed for counter insurgency operations and 10 Commando Battalions for

Resolute Action (CoBRA) have been created in CRPF for Anti-Naxal Operations (ANO) in LWE areas.

1.72 In the recent past, considering the security scenario, the Govt has sanctioned 116 additional Battalions in CAPFs as per the following details:-

- 38 Bns in CRPF were sanctioned in 2009. Till 31.3.2014, 19 Bns have been raised. The remaining Bns will be raised by 2018-2019.
- 29 Bns in BSF were sanctioned in 2009. Till date 31.3.2014, 21 Bns have been raised. The remaining Bns will be raised by 2015-16.
- 32 Bns in SSB were sanctioned in 2010. Till 31.3.2014, 24 Bns have been raised. The remaining Bns will be raised by 2017-18.
- 13 Bns in ITBP sanctioned in 2011. Till 31.3.2014, 09 Bns have been raised. The remaining Bns will be raised by 2014-15.
- 04 Reserve Bns in CISF sanctioned in 2008 & 2010. These have been raised.
- Out of these 116 Bns, 77 have been raised and 13 are in the process of raising in 2014-15.

1.73 Four Regional Hubs of NSG were sanctioned in 2009 at Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and Hyderabad. All the four hubs have become operational. Required infrastructure has been raised for these Regional hubs. The Cabinet Committee on Security has approved the reinforcement of these Regional hubs by augmenting the strength of each hub from 241 to 460.

1.74 Ministry of Home Affairs is making its best efforts to provide adequate housing to the CAPFs. In the 11th Five Year Plan the Planning Commission approved an allocation of ₹2500.00 crore for Police Housing under Residential Building (Plan). In the five years the allocation at BE stage for Annual Plan 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 was ₹150.00 crore, ₹250.00 crore, ₹270.00 crore, ₹297.40 crore and ₹487.90 crore respectively. In 2012-13, an amount of ₹1185.00 crore was allocated under the scheme at BE stage.

During 2012-13, 3602 houses and 104 barracks have been constructed. In BE 2013-14, ₹592.44 crore (RE) was provided for Residential Building (Plan) and ₹1590.04 crore (RE) for Office Building (Plan) and ₹546.72 crore under RB (Plan) and ₹1491.04 crore under OB (Plan) has been utilized. During 2013-14, as on 1.3.2014, 2098 houses and 83 barracks have been constructed.

Medical set up:
Central Armed Police Force Institute of Medical Science (CAPFIMS)

1.75 The Government has approved establishment of a Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS) comprising of a 500-bed General Hospital, a 300-bed Super Specialty Hospital, a Nursing College and a School of Paramedics, in New Delhi at an estimated cost of ₹1368.53 crore, vide order dated 23.10.2013. A Governing Body and a Governing Council under MHA will manage and run the affairs of the CAPFIMS and the allied institutes. The institute has been registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The creation of these Institutions will facilitate joining of talented medical/health care professionals in CAPFs and their retention, besides providing in-house training/specialization/PG/Super Specialty PG courses to the in-service health care professionals. This will also provide trained technical hands to the wide spread medical set up of CAPFs for the benefit of the Force personnel and their families.

Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces:

1.76 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Non-plan Scheme for 'Modernization of Police Forces' (MPF) since 1969-70 towards capacity building of the State Police Forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc. Under the Scheme, assistance is provided to the State Governments in the form of grants-in-aid towards construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, for purchase of vehicles, security/ surveillance/ communication equipment, modern weaponry, forensic equipment, up-gradation of training

infrastructure, police housing etc. The Scheme has been formulated so as to accelerate the process of modernization in the police forces, with focused priority on States' facing problems of terrorism and left wing extremism.

1.77 The MPF Scheme is being implemented with funding partly under 'Non-Plan' and partly under 'Plan'. The MPF Scheme has been approved from 2012-13 to 2016-17 for 5 years with a total outlay of ₹3,750.87 crore under 'Plan' and ₹8,628.43 crore under 'Non-Plan' which includes ₹432.90 crore for Mega City Policing (Non-Plan). The budgetary provision for the MPF Scheme for the financial year 2013-14 under 'Non-Plan' was ₹750.00 crore and under 'Plan was ₹1,097 crore at BE stage. The provision made for the MPF Scheme under 'Non-Plan' was revised to ₹245.00 crore and under 'Plan' was ₹1,097 crore at RE stage. During 2014-15, a sum of ₹900.00 crore has been allocated for 'Plan' Heads and a sum of ₹600.00 has been allocated for 'Non-Plan' Heads of MPF scheme.

Modernisation Plan-II for the Central Armed Police Forces:

1.78 A Modernisation Plan for CAPFs has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security on 03.05.2013. The plan involves an overall financial implication of ₹11009.19 crore, to be implemented in a phased manner up to 2016-17.

1.79 Like any modernization plan, it has been endeavored that the 'Jawans' remain as the focal point of the modernisation and they are enabled to obtain the best possible training and equipment. The conflict theatres of LWE, J&K and NE together require different options in the use of weaponry and equipment to handle low intensity conflicts such as: insurgencies, counter terrorism as well as violent mass movements and in addition, the normal modernisation that needs to be taken up to tackle obsolescence also need to be factored in. Hence each of the CAPFs had taken up a strategic planning exercise in which they have identified their problems, developed a gap analysis and based on them they strategized their overall solutions. The items proposed under Modernisation Plan were identified by the CAPFs themselves

and authenticated by them. Items worth ₹2,520.27 crore for replacement due to the technological obsolescence and items worth ₹8,488.92 crore for CCS for filling deficiencies/ voids in the CAPFs have been included in the Modernisation Plan-II.

1.80 Objectives of Modernisation Plan-II are

- ✓ To increase the strike capability of the Forces with superior arms & ammunition, modern equipment and efficient transport vehicles
- ✓ To provide state-of-the-art communication, surveillance and border guarding systems which are the mainstay of any operational strategy
- ✓ To continuously upgrade the skills of the troops by providing training facilities
- ✓ To keep the troops operationally fit as also properly rested and recuperated

1.81 The summary of the financial implications of the modernisation plan (CAPF-wise) is given in the Table below:

Name of the Force	Financial Outlay (₹ in crore)
AR	1545.47
BSF	4570.07
CIS	264.36
CRPF	2619.16
ITBP	686.87
NSG	664.62
SSB	658.64
TOTAL	11009.19

Highlights of Modernisation Plan-II

1.82 In the Modernisation Plan for CAPFs following are some of the new items proposed:-

(a)   Weapons like UBGLs/MGLs, Anti Material Rifles, Less Lethal Weapons, Gun Shot Detection System and replacement of existing Carbines and Pistols, etc.

(b)   Equipment like Ground Penetrating Radar System, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Target Acquisition Binocular, Corner Shots, HHTIs/ Thermal Sights/ NVDs, Unattended Ground Sensors, Advanced Medical Equipment etc.

(c)   Vehicles like Mine Protected Vehicles, Bullet Resistant Vehicles/ Boats etc.

(d)   Communication Equipment including Jammers and Interceptors.

1.83 A sum of Rs.54.92 crore has been allocated to CAPFs under Modernisation Head in RE-2013-14. A Sum of Rs.215.39 crore has been allocated in BE-2014-15. Process for procurement of items within the allocated budget has already been initiated.

1.84 Modernisation of CAPFs has been a continuing exercise to cope with the internal security challenges in the country. The Modernisation Plan-II intend to increase the strike capability of Forces with superior arms & ammunitions, strategic equipment and effective transport vehicles, state-of-the-art communication, surveillance and border guarding systems which are the mainstay of any operational strategy.

Regional Institute of Correctional Administration:

1.85   To improve the quality of prison administration and also to provide training to prison personnel, the Government of India established the Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial

assistance from the Centre. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh impart training to prison personnel from all over India, particularly to prison personnel of neighboring states such as H.P., Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UT Chandigarh etc.

1.86 During the financial year 2013-14, the Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh has conducted the following courses/workshops, in which 729 prison/police officers were trained:

S. No.	Name of Course / Workshop	Dates	No. of participants
1.	Course on 'E-Governance in Prisons'	1-5 April 2013	11
2.	Workshop on 'Public and Prison Interface'	26-27 April 2013	21
3.	Course on 'Gender Sensitization in the Context of Crimes Against Women'	20-24 May 2013	16
4.	Course on 'Capacity Building for Prisoner's Welfare'	27-31 May 2013	09
5.	Course on 'Human Rights and Custodial Deaths'	17-21 June 2013	21
6.	Workshop on 'Temporary Release of Prisoners – Philosophy & Practice	21 June 2013	15
7.	Course on 'Counseling Skills for Effective Policing'	8-12 July 2013	22
8.	Course on 'Counseling Techniques for Correction'	22-26 July 2013	18
9.	Course on 'Anti Human Trafficking'	5-7 August 2013	45
10.	Course on 'Financial Investigation in Narcotics Cases'	19-23 August 2013	18

11.	Workshop on 'Child Rights and Protective Laws for Children'	2 September 2013	30
12.	Workshop on 'Training Need Analysis'	10-11 September 2013	13
13.	Course on 'Custody Management in respect of Under-trial Prisoners	7-11 October 2013	26
14.	Course on 'Anti Human Trafficking'	21-23 October 2013	32
15.	Workshop on 'Right to Information Act, 2005'	30 October 2013	17
16.	Course on 'Contemporary Advances in Criminology and Correction'	5-8 November 2013	14
17.	Course on 'Stress Management'	11-15 November 2013	19
18.	Seminar on 'Penal Reforms and Restorative Justice'	2-3 December 2013	100
19.	Workshop on 'Child Rights and Protective Laws for Children'	10 December 2013	35
20.	Course on 'Leadership Skills'	16-19 December 2013	23
21.	Workshop on 'Anti Human Trafficking'	20 December 2013	33
22.	Seminar on 'Penal Reforms and Restorative Justice' for all the wings of Criminal Justice System, Academicians, Prosecutors and NGOs	December 2013	100
23.	Seminar on 'Identifying Priorities for Penal Reform in India' for all the wings of Criminal Justice System, Academicians, Prosecutors and	February, 2014	91

	NGOs		

1.87   In addition, an institute namely Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA), 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 State Government of West Bengal has also set up a Regional Institute of Correctional Administration at Kolkata with the participation of North Eastern States for which Government of India has provided one time grant during the financial year 2009-10 to the tune of ₹1.55 crore to the Institute.

Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003:

1.88   The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 enacted by the Government of India for the repatriation of foreign nationals imprisoned in Indian jails and vice-versa to serve the remainder of their sentence in their native countries. For implementation of the Act, a treaty/agreement is required to be signed with countries having mutual interest with us in this manner.

1.89   The Government of India has so far signed agreements with the 22 Countries viz. U. K., Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Sri Lanka, UAE, Maldives, Thailand, Turkey, Italy, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Israel, Russia, Viet Nam, Kuwait and Brazil. Negotiations have also been finalised with the Governments of Canada, Hong Kong, and Spain.

1.90   Under this Act, so far the numbers of prisoners who have been repatriated for serving the remainder of their sentence in their respective countries respectively are as follows-

Repatriated foreign prisoners belong to:-	Indian prisoners repatriated from:-

Sl. No.	Country	No. of foreign prisoners sent back	Sl. No.	Country	No. of Indian prisoners brought back
1	UK	6	1	UK	2
2	France	1	2	Mauritius	13
3	Israel	1	3	Sri Lanka	29
	Total	8		Total	44

Disaster Management:

1.91 India, owing to its unique geo-climate and socio-economic condition, has been vulnerable to a large number of natural as well as human-made disasters and ranks amongst one of the most disaster prone countries in the world. It is highly vulnerable to floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes, landslides, avalanches and forest fire. Disasters erode developmental gains achieved over the years. Development, therefore, cannot be sustained unless 27 Disaster mitigation measures are made part of the development process. Out of 35 states and union territories in the country, 27 of them are disaster prone. Almost 58.6% landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity; 12% land is prone to floods and river erosion; 5700 km out of 7516 km is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68% of cultivable land is vulnerable to drought and hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches.

1.92 In view of the above, the Government has brought about a shift in its approach for covering all aspects of Disaster Management such as prevention, mitigation, preparedness, relief, response and rehabilitation.

1.93 In pursuance of the above approach, the Government had enacted the Disaster Management Act, 2005 on 23.12.2005. The Act provides for various institutional mechanisms to frame and monitor the implementation of the Disaster Management Policies and Plans, ensuring necessary measures by

the various agencies and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any Disaster or Disaster like situation.

1.94   The Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted a Task Force on 23.12.2011 under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.K. Mishra, Chairman, Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission, Gujarat for review of the Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005.

1.95 The Task Force has held consultations with the State Government/UTs, State Disaster Management Authorities and other stakeholders including Central Ministries, National Executive Committee, NDMA, NIDM, NGOs and UN organizations etc. on several issues relating to the implementation of DM Act. Views of various stakeholders from Central Ministries/Departments, States and UTs, NGOs, UN Organization, etc. have been solicited through questionnaires and regional consultations/workshops. During above such consultations and in response to the questionnaire circulated by the Task Force, several suggestions have been made for changes in different provisions of the Act. The suggested changes were compiled and discussed at a National level Workshop held on 12th October, 2012 at Vigyan, Bhawan, New Delhi.

1.96   The Task Force has submitted its report on 8th March, 2013. The report of Task force has been circulated to all the Ministries/Deptts. Of Central Govt., State Govts. and all members of Parliament for ascertaining their views on the recommendations of Task Force. Presently the Ministry is considering the recommendations of the Task Force.

1.97 The Central Government has constituted the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the National Executive Committee (NEC), the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) as mandated by the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

1.98 National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) has been approved by the Central Government on 22nd October, 2009. It has been prepared in pursuance of Disaster Management Act, 2005 with a vision to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response. It addresses the concerns of all the sections of the society including differently abled persons, women, children and other disadvantaged groups. Different States are also in the process of developing their own State Policy on Disaster Management on the lines of National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM).

Major Programmes/Schemes for Disaster Management:

1.99 National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) is first of its kind in disaster risk mitigation initiative of the Government of India. Phase-I of the project has been approved for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha at an estimated cost of ₹1,496.71 crore to upgrade cyclone forecasting, tracking and warning systems, cyclone risk mitigation and capacity building in multi-hazard risk management.

1.100 Modernization of Fire Services in the Country: A Centrally sponsored Scheme has been planned with an outlay of ₹2,000.00 crore to strengthen the fire and emergency services in the country and progressively transforming the fire Services into Multi-Hazard Response Force capable of acting as first responder in all types of emergency situations. The scheme will be implemented in all 35 States and UTs. The scheme has been recommended by EFC. Draft note for cabinet is under preparation.

1.101. Mainstreaming of Civil Defence in Disaster Risk Reduction: A Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been planned with an outlay of ₹600.00 crore during the twelfth and thirteenth Five year Plans. The objective of the Scheme is to Strengthen and revitalize the Civil Defence set up in the country so as to play a significant role in disaster management.

1.102 School Safety Programme: A Centrally Sponsored National School Safety Programme is under implementation at an estimated cost of ₹48.47 crore with the objective to promote culture of safety in schools by initiating policy level change, capacity building of officials, teachers, students and other stake holders, undertaking information, Education and Communication Activities, promoting non-structural mitigation measures and demonstrative structural retrofitting in few Schools.

1.103 Financial assistance to Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) and other Training Institutes in States/UTs by Government of India through NIDM supports a four member faculty and two support staff besides the programme expenses of the Disaster Management Centres of the Administrative Training Institutes or other nodal institutes nominated by the states under a central Sector Non-Plan Scheme (2007-12) with an outlay of ₹25.00 crore. This scheme has since come to an end on 31.3.2012. All the State Govts have been informed that the capacity building grant provided by 13th Finance Commission can also be utilized for the payment of salary purposes of faculties of their disaster management centers at state ATIs. In most of the States/UTs, such centers have been set up. Government of India has also approved in principle additional centers in 11 States and 6 centers of Excellence on specific disasters.

1.104 GoI-USAID Disaster Management Support Project: The Government of India has signed a Project Grant Agreement with U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The agreement for implementation of the Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project was signed in 2003. The period of the agreement has since been extended up to 2015. The total outlay of the project is USD 4.715 million (comprising of USD 420,000 for training studies, USD 500,000 for equipment and USD 3.795 million for technical assistance) and USD 5.0 million to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change.

RECENT DISASTERS

Uttarakhand Heavy Rains, Flash Floods and Landslides.

Nature of Disaster:

1.105   Even before the onset of South West Monsoon, the State of Uttarakhand experienced abnormally high rainfall between 15.06.2013 to 17.06.2013 which resulted in a number of landslides, cloudbursts and flood events throughout the State. As per information provided by Indian Meteorological Department rainfall in Uttarakhand during the period 01.06.2013 to 18.06.2013 was 385.1 mm against normal rainfall of 71.3 mm, which was in excess by 440 %. Heavy precipitation augmented the river discharge and almost all the major rivers crossed the danger level. This caused severe damage to life and property in different parts of the State.

1.106 As per eye witness accounts and technical inputs received from various sources, the possible causes of the disaster were:

- ➤ Collision of Western disturbances with monsoon easterlies.
- ➤ Heavy precipitation in a very short span of time.
- ➤ Heavy rainfall above tree line (Gandhi Sarovar and the glacier which are at the height of 13000 ft.) on 16.06.2013 and 17.06.2013.
- ➤ Runoff of debris, moraine and boulders was fierce (force equals to mass X acceleration)

Scale of Disaster:

1.107 The extent of damage as reported by the State Government (as on **06.03.2014**) is as follows:

S. No.	Item	Details

	1.	Number of affected districts	13
	2.	Number of villages affected (habitations)	1603
	3.	Cremated No. of human lives lost (including missing)	3581
	(4)	No. of houses damaged :-	
		(i) Fully damaged pucca houses	1572
		(ii) Severely damaged pucca houses	1721
		(iii) Partially damaged pucca houses	6534
		(iv) Fully damaged kutcha houses	359
		(v) Severely damaged kutcha houses	327
		(vi) Number of kutcha houses partially damaged	1583
		(vii) Number of huts damaged	460
	8.	Animals lost :-	
		(a) No. of big animals lost	1604
		(b) No. of small animals lost	6982

Search, rescue and relief operations:

1.108 In any disaster, the first responders are the State Government Officials. As soon as the matter came to notice of the Government of India, all the required Central Ministries were mobilized, On 16.06.2013, NDRF was asked by MHA to move their teams urgently to Uttarakhand to augment their existing deployment in the State. Home Secretary took meeting of senior officers of NDRF, ITBP, BRO, Ministry of Defence and other Ministries on 17.06.2013 and 18.06.2013 along with representative of State Government. Home Secretary visited Uttarakhand on 19.06.2013 and made an on the spot review of rescue and relief measures. Home Minister visited the State on 22.06.2013 and 28.06.2013 and reviewed the progress with the Chief Minister, Uttarakhand. Besides, National Crisis Management Committee took review of the situation in the State on day to day basis. In order to bring an enhanced level of co-ordination, Government of India entrusted Shri V. K. Duggal, Member, NDMA to co-ordinate with all concerned. National Executive Committee reviewed the status of ongoing rescue and relief operations on 1st,

2nd, 3rd, 8th and 10th July 2013. Government of India, after receiving the feedback from the State Government and considering the need, extended the period of co-ordination by Shri V. K. Duggal for another three months with the additional responsibility of assisting and advising the State Government of Uttarakhand in preparation of plans for rehabilitation, reconstruction and rebuilding of the ravaged/damaged areas.

Evacuation:

1.109 NDRF deployed 14 teams for the Uttarakhand operation and rescued 9,657 persons.

1.110 ITBP has deployed about 1,200 personnel for the operation and rescued more than 33, 00 persons.

1.111 IAF has deployed about 45 helicopters for the operation and rescued more than 23500 persons.

1.112 Indian Army has deployed 8,000 personnel including 150 Special Forces and rescued more than 38,500 persons. 12 army helicopters were deployed.

1.113 20 civil aircrafts were utilized by the State Government in the operations and evacuated approximately 12,000 persons.

1.114 Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi formed 5 rescue teams of 20 instructors and local youth evacuated more than 6500 stranded persons.

1.115 More than 1,35,000 persons were evacuated from affected area in the shortest possible time, notwithstanding widespread destruction of roads, difficult terrain and extremely hostile weather.

1.116 There may be overlapping in number of persons rescued by agencies mentioned above, as the same person could have been rescued by different agencies through road, bridge and air before reaching final destination.

Relief and supply:

1.117 All the essential supplies like food, drinking water, medicines, kerosene oil, blankets etc. were continuously provided by airdropping as well as through roads (transport/mules etc.) wherever connectivity was restored.

1.118 69 relief camps were run where 1, 51,629 pilgrims/local residents were looked after. As on date, no camps are in operation in the area.

1.119 Around 500 tons of relief material (51 items) was air dropped by Helicopter Additional 21,522 quintal of grains and 28 kilo liter kerosene oil was also mobilized through PDS.

1.120 2000 tons of wheat and 2000 tonne's of rice at economic cost have been allocated by Union of India to the Uttarakhand State on 21.06.13.

1.121 Ministry of Petroleum is ensuring that adequate fuel stock (ATF)/MS/HSD/SKO are available in the State for carrying out sorties for disaster management duties.

1.122 Approximately 900 trucks of relief material were received from the other states and dispatched to the affected districts from a major relief centers which was set up at Dehradun.

1.123 The State Government has taken policy decision to provide free ration to families located at places, where connectivity is disrupted.

Immediate restoration of infrastructure:

1.124 **Roads:** Of the 2420 roads destroyed due to disaster, 2280 have been made operational for vehicular movement and 140 roads are still to be made fit for vehicular movement as on 10th October 2013.

1.125 **Power:** Of the 3758 habitation (villages and hamlets), where electricity supply was disrupted due to disaster, normal supply has been restored in 3756 habitations as 27th September 2013 and only 2 habitations were without normal electricity supply.

1.126 **Drinking water:** Of the 968 drinking water schemes damaged by disaster, normal supply has been temporarily restored in 957 schemes as on 27th September 2013 and only 11 schemes are yet to be made operational.

Communications:

1.127 Point to point communication by telephone was established at Kedarnath, Badarinath, Barkot and Harshil.

1.128 105 satellite phones have been distributed by Govt. of India to various central and state agencies for the purpose of urgent disaster management duties in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, in order to facilitate communication across the State**.**

Financial assistance to the State:

1.129 In pursuance of announcement of the Prime Minister, GOI has released an amount of ₹145.00 crore from State Disaster Response Fund on 20th June 2013.   In addition, GOI has released an amount of ₹250.00 crore on an 'on account' basis from the National Disaster Response Fund on 19th July 2013.

1.130 ₹1187.87 crore of assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) has been approved to the Uttarakhand Government subject to adjustment of 90% of balance available in State Disaster Response Fund.

1.131 An amount of ₹20.00 crore was approved for release to the Uttarakhand Government from special component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

Long term Reconstruction:

1.132 The Government of India has constituted a Cabinet Committee on Uttarakhand under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister, for providing broad guidance to re-construction and rehabilitation efforts in Uttarakhand and to take all necessary decisions in this respect. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has also been set up under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary for drawing

up a time bound Action Plan for supporting rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in Uttarakhand through involvement of various agencies of the Central Government in the post-flood situation. Cabinet Committee of Uttarakhand has met on 31.07.2013 and taken decisions regarding providing appropriate assistance to the State Government for restoring and protecting Kedarnath temple. IMG has also met number of times and monitored the progress of actions being taken by the central Ministries/ Agencies in not only for the immediate relief and restoration, but also for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the State Infrastructure and for preparing an action plan. Planning Commission has conveyed the approval of Govt. of India for Sanction of ₹ 1884.92 crore under Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 by concerned Central Ministries for the State of Uttarakhand and ₹1100.00 crore under special Plan Assistance.

Cyclone 'Phailin' and Floods in Odisha:

1.133 A Very Severe Cyclonic Storm (VSCS) PHAILIN originated from a remnant cyclonic circulation from the South China Sea. The cyclonic circulation lay as a low pressure are over Tenasserim coast on 6th October 2013. It lay over north Andaman Sea as a well-marked low pressure area on 7th October. It concentrated into a depression over the same region on 8th October near latitude 12.00N and longitude 96.00E. Moving west-northwestwards, it intensified into a deep depression on 9th morning and further into cyclonic storm (CS), '**PHAILIN**' in the same day evening. Moving northwestwards, it further intensified into a severe cyclonic storm (SCS) in the morning and into a VSCS in the forenoon of 10th October over east central Bay of Bengal. The VSCS, PHAILIN crossed Odisha & adjoining north Andhra Pradesh coast near Gopalpur, in Ganjam District, Odisha, around 2230 hours IST of 12th October 2013 with a sustained maximum surface wind speed of 200-210 kmph gusting to 220 kmph.

1.134 The Cyclone 'Phailin' had landfall at Gopalpur in Ganjam district and caused extensive devastation in 18 out of 30 districts in Odisha. The post cyclone caused severe floods in northern Odisha. Incessant rainfall from 21st

October, 2013 to 26th October, 2013 due to the effect of the low pressure created a second phase of flood situation in Rusikulya, Vansadhara, Baitarani, Budhabalanga, Subarnarekha and other rivers, affeing 13 districts namely Ganjam, Gajapati, Puri, Nayagarh, Khordha, Cuttack, Jagatisinghpur, Kandhamal, Kendrapada, Jaipur, Bhadrak, Balasore and Mayurbhanj.

Extent of damage:

1.135 The extent of damage as reported by the State Government is as under:

Loss of Human Lives	59
Loss of Cattles	4,502
Loss of Poultry (Birds)	1,70,979
Houses/Huts damaged	5,41,200
Relief Camps organized	4,197
Crops areas affected	11 lakh ha. in 18 districts

Action Taken by Government of India:

1.136 Meeting of the National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) headed by Cabinet Secretary and National Executive Committee (NEC) headed by Home Secretary were held regularly to review the Cyclone 'Phailin' and flood situation in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. Home Secretary and other Senior Officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs were in constant touch with senior officers concerned of the Government of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh for extending the required support and assistance. Control Room of MHA was also constantly monitoring the situation. The warning against the cyclone 'Phailin' was issued by Cyclone Warning Division (CWD) of IMD, New Delhi since 0900 hours IST of 8th October, 2013 indicating about the cyclone to cross north Andhra Pradesh and Odisha coast.

1.137 The first Pre-cyclone watch bulletin was issued at 0900 hours IST of 8 October, first Cyclone Alert bulletin was issued at 0900 hours IST on 9 October.

1.138 As a whole, 45 warning bulletins were issued during 8-14 October, 2013. Five bulletins were issued per day up to the intensity of deep depression and eight bulletins per day at an interval of 3 hours during cyclonic storm stage. The bulletins were sent through various channels including e-mail, fax, SMS and personal briefing to the various stake players at national as well as State/ UT level.

1.139 On the request of State Government, Govt of India has deployed 29 teams of National Disaster Response Force personnel (along with boats and necessary rescue equipment etc.).

1.140 6-8 IAF helicopters were stationed at Barrackpore and Bagdogra and some helicopters were also kept at Kalaikunda airbase during peak period of cyclone 'Phailin' and floods for air support to the State Government. A total of 11.55 lakh people were evacuated during response operation.

Cyclone 'Phailin' and Floods in Andhra Pradesh:

1.141 The post cyclone caused severe floods in Andhra Pradesh. Incessant rainfall from 21.10.2013 to 27.10.2013 due to the effect of the low pressure affected 16 districts namely Srikakulam, Vizainagaram, Vishakhpatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Gunture, Prakasham, Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Kurnool, YSR Kadapa, Warrangal and Karimnagar. About 567 Mandals and 5186 villages affected.

Extent of damage:

1.142 The extent of damage as reported by the State Government is as under:

Loss of Human Lives	60
Loss of Cattles	2,185

Loss of Poultry (Birds)	25,980
Houses/Huts damaged	54,678
Relief Camps organized	149
Crops areas affected	12.83 lakh ha. 16 districts.

1.143 On the request of State Government, Govt. of India has deployed 19 teams of National Disaster Response Force personnel (along with boats and necessary rescue equipment etc.). In addition 5 columns of Army personnel with engineers, communication specialist and medical team were deployed in affected areas. 8 teams of Navy were deployed in the affected mandals in Vishakhapatnam.

1.144 2 IAF helicopters were deployed during peak period of cyclone 'Phailin' for providing necessary air support to the State Government. A total of 1.34 lakh people were evacuated during response operation

Census Operations and preparation of National Population Register

1.145 The Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India (ORG & CCI)   has been assigned with the following functions:-

(i)   Conducting the decennial Population Census and collect and disseminate data on population and other demographic characteristics of the population.

(ii)   Providing data on national and state level birth and death rates, fertility, mortality and other vital indicators through Sample Registration System (SRS).

(iii)   Coordinating and monitor the registration of births and deaths in the country and to lay down the rules to secure the goal of cent percent registration of birth and death on current basis in the country through Civil Registration System (CRS).

(iv)   Creating the National Population Register of usual residents in the country.

(v)   Conducting the Annual Health Survey (AHS) in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Assam.

(vi) Providing technical inputs for the conducting the Socio Economic and Caste Census.

(vii) Conducting the Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI)

Arms Policy:

1.146   The policy aims to regulate the proliferation of arms and ammunitions in the country and also for prevention of their misuse. For this purpose a comprehensive policy guidelines in the shape of executive instructions were issued by the Ministry to all States/Union Territories on 6th April, 2010. The basic tenets of arms policy are enshrined in the Arms Act, 1959 and Arms Rules, 1962.

1.147   The Scheme called National Database on Arms Licenses (NDAL) has been launched in the year 2012 with the involvement of National Informatics Centre, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, after amending the Arms Rules, 1962 by a Gazette Notification NO. GSR 585(E) dated 24.07.2012 for the purpose. NDAL is an online web-based Central Application System which creates database of arms licenses for each category of licences. It facilitates to enter the details of arms licenses issued/renewed by the Licensing Authorities across the country. The System validates the data and generates a Unique Identification Number (UIN) for each license holder, which would be subsequently entered in the register and license. The stakeholders are District Magistrates, State Home Departments, Commissioners of Police and the Central Government (Ministry of Home Affairs). The target date for completion of the Scheme is 1st October, 2015.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES/ SCHEMES

1.148 Major programmes/schemes implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs are summarized below:-

(i)   Construction of Fencing, Roads, Border Outposts, Flood lighting along the international borders, construction of integrated check posts at identified entry points on India, Coastal Security Scheme, Border Area Development Programme.

(ii)   Schemes for Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE).

(iii)   Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF).

(iv)   Scheme for Police Housing.

(v)   Scheme for Modernization of Prisons.

(vi)   Schemes under the Registrar General of India.

(vii)   Schemes for promoting the use of Official Language.

(viii) Rehabilitation Schemes/Projects for Bru Migrants.

(ix)   Police Network (POLNET).

(x)   National Disaster Management / Mitigation Programmes/Projects.

(xi)   Modernization of Fire and Emergency Services.

(xii)   Mainstreaming of Civil Defence in Disaster Risk Reduction.

(xiii) Central scheme for assistance to victims of terrorist, naxal and communal violence.

(xiv)   Scheme for grant of financial assistance to states for strengthening their enforcement capability to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

(xv)   Strengthening of North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong.

(xvi)   Scheme for Indian Reserve Battalions and Specialized India Reserve Battalions.

(xvii) Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT).

(xviii) National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)

(xix)   Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences.

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CHAPTER – 2

STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATE

2.1   Of the ten Grants under Ministry of Home Affairs, only three Grants are directly controlled and administered.   They are Grant No. 53 - Ministry of Home Affairs, Grant No. 55 – Police and Grant No. 56 – Other Expenditure of MHA.   Information contained in this Chapter relates to details of financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected outcomes in respect of various activities/schemes covered under the above three Grants.

2.2   A substantial component of the budgeted outlays are consumed on account of establishment expenditures, which includes salary and other establishment related costs. The physical outputs in respect of such expenditures cannot be quantified in the appropriate columns of the attached proforma. However, quantified physical outputs and projected outcomes have been reflected in the case of non-establishment expenditures on specific schemes and activities.

2.3   The expenditures on such schemes/activities are incurred in a prescribed manner, by the implementing agencies concerned.   Expenditure management and budgetary control orders of the Ministry of Finance issued from time to time also govern the spending profile of these activities. Regular interaction is also maintained with other Government agencies who incur expenditures on behalf of the Ministry, such as Central Public Works Department/Border Road Organisation.   These agencies have their respective Procedures to adhere to while executing projects on behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2.4   The endeavour of the Ministry is to ensure the overall effective utilisation of the financial resources provided in the Demands for Grants.

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1.	**Secretariat General Services**	(i) Establishment expenditure of various offices of Ministry of Home Affairs. (ii) To cater to the expenditures of Administrative Divisions of MHA which deal with General Services and promotion of Official Language. In addition, O/O of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India (situated in Mumbai & Kolkata) has merged into MHA.	272.52	0.71	-	(i) The deliverables in respect of establishment expenditures includes various heads such as Salary, Wages, Medical Treatment, Domestic Travel Expenses, Foreign Travel Expenses, Office Expenses, Rent, Rates & Taxes, Publication, Other Administrative Expenses, Advertisement & Publicity, Minor Works, Professional Services, Other Charges, IT- Salaries, IT-Office Expenses, and Machinery & Equipment (Capital). (ii) As regards Department of Official Language, it is the endeavour of the Department to increase progressively, the usage of Hindi in the Government of India. Specific outputs for promotion of Official Language have been indicated in Chapter-IV. (iii) As regards Custodian of Enemy Property for India, situated in Mumbai & Kolkata, the allocations cater mainly to the salaries and other establishment related expenditure of the office.	(i to iii) The provision is for Secretariat expenditure of various departments under MHA. It also includes provision for Custodian of Enemy Property for India. This expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related costs.	Specific activities under this Grant are required to be timely processed for decision making. The endeavour is to ensure effective utilization of resources.	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	National Human Rights Commission: (i) Construction of Manav Adhikar Bhavan Building.	Office building for National Human Rights Commission.				Residual Interior Work, Interior work including Local Areas Networking (LAN) of Manav Adhikar Bhavan.	Completion of all interior work including space allocation, providing & fixing of furniture items for the Officers/Units/Sections of MHRC at Manavadhikar Bhavan. LAN Networking work.	About 3-4 months.	The Outcome would be reflected in the Annual Report as per Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 to be submitted in the Parliament in due course.
	(ii) Complaint Handling Management System (CHMS)	Capacity building and establishing connectivity of the network of al the SHRCs with NHRC to ensure fast, accurate disposal of complaints without any duplication by installing CHMS in all the SHRCs.				Scheme discontinued for the time being	-		
	(iii) Non-Plan	To Meet the expenses for discharging functions under PHR Act, 1993.				-			

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Resources				
2.	**Census Surveys & Statistics**	Provide results on individual SC/ST, Socio-cultural, Economic and Fertility Parameters of Census 2011 at national, state and district levels.	265.59	659.97	-	(i) Socio-Cultural & Economic tables. (ii) General Population Tables. And (iii) Fertility Tables.	The Data published will enable Planning Commission and various Ministries etc. to take policy initiatives and formulate Schemes etc	-	-
	(A) Improve-ment in Vital Statistics System	**(i) Civil Registration System (CRS):** To improve and sustain the level of registration of births and deaths in the States in order to achieve 100% target of registration of Births & Deaths in the country.	-		-	(i) Improved registration of births and deaths, especially in low performing States. (ii) Availability of data on births and deaths at district level through computerisation and vital indicators. (iii) Digitize birth & death records. (iv) Linkage of data with the scheme of Preparation of National Population Register (NPR).	(i) Better planning of schemes / programmes of primary health, education sectors, etc. at district and State levels by State Governments. (ii) Generation of birth and death certificates electronically. (iii) Publishing Vital Statistics Reports as per timelines.	(i) Organise awareness campaign through release of advertisements in various mass electronic media; release of advertisements through print media during school admission time; and other modes of publicity. (ii) Capacity enhancement of State Governments through training of the civil registration functionaries. (iii) Availability of list of medical institutions where birth and death occurs.	Outcome heavily depends upon performance of States, which in turn depends on effective coordination among different departments involved in the registration of births & deaths. Linkage with NPR depends on implementation of NPR in the States

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Resources				
		(ii) Sample Registration System(SRS): (i) To provide annual estimates of fertility and mortality indicators viz., birth rate, death rate, Infant mortality rate, total fertility rate and other indicators of fertility & mortality at State and National levels.				Availability of annual estimates of fertility and mortality indicators viz., birth rate, death rate, IMR, TFR, other fertility & mortality indicators at State and National levels separately for rural and urban areas .	Enabling Planning commission, M/o Health & Family Welfare and State Governments to plan appropriate interventional strategies/ schemes based on data on various fertility and mortality indicators for maternal and child health.	Continuous and retrospective recording of birth and death events and on other related information including risk factors during Half Yearly Surveys(HYSs) in 8861 sample units covering 1.5 million of households in all States and UTs.	The baseline survey for new units require timely approval for HYSs to start in 2014-15
		(iii) Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD): (i) To assist the States in training Medical Officers and Coders for proper assignment of Cause of death as per ICD-10. (ii) To improve the quality of data on causes of death. (iii)To improve the coverage of the scheme of MCCD to all hospitals.				(i) Availability of trained medical and statistical professionals for proper classification of cause of death as per International Classification of Diseases -10th revision. (ii) Appointment of Nosologist in the Offices of Chief Registrars (Births and Deaths) for proper coordination of agencies involved in the collection and compilation of data on causes of death. (iii) Availability of cause of death statistics on a regular basis	(i) Generation of Reliable data on Cause -Specific Mortality on a regular basis. (ii) Planning for disease-specific health programmes / schemes at the Central and State levels. (iii) Proper allocation of financial resources by Health Ministry and State Governments for various health programmes.	(i) Impart training to Medical Professionals and Statistical personnels for proper classification of death. (ii) Expanded coverage of MCCD scheme, through Government notifications. (iii) Creation of MCCD cell in the States.	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple- mentary Extra- Budge- tary Resources				
	(B) GPS Satellite Based Geo-Spatial Database of Towns (Under GIS Based Town Mapping)	**Component-A:** ((i) To prepare detailed digital database of 4041 statutory towns maps (ii)To prepare Geo-Referenced Spatial Database (iii) To update Geo-spatial database of 33 Capital cities. **Component B**: To prepare detailed ward wise maps in case of 28 Satellite Towns of 6 Mega and 31 Million plus cities.				(i) To collect micro level information of towns from the Government agencies in case of 28 Satellite Towns of 6 Mega cities. (ii) To update the referred maps as per latest information. (iii) To execute the work of preparation of Base-maps using High Resolution Satellite Imagery. (iv) Million plus cities updated and are ready for digitization	(i) To present urban build up area at micro level on the maps based on census data at ward level. (ii) Geo-referenced spatial database would help in poper demarcation of Census Enumeration Blocks.	(i) Collection of micro level information will be completed by April, 2014 in case of 28 satellite towns of Mega cities. (ii) Updation work will be completed by June, 2014 in case of 28 satellite towns. (iii) The final information would be handed over for digitation by June, 2014. (iv) Million plus cities are ready for digitization.	-
	(C) Modernization of Data Dissemination Activities of Census Data	Dissemination of Census 2011 Data of Socio cultural & economic Tables as well as of General population tables etc.				(i) Releasing the Data of Census 2011 in the form of printed reports, CDs and at the Census of India website on the internet. Organizing Data dissemination Workshop on Census 2011 Data. (ii) Plan to set up additional 15 workstation in Universities/Institute. (iii) To set up Digital Archive Workstation in each DCO for accessing Census Reports and tables in digital format by all.	(i) Making available Census 2011 results in a user friendly manner to data users as per the tabulation plan. (ii) 5 Workstations have become operational in 2013-14 where researchers can access Sample Micro Data File for research and for another 10 Universities, fund have been allocated. (iii) Digital Archive Workstations in 16 Directorates will be	To conduct activities in prescribed manner.	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Resources				
						(iv) To participate in Book Fairs for dissemination of Census 2011 data. (v) Implementing National Data Sharing & Accessibility Policy (NDSAP)-2012. (vi) Implementing Census in Schools programme by sending Literature on Census and Highlights from Census 2011 to about one lakh schools in India. .	made operational. (iv) Launching of Census Info Software module, both online and offline version, will facilitate data dissemination. (v) Literatures and Data Highlight shall contribute to sensitization of School students on census 2011.		
	(D) Setting up of Training Unit	(i) Training of present Officials of ORGI and the Directorates for capacity building and enhancement of analytical skills. (ii) Training of the newly recruited Officials and acquaint them through an orientation programme about the working of the different Divisions of the Office of the RGI and Directorates of Census Operations. (iii) Special trainings to train the officials for the 2011 data analysis.				(i) Imparting training to Officers and employees of ORGI and Directorates by holding training programmers.	(i) Enhancement of understanding and analytical skills of officers and employees of ORGI and Directorates of Census Operations. (ii) Develop the competency in the officials to perform their responsibilities for compilation, analysis of 2011 Census data as well as other functions and duties of the Organization successfully.	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Resources				
	(E) Mother Tongue Survey of India(MTSI)	(i) The rationalization and linguistic identification of unclassified mother tongue returns of Census 2011.

(ii) Linguistic Survey of already classified Mother Tongue returns | | | | (i) Mother Tongue Survey of 150 classified/ unclassified Mother Tongues using non-linguists as field worker with full videography.

(ii) Transcription of audio-video language data into International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) by trained transcribers.

(iii) Data analysis and Supervision by trained Linguists for 200 MTs.
(iv) Report writing by Linguist scholars/ Professors for 10 MTs.

(v) Preservation of video data and transcribed data for future use in respect of 200 MTs. | The information on rationalized and classified mother tongues would provide valuable insights to linguistic under currents, language movement and linguistic aspirations of the people. | (i) Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee (Language) for determining the Mother Tongues to be taken up for survey.

(ii) Training of non-linguistic field workers into language data collection.

(iii) Field data collection using videography.
(iv) Transcription of audio-video data into IPA.

(v) Data analysis, Supervision and Report writing by trained linguists. | Since data transcription, analysis and report writing are to be done by outsourced scholars to be supervised by Professors from Universities and Institutions, the numbers completed will depend on their availability in the financial year. |
| | **(F) National Population Register(NPR)** | **(i) Scheme for creation of NPR for coastal villages:**

Creation of Database of usual residents in 3331 coastal villages. | | | | The project of NPR in coastal areas has been completed with the production and personalization of more than 65.53 lakh cards and dispatch of the same. The steps are being taken for providing Smart Card Readers to security agencies in these areas. The Chief Advisor (Cost), M/o Finance has been requested to vet the final cost of the project as per approval of the Cabinet. | (i) Providing Smart Card Readers to security agencies.

(ii) Finalizing the cost of the project after vetting by Office of Chief Advisor Cost, M/o Finance. | - | - |

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Resources				
		(ii) Scheme for creation of NPR for the Country: Creation of National Database of all usual residents in the country.				(i) Reconciliation of the digitized demographic database and residual data entry. (ii) Capture of biometrics of the usual residents in NPR States / UTs. (iii) Setting up of special NPR camps for enrolment of beneficiaries for Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme. (iv) De-duplication of NPR database by UIDAI and generation of Aadhaar. (v) Storage of NPR demographic data of the entire country and also biometrics of 30 crore at NIC Central Data Centre.	(i) Completion of collection of biometrics in NPR States/UT's. (ii) De-duplication and generation of Aadhaar number for residents of these States through NPR.		
		(iii) Identity (smart) Card for the country under NPR. (Proposed)				The proposal for issuance of RICs to all usual residents of 18 years and above under the scheme of NPR in the country has been appraised by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). The EFC has recommended the scheme at an estimated	Approval of the scheme by GoM and subsequently by Cabinet. Once approved, the further steps would be taken for initializing the necessary preparatory work for production of Identity (Smart) Card.		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Resources				
		(v) **Setting up of NPR Centres.**				cost of ₹ 5552.55 crore. The Cabinet has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) for issuance of RICs to all usual residents of 18 years and above. Two meeting of GoM has been held on 13.03.2013 & 26.04.2013. HM has written to Prime Minister on 06.09.2013 for approval of the scheme. Proposal for setting up of NPR Centers at tehsil level for maintenance & updation and NPR database is under finalization.	Setting up of NPR Centers at Tehsil/Taluka level for updation and maintenance of NPR database after the scheme is approved by the Competent Authority.		
3.	**Official Language** **Central Hindi Training Institute** **(A) Subordinate Office of DOL** Provide training for : (i) Hindi Language (ii) Hindi Typing (iii) Hindi Stenography	To provide training for learning Hindi language, Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography to the Central Government employees so that they may have working knowledge of Hindi for use in offices.	47.09	8.31		(i) Full time/Part time training centers established - 162 (ii) Around 14.00% of the staff is provided Hindi Language training every year. Achievement up to 31.12.2013.is 25636 (70.23%) against the target 36500 for the year 2013-14. (iii) Around 24.00% of the staff is provided Hindi Typing training every	(i) During 2014-15 around 37780 (21.15%) of the staff yet to be trained (1,78,592) will be provided Hindi Language training. (ii) During 2014-15 around 37780 (21.15%) of the staff yet to be trained (17,446) will be provided Hindi Typing training. (iii) During 2014-15 around 1440 (16.84%) of the staff yet to be trained (8,546) will be	----	----

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S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Resources				
						year. Achievement up to 31.12.2013 is 3148 (64.77%) against the target 4860 for the year 2013-14.

(iv) Around 16.00% of the staff is provided Hindi Stenography training every year. Achievement up to 31.12.2013 is 265 (18.02%) against the target 1470 for the year 2013-14. | provided Hindi Stenography training. | | |

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Resources				
	Central Translation Bureau **(B) Subordinate Office** (i) Provide translation of documents (ii) Provide training in translation	To provide Hindi translation of codes, manuals, forms, procedural literature etc. in the Central Government offices and to give training for translation from English to Hindi.				(i) Hindi translation – 58,000 standard pages translated (ii) Three Months' translation training course programme-16 (250 trainees) (iii) 21 - day translation training programme – 02 (30 trainees) (iv) Short term translation training course Programme organized – 16 Trainees - 400 (v) Advanced / Refresher translation training course Programme – 06 Trainees – 90	(i) During the last five years, the Central Translation Bureau has translated 2, 500 codes, manuals etc. amounting for 2,56,267 standard pages (141%) against the total material of 1,81069 standard pages received for translation. The Bureau receives around 50,000 pages for translation every year. (ii) During the last five years, Central Translation Bureau trained around 4,145 trainees in translation, which were nominated by various offices. In the coming years, around 810 officials are expected to be nominated every year for such training.	To be Conducted in prescribed manner.	----

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Resources				
	Technical Aspects of Official Language Hindi (i) Provide training for use of computers in Hindi. (ii) Develop Language Computing Application Tools. (iii)Technical Confer-ences/ Seminars.	Train employees for use of computers in Hindi. Develop such tools for use of Hindi on computers as may be useful for associating Hindi with modern technology. Provide information regarding bilingual electronic equipment and software so that they may use the facilities available in Hindi.				(i) Organized 5 day training programme – 27, remaining programs are in the pipeline (ii) Development of various Hindi soft wares. (iii) Further improvement in the existing Hindi soft wares.	Facilitate effective working on computers in Hindi and acceleration in the progress in increasing the use of Hindi in Central Government offices through the latest techniques of technology	Year	-None-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Resources				
	Implementa-tion of Official Language Policy of the Union (i) Regional Implementation Offices (Department of Official Language) (01 office under Plan and 7 offices under Non-Plan). (ii) Give awards for promoting official use of Hindi + 04 Regional Conferences/ Seminars + expenditures on Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs)	Ensure compliance of Official Language Policy in Central Government offices, Banks, Public Sector Undertakings etc. Give away awards for outstanding performance in official use of Hindi.				(i) Made Inspections of 1095 Central Govt Offices to ensure implementation of Official Language Policy.(upto Dec,2013). (ii) Gave Away Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha awards 2011-12 / Regional Awards (in 08 regions) / Rajiv Gandhi National Gyan Vigyan Maulik Pustak Lekhan award- 2011 (iii) 393 meetings of TOLICs were held. (upto Dec, 2013) (iv) further notification of offices under rule 10(4) of the O.L. Act, 1963	(i) Better & effective implementation of Official Language Policy. (ii) Promotion of Rajbhasha in the Central Govt. Offices throughout the country.	Year	-None-
	Publicity and Propagation of Hindi as official language (Department of Official Language).	The Department promotes and publicizes use of Hindi in offices through calendars, posters, list of standard Hindi books, message from Home Minister etc.				For promotion and publicity of Hindi as official language, posters, calendars, list of standard Hindi books, message of Home Minister etc. are prepared and distributed in Central Government offices.	Better awareness about Official Language Hindi and its policy in the Government set-up.	Year	-None-

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Resources				
4.	**Payment to State Governments for Administra-tion of Central Acts and Regulations**	The budget provision includes provision for administering the Citizenship Act, Registration and Surveillance of Foreigners and other Acts/Rules & Regulations.	61.49	0.00	-	The allocation is meant for re-imbursement to State Governments of the establishment expenditure incurred by them on employees in administering Central Acts.	The outcome of this allocation is to administer Central Acts and related Rules and Regulations.	Re-imbursement is done as and when demands are raised by State Governments.	-
5.	**Civil Defence** **Reimburse-ment to States for Civil Defence**	The Government of India is responsible for formulating Civil Defence policy and for coordinating and supervising measures taken to implement it. Expenditure on raising, training and equipping is shared between the Centre and the State Governments as per the existing financial policy. The Civil Defence Act, 1968 is applicable throughout the country, but the CD Organization is raised only in such areas/towns/ districts which are considered vulnerable to enemy attacks and disaster point of view. Now the Civil Defence activities are limited to 259 categorized Civil Defence towns/districts. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country 100 multi- hazard prone districts have been included for strengthening	20.15	0.00		The central financial reimbursements to States are meant for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising, training and equipping volunteer in 259 categories civil defence districts including 100 Multi Hazard prone districts During the year 2013-14, ₹ **3, 92, 47,779/-** has been released to State Governments against the allocated budget of ₹ 12.0 crore. The fund of ₹ 9.0 crore has been reduced in RE-2013-14 by the Ministry of Home Affairs vide their letter No. 1/1/2014-Bgt.I Jan.,2014 and OM No. 10.44/2013-Bgt-I dated 11th December,2013 received by this office on 24.01.2014. The concurrence of IFD, MHA have been sought of amounting to ₹ 3,93,72,246/- but the sanction orders have not been issued as the funds allocated in BE has been reduced from ₹ 12.0 crore to ₹ 3.0 crore in	(a) Central assistance would help in imparting better training and equipping of Civil Defence volunteers. It will also help in generating greater awareness of Civil Defence measures undertaken by the Government. (b) This allocation would help to strengthen and revamp Civil Defence set up in country.	Processing of the reimbursement claims is linked to demands raised for reimbursements by the State Govts, duly supported by the Audit Certificate of the Accountant General of the States.	Likely increase in the strength of CD volunteers and the total expenditure on training and equipping the larger number of CD volunteers.

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Resources				
		of Civil Defence set up which had been launched in the year 2009-10 during the 11th Five Year Plan. **Roles/Objectives of raising Civil Defence are as under:-** During times of war, emergencies and during natural/ manmade disasters, 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 ; 1. Minimizing damage to property; 2. Maintaining continuity in production ; 3. Keep up the high morale of public; 4. Enhanced capacity to deal with the adverse situation during emergencies/ disasters; and 5. Assisting the community in being prepared to face disasters/ emergencies by capacity building during pre-disaster phase and in				RE 2013-14. On examination the claims received from various States of amount to ₹ 14,29,38,316/-, but the following discrepancies have been notice :- (a) Final claims of previous years are pending on the part of State Governments: (b) Audit Certificate not received which is mandatory to settle the final claims. However, IFD, MHA has issued a direction that the bills for any particular year to be processed only if the entire final claim of previous year have been settled. **UC is not applicable under this non-Plan Scheme .**			

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Resources				
		providing rescue & relief during and after disasters.							
	Mainstreaming Civil Defence in Disaster Risk Reduction	The overall objective of the scheme is to:- (a) To strengthen the achieved targets of the previous scheme on revitalizing Civil Defence organization in the States and create Civil Defence organizations including development of Civil Defence Training infrastructure in such states where it is non-existent. (b) To augment the trained Civil Defence volunteer strength in identified Most Vulnerable Districts (MVDs)/MHDs. (c) To ensure availability of motivated, trained & equipped Teams of Civil Defence volunteers in MVDs/MHDs. for participation in disaster risk reduction and disaster management activities at community level. (d) To create a pool of trained manpower by enhancing their skills through training in reputed training institutions abroad and in State level Civil				The scheme will have the following deliverables:- (a) Strengthening of existing CDTIs in 23 States/UTs functioning in Govt owned buildings. (b) Strengthening of existing CDTIs in 3 States/UTs viz Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, which are presently in rented building. (c) Creation of Civil Defence setup in additional Most Vulnerable Districts (MVDs). (d) Strengthening of Civil Defence setup in 100 existing Multi Hazard Prone Districts (MHDs). (e) Community participation in Disaster Management through training camps/ mock drills / demonstrations/ exhibitions / rallies etc. in all MVDs/MHDs (f) Conduct of Civil Defence orientation Workshops in the country. (g) Capacity building including training of trainers in Civil Defence Institutes abroad, exposure visits and training of Civil Defence volunteers across MVDs/MHDs.	(a) Strengthening & up gradation of existing CDTIs in 23 States/UTs functioning in Govt. owned buildings being done. (b) Strengthening of existing CDTIs in 3 States viz Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, which are presently functioning in rented buildings being done. (c) Creation of Civil Defence setup and capacity building in additional Most Vulnerable Districts being started. (d) Strengthening of Civil Defence setup and capacity building in 100 existing Multi Hazard Prone Districts (MHDs) being started. (e) Conduct of programme for community participation in Disaster Management in all MVDs/MHDs including conduct of Regional Orientation Workshops being started.	Processing of the allocations for the activities is linked to approval of scheme, release of budget and receipt of pending utilisation certificates from States.	(a) The scheme is presently at EFC Stage. The physical outputs will be subject to the scheme being sanctioned. (b) Increase in costs of construction, procurement of vehicles & equipments and training.

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Resources				
		Defence Training Institutes. (e) To strengthen the institutions of Civil Defence with a view to keep the Civil Defence in forefront in the Disaster Management strategy of the country as the community would remain the first and the foremost responders. (f) To generate publicity & awareness about Civil Defence activities and the role of Civil Defence in Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management across the country by launching extensive media campaigns as well as holding regional workshops.				(h) Conduct of Civil Defence Awareness Programme across the Country.	(f) Capacity building, including Training of Trainers in Civil Defence Institutes abroad, exposure visits of Civil Defence Officials & volunteers and training of Civil Defence volunteers being started. (g) Civil Defence Awareness programme being launched. (h) Training of Civil Defence volunteers from MHDs/MVDs . (i) Civil Defence Awareness . (ii) Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation .		

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Resources				
	Modernization of Fire & Emergency Services in the Country	To modernize and upgrade the Fire Services of States & Uts.	-		-	As the scheme is still awaiting approval by the MHA, there has been no physical outcome from the scheme.	NIL. As the scheme is yet to be approved by the MHA.	Not Applicable	The scheme is awaiting approval by the MHA.
6.	**Home Guards**								
	Reimburse-ment to States for Deployment of Home Guards during Parliament and State Assembly Elections	Home Guards are raised by States/UTs under their respective Acts. The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the policy with regard to the role, target, strength, raisings, training, equipping, and other important areas of Home Guards Organization. Expenditure on Home Guards is paid by the empl oying department/ organization. Expenditure on raising, training & equipping is shared between the Centre and the State Governments as per the existing financial policy.	41.43	0.00		The Central financial reimbursements to States are meant as an incentive to States/UTs for raising training and equipping of Home Guards.	Supplement the States/UT's police forces for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property and guard international borders along with BSF.	Processing is linked to demands raised for reimburse ments by State Government s.	--
		Role / Objectives of raising and maintaining Home Guards are under:- (a) Serve as an auxiliary to the police and assist in maintaining internal security. (b) Assist the community in any kind of emergency an air raid, fire, flood, epidemic and so on. (c) Organize functional units to provide essential services such as motor				The funds are utilised to reimburse the expenditure on deployment of additional companies/battalions from other states for providing assistance in smooth conduct of the Lok Sabha/Vidhan Sabha elections, as and when sanctioned by the Govt. of India.	This allocation would help to strengthen police forces of States/UTs as well as guarding international Border along with the BSF.		

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
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		transport, pioneer and engineer groups, fire brigades, nursing and first-aid, operation of water and power supply in installation etc. (d) Promote communal harmony and give assistance to the administration in protecting weaker sections of the Society. (i) Participate in socio-economic and welfare (ii) Activities such as adult education, health and hygiene, development schemes and such other tasks as are deemed useful.							
7.	**Other items**	Budget provision includes provisions for Zonal Councils, Inter State Council Sectt., National Fire Service College, Special Commission of Inquiry, Contribution to ICPO, Interpol and U.N. Convention on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, up-gradation of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, up-gradation of NCDC into a college of excellence, Kabir Puraskar and NIC Meetings, Protection and Upkeep of acquired properties at Ayodhya, Office Expenditure of Office of the Authorised Person and Claims Commissioner, Ayodhya.	142.40	0.01	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditures.			.

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Resources				
8.	**Police Memorial**	The allocation is meant for construction of Police Memorial	0.00	50.00		-	-	-	-
9.	**Lump sum provision for project/ schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim**	The allocation is meant for utilization in N.E. Region and Sikkim by office of the Registrar General of India for 'implementation of Plan Schemes .	0.00	75.00	-	The allocation of funds is for preparation of National Population Register and other Plan Schemes of the office of the Register General of India for the people of North Eastern States including Sikkim.	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 53-MHA		**850.67**	**794.00**	**-**			-	-

GRANT NO. 55 –POLICE

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Re-sources				
1.	**Central Reserve Police Force**	Assisting the State Govts. in the maintenance of Law and Order and performance of various internal security duties	12165.51	4.00		During the year 2013, 29056 personnel (as on Dec, 2013) and during 2014 (Jan to March 2014) 3963 personnel were trained on different skills on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme. CRPF was able to apprehend 2091 militants/naxals and killed 110 (upto 31.03.2014). CRPF also organized 4793 numbers of community interactive programmes in their area of operation viz. medical camps, schools under civic action programme, training programme for school children, villagers and other community interactive programme.	Will strengthen the security of the country by improving law and order situation of the country.	Non plan expenditure is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the forces.	-
2.	**National Security Guard**	Combat terrorism in all forms and take specific action under terrorist attack	628.28	0.00	-	3996 number of personnel were trained (upto 31.03.2014) for combat terrorism in all forms and specific action under terrorist attack.	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization.	A continuous and ongoing process to consistently upgrade and strengthen the capability.	
3.	**Border Security Force**	Keeping vigil along the Indo-Pak & Indo-Bangladesh borders and providing support to internal security in Counter Insurgency / anti-terrorist operations.	11240.52	1.50	-	In BSF a total of 18559 personnel were trained in 2013-14 (upto 31.03.2014) on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme. During the year nearly 5851 criminals/ terrorists/ naxal were apprehended by BSF upto 31.03.2014.	Will help to modernize and strengthen the effectiveness of the Force.	Non plan expenditure is continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the Forces.	

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4.	**Indo-Tibetan Border Police**	Keeping vigil along the Indo-China border and providing support to internal security in Counter Insurgency / anti-terrorist operations..	3080.99	1.25		During 2013-14, 18163 ITBP personnel were trained upto 31.03.2014. 213 numbers of criminals/terrorists/ naxal were apprehended during 2013-14	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization.	Non plan expenditure is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the forces.	
5.	**Central Industrial Security Force**	Providing security to critical and vital installations, PSUs, VIPs and important monuments of national / international heritage.	4727.22	0.00		During the year 2013-14, 44745 personnel (Jan to Dec,2013) and 27080 personnel (Jan to March 2014) were trained in CISF on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme. Nearly 1778 numbers during 2013 (Jan to Dec) and 373 numbers during 2014 (Jan to March) of criminals/ terrorists/ naxal were apprehended by CISF.	Will help to modernize and strengthen the effectiveness of the Force.	Non plan expenditure is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the forces.	
6.	**Assam Rifles**	Assam Rifles provides security of International Border with Myanmar besides assisting in Internal Security in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura to contain terrorism and insurgency.	3538.57	2.00	-	During the year 2013-14, 12915 personnel were trained (upto March, 2014) on different skills on anti-terrorism, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme by Assam Rifles. 1092 numbers of criminals/terrorists were apprehended during 2013-14 (upto 31.03.2014) by Assam Rifles.	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization.	The process of strengthening capacity building of Force is an ongoing and continuous process.	
7.	**Sashastra Seema Bal**	Keeping vigil along the Indo-Nepal and Indo Bhutan borders and providing support to internal security in Counter Insurgency / anti-terrorist operations. And performing other internal security duties.	3066.54	1.25	-	During 2013-14, upto 31.03.2014 a total of 49230 personnel were trained on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare, IT and Management related and other training programme. During 2013-14 upto 31.03.2014 SSB organized 5282 numbers of community interactive programmes in their area of operation viz. medical camps, schools under civic action programme, training programme for school children, villagers and other community interactive programme. During the year 2013-14 upto 31.03.2014 6093 criminals/ terrorists/ naxal were apprehended by SSB up to March, 2014.	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization. . .	Non plan expenditure is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strength the Force.	

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8.	**Departmental Accounting Organisation of CAPFs**	The allocation is meant for re-organized PAOs of Central Armed Police Forces under an integrated administrative and functional control. .	89.60	0.00		(i) Monthly and Annual financial statement for the Grants. (ii) construction of office Building of PAO (CRPF), Delhi.	(i) The organization would ensure timely disbursements and bring out monthly and annual financial statements through COMPACT (Computerized Accounting, E-lekha and CPSMS (Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System). Assurance to spending units through internal audit. (ii) Office Building and infrastructure for PAO (CRPF), Delhi.	(i) During the course of the financial year. as per prescribed by the O/o Controller General of Accounts (ii) 24 month	Non existence of risk matrix and weak risk management activities.

(₹ in crore)

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9.	**National Intelligence Grid**	**Overall Objectives:** NATGRID will link intelligence and investigation agencies which may be called as User Agencies (10 UAs). At the same time these will be linked independently with certain data bases of Providing Organizations (21 POs.). to generate intelligence	0.00	29.97		Recruitment of resources as per approved plan based on the need of the	Capacity Building of NATGRID to deliver the project. .	1.3.2015	(a) Approval of RR's by DOPT,UPS. (b) Availability of suitable resources.
						Completing important leads of NATGRID project like, Data Maturity Assessment, Setting up of Technology Lab and initiation of proof of concept (POC) initiation of application development		31.3.2015	Subject of approvals and response from Providing Organization s (POs)
						Creation of Physical Infrastructure comprising of Data Centre (DC), Business Continuity Planning Data Centre (BCP) and Office Complex at New Delhi and Disaster Recovery Data Centre (DR) and office complex at Bengaluru.	Construction of DC& BCP complex at Delhi. - Excavation and Foundation stage - RCC Structure (75%) Construction of DR complex at Bengaluru: - Excavation and Foundation stage. - RCC Structure (90%), Brick work/ Plastering (40%)	30.9.2014 30.9.2014 31.3.2015	Dependent on approval from various authorities and work execution by NBCC.

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Re-sources				
10.	**Land Ports Authority**	The provision is for setting up of Land Ports Authority of India to put in place systems which addresses security imperatives and for the development and management of facilities for cross border movement of passengers and goods at designated points along the international borders of India and the connected matters.	19.85	0.00	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditures.	Own, develop and manage ICPs/land ports.	During the course of the financial year.	-
11.	**Intelligence Bureau**	Budget provision includes expenditure on establishment, Travel expenses, machinery and equipment etc.	1196.43	0.00	-	The expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related matters. The expenditure also includes capital outlay of ₹ 93.65 crore for construction of two RTCs at Kolkata, Jodhpur and Intelligence Academy at Dwarka,	The outcome will be in shape of framing of policies and their implementation / monitoring as per Charter of the Ministry.	The activity is conducted as per the IB's Charter.	-
12.	**Bureau of Immigration: Moderniza-tion of Immigration and Registration functions**	The provision is for establishment related expenditure for modernization and up-gradation of Immigration Services and Border Check Posts managed by Intelligence Bureau.	241.20	0.00	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditures.	-	-	-
13.	**Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)**	The provision is for Secretariat expenditure of Narcotics Control Bureau (Both Hqrs., 3 DDG(R) offices & field units i.e. 13 Zonals & 12 Sub-Zones)	54.80	0.00	-	(1) Establishment and operationalization of New Units. (2) Recruitment and deployment of persons in new and existing units.	(1) Strengthening capabilities of NCB both as enforcement and coordination agency. (a) Up gradation of	3 phase i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13.(3rd Phase not yet sanctioned)	(1) (i) Multi agency approach dependant on close coordination with other

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						(3) Acquisition of land and construction of new office cum residential complex in location.

(4) Acquisition of surveillance equipments, vehicles and other logistics.

(5) Entering into MOU's Bilateral agreement in Narcotics matters with countries. | intelligence set up in NCB.
(b) Up gradation of surveillance technology.

(2) Strengthening capabilities of State Governments /UTs in controlling drug trafficking and abuse.

(3) Implementing obligations under International / UN Conventions Protocols, ratified by Government of India, in respect of counter measures against illicit trafficking of narcotics drugs.

(4) Increased international cooperation.

(5) Capacity Building and Training of other law enforcement agencies in drug related matter.

(6) Increased drugs detection and prosecution capabilities.

(7) Increased Interdiction / seizure of Drugs and arrests offenders. | 5 year scheme (2009-2014)

This activity is administered under close supervision.

Continuous process.

-do-

-do-

-do- | concerned Ministries and State Govern-ments in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.

(2) (i) Funds availability.
(ii) Lesser priority for a few states.

(3) Problem in getting data from DCGI/State Drug Controllers.

(4) Varied international interests and diplomatic relations vis-à-vis India. |

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							(8) Increased operational efficiency and effectiveness.		
14.	**National Investigation Agency**	The provision is for meeting the establishment related expenditure of 'National Investigation Agency (NIA)', establishment under the administrative control of Home Affairs by an Act of Parliament.	101.03.	0.00	-	The allocation is mainly for establishment related expenditure with the aim to make National Investigation Agency fully functional.	The National Investigation Agency will be functional by way of filling up of the sanctioned posts, creating facilities required for professional investigation of the case assigned to it.	This is a continuous process.	-
15.	**Institute of Medical Science of CAPFs**	Establishment of Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS), along with an 800 bedded Research & Referral Hospital (500-bedded General Hospital + 300-bedded Super Specialty Hospital), a Nursing College and a School of Paramedics, to provide tertiary level health care to the CAPFs personnel and their families.				The allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditure with the aim to set up the Institute of Medical Science of CAPFs. A proposal for creation of 2720 posts has been submitted to MoF for approval, MOF has agreed for creation of 20 posts for Project Monitoring Unit and sanction letter issued on 30.4.2013.	This institution will provide tertiary level medical facilities to CAPFs personnel and their families. In addition, this will facilitate joining of talented medical/health care professionals in CAPFs and their retention, besides providing in-house training/ specialization/ PG/ Super Specialty PG courses to the in-service health care professionals.	-	
16.	**Special Protection Group (SPG)**	To provide security to the Prime Minister, former Prime Ministers and members of their immediate family.	408.98	0.00		-	-	-	-
17.	**Education, Training and Research**	Covers expenditure on Training Institutions such as Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, North-Eastern Academy, Shillong, Central Detective Training School; National Institute of	289.25	63.90	-	Greater reliability and effectiveness of CPOs in discharging their duties. Includes provision for establishment of Central Police Training College Bhopal & two more Central	Greater effectiveness in the performance of the responsibilities of the CPOs and state police through better training & research. Providing basic training to NE Public personnel (from	In accordance with the training programme of the respective training institutions.	-

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Re-sources				
		Criminology and Forensic Science; Bureau of Police Research and Development. The allocations include establishment related expenditure with the aim to set up the Institute of Medical Science of CAPFs.				Detective Training Schools, BPR&D HQrs as well as for training interventions and R&D in BPR&D. This also includes provision for North Eastern Police Academy for training of police personnel of North Eastern States.	ASI to Deputy SP).		
18.	**Criminal Investigation and Vigilance**	This covers expenditure on Modernisation of Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Bhopal, Pune and Guwahati.	64.36	11.66	-	The expenditure covers mainly salaries, construction of building and other establishment related expenditure on Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Pune, Bhopal and Guwahati.	For enhancing the investigation capabilities of CFSL	-	
19.	**Inter-State Police Wireless Scheme –** **POLNET Scheme**	Directorate of Coordination, Police Wireless (DCPW) is entrusted with the responsibility for providing Police Communication Through two National Level Captive Networks; Satellite based Communication Network (POLNET) and High Frequency (HF) Radio Network to pass law & Order, Semi-law & Order, VIP/ VVIP Security, Court, Crime related & other important messages.	68.72	8.00	-	The allocations are meant for payment of Transponder rental, Annual NOCC charges, spectrum charges, License fee, AMC charges of POLNET HUB, and maintenance of establishment.	Reliable and efficient Police Communication Network.	Allocation would be fully utilized during the year for the desired objectives.	Up gradation and expansion of Satellite based Communicati -on Network under PLAN Scheme in the final stage of approval of the competent authority
20.	**National Crime Records Bureau**	The provision is for collecting/compiling and presentation of Data related to various t`32ypes of crimes occurring in the country.	21.53	0.00	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified.	-	-	-

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Re-sources				
21.	**Delhi Police**	The Non Plan allocations are for maintenance and enforcement of law and order in National Capital region of Delhi.	4585.29	40.59	-	The non plan expenditure caters for establishment related expenditure.	To meet establishment related expenditure of Delhi Police.		-
		1. Modernization of Traffic and Communication Network of Delhi Police **Road Safety Cell** (i) Providing adequate facility to the vehicle owners and pedestrian by adopting latest technology for traffic management (ii) Developing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega cities and Model Traffic System. Providing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega Cities and Model System of Traffic Management.				The Plan expenditure under the scheme Road Safety Cell is for providing more awareness about the road safety measures and to facilitate the vehicle owners and pedestrians for smooth flow of traffic. To achieve the goal the allocated budget is to be utilized on the following :- Procurement of Gantry mounted speed check day & night cameras, Red light and Speed violation check camera systems, Traffic law enforcement unit, Traffic volume counter unit, misc. raw material for printing of literature, challah books, road signage, photography material, road maps, various reports & analyses and traffic arrangements, procure modernize equipment's for effective prosecution on Delhi roads. Advertisements are made throughout the year through mass media of AIR/FM/TV and newspaper etc. to inculcate road safety awareness among the general public. Expenditure is also made	The Traffic Unit has undertaken various steps to keep pace with modernization advancements in order to meet the forbidding challenges of traffic regulation and quality enforcement of traffic rules/laws. Payment is to be made to MTNL on account of Annual charges, manpower charges, advance payment of bandwidth charges and enhanced bandwidth in 46 locations and installation of 24 new WAN locations for CCTNS, Premium warranty of pre-investment activity and shifting charges of 17 cyber highway locations. And payment is also to be made towards cost of expansion of Cyber Highway project.	Efforts will be made for providing better Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega Cities etc.	

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		(iii) Traffic Signals / Blinkers Installation of optimum numbers of traffic signals/blinkers at important corridors.				for maintenance/up-keep of the existing signals/blinkers on Delhi roads.	Installation of new Traffic lights and Signals in NCT of Delhi, Installation of Pelican signals/ vehicles actuated signals/ microprocessor best fix time traffic signals and installation of new blinkers in Delhi. Replacement of cantilevers and aspects on roads which have been widened. Up-gradation of existing signal/blinkers, Battery back-up or solar back-up for round the clock signal operation and construction of booth for housing battery, stationing of personnel or mounting of solar panel.	Efforts will be made to use latest technology to regulate the traffic in a highly professional manner in Delhi.	
		2. Delhi Police Building Programme: The scheme of Delhi Police Building Programme is primarily meant for providing Residential/ Office Buildings to maximum number of Delhi Police personnel and to own regular buildings for all Police Stations/Offices of Delhi Police.				The aim is to complete the ongoing construction work of seven buildings viz. PP Mouriya Enclave, P.P. Yamuna Vihar, P.S. & Staff quarters of Punjabi Bagh & P.P. C-Block, Janak Puri. The project Sub City Dwarka Bindapur has been kept held in abeyance by MHA due to paucity of funds.. Besides above, new projects i.e. Police Housing Sec.11 rohini, Police Lines at Kondli Checkpost, PP	The efforts will be made to achieve the targets fixed for 2014-15		

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						Bhikaji Cama Place, PP Gulmohar Park, ACP Office cum PS & Staff Qtrs. at Sec.05 rohini, Qtrs. at PS Dilshad Garden, Qtrs. at PS Mandawali Fazalpur, PS & Qtrs. at Khazoori Khas, PP Bawana, Police Housing Mandoli (360 Qtrs. Ty.III), PS Hauz Qaz & PS Anand Parbat, are likely to be completed during the current financial year 2014-15.			
		3. Induction of latest Technology and Capacity Building: **This scheme consists of two components:** (i) Induction of latest technology in Delhi Police: In order to upgrade the level of efficiency and effectiveness of Delhi Police it is felt essential to use the latest technology for traffic control and prevention of crime in Delhi.				Installation of state of art modern equipment for regulation and quality enforcement of traffic rules/laws. Procurement of Alocometer/Breath Analyzer, Red light and Speed violation check camera system etc.	The allocated funds are to be utilized on Installation of state of art modern equipment for regulation and quality enforcement of traffic rules/laws.		
		(ii) Up-gradation of Training in Delhi Police. To provide infrastructure for the up gradation of training.				The funds are to be utilized on payment of remaining amount in respect of purchase of colour printing machine, Up gradation of Class room, Up gradation of Messes, procurement of one automated Chapati	The efforts will be made to provide various training equipment's as well as facilities to the trainees.		

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budge-tary Re-sources				
		4. Public Private Partnership initiative on Delhi Police Housing: The aim is to under take the work through Public Private Partnership (PPP Mode).				Maker, Kneading machines, CCTVs for PTC Complex, Upgradation of computer labs, procurement of sports articles, construction of Drill shed and installation of high mast light etc. Delhi Police has also initiated the process to construct 5202 staff Qtrs. at Dheerpur & construction of New Police Headquarters Building at Parliament Street through PPP Mode.	The process to construct 5202 staff quarters at Dheerpur and new Police Headquarters Building at Parliament Street are underway.		
22.	**Other Police Expenses**	The provision is for Tear Smoke Unit under Border Security Force, production of Cryptographic documents and charges paid to other Government Departments.	50.67	0.00	-	Five Lakhs Tear Smoke Mutation (TSM) has been produced during 2013-14 for CAPFs	Five Lakhs TSM will be produced during 2014-15	-	-
23.	**Welfare Grants**	Welfare grant given to all the personnel of Central Police Organizations for their welfare.	70.01	0.00	-	Welfare grant allocated is utilized on the following priority :- (i) **1st Priority-**Payment of Ex-Gratia lump sum compensation to the NOKs of the deceased CAPFs, Assam Rifles and J&K Police personnel killed in action or died while on duty. (ii) **2nd Priority-**Payment of Ex-Gratia lump sum compensation to the disabled CAPF and Assam Rifles personnel who become disabled in	-	No time limits can be prescribed. However, fund will be fully utilized by the end of financial year.	Grant is utilized for payment of ex-gratia lump sum compensation to the NOKs of deceased CAPF, Assam Rifles and J&K Police personnel and for other welfare activities of personnel of CAPFs, Assam Rifles

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						the performance of their bonafide duties and are boarded out from service. (iii) **3rd Priority-**Release of Special Welfare Grant **(SWG)** against 75% of sale proceeds of deposited amount of Empty Fire Cartridge (EFC) by CAPFs and Assam Rifles. (iv) **4th Priority-**Release of Grant for implementation of Action Plan on prevention HIV/AIDs amongst CPFs personnel and Stress related courses and Reward to CAPFs, Assam Rifles and State Police Sports person. (v) **5th Priority-**Normal Welfare Grant **(NWG)** and other requirement.			and CPOs which boosts their morale.
24.	**Research**	Expenditure incurred on research.	1108.82	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
25.	**Assistance to States**	(i) The objective of the Modernisation Plan-II are as under:- To increase the strike capability of the Forces with superior arms & ammunition, modern equipment and efficient transport vehicles To provide state-of-the-art communication, surveillance	1741.68	0.00	-	Deliverables for the year 2014-15 are as under:- a) Weapons like Light Support Weapons, Compass etc b) Surveillance Equipment like HHTI, Night Vision Binoculars, HR Bino, ballistic goggles, Long Range Surveillance	The Modernisation Plan-II intend to increase the strike capability of Forces with superior arms & ammunitions, strategic equipment and effective transport vehicles, state-of-the-art communication, surveillance and border guarding systems	The Modernisation Plan is to be completed by 31st March 2017.	Fund availability / allocation

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		and border guarding systems which are the mainstay of any operational strategy To continuously upgrade the skills of the troops by providing training facilities To keep the troops operationally fit as also properly rested and recuperated.				Camera etc c) Communication equipment like Radio sets, SDR, BGAN, MCRR etc d) Hospital equipment like 500 mA X-Ray, Anaesthesia Work Station etc e) Solar powered water heater and purifiers, Light Weight Shoes and Ruck Sack etc BP Helmet and Specialized Tractors etc	which are the mainstay of any operational strategy.		
		(ii) Central Assistance to state Governments for security related expenditure; modernization of Police Forces, special infrastructure, Left Wing Extremist affected States, Central Assistance to State Govts. for Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems (CCTNS). Assistance to counter insurgency and anti-terrorists schools, India Reserve Battalions, assistance to Naxal Management, construction/strengthening of fortified police stations, Gorkhaland Territorial Administration and Narcotic Control Bureau to cover gap in resources			-	1. Sis to take up the commissioning of CCTNS Hardware (including client systems, peripherals, network and communications equipment, connectivity, handholding etc.) and software at all Police Stations and Higher Offices. 2. Sis to complete commissioning of CCTNS hardware at State Data Centres and the respective disaster recovery centres 3. Establishment of Broadband, WiMax and VSAT connectivity will be completed for tall higher offices and police stations 4.Capacity building and data digitization to be completed for tall sites	1. Implementation of "Bundle of Services" by Sis in remaining districts of all States/UTs	1. Implementation of "Bundle of Services" by Sis in the remaining districts of all States/UTs 2. Connectivity to remaining Police Stations/ Higher Offices in all State/UTs 3. Agencies to begin implementation of Specialised Solutions and Infrastructure post RFP Process.	1. Risk for those States who have already signed SI contracts: Activities to be performed by the Sis like Hardware procurement and Data Digitization etc are not keeping pace with the required timelines because SI in still doing negotiations with the OEMs and vendors 2. Risk for

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						commissioned under CCTNS

5. Selection of agencies, complete installation and commissioning for implementation of specialized solutions and infrastructure

. O&M and AMC for Infrastructure at Police Stations, Higher Offices and Data Centers | | | those States who have still not signed SI contracts: Signing of SI and SPMU contracts across some State/UTs is getting considerably delayed due to failure of negotiations between the SI and the State to arrive at the allocated figures by MHA OR the dependency on the revised SPMU contracts.

3. Fresh release of funds to the State /UTs is suffering because of the low utilizations across the State/UTs |

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26.	**Assistance to Union Territories**	Assistance to Delhi Police for Modernization; Strengthening of Police Organizations in UTs (With Legislature) and Modernisation of Police Organizations in UTs (Without Legislature).	0.43	0.00	-	The allocation will help to modernise Delhi Police and Police Organizations of Union Territories covering areas of communication, vehicles, equipments, computerization, strengthening of Forensic Science Labs, modern weapons, new Police Station buildings and police housing, etc.	The financial assistance shall increase the effectiveness, reliability as well as capabilities of the Delhi Police and Police Forces of Union Territories.	The Police Modernisation Scheme for Union Territories was introduced for a period of five years with effect from 2006-07 and the financial assistance is provided annually on the basis of Annual Action Plan.	
27.	**Immigration Services**	To develop secure and integrated service delivery framework that facilitates legitimate travellers while strengthening security.	6.00	145.00	-	(i) Introduction of Online Visa Application system in 40 Missions abroad.	1. Authentication of traveller's identity at the Missions, Immigration Check Posts (ICPs), Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) and Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) through use of intelligent document scanners and biometrics; 2. Online registration of foreigners at the time of grant of visa and automated updation of the particulars of the foreigners at entry and exit points;	The new software has been installed in 30 Indian Missions abroad during 2013-2014. The new system has been implemented and operationalized at 139 Indian Missions from 2010 to March, 2014.	1. Unavailability/unwillingness of various Government agencies to cooperate. 2. Unavailability of key personnel from stakeholders
						(ii) Implementation of C-FRO Module envisaging online registration, visa extension system etc. in 500 District Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs).	3. Availability of a centralized system for decision making and sharing of information across the concerned Agencies about foreign travelers;	C-FRO has been implemented in 180 FROs, 4 PHQs, 4 ICPs, 7 State Home Offices in year 2013 – 14.	3. Accommodating requirements of all the stake holders may have an

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						(iii) Introduction of Biometrics with two biometrics traits (finger print and facial) in 40 Indian Missions abroad.	4. Improved tracking of foreigners by integrating and sharing information captured during visa issuance at Missions, during immigration check at ICPs, and during registration at FRRO/ FROs;	Biometric Enrollment Software has been implemented in 29 Indian Missions abroad to capture the biometric traits of Visa Applicants in year 2013-14.	adverse effect on delivering the core element of the programme.
						(iv) VPN connectivity for 40 Indian Missions/ Posts and all Airport ICPs. Missions/ Posts	5. Inter-agency information and alert-sharing services.	VPN connectivity has been established at 30 Indian Missions in year 2013-14.	4. Transfer of key personnel from MHA, MEA, NIC, BoI.
						(v) Installation of CCTV cameras at all Airports and FRROs		The proposal being prepared in consultation with BoI.	5. Delay in Budgetary allocations.
						(vi) Procurement and installation of 371 PRMs for ICPs		Activity completed	6. Reluctance of visitors to give Biometrics.
						(vii) Implementation of UCF module in respect of each foreigner visiting India.		Activity completed	
						(viii) Implementation of Module for filling online C-Forms in all FRROs and 20 FROs		C-FORM has been implemented in 200 FROs in year 2013-14	
						(ix) Implementation of Foreign Students Information System		S-FORM has been implemented in 180 FROs in year	

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						module in all FRROs and 20 FROs.		2013-14	
28.	**Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)**	(i) Introduction of online registration Application System and Automation of 7 FRROs and 5 FROs	0.00	60.00	-	Implementation of online Registration module at all FRRO offices with backened automation	Operationalized at all FRROs		-
						Implementation of online registration module at 1 FRO (Gurgaon) with backened automation	Activity completed		
		(ii) Implementation of Centralized sharing of BL/LOC module for all 77 ICPs.				Implementation of online Registration module at 4 FROs (Pune, Haridwar, Shimla and Goa) with backened automation	Activity completed		
							LOC module developed has been rolled out for all ICPs. however, some of the smaller ICPs (Dalu, Dawki, Gauriphanta, ruapidhiya, Raxaul & Jogbani) connected through regional hub are not able to check against this data because of networking/power problems. Matter is under process under consultation of concerned State Governments.		
		(iii) Setting up and operationalization of Central Processing office for supporting ICPs/FRROs/FROs					Activity completed.		

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29.	**Housing:** **Construction of Residential accommodati on for Central Para Military Forces**	The Provision has been made for construction of accommodation for Central Armed Police Forces, IB and NIA.	34.48	1711.39	-	During the year 2013-14 upto 31.03.2014, 2246 houses were constructed for the Central Armed Police Forces. During the year 2013-14, (upto 31.03.2014), an amount of ₹ 577.90 crore has been utilized under Residential Building (Plan) scheme against the allocation of ₹ 592.44 crore (RE).	Construction of residential accommodation will result in increased level of housing satisfaction.	The execution of residential projects takes time and expenditure on projects sanctioned in a particular year are required to be phased and gets spilled over to subsequent years.	
30.	**Public Works:** **Construction of Buildings for Central Para Military Forces**	This covers expenditure on construction of border outposts, buildings for Central Armed Police Forces, IB and NIA	2.00	2905.98	-	The expenditure of ₹ 1645.98 crore as on March, 2014 was incurred on the construction work of buildings/elements /buildings infrastructure for CAPFs, IB and NIA against allocation of ₹ 1611.60 crore (RE). Under OB head, 894 nos of works have been executed as on March,2014	It will result in creation of infrastructure facilities for CAPFs, IB and NIA.	The execution of infrastructure related projects take time and expenditure on projects sanctioned in a particular year are required to be phased and gets spilled over to subsequent years	

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31.	**Border Management** (i) Indo-Bangladesh Border Works • Erection of barbed wire fencing • Construction of roads and BOPs • Construction of floodlighting	Erection of barbed wire fencing, construction of roads, BOPs and floodlighting on Indo-Bangladesh border to check illegal immigration and anti-national activities.	0.00	2150.00	-	The balance work of construction of approximately **535.22** Km of fencing and approximately **482.72** Km of roads under Phase-II will be undertaken. The balance work of construction of approximately **68** Km of fencing under Phase-III will also be undertaken. Construction of approximately 129 BOPs along IBB & IPB and floodlighting work in approximately **1077** Km will also be undertaken.	Improving the effectiveness of border management.	--	The risk could be in the form of natural calamities like floods which can affect the pace of work. This could be also in the nature of failure of contracting agencies to execute the work awarded. Delay in land acquisition, forest clearances and Joint Agreement for construction within 150 yards.
	(ii) Indo-Pakistan Border Works	Erection of Barbed wire fencing and construction of roads & floodlighting on Indo-Pakistan border to curb the infiltration and inflow of arms and ammunition from across the border.	0.00	300.00		The balance works of fencing; floodlighting and border roads in approximately 79 Km in Gujarat sector will be undertaken.	Improving the effectiveness of border management.	---	The risk could be in the form of natural calamities like floods which can affect the pace of work. This could be also in the nature of failure of contracting agencies to execute the work awarded. Delay in land acquisition,

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									forest clearances and Joint Agreement for construction within 150 yards.
	(iii) Indo-China Border Works	Construction of link roads of operational significance along Indo-China border. Link roads will provide connectivity to ITBP BOPs.	0.00	367.00		Approximately 200 Km of roads along Indo-China border will be constructed.	Improving the road infrastructure along Indo-China border to facilitate effective border management.	---	The roads to be constructed are located in high altitude areas between 9000 to 14000 feet. Oxygen depletion limits working capacity of labour / personnel. Other constraints are air support, hard rock, natural calamities and limited working season.
	(iv) Setting up of Integrated check Post	To set up ICPs as single window for providing integrated system for hassle-free cross border movement of persons, vehicles and goods.				To set up 13 ICPs as a single window for providing integrated system for hassle-free cross border movement of persons, vehicles and goods.	Cross border trade will be maximized Hassle-free movement of cargo, persons, vehicles will be possible.	---	2 ICPs, viz. Attari ICP and Agartala ICP have been inaugurated in 2012 and 2013 respectively.
	(v) Development of roads of operational and strategic significance in areas along the Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Pakistan		0.00	510.00			Improving the road infrastructure along border to facilitate effective border management.	-	-

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	Indo-Myanmar Border Works	Erection of fencing on Indo-Myanmar border for effective border management.	0.00	15.00	--	Construction work 10 Km of fencing in Moreh sector along Indo-Myanmar border is under way.	Checking of cross border movement to prevent infiltration, underground insurgent activities and smuggling..	---	No fund has been released till date FY 2013-14 for want of UCs.
32.	**Coastal Security:** Coastal Security Scheme for enhancing coastal security by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas including close coastal waters.	Enhance the capabilities of the State Police for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas including close coastal waters.	0.00	150.00	-	Assistance will be provided to the coastal States and UTs for equipping themselves with construction of CPS, jetties, four wheelers and two wheelers besides furniture and equipments.	Strengthening the infrastructure of the coastal States and UTs to patrol the coastal areas for effective surveillance.	---	As Rs. 100 crore is available, Addl. funds to the tune of Rs. 500 Cr. would be required to meet the expenditure arising out supply of 150 (12 Ton) boats @ Rs. 4.00 Cr.
33.	**Maintenance of Border Works**	Maintenance of fencing, floodlighting and roads on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.	120.00	0.00	-	Expenditure is being incurred on maintenance of fencing, floodlighting and roads on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.	Improving the effectiveness of border management.	---	
34.	**Border Out Posts**	Effective Border Management by various CAPFs	0.00	287.70	-	Against allocation of ₹ 191.00 crore (RE) an amount of ₹ 194.64 crore has utilized as on 31.03.2014. Land has been acquired for 62 BOPs. Construction works at 193 BOPs have been completed as on March,2014.		The execution of BOP related projects take time and expenditure on projects sanctioned in a	--

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								particular year are required to be phased and gets spilled over to subsequent years	
35.	**Miscellaneous Items**	Purchase of 8 ALH/Dhruvop Helicopters from M/s HAL and for loans and advances to India Reserve Battalions.	236.00	91.50	-	For reimbursement of claims to State Governments in respect of India Reserve Battalions raised by the State Governments. 7 ALH/Dhruv Helicopters have been procured by BSF from M/s HAL and one has been procured and handed over during Oct. 2012	It will help in making the State Governments self reliant in the field of their security needs. To provide/facilitate movement of force personnel during Anti-Naxal operation, casualty Evacuation and re-enforcement in case of any exigencies.	Non - Plan expenditure is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the States for their security needs.	
36.	**Reimbursement to States for deployment of Battalions**	Provision for reimbursement to States for deployment of Battalions	18.00	0.00	-	The reimbursement is made to States as per extant policy.	Reimbursement to States against deployment of Bns. for election bandobast duties as per directions of MHA.	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 55-POLICE		**49023.76**	**10427.00**	-				

GRANT NO. 56-OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA

(₹ in crore)

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
1.	***Social Security and Welfare*** **Rehabilitation:** Rehabilitation of Sri Lankan refugees and their rehabilitation	Provision of relief to Sri Lankan refugees	68.09	0.00	-	Relief assistance to about 65,570 Sri Lankan Refugees staying in 113 camps. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees and for balance claim towards development of infrastructure in the refugee camps in Tamil Nadu.	The expenditure is for providing support to the refugees.	-	-
2.	**Relief and Rehabilitation of J & K Migrants**	This scheme is initiated for providing assistance to the Kashmiri migrants, border migrants, ex-gratia to the Next of Kin of the security forces personnel killed while fighting terrorism etc.	660.00	0.00	-	Not quantifiable	Relief and Rehabilitation of the displaced persons and ex-gratia relief to Next of Kin of the Security Forces personnel killed.	The relief and rehabilitation would be carried out during the course of the financial year.	This scheme has to be continued till all the migrants are rehabilitated and cross border terrorism is effectively combated in Jammu and Kashmir State.

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3.	**Repatriates from Other Countries**	The provision covers expenditure on refugees from Tibet, former West and East Pakistan and for acquisition of land and distribution of title deeds for Displaced Persons from the former East Pakistan. The scheme is also for Repatriation of Indian Prisoners from other countries.	8.36	0.00	-	Output is contingent on court orders.	To provide payments to displaced persons.		Displaced Persons (C&R) Act under which payments made to displaced persons stand repealed w.e.f 6.9.2005. The provision is kept to meet the situation arising out of court orders.
	(i) Rehabilitation –Tibetan Refugees	To provide rehabilitation assistance to Tibetan Refugees		-	-	Housing Project for Tibetan Refugees in Uttarakhand.	Housing Project for Tibetan Refugees	-	-
	(ii) Rehabilitation of New Migrants in Non-agricultural occupation outside Dandakaranya	Relief & rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan.		-	-	Special repair of Residential Tin Shed of PL Home number 1 & 3 at Mana Camp, District Raipur	Token provision has been made. Clarifications waited from State Govt. of Chhattisgarh.	-	-
	(iii) Rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan Development of infrastructure facilities in rural plots for displaced persons in West Bengal.	To develop the infrastructure facilities for displaced persons from the then East Pakistan settled in West Bengal		-	-	The State Government of West Bengal is implementing the scheme. The scheme was to be completed by the March, 2015. Out of total project estimate of ₹ 79.10 crore, ₹ 31.00 crore has been released till 2012-13. As per the target fixed by the State Govt. ₹ 0.01 crore has been projected in BE 2014-15.	-	-	-

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	(iv) Payment under DPs. (Compensation and Rehabilitation Act, 1954).			-	-	Token provision has been made since no claim has been received.	-	-	-
	(v) Management of Sale of evacuee properties & Government build properties.	-		-	-	Token Provision has been made.		-	-
	(vi) Resettlement of Chhamb DPs – Relief and Rehabilitation			-	-	Token Provision has been made.	-	-	-
	(vii) Displaced persons from PoK and Chhamb-Niabat Area.	-		-	-	Token Provision has been made.	-	-	-
	(viii) Ex-gratia payment to Indian Nationals for properties seized by Pakistan during and after 1965 conflicts.	Sanction of ex-gratia payment to the extent of 25% of verified claim of lost properties subject to ceiling of ₹ 25.00 Lakh to Indian Nationals and companies who were in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh)		-	-	₹ 12.64 Lakh was paid to Oriental Bank of Commerce during 2011-12.	If claims for payment are received, payment will be made during 2013-14 and 2014-15.	-Yes-	-No-
4.	**Other Rehabilitation Programmes**	Relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict, 1971, rehabilitation of Reang Refugees, victims of Bodo-Santhal clashes and other such assistance to North Eastern States of Tripura, Assam and Mizoram. Provisions for financial assistance to State	49.00	0.00	-	The Budget provision is kept for relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict, 1971, Reang refugees, victims of Bodo-Santhal clashes and compensation to 1984 riot victims	Effective rehabilitation of displaced persons.	-	-

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		Governments to meet expenditure on enhanced compensation to 1984 riot victims and for implementation of Assam Accord. Provisions for Grants in Aid for Addl. Relief and Rehabilitation to the victims of communal riots of 2002 in Gujarat and to Bhagalpur riot victims.							
5.	**Pensions & Other Benefits to the Freedom Fighters** 5.01 Swatant-rata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme	To honour the freedom fighters for their contribution/sacrifices in the National Freedom Movement.	738.19	0.00	-	Approx. 39,000 pensioners/ Dependents are provided Central Samman Pension through Public Sector Banks & Treasuries.	To honour the freedom fighters for their contribution/ Sacrifices in the National Freedom Movement.	Pension to the eligible freedom fighters/ dependents is for life time.	-
	5.02-Free Railway Card Passes to Freedom Fighters.	To enable the freedom fighters to travel by rail free of cost.		-	-	Approx. 7000-7500 Railway Passes are being issued by the Railway Board & the cost is reimbursed by MHA to the Railway Board.	To enable the freedom fighters to travel free of cost.	The Passes are renewed on yearly basis.	-
6.	**Civil Aviation Subsidy for Helicopter Services in North East Region**	Provision for payment of subsidy for operating helicopter services in the North East Region.	76.45	0.00	-	-	Improved connectivity to inaccessible areas of the North Eastern Region.	-	-
7.	***Other General Economic Services*** **Debt Relief Scheme for Borrowers in J&K**	Provision for settling claim in favour of 2,037 farmers under the scheme by J & K Rural Bank.	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-

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8.	**Other Items**	The budget provision includes provision for pensions in lieu of jagirs, Schemes of national integration, reimbursement of expenditure to Ministry of Defence for civic action programme in North Eastern areas, National Identity Card Scheme, advertising and publicity in North Eastern areas, etc. This also includes provision for revival of Ashok Paper Mills under the Assam Accord.	43.43	8.00	-	A Pilot Project on Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNIC) has been under implementation since November, 2003 in a few selected sub-districts in various districts of 12 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttrakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and Union Territory of Puducherry, covering a population of nearly 31 lakh. The Pilot Project has been undertaken to develop the processes indigenously as well as technical specifications and standards having interoperability which can then be up scaled for the National Roll-out, as and when it is decided to be implemented. The necessary legal framework has been put in place by enactment of the Citizenship Act, 2003. Rules have been framed.	The prototype of the National Identity Card has been finalised and in the process of production.	-	The project is heavily dependent on State Govern-ment's support for undertaking a census of house-holds and subsequently, for conducting the verification of citizenship of each individual. The latter is extremely cumbersome as the document base for proving citizenship is not readily available in the rural areas.
9.	**Special Industry Initiative for J&K**	Schemes aims at providing skills and enhancing employability of 40,000 graduates/Post-Graduates/3-year engineering diploma from J&K over a period of 5 years	0.00	90.00		Commencement of training of 8000 candidates.		2014-15	
10.	**Disaster Management** (**A) National Disaster Management**	The provision is for expenditure on National Disaster Management programmes (both natural disasters and man-made disasters). It also covers	528.31	220.00	-	The non-plan budget provision essentially provides for meeting Administrative Expenses like Salaries, Wages, Office Expenses, Travel	The Policy and Guidelines will facilitate preparation of Disaster Management		

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S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcom	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
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	Authority (NDMA)	assistance to capacity-building activities such as Human Resources Development, Research and consultancy services, studies, documentation and interaction with regional and international agencies in the field of disaster management. It includes provision for the World Bank aided National Cyclone Risk Mitigation project.				Expenses, Professional Services, Minor Works,, Advertisement and Publicity, Information Technology(OE) etc, of NDMA and for carrying out following activities:- **(i) Preparation of Guidelines:** The NDMA has adopted a mission-mode approach involving a number of initiatives with the help of various institutions (administrative, academic, scientific and technical) operating at the national, state and local levels. Guidelines are formulated after consultation with Central Ministries and States Governments and other stakeholders. These guidelines are disaster specific and concerned Ministries are expected to prepare Action Plan based on these guidelines. **(ii) Awareness and Preparedness campaigns:** Media and Awareness Campaign on Earthquake, Cyclones, Floods and other issues of Disaster Management for Community preparedness will be continued in the electronic and print media at the National as well as State level in 2013-14 to	Plans by various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government and State Governments.		

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
						generate awareness amongst the community and other stakeholders. **(iii) Mock Exercises** NDMA also carries out mock exercises across the country to prepare masses against various types of disasters. *(ii)* Capacity Development Programmes on IRS and other areas and conduct of Table Top and mock exercise in various States.		Mock exercise scenario building on earthquake (Pilot Study Project) ended on 31st August'13.	
	(B) Projects of NDMA: **(i) National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) (with World bank assistance)**	NCRMP seeks to minimize the vulnerability in the cyclone hazard prone 13 coastal states and union territories and infrastructure disaster resilient, in harmony with conservation of coastal eco-system				1.Construction and Sustainable Maintenance of Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters 2.Construction of Roads to habitation and shelters 3.Construction of Bridges 4.Construction of coastal saline embankment	. Maintenance of Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCS). 2. Roads 3. Bridges 4. Embank-ment		
	(ii) Other Disaster Management Projects including School Safety. (This also includes National	In ODMP pilot studies/projects on different aspects of Natural/Manmade Disaster Risk Mitigation are being under taken in addition to capacity building and mock exercises.				ODMP schemes currently being undertaken are: 1. National School Safety Programme(NSSP) 2. Pilot studies/projects on different aspects of Natural/Manmade Disaster		The project started from January 2011 and scheduled to be completed by October 2015	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcom	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
	Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project, Flood Risk Mitigation Scheme, Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme, and National Disaster Communicatio n Network. & also the 'New Schemes' of 12th Plan – SDRF, Strengthening of SDMA/DDMA)					Risk Mitigation.

2.   Capacity building programmes | | 1. NSSP will be completed in 2014.

2. Other ODMP schemes have time line of 1 to 3 years. | |
| | **(i)   National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project.** | Mitigation measures will bring about a paradigm shift from the erstwhile post event relief –centric approach to advance planning and management focusing on prevention / mitigation and preparation aspects. | | | | (i) Strengthening of the regulatory framework for earthquake resistant design and construction. Institutional competence enhancement of the participating institutes. Capacity Building of 750 practicing Engineers, 1050 practicing Architects and 1500 Artisans. To generate public awareness about earthquakes and how to live with them and prepare a conducive environment for implementing earthquake risk mitigation related initiatives. | These projects, once implemented, will minimize losses to lives, livelihood and property and

Help in conserving developmental gains. | National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project **(**Preparatory phase**)** has been approved as a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme with an outlay of ₹ 24.87 crore, to be implemented within a period of two years (2013-15). | |
| | **(ii) Flood Risk Mitigation Scheme** | | | | | | | | |

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcom	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
	(iii) Landslide risk Mitigation Scheme								
	(c) Centre Sector Schemes **(i) National Disaster Management Training Institute (NDMIT)**					The scheme for NDMTI would undertake: 1 Training of strategic and operational level personnel, Master Trainers and First Responders. 2.Standardisation of disaster response procedures. 3. Development of nodal centre for conducting standardized training of trainers' courses in all the disaster related subjects. 4. Certification of First Responders, Trainers and agencies in the field of disaster response and assist NDMA in benchmarking disaster response. 5. Improved disaster response through research and development. 6. Establishment of knowledge pool for disaster activities.			

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcom	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple- mentary Extra- Budgetary Re- sources				
	(ii) Disaster Knowledge Network and NIDM					7. Creation of a database of disaster response equipment. 8. NDMTI as a nodal agency for training in Disaster Response for SAARC countries. This scheme undertakes integration, collaboration and information sharing among various knowledge repositories and networks to ensure the availability, accessibility and flow of accurate and required information to the policy makers, disaster managers and other stake holders.			

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcom	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
	National Disaster Response Force(NDRF)	NDRF battalions are envisaged as a multi-disciplinary, multi-skilled, high-tech force, capable of effectively responding to all types of disaster. These are located at different places in the country, on the basis of vulnerability profile of the area and the population, so that the response time for their deployment is minimized. At present 10 battalions of NDRF have been raised from 04 different CPMFs. Each battalion has 18 response teams consisting of 45 members each for prompt movement in disaster prone areas.			-	NDRF battalions are responding to natural calamities/disasters in various parts of the country since 2006. NDRF teams have worked with civil administration to mitigate the hardships of the effected people. NDRF responded immediately and saved several thousand marooned people during flood/natural disasters in the country. NDRF teams have responded well during the disaster activities at National and international level. Performance for the period from 2010-11 onward is as under:- **Year Retrieved Saved life dead bodies** 2010-11 - 21801 2011-12 42 18530 2012-13 129 32632 2013-14 711 45124 Upto March, 2014 achievement of NDRF the recent year attached at Appendix-B.	NDRF is endowed with the responsibilities of mitigating the effects of natural as well as man - made calamities. Training imparted to the personnel and equipment held by the battalions will effectively deal with eventualities with available trained manpower. Resultantly many lives and properties have been saved effectively.		
	National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).	National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)- discharge of responsibilities as per the mandate given by the Disaster Management Act, 2005.				(ii) NIDM will conduct 83 training courses/workshops and train about 2,075 senior and middle level officers of the Central, State Governments and other stake holders. 46 of these programmes shall be conducted in the states. In addition, NIDM will conduct 15 Web- based on-line courses; undertake	(ii) Human Resource Development in the field of disaster management and development of the trainers in the field. Standardization of training,		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcom	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple- mentary Extra- Budgetary Re- sources				
						research, documentation and publication on disaster management and public awareness.	documentation of major disasters and dissemination of knowledge and skills. State level training institutes will utilize technical and financial support from the Central Govt. through NIDM to impart training to officers and other state holders at the state/District./Lo cal body levels keeping in view the vulnerability of the States to different kind of disasters. The new campus of NIDM will provide adequate infrastructure to enable it to discharge its mandate under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 more effectively.		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2014-15			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcom	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
	Capital Outlay on NIDM	Setting up of a dedicated Campus for the Institute				Preparation of building plan and start of construction of work for NIDM Campus on the land the allotted by DDA.	DDA has allotted the land in June, 2013. Hence, Development work could not be started in 2013-14. Now, a provision of ₹ 8.00 crore has been kept in BE-2014-15 for digital survey, soil testing and construction of boundary wall/Campus.	Plan is being work out.	
GRAND TOTAL : GRANT No. 56 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA			2171.83	318.00	-				

CHAPTER –3

REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

3.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs is primarily responsible for maintenance of internal security of the country. In order to improve the effectiveness of service mechanism, MHA has initiated a few reform measures and policy which are highlighted in the following paragraphs. Similarly, wherever possible, greater decentralization is also being considered.

CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES

3.2   The provision of housing facilities/barrack to CAPF personnel has an important bearing on the morale of the Force. The demand for family accommodation for the Force personnel has increased considerably in recent years, particularly, keeping in view the fact that the Forces are working for long periods in far flung areas.

3.3   The Group of Ministers on Reforming the National Security System recommended enhancement of the satisfaction level from 14% to 25% for ORs. To address the problem of housing satisfaction for CAPFs personnel, there is a separate scheme i.e. Residential Building (Plan) under which houses are constructed through CPWD/PWOs as approved by Government.

3.4 To create capital infrastructure in CAPFs, Planning Commission has allocated ₹ 20260.01 crore for 12th Five Year Plan under the Object Heads, Office Building (Plan), Residential Building (Plan) and Border out Post (Plan). The fund allocation under Scheme of Residential Building (Plan) during 2013-14 has enhanced from ₹ 917.80 crore in 2012-13 (RE stage) to ₹ 987.35 crore (BE stage). During 2013-14, 2142 nos. of houses have been

constructed as on 01.03.2014 and 86 nos. barracks have been constructed till March, 2014

3.5   Govt. has approved a Housing Project for BSF, AR & SSB for construction of 9089 houses and 49 barracks through EPC mode. Under CAPF housing project, construction of 6249 houses and 39 barracks at 32 sites for BSF, 840 houses at 6 sites for Assam Rifles and 2000 nos. of houses and 10 barracks are 12 sites for SSB have also been approved.

3.6 During 2013-14, at BE stage, an amount of ₹ 2194.91 crore, ₹ 987.35 crore and ₹ 234.00 crore was allocated for the heads OB (Plan), RB (Plan) and BOP (Plan) respectively, the allocation was revised at RE level to ₹ 1611.60 crore, ₹ 592.44 crore and ₹ 191.00 crore respectively. The works related to infrastructure of Office Building and Barracks are executed under OB (Plan) head, whereas residential building are constructed under scheme of RB (Plan). The augmentation of BOPs as well as land acquisition for the same purpose is done under the head of Border out Post (Plan).

3.7   The progress of infrastructure works, executed through CPWD/Other PWOs is monitored by MHA at regular intervals.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS PENSIONS:

3.8   The basic pension of the freedom fighters and spouses of deceased freedom fighters was ₹ 6,330/- plus dearness relief 165% amounting to ₹ 16,775/- per month w.e.f 01.08.2013. The dearness relief has been enhanced from 165% to 193% of the basic pension with effect from 01.08.2013 for all categories of the freedom fighters. With this increase, the total amount of pension per month has now become ₹ 18,547/-. Since inception of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972, a total of 1, 71,578 freedom fighters have been granted pension till 31.03.2014.

3.9   As per Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, the disbursement of pension to the freedom fighters and their eligible dependents is made through various branches of Public Sector Banks and

State Treasuries spread all over the country. Since the power to transfer the dependent family pension has been delegated to the disbursing authorities, the data of the Central samman pensioners/ eligible dependents, living and drawing pension from Public Sector Banks and Treasuries was obtained in the year 2010 and uploaded on the website of the Ministry (**http://mha.nic.in**)**.** Some of the data furnished by the Public Sector Banks was scrutinized. The discrepancies found in disbursal of pension were communicated to the banks and they were advised to rectify the data and send the same to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

3.10 In the last few months, the Ministry have had a series of meetings with all the 25 banks and the 22 State Governments who have been disbursing the pension. With great efforts, finally the Ministry has been able to ascertain the data of Central Freedom Fighters and their detailed break-up. At present, number of living freedom fighters/eligible dependents drawing pension is 38,669 (34,306 from the Public Sector Banks and 4363 from the State Treasuries). Earlier in the year 2011, this number, as reported by the Public Sector Banks and the State Treasuries was approximately 49,000.

3.11 In view of the aforementioned variation in the number and considering that the annual outgo on account of Central Samman Pension is about ₹ 750 crore, it becomes imperative to ensure that pension is disbursed to the eligible beneficiaries and as per the guidelines of the scheme. For the purpose, C&AG has been requested to arrange to get audit of the agency banks as well as the State Treasuries in the matter of disbursal of Central Samman Pension.

SCHEMES UNDER REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA:

3.12   The Census of India is the largest administrative exercise in the world. Having successfully completed it, the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORG & CCI) is in the process of processing, publishing and disseminating the results in the form of Demographic, Socio-Cultural and Economic tables. The utilization of state of the art image

recognition technology for processing data has resulted in substantial saving of time and cost. The timely availability of data, at a time when the five year and sectoral plans are being formulated has been widely appreciated.

3.13 Another ambitious project undertaken by this office is the creation of the National Population Register (NPR) in the Country. The major component of this project- creation of an electronic register of all usual residents has been substantially completed with the data entry of the records relating to 118 crore individuals. The remaining steps involve collection of biometrics, biometric de-duplication through the UIDAI, publication, disposal of claims and objections, vetting and finalization of the NPR. Other components include the setting up of a mechanism for updating the NPR and the issuance of Resident Identity Cards. This is the largest such database in the world and would facilitate the creation of a secure and credible identity database in the country. This would enhance the capability of organizations involved in the maintenance of internal security besides giving a fillip to e governance initiatives.

3.14 Under the Civil Registration System (CRS), a database of medical institutions where births and deaths take place has been prepared during 2012-13 for the very first time. A Management Information System (MIS) is also under preparation. Computer hardware has been provided at the level of every District along with provisions for recruiting manpower. Software for electronic registration of birth and death has also been developed and is being launched in all States/UTs. These measures are expected to streamline the CRS and pave the way for universal registration of vital events.

3.15 Under the Sample Registration System (SRS), the change of frame based on the latest Census (2011) is due to be taken up and completed. Preparations for this are in full swing. The special feature of SRS is that direct data collection through from the field using electronic devices is being planned as a part of the overall plan of developing a fully integrated online

system. This would help in reducing the time lag in bringing out the half-yearly and annual reports.

3.16 The Annual Health Survey (AHS) is one of the largest sample surveys in the world being implemented for the first time in the country. This prestigious project yields core vital and health indicators at the district level and maps annual changes therein. Further, a separate survey on Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-chemical (CAB) components, presently under implementation will provide information on the magnitude of under and over-nutrition, macro nutrient deficiency, hypertension and fasting glucose in all the 284 districts of the 9 AHS States at appropriate levels of aggregation. The disaggregated data at the district level generated from the AHS provides requisite inputs for better planning of health programmes and paves the way for evidence-based intervention.

3.17 A GIS based town Mapping Project has been formulated to study the pattern of demographic change in Growth pole centers of 6 Mega Cities and 31 Million Plus cities of the country. It would also benefit the other organizations like National Disaster Emergency Management (NDEM), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) of MHA and various other departments of the Government of India in planning and implementation of their projects.

3.18 Workstations are being set up in Universities and Institutes for research on sample micro data files from Census 2001 and Census 2011 to encourage use of Census Data collected using public fund. Also, a major initiative is being taken to sensitize the school students with the highlights of Census 2011 by providing School Kits, containing literature on Census, to about **150 schools** in each of 640 districts of the country. Other policy initiatives under Census Data Dissemination Activities are to make available the soft copies of tables published on the Census 2011 at the Census of India website for use and free download and sharing of the Census Tables with Data Portal of Government of India under National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy;

3.19 The Census Resource and Training Centre (CRTC) has been set up in the ORG & CCI during 2012-13 to work as a Centre of Excellence for imparting training on census methodology and its operations to national as well as international participants particularly from different South Asian Countries. The Centre has so far imparted training to delegates from Myanmar and Bhutan. Some officers of this Organization have also visited different countries to provide consultancy services in Census related activities. The Centre will also serve as a repository of all Census Publications published since 1865 for consultation and use;

3.20 A video and speech lab has been planned to be set up in a phased manner under Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) during the 12th plan period for developing in-house capacity for analysis of the audio-video data of languages. This would be helpful for rationalization and classification of raw returns of mother tongues and would provide valuable insights to linguistic under currents, language movement and linguistic aspirations of the people.

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES:

3.21 A number of initiatives have been taken to strengthen and institutionalize disaster management in the country. The National Policy on Disaster Management received the approval of the Union Cabinet on 22nd October; 2009. A Chapter on Disaster Management has been also included in the 11th Plan document in consultation with the Planning Commission. The policy reflects the National Vision "to build a safe and disaster prepared India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention/mitigation, preparedness and response". A number of guidelines and other reports on Psycho-Social and Mental Health Care , Incident Response System, Strengthening of Safety and Security for Transportation of POL Tankers, Threats to Municipal Water Supply and Water Reservoirs ,Mechanism to Detect, Prevent and Respond to Radiological Emergencies in India , Tsunami, Drought, Role of NGOs in

Disaster Management Urban Flooding Management of the Dead in the Aftermath of Disaster , and Minimum Standards of Relief –on Food in Relief Camps, Sanitation & Hygiene in Disaster Relief, Water Supply in Relief Camps, Medical Cover in Relief Camps etc. have since been issued by NDMA

Mitigation projects:

3.22 The following mitigation projects have been approved:-

   (a) National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project

   (b) National cyclone Risk Mitigation Project Phase-I

(a) National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (Preparatory Phase)

3.23 National Earthquake Risk Mitigation (Preparatory phase) has been approved as a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme with an outlay of ₹ 24.87 crore, to be implemented within a period of two years (2013-15). The major components of National Earthquake Risk Mitigation (Preparatory phase) and their cost is as under:

(i)   Techno-legal Regime which involves adoption, enforcement and updation of   Techno-legal Regime in concerned Cities/States -₹ 8.20 crore.

(ii)   Institutional Strengthening which involves Capacity Building of education and research in colleges and institutes - ₹ 9.52 crore

(iii)   Capacity Building of practicing architects, engineers and   Masons in earthquake resistant construction techniques- ₹ 3.85 crore

(iv)   Public Awareness & Sensitization at National level and all vulnerable states- ₹ 1.88 crore.

(v)   Project Management- ₹ 1.42 crore.

3.24 The project is being implemented by NDMA in coordination with the State Governments/UTs/ other institutions. The project will be implemented in 25 cities of 21 States/UTs (Andaman/ Arunachal Pradesh/Assam/Bihar/ Chandigarh/ Delhi/ Gujarat/ Haryana/ Jammu & Kashmir/ Himachal

Pradesh/Maharashtra/ Meghalaya/ Mizoram/Nagaland/ Manipur/ Punjab/ Sikkim/ Tripura/ Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand/ West Bengal) that lie in seismic zones IV & V in the country.

The Key Outcomes of the project are:-

    (i)   Increased awareness of the key stakeholders on the need for adoption of   model building bye-laws and earthquake resistant construction and planning standards.

    (ii)   Pursuance for adoption of model building bye-laws at the city and state levels in all targeted 21 States/UTs in the seismic Zone V & IV.

    (iii)   Pursuance for making available of NBC 2005 in the Public Domain

    (iv)   Development of Retrofitting Guidelines

    (v)   Promotion of earthquake resistant construction practices

    (vi)   Capacity Building at State/City Level to sustain the efforts of the project

    (vii)   Training of Trainers programme for 210 faculty /teachers

    (viii)   Week long orientation of 450 trainers

    (ix)   Capacity building of 750 civil engineers, 1050 architects and 1500 masons in   targeted states/UTs.

    (x)   Strengthening of   facilities of participating institutes (particularly   the   District level ITIs/Polytechnics)

    (xi)   Focused earthquake awareness campaigns in targeted States/ UTs

National Cyclone Risk Management Project (NCRMP):

3.25 Phase I of the project is to be implemented over a period of five years upto 31.10.2015 by NDMA in coordination with the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at the cost of ₹ 1496.71 crore. The project will be funded by the World Bank as an Adaptable Programme Loan (APL) with an International Development Association (IDA) credit amounting to

₹ 1198.44 crore. The remaining amount of ₹ 298.27 crore will be contributed by Government of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa (under Component B only). Other components will be funded 100% by the Central Government.

3.26 NCRMP will be implemented in the other coastal states/UTs by building on the initial experience of Phase I and leveraging impact over time. The states of West Bengal, Kerala, Maharashtra and Gujarat are being taken up in Phase II. The remaining States/UTs will be taken up in Phase III. The programmatic approach of APL will allow incorporation of lessons learned from earlier phases, and new ideas and technological advancements in management of risks in subsequent phases of the project. The programmatic approach will also help in gradual strengthening of monitoring and evaluation capacities of the NDMA and other state nodal agencies.

<u>Goals</u>:

The Project aims to fulfill its Mission by undertaking following structural and nonstructural measures:

(i) Early warning and communication system by improving the Last Mile Connectivity.

(ii) Construction and sustainable maintenance of Multi-purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCSs), Improved access and evacuation to these and already existing MPCSs and habituations through construction of roads and bridges, and construction of coastal embankments in selected places for protection against storms, flooding and storm surge in high risk areas,

(iii) Enhanced capacity and capability of local communities to respond to disasters, and

(iv) Strengthening Disaster Risk Mitigation (DRM) capacity at Central, State and Local levels in order to enable mainstreaming of risk mitigation measures into the overall development agenda.

(v) The Project has four principal components as follows along with their allocations:

Component – A	Early warning dissemination to coastal communities including communities' capacity building for operation of **Early Warning and Dissemination System (EWDS).**	₹ 72.75 crore
Component – B	**Cyclone risk mitigation Infrastructure** Multi-purpose cyclone shelters. Evacuation roads and routes. Linking and Missing bridges. Coastal embankments.	₹ 1164 crore
Component – C	Technical Assistance for Cyclone Hazard Risk Mitigation Capacity Building and knowledge creation.	₹ 29.10 crore
Component – D	Project Management and Implementation Support. Unallocated contingency @ 10% of overall cost.	₹ 95.06 crore ₹ 135.80 crore

Of the above, Components A, C and D will be fully funded by the Central Government and Component-B will be funded by the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25. The World Bank would support the Central Government for NCRMP in the form of an IDA Adaptable Programme Loan and the Centre would provide the funds as grant-in-aid to the participating states.

Schemes/Programmes under ODMP (Other Disaster Management Projects)

National School Safety Programme- A Demonstration Project of NDMA.

3.27 The Government of India in June 2011 approved the National School Safety Programme (NSSP)-A Demonstration Project with a total cost of ₹ 48.47 crore as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is being

implemented by National Disaster Management Authority in partnership with the State/UT Government within a time frame of 24 months. It is a holistic project to promote culture of safety in schools and covers 8600 schools of 43 districts of 22 States/UTs of the country falling in seismic zone IV & V. The programme design would be tested and validated for its mainstreaming in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, a flagship programme of MHRD for its up scaling and implementation throughout the country. The programme is currently under implementation.

3.28 (a) The work for preparation of catalogue of different building types in various parts of India and development of vulnerability functions for a number of different building types appearing in the building catalogues was assigned to IIT, Bombay. IIT Bombay undertook the project with the assistance of five different nodal institutions in different parts of the country viz. (1) IIT Roorkee – North Zone, (2) IIT Kharagpur-East Zone, (3) IIT Guwahati- North East Region, (4) IIT Bombay- West Zone, and (5) IIT Madras- South Zone at a total estimated cost of ₹ 126.00 lakh under an MOU. IIT, Bombay has since submitted the final report which has been accepted by NDMA.

3.29 (b) The project for Preparation of upgradation of Earthquake Hazards Maps in the country was assigned to BMTPC at an estimated cost of ₹ 76.83 lakh. However, as the Census of India is yet to provide Administrative District Boundary Data, the project could not be completed NDMA has been regularly pursuing with Office of Registrar General of India (ORGI) in the matter. ORGI are to upload the requisite data on the NIC server and then provide the requisite access to NDMA as well as BMTPC through user id and password (this being sensitive information). It is further mentioned that BMTPC will take further 6 months to complete the project after the data is made available to them.

3.30 (c) Project for research on Soil Piping in the high –lands and foot-hills of Kerala has been assigned to Centre for Earth Sciences, Kerala at a cost of ₹ 49.79 lakh.

3.31 (d) NDMA is financing a proposal of Mission for Geospatial Applications(MGA), Department of Science and Technology for Early Warning System for flash floods in the Meenachil and Manimala Rivers in Kerala for Disaster Management Department, Government of Kerala, at a cost of ₹ 40.95 Lakh. The first installment of ₹ 16.38 Lakh released to MGA. 6 AWS have been purchased and 5 more scheduled to be bought. One of the instruments has been deployed and the data from the same were accessible online. Site survey and site identification were completed for installation of discharge meters and fabrication was under progress. It came up in the meeting in Oct'13 that the project was not moving as per the time line due to non-availability of data from NRSC and from Govt of Kerala. It was decided to close the project after receipt of advance amount paid to MGA.

3.32 (e) NDMA as part of its programme on national level Preparedness to cope with Radiological Emergencies, has decided to equip the surveillance vehicles of identified police stations in more than 50 Capital and metro /other major cities of the country with simple monitoring instruments and personal protective gear. The project called Mobile Radiation Detection Systems (MRDS) was approved at a total cost of ₹ 7.48 crore. However, due to escalation in cost as reported by BARC who is assisting NDMA in the procurement of the instruments as well as training of personnel, revised SFC is under preparation for seeking fresh approvals.

3.33 (f) NDMA has undertaken a scientific study for development M 8.7 Shillong 1897 Earthquake Scenario to assess the vulnerability of the North Eastern Region covering all the eight NE states including Sikkim, to understand the impact of a big earthquake and to facilitate capacity building and multi-State preparedness for such an incident as Central Sector Scheme through CSIR-North East Institute of Science and Technology (NEIST), Jorhat and other institutions.

3.34 The project proposal comprises of scenario development for the 1897 Earthquake and coordination with States for other activities such as Rapid Visual Screening Workshop, School children sensitization workshops,

Awareness Generation, Capacities Development Programmes etc. were undertaken. Two Mega Mock Exercises on 10 & 13th March, 2014. The total cost of the project is ₹ 5.60 crore which is to be implemented over a period of 18 months

3.35 Following schemes under ODMP have been taken up for implementation in 2012-13 and 2013-14.

(i) **IGNOU Project**

A Pilot Project of capacity building in Disaster management for Govt. Officials and representatives of PRI and ULBs. was completed in June 2013 where 16479 persons including Govt. officials, representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local bodies participated.

(ii) **Multi State Exercise Project**

To conduct Multi State exercise on scenario buildings including table top exercise on the proposed Kalka earthquake disaster scenario. Project was completed on 31st August 2013. Final report on project outcome is awaited

(iii) **Proposal of LBSNAA for training of IAS officers on disaster management**

The project was to provide training in disaster management to officers of foundation and induction levels with regular updates in refresher and orientation programmes for IAS and All India Service Officers at LBSNAA. Final Report has been received and LBSNAA, has intimated that 1048 participants attended different courses/modules relating to disaster management. Project completed in May/ June 2013.

(iv) **Pilot Project of AIIMS Trauma Center on Capacity Building for advanced trauma life support in India**

The project was to provide effective trauma care initially in the vulnerable and disaster prone states such as Assam, West Bengal

and Andhra Pradesh in the pilot phase and to develop dedicated and well trained doctors, nurses and paramedics for trauma life support in order to meet the challenges of disaster situations. Project completed in June 2013. Final project report uploaded on public domain.

(v) **Preparation of Upgraded earthquake Hazards Maps:**

The project for   Preparation of up gradation of Earthquake Hazards Maps in the country was assigned to BMTPC at an estimated cost of ₹ 76.83 lakh.   However, as the Census of India is yet to provide Administrative District Boundary Data, the project could not be completed. NDMA has been regularly pursuing with Office of Registrar General of India (ORGI) in the matter. ORGI has indicated that they will be uploading the requisite data on the NIC server tentatively by December 2013 and shall then provide the requisite access to NDMA as well as BMTPC through user id and password (this being sensitive information). It is further mentioned that BMTPC will take further 6 months to complete the project after the data is made available to them

(vi) **Soil Piping Project:**

Soil piping is a recently noticed phenomenon in Kerala. It is a sub-surface soil erosion process which is dangerous disaster since the soil erosion takes place beneath the soil. Government of Kerala through the Centre for Earth Science studies (CESS) with financial assistance from NDMA has undertaken Soil Piping Project to study this phenomenon and suggest measures to avoid a disaster. The total cost of the Project is ₹ 87, 11,100/-. The financial contribution of NDMA for the Project is ₹ 49, 73,100/- and that of Government of Kerala is ₹ 37, 38,000/-. NDMA has released first installment of ₹ 32, 67,000/- on 3rd July, 2012. Out of ₹ 32, 67,000/-, ₹ 30, 60,000/- is for the purchase of equipment like Resistivity Meter & Imaging Software, Push Camera, Geophone, Hydrophone, Laptop, Data

Logger & Desktop, and remaining ₹ 2,07,000/- towards human resources & other expenses.

(vii) **Early Warning System for flash flood in the Meenachal and Manimala Rivers in Kerala.**

NDMA has approved a proposal of Mission for Geospatial Applications (MGA), Department of Science and Technology, for River Monitoring, Modeling and Early Warning System for Flash Flood Disaster Risk Reduction in the Meenachil and Manimala river basins in Kerala for Disaster Management Department, Government of Kerala, at a cost of ₹ 40.95 Lakh. The first installment of ₹ 16.38 Lakhs released to MGA. 6 AWS have been purchased and 5 more scheduled to be bought. One of the instruments has been deployed and the data from the same were accessible online. Site survey and site identification were completed for installation of discharge meters and fabrication was under progress.

Awareness Generation Programme

3.36 NDMA has undertaken awareness campaigns to improve risk perception, preparedness and self-reliance against various disasters through different means of communication such as audio-video spots, press advertisement, print material, etc. Some of the major activities carried out during this year 2013-14 are as follows:-

(i) Audio-video Campaigns on natural disasters like Earthquake, Flood, Landslide Cyclone and Safety Kit and telecast/broadcast on Doordarshan, Private TV Channels, AIR and Digital Cinema.

(ii) Print media campaign leading by release of advertisement on disaster in newspapers. 60 lakhs inland letter cards have been printed on Earthquake campaign in Hindi and other regional languages.

(iii) Events: a) Participation in Global platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

b) Observance of 9th Formation of NDMA on 4th October 2013

3.37 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has observed the Disaster reduction day as part of policy initiative. Details are as under:

First Session of National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, 13-14 May 2013, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

3.38 The first session of National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction was held on 13-14th May, 2013. It was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India Dr. Manmohan Singh. The session was attended by more than 1000 delegates from Central and State Governments, NGOs, Public Sector, CBOs and other stakeholders. The session was followed by plenary session with the theme "Mainstreaming DRR in Development: Achievement and way Ahead" followed by 6 thematic sessions:

- Harnessing Technology for DRR;
- Making Our Cities Safe;
- Risk Financing Mechanisms;
- Long Term Recovery & Rehabilitation;
- Public Policy and Governance; and
- Multi-stakeholder Consultation.

3.39 During the plenary and thematic sessions, various issues related to Disaster Risk Reduction mainstreaming in Development were discussed and views shared by various stakeholders. In the plenary session 2, Hon'ble Ministers from 7 states and 2 Vice Chairmen from State Disaster Management Authorities also shared their views.

3.40 One mega exhibition showing various products / material related to Disaster Risk Reduction was organized in collaboration with FICCI in Vigyan Bhawan Campus, where number of stakeholders, including NDRF, NIDM, GSDMA, BSDMA etc. displayed various tools, publications and IEC material related to DRR. The NIDM stall distributed hundreds of IEC material to the visitors and was highly appreciated by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde. Four stalls including that of NIDM were awarded for their good performance in the exhibition.

National Disaster Management Plan:

3.41 NIDM has assisted MHA in preparing draft National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP). The same has been approved by National Executive Committee (NEC) and submitted to National Disaster Management Authority.

Disaster Reduction Day:

3.42 NDMA & NIDM observed "Disaster Reduction Day" on the 9th October, 2013 at New Delhi on the lines of International Day for Disaster Reduction which is observed in October every year.

3.43 A Skit play on school safety was presented by students of ASN School, Mayur Vihar, New Delhi followed by sharing of experience by school students on recent disaster in Uttarakhand and its impact on education. Various children from schools across the country were also awarded for participating in Slogan & Poster competition organized by NDMA & NIDM.

GENDER BUDGETING:

3.44 The initiatives taken in the Ministry of Home Affairs for the benefit of women have been elaborated in the following paras:

(A) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

- The CISF has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centre (FWCs) at all its establishments like Reserve Battalion and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefits of Women by utilizing the funds under Plan scheme. Apart from this, Family Welfare Centers are also functioning in the building provided by the Public Sector Undertakings where the Force is deployed.

- In almost all establishments of CISF, such family welfare centers have been established and are functioning. Construction of family welfare center at CISF 4th Reserve Battalion Sivagangai (Tamil Nadu) has

completed on 30.09.2013. At CISF 2nd Reserve Battalion Ranchi, the construction of Family Welfare Centre has been started in 2013-14 and will be completed by 2014-15.

3.45 These Family Welfare Centers are exclusively for women to learn new skills to augments their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items.

3.46 Total number of women working in different groups as under:-

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
38	764	5094	5896

3.47 The schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 in respect of CISF are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of the Scheme	BE 2013-14	RE 2013-14	BE 2014-15
Crèche Facilities under Code Head – 50 Other Charges (Non Plan)	00.45	00.41	00.65

(B)   Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D):-

3.48   BPR&D is undertaking studies on police problems and formulating and coordinating policies and programmes for police training etc. **A provision of ₹ 132.00 lakhs in Budget Estimates 2013-14 has been made**. Following activities have taken place for the benefit of women:-

➢ 6th National Conference for Women in Police (₹ 09.00 lakh) - 212 personnel have participated.

➢ Research studies proposed by Research Division (₹ 2.00 lakh).

➢ Government of India fellowship scheme for Doctoral work in Criminology and Police Science for SC/ST and Women (₹ 1.00 lakh).

➢ Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Award scheme for books in Hindi (₹ 1.00 lakh)

➢ Women training Programmes on 'Self- Development and Conflict Management, Crime against Women and Anti-Human Trafficking' (₹ 107 lakh).

➢ Women Training Programmes –VIC for IPS and other Senior Police Officers and Workshops/seminars on Gender sensitization (₹ 3.00 lakh).

➢ Workshop on improving the safety and security of women in India (₹ 9.00 lakh)

The Research and Training activities undertaken by BPR&D during the year 2013-14 benefitting the women are as follows :-

➢ A National Conference for women in Police was organized at Guwahati (26/02/2014 to 28/02/2014) incurring expenditure of ₹ 9.00 lakh. 200 Women police personnel attended the conference.

➢ Released first installment on 'Efficacy and impact of Indian Prison Education in the Prison Management and Rehabilitation of the prisoners' was awarded to Dr. Nighat Basu, Professor of Education, Dean and Head, Faculty of Education, University of Kashmir, Srinagar and released first installment of ₹ 1,63,333/- during 2013-14.

➢ Organized training for women on 'Self Development and conflict Management' for women police officers of the rank of DSP to ASI (₹ 7.00 lakh) 05 (five) courses were organized and 127 officers were trained.

➢ 90 (ninety) workshops/training programmes on Gender Sensitization and Crime against Women were sponsored, incurring expenditure of ₹ 100.00 lakh during 2013-14 during 2014-15.

➢ 01(one) workshop on Anti-Human Trafficking has been organized incurring expenditure of ₹ 2.00 lakh during 2013-14.

➤ 02 (Two) workshop on 'Improving Women's Safety and Security' were organized incurring expenditure of ₹ 9.00 lakh during 2013-14.

➤ 02(Two) prizes totaling ₹ 60,000/- were awarded to women for books in Hindi pertaining to police related subject under Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme during 2013-14.

(C) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

3.49   In CRPF, the Government initially approved the raising of one Mahila Battalion (Bn) in the 1985. Within a short span of time, two more Mahila Bns were inducted and presently three Mahila Bns are functioning in CRPF.

3.50   The Force has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centers for the benefits of women. These Family Welfare Centers are constructed exclusively for women to learn new skills and to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and productions of food items etc.

3.51   CRPF has following schemes exclusively benefiting women: -
(i)   Women's Hostel.
(ii)   Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation/common staff room.
(iii)   Gymnasium and other facilities for physical activities exclusively for women.
(iv)   Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc for recreation of women in the ladies room.
(v)   Day care centre/crèches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women.
(vi)   Providing embroidery machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra skills

3.52 CRPF has constituted a four member Complaint Committee at Sector level to quickly redress complaints, if any, regarding sexual harassment of women at the workplace.

3.53 Facilities of separate rest rooms, recreation rooms, mobile toilets have been provided to women in CRPF. During deployment, separate toilets even in the unit vehicles are made available to women. Besides relaxation in wearing of Pant, Shirt and web belt has been given during the time of pregnancy. All-out efforts to solve problems of women personnel are being made at appropriate level. Gender sensitization is also being carried out and rights of women are disseminated by holding regular interactions through interviews, Roll Call, Sainik Sammelans, workshops etc. Field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command.

3.54 CRPF comprises three exclusive Mahila Battalions, one each at Delhi, Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Nagpur (Maharashtra). The Mahila personnel of trained Battalions are deployed for various Law and Orders duties. In addition, Mahila employees posted at Group Centres and RAF at various levels are rendering law and order and other police duties around the country. Raising of one more Mahila Bn has also been approved by the competent authority and is likely to be raised during 2014-15.

3.55 In-principle approval has been given on 11.3.2014 for conversion of 2 General Duty Battalions sanctioned for raising in 2015-16, and 2016-17 into Mahila Battalion on attached pattern.

3.56 Total number of women working in different groups as under:-

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
277	720	4931	5928

3.57 The first Indian Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) consisting of 125 female formed police officers reached Monrovia, Liberia on 30.01.2007 and after pre-induction training with effect from 02.02.2007 to 05.02.2007, the troops started with first deployment at Unity Conference Centre on 08.02.2007. The deployment of FFPU continues till date and subsequent batches have been deployed in the year 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. The present batch i.e. FFPU 8th contingent comprising 125

Officers/Women are deployed in Monrovia, Liberia under United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) since February 2014.

3.58 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under:

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allocation	
		2012-13	2013-14
1.	Day Care Centre	8.00	8.50
2.	Gender Sensitization	3.00	2.00
3.	Health Care Centre	8.00	10.00
4.	Improvised Service	10.00	11.00
5.	Nutritional Care Centre	8.00	10.00
6.	Women's Hostel/Family Accommodation	40.00	100.00
	Total	77.00	141.50

3.59 The schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 in respect of CRPF are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of the Scheme	BE 2013-14	RE 2013-14	BE 2014-15
creche Facilities under Code Head – 50 Other Charges (Non Plan)	00.50	00.45	00.50

(D)   Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

3.60   The following schemes/projects exclusively meant for the benefit to the women in SSB is as under:

(i)   Separate accommodation with facility of toilets, bathrooms, Cook House cum Dining Hall for the women component deployed in the Border Outposts.

(ii)   Crèche facilities including Ayah to look after the children of working women in SSB.

(iii)   Separate toilets for women working in the offices.

(iv)   Separate recreation facilities i.e. music systems, Televisions and DVDs etc. and Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation room/Library for working women.

(v)   SSB has a committee at Force Headquarters/ Frontier Headquarters level to quickly redress complaints, if any, regarding sexual harassment of women at the workplace.

(vi)   Liberalized Transfer policy for women: - As far as possible, all the women personnel shall be posted to the Units/Frontier near to their native place and in case wife and husband both are SSB employees, they shall be posted at same station.

3.61   Total number of women working in different groups as under:-

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
34	64	1068	1166

3.62 The schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 in respect of SSB are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of the Scheme	BE 2013-14	RE 2013-14	BE 2014-15
Crèche Facilities under Code Head – 50 Other Charges (Non Plan)	00.42	00.15	00.42

(E)   Border Security Force (BSF)

3.63   The following schemes/projects, exclusively benefiting the women, have been completed by BSF:

(i)   All women accommodation with toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 09 and 10 BOPs of North/ South Bengal Frontier.

(ii)   Women accommodation with toilets at STC BSF North Bengal.

3.64 Total number of women working in different groups as under:-

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
90	311	2239	2640

3.65 The schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 in respect of BSF are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of the Scheme	BE 2013-14	RE 2013-14	BE 2014-15
Crèche Facilities under Code Head – 50 Other Charges (Non Plan)	00.10	00.09	00.30

(F) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

3.66 ITBP is running a registered welfare society called Himveer Wives Welfare Association (HWWA) under Society Registration Act, 1860. This association is functioning in ITBP with its Headquarters in Delhi and Sub Offices at Battalions and different Training Centers where multifarious welfare activities are being undertaken with the active participation of families of ITBP Personnel. In these centers the families undertake knitting of woolen items, hosiery items, preparation of jams/juices and fabrication of uniform items of ITBP Jawans. These activities not only help in supplementing the income of families of ITBP personnel but also develop cohesiveness amongst the members of the force of all ranks and their families. The source of Income of HWWA are from voluntary donations, grants and contributions from organizations & individuals and through sale proceeds in exhibition (Mela) organized by HWWA, sales outlets etc. All the income of HWWA is utilized only for the welfare of families and to encourage higher technical and professional education for the children of ITBP personnel.

3.67 The following schemes are being run for exclusive benefit of the women employees of ITBP:-

(i)   All working women of ITBP have been allotted separate woman barrack with toilets, cook house cum Dining Hall at 05 Frontiers, 14 Sector Head Quarters, 52 Units (Battalion Head Quarters), 03 Recruit Training Centre, 13 Training Centre and at 04 Specialized Battalions of Logistic & Communication Sector Head Quarter.

(ii)   The following Women oriented periodicals and journals are being procured in library and common staff room viz Mukta, Saras Salil, Good House Keeping, Femina, Health & Nutrition, Better Home, Elle, Women Era.

(iii) Gym and other facilities are being provided to the ladies for exercise etc.

(iv)   Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. has been made for recreation of women in the ladies barrack and Dining Hall.

(v)   Seven crèches day care centers have been established at following locations:

(a)   Sector Head Quarter (Dehradun), PO- Semadwar, Distt-Dehradun (Uttarakhand).

(b)   ITBP Academy, PO- Mussoorie, Distt- Dehradun (Uttarakhand).

(c)   M & SI Auli, PO- Joshimath, Distt-Chamoli (Uttarakhand).

(d)   TPT Battalion, PO- Airport, Chandigarh.

(e)   11th Battalion, PO-Pegong (Sikkim).

(f)   12th Battalion, PO- Matli, Distt-Httarkashi (Uttarakhand).

(g)   37th Battalion, PO-Chuglamsar, Distt-Leh (Ladhak)

(vi)   Embroidery and sewing machines are provided to women to enable them to make extra income.

3.68 Facilities of separate rest rooms and mobiles toilets are being provided to women. During deployment, separate toilets, even in the unit vehicles, are

made available to women. Besides, relaxation in wearing of Pant, Shirt and web belt has been given during the time of pregnancy. All out efforts to solve problems of women personnel are being taken at appropriate level. Gender sensitization is also being carried out and information about rights of women is disseminated. Field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command. A committee has been constituted to solve the sexual harassment cases of lady officers and jawans.

3.69 Total Number of women working in each post group wise is as under:-

Group -A	Group- B	Group- C	Total
67	222	802	1091

At present 08 women ITBP are on deputation to Congo/Afghanistan.

3.70 The schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 in respect of ITBP are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of the Scheme	BE 2013-14	RE 2013-14	BE 2014-15
Crèche Facilities under Code Head – 50 Other Charges (Non Plan)	00.10	00.09	00.10

3.71 ITBP has proposed ₹ 16.00 lakh during 2014-15 for schemes benefits Women which includes Opening Crèche facility, Day care Centre etc. and basic infrastructure exclusively for Women.

(G) Augmentation of Infrastructures at SVPNPA, Hyderabad:

3.72 NPA is imparting basic training to the new entrants in the Indian Police Service and also updating the skills of the in-service officers through periodical in-service courses thereby improving their efficiency in discharging of their duties and keep them abreast with the latest and updated provisions

and technologies and technological gadgets in the field of policing. NPA is also undertaking the research on Police Subjects for betterment of policing. The expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related matters on training of the Indian Police Service Officers (men & women). NPA has been allocated ₹ **58.00 crore** to augment their infrastructure during the financial year 2013-14.

3.73 NPA has organized Basic Training for 146 IPS officer's trainees including 28 women of 66 RR (2013 batch and 15 foreign officers for 46 weeks of Phase-I training in the Academy. Besides, presently 182 women employees and course participants have been benefited from the ongoing scheme of NPA.

3.74 So far as the budget provision for women benefiting is concerned, ₹ 9.78 crore has been kept exclusively for the purpose in the BE-2013-14, out of which ₹ 3.05 crore will be utilized for payment of salaries/daily wages to the women employee including officer trainees and rest of the amount will be utilized for the following :-

- ➢ Gymnasium and other facilities extended for physical activities exclusively for ladies.

- ➢ Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc., for recreation of women in their hostel rooms at IPS mess.

- ➢ Women oriented periodicals books and journals in recreation/common halls at IPS/IPS mess.

- ➢ Provision of women specific items and equipment like Abdominal Exercise Machines for the use of women at Gymnasiums.

- ➢ A special lady doctor supporting by four women Staff Nurse are appointed for health check of women employees and families of employee.

3.75 A provision of ₹ **14.47 crore** has been made in the Budget Estimates 2014-15 for the schemes exclusively benefiting women out of which an amount of ₹ **11.98 crore** will be utilized for the payment of salaries/wages for

the women employee including IPS officer trainees who are working/undergoing training in the Academy.

(H) <u>Strengthening of Infrastructure of North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong:</u>

3.76 The Academy is conducting both basic and In-service courses for the benefit of the police officers of N E States and other police organization of the country. The beneficiaries from the various courses conducted, include women also.

3.77 The benefit of budget grants of NEPA, extend proportionately to the women, participating in the courses being conducted by the Academy. The Government has sanctioned mess subsidy @ ₹ 1,000/- per month per trainee, undergoing basic course at NEPA. Accordingly, 33 women police trainee are undergoing basic courses are being paid mess subsidy of ₹ 1000/- per month from the sanctioned budget of the Academy.

3.78 The Academy, at present has only 10 women employees, posted on regular basis and form only 3.84% out of the total staff strength. As such, the physical target benefiting women is around 15–20% on a yearly basis, including the women participants in various training programmes.

3.79 Presently, 43 women employees and course participants are benefited with the ongoing schemes of NEPA viz. Construction of Women cadet mess, Shopping complex, Swimming pool, Hospital, Indoor sports complex etc.

3.80 A provision of ₹ **52.00** crore has been made in the Budget Estimates 2014-15 for the schemes exclusively benefiting women out of which an amount of ₹ **3.00 crore** will be utilized for the benefiting of women viz. payment salaries/wages and other necessary up gradation for the women employee working/undergoing training in the Academy.

Expenditure Information System:

3.81 The expenditure information system is used by the Departmental Accounting Organization of MHA through web based application e-lekha which is an e-governance initiative of the Office of Controller General of Accounts. The coverage and scope of the reports have been widened to provide the information required by the executive authorities for decision making. The reporting of expenditure is on a near real time basis. In Assam Rifles, Comprehensive DDO software has been implemented to have a seamless transmission of information from DDO to PAO and to the Principal Accounts Office in the Ministry. A web-based initiative called e-samartha has been implemented in CISF for providing a complete solution to GPF contribution information for all the subscribers. The accounting organizations of BSF and CRPF have also started regular uploading of transaction details on e-lekha systems making the coverage of the expenditure information system complete and current. Also, a web based system for monitoring of flow of Plan releases has been implemented in MHA which tracks the releases made under various Plan Schemes. A linkage between expenditure accounting software and finance module of Internet Prahari of BSF has also been worked out for better coordination. To improve service delivery in Delhi Police a new PAO (Pay & Accounts Office) has been made functional in Delhi Police.

3.82 The coverage of e-lekha has been extended to four UTs without legislature. Regular training programmes on COMPACT and e-lekha is being conducted by the Departmental Accounting Organization of MHA for these organizations to ensure their smooth integration.

3.83 The reports generated on E-lekha and CPSMS are used to facilitate improved budget formulation, execution and reporting.

3.84   These reports also support the internal audit organization which is mandated to carry out various assurance and consulting activities.   An Internal Audit Committee under the chairmanship of Home Secretary and the Chief Controller of Accounts as the Chief Audit Executive is functional in the Ministry to oversee the internal audit processes and to review action taken by various divisions and field formations of the Ministry on audit observations.

CHAPTER –4

REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE

I. CONSTRUCTION OF FENCING, FLOODLIGHTING AND ROADS ALONG THE BORDERS

4.1   In order to curb infiltration, insurgent activities and ensure effective policing, the Government have undertaken construction of fencing, floodlighting and roads in vulnerable stretches on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.

Major initiatives for Effective Border Management

Fencing, floodlighting & border roads

Fencing & Roads (Phase-I & Phase-II)

4.2   In order to prevent illegal immigration and other anti-national activities from across the border, Government of India has sanctioned erection of fencing and construction of roads in two phases, along Indo-Bangladesh border. The Phase-I project was taken up during the period **1986-2000** and has been completed. The Phase-II works began in 2000.

4.3   The Government has accorded both priority and greater focus to the work of completion of fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh Border.   The status of construction of fencing and roads as on **31.03.2014** is as under:

Fencing   (Length in km)

Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	507	507	964.00	**729.15**
Assam	152.31	149.29	76.72	74.94
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	264.17	**148.60**
Tripura	-	-	848.00	**782.47**
Mizoram	-	-	349.33	**233.54**
Total	**857.37**	**854.35**	**2502.22**	**1968.70**

Border Roads

(Length in km)

Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	1770	1616.57	0.00	0.00
Assam	186.33	176.50	102.42	**82.56**
Meghalaya	211.29	211.29	320.00	**169.04**
Tripura	545.37	480.51	637.00	**512.27**
Mizoram	153.40	153.06	481.30	**294.67**
Total	**2866.39**	**2637.93**	**1540.72**	**1059.54**

Phase-II works commenced in 2000 and was targeted to be completed by March' 2014. The work has however spilled over.

Fencing-Phase-III project (Replacement of fencing constructed under Phase-I)

4.4 The fencing works taken up during Phase-I have deteriorated due to detrimental weather conditions and necessitated replacement. The Government of India sanctioned a project for replacement of Phase I fencing over a length of 861 Km. The works have been completed barring some portions affected by litigation, 150 yards issue & non-feasible stretches. The balance work has been merged with Phase-II fencing project.

(i) Floodlighting Project:

4.5 Government of India has also taken up floodlighting works along the IBB for close vigil, particularly in the night hours. A pilot project of floodlighting over a stretch of 277Km has been completed in West Bengal. The Government has also sanctioned a project of floodlighting about 2840 Km of Indo-Bangladesh border at an estimated cost of ₹1327.00 crore. The work has been assigned to Central Public Works Department (CPWD), National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC) and Engineering Projects (I) Limited (EPIL).

4.6 The work of floodlighting as on **31.03.2014** in border areas for a length of **1763.06** km (West Bengal – **809.00** km, Meghalaya – **159.20** km, Tripura – **642.26** km, Assam – **114.40** km & Mizoram – **38.20** km) has been completed and work in **1077.84** km is in progress.

4.7 The floodlighting works are scheduled to be completed by 31.03.2015.

(ii)   Indo-Pakistan Border:

4.8 India shares 3323 km of its land border with Pakistan. This border runs along the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and J&K. The Indo-Pakistan border has varied terrain and distinct geographical features. This border is characterized by attempts at infiltration by terrorists and smuggling of arms, ammunition and contraband, the LoC being the most active portion of the border.

4.9   A total length of 462.45 km and 460.72 km has been fenced and flood lit respectively in the entire Punjab sector, except some gaps in riverine areas. In Rajasthan sector also, the work of construction of fencing and floodlighting in 1,048.27 km and 1,022.80 km respectively has been completed except certain shifting sand dune areas. In Jammu sector, the work of construction of 186 km of fencing has been completed. 176.40 km of floodlighting works have also been completed and work on 9.60 km will be undertaken after realignment of fencing.

4.10   The Government had approved a comprehensive proposal for erecting fencing, floodlighting and construction of border/link roads and Border Out-Posts for Border Security Force in the Gujarat sector of the Indo-Pak border. Works of 261.28 km of fencing, 293.3 km of flood lighting and 261.28 km of border roads have been completed so far in this sector out of 340 km of sanctioned length. 54 BOPs have been established out of 70 BOPs sanctioned.

4.11   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 & 2006. The cost of the

project has also increased considerably due to price escalation, increase in the scope of work, up gradation of specifications for roads and electrical works etc.

4.12   The Government has approved the extension of time for completion of the fencing and floodlighting project and revised cost amounting to ₹1,201.00 crore against original sanction of ₹380.00 crore. The project was targeted to be completed by March, 2012. However, the works have spilled over.

4.13 The status of progress of fencing and floodlighting on the Indo-Pak border as on **31st March, 2014** is indicated below:

Fencing

(Length in km)

Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be fenced	Length of the border fenced so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced
Punjab	553	461	462.45*	---
Rajasthan	1037	1056.63	1048.27*	---
Jammu International Border	210	186	186	---
Gujarat	508	340	261.78	79.22
TOTAL	**2308**	**2043.63**	**1958.50**	**79.22**

* Variation in length is 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 International Border	210	186	176.40	9.60
Gujarat	508	340	288.00*	52.00
TOTAL	**2308**	**2009.52**	**1947.92**	**61.60**

* This includes **116.00 km** of floodlighting which was damaged due to flooding which need to be restored with OH lines/cables.

(iii) Indo-Myanmar Border:

4.14   India shares 1643 km long border with Myanmar. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram are the States, which share the border with Myanmar. Assam Rifles is guarding the Indo-Myanmar border.

(iv) Border Fencing Between BP No 79 and 81 in Moreh (Manipur) Indo-Myanmar Border.

4.15 India and Myanmar share unfenced border of 1643 km adjoining the North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh (520 km), Nagaland (215 km), Manipur (398 km) and Mizoram (510 km) and permit a Free Movement Regime up to 16 km across the border. This makes the International Border extremely porous. The border runs along hilly and inhospitable terrain which grossly lacks basic infrastructure and provides adequate cover to the activities of various Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs).

4.16 In order to check the problem of increased militant activities in the Indo-Myanmar border area, Govt. of India has initiated action to fence the area between BP No. 79 to 81 on the Indo-Myanmar border (approx. 10 km). MHA has given administrative approval of ₹30.96 crore for fencing work. Clearance from Supreme Court and Ministry of Environment & Forests has been obtained. A compensation of ₹503.68 was paid to the Govt. of Manipur for acquisition of the land. Zero line survey, i.e. Reconnaissance Survey and Trace Cut (RSTC) in the area proposed to be fenced has been completed. An amount of ₹4.00 crore was released in 2012-13. As per the information received from BRO, about 4 km of fencing work has been completed. This financial year, no fund has been released for want of Utilization Certificate. Hence, in the RE 2013-14, it was revised downwards at ₹5.00 crore. The fencing work has been stopped due to protest from the Manipur Government since it was done deep inside Indian Territory. The work will be resumed after a report from the State Government.

(v) Development of roads of operational and strategic significancein areas along the Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Pakistan borders:

4.17 The Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders are vulnerable to anti-national, insurgent and anti-social elements. Due to inadequate road infrastructure, the SSB, the border guarding force (BGF) for these borders, has limited mobility along these borders as well as connectivity to its BOPs. Hence, there is a need for road infrastructure along these borders. Therefore, after extensive consultations amongst the Government of India, the SSB and the State Governments of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam, proposals for the construction of roads along these two borders were received from these States.

4.18 Government has approved construction/up gradation of 1377 km of strategic border roads along Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand (173 km), Uttar Pradesh (640 km) and Bihar (564 km), 313 km of strategic border roads along Indo-Bhutan border in the State of Assam.

II. CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL BORDER OUT POSTS (BOPs) ALONG INDO-BANGLADESH AND INDO-PAKISTAN BORDERS:

4.19 There already exist 802 BOPs on Indo-Bangladesh border and 609 BOPs on Indo-Pakistan border for effective domination of these borders. In order to reduce the inter-BOP distance for effective border management, a proposal for construction of additional 509 BOPs (383 along Indo-Bangladesh border and 126 along Indo-Pakistan border) at an estimated cost of ₹1832.50 crore has been approved by the Government on February 16, 2009. Construction of these additional BOPs will provide all necessary infrastructures for the accommodation, logistic support and the combat functions of the BSF troops deployed on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders. The project is targeted to be completed by 2013-14.

4.20   The work has been entrusted to CPWD, NPCC and EPIL. Construction work in respect of **93** BOPs has already been completed and work is in progress in another **123** BOPs.

4.21   In addition another 70 BOPs were sanctioned under composite scheme for Gujarat Sector of Indo Pak Border. CPWD and NBCC have been entrusted with 46 nos. and 24 nos. of BOPs respectively. 54 nos. of BOPs have already been constructed.   Work is in progress in another 03 BOPs. The land for remaining 13 BOPs is inundated.

III.   COASTAL SECURITY:

India's Coastline:

4.22   India has a coastline of 7516.6 km bordering the mainland and the islands with Bay of Bengal in the East, the Indian Ocean on the South and the Arabian Sea on the West.   There are nine States viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal and four Union Territories viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands situated on the coast.   The length of coastline, including islands, in these States and UTs is given in the following table:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Length (in km)
1	Gujarat	1214.70
2	Maharashtra	652.60
3	Goa	101.00
4	Karnataka	208.00
5	Kerala	569.70
6	Tamil Nadu	906.90
7	Andhra Pradesh	973.70
8	Odisha	476.70
9	West Bengal	157.50
10	Daman & Diu	42.50

11	Lakshadweep	132.00
12	Puducherry	47.60
13	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1962.00
	TOTAL	**7516.60**

Maritime and Coastal Security Set-up

4.23 The jurisdiction of Coastal Police extends upto 12 nautical miles in the sea (territorial waters) and that of Coast Guard extends from the baseline to the limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), i.e., from 0 to 200 nautical miles in the sea. The area beyond 200 nautical miles (High Seas) falls within the jurisdiction of Indian Navy.

4.24 A three tier Coastal security ring all along our coast is provided by Marine Police, Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy.

4.25 The Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security, which includes coastal security and offshore security.

4.26 The Coast Guard has been mandated to secure India's interests in all its maritime zones under the Coast Guard Act, 1978. The Indian Coast Guard has also been additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by the Coastal Police.

4.27 The Director General Coast Guard has been designated as Commander Coastal Command and responsible for overall coordination between Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal security.

4.28 Government has initiated several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, which, inter alia, includes improved surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by security agencies. Continuous review and monitoring mechanisms have been established by the Government at different levels, involving various agencies, including the State/ Union Territory authorities.

4.29 Issue of biometric identity card to coastal population including fishermen and registration of all type boats/vessels plying in Indian water are the other steps being taken by the Govt. to strengthen Coastal Security.

4.30 Under the Integrated Coastal Security Plan, the Coast Guard stations function as hubs and the coastal police stations as spokes. The Coast Guard has been nominated to function as Lead Intelligence Agency for the coast to provide institutional arrangements for coordination and sharing of intelligence among various agencies operating on the Coast.

IV Coastal Security Scheme

4.31 The Coastal Security Scheme has the objective of strengthening infrastructure of Marine Police Force for patrolling and   surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast.   The Scheme also establishes institutional arrangements at State and District level for coordination among various agencies, including the Coast Guard and Navy.

4.32 The Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I)   formulated based on the Perspective Plans prepared by the coastal States/UTs, was implemented from 2005-06 to 2010-11 with an outlay of ₹646.00 crore,   Under the Scheme, coastal states/UTs were provided with 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks, 204 interceptor boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motor cycles.   The implementation of the Scheme has been completed on 31st March, 2011.

 4.33 The Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) has been **formulated** in the context of the fasting changing coastal security scenario subsequent to the Mumbai incidents on 26/11 and followed by a vulnerability/gap analysis carried out by coastal State and UTs which projected additional requirements for strengthening the coastal security infrastructure.   Currently, Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme is under implementation w.e.f. 1st April, 2011 for a

period of 5 years with an outlay of ₹1580.00 crore. Under the 2nd Phase, the coastal States/UTs will be provided with 131 Marine Police Stations, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Operation Center, 150 boats (12 Tons), 10 (boats (5 Tons), 20 (19 mtr.) boats, 35 RIBs (Rigid Inflatable Boats), 10 large vessels (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles. .(Coastal States/UT-wise components are given below:

Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) State –wise Physical Component.

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	Costal Police Stations	Boats/Vessels		Number of jetties	Four-wheelers	Motor Cycles	Remarks
			12 Ton	Others				
1	Gujarat	12	21	10 (5 Ton)	5	12	24	
2	Maharashtra	7	14		3	7	14	
3	Goa	4	4		2	4	8	
4	Karnataka	4	12		2	4	8	
5	Kerala	10	20		4	10	20	
6	Tamil Nadu	30	--	20 (19 mtr)	12	30	60	
7	AP	15	30		7	15	30	
8	Orissa	13	26		5	13	26	
9	West Bengal	8	7		4	8	16	
10	Daman & Diu	2	4		2	2	4	
11	Lakshadweep	3	6	12 *	2	3	6	
12	Pondicherry	3	6		2	3	6	
13	A&N Islands	20		10 LV 23*	10	20	20	10** MPOC
	Total	**131**	**150**	**75**	**60**	**131**	**242**	

*LV- large vessels *RIB- Rigid Inflatable Boats** Marine Police Operational Centres

4.34 A lump sum assistance of ₹15.00 lakh per coastal Police Station is also given for surveillance equipment, computer systems and furniture.

4.35 Under the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I & Phase-II), manpower is to be provided by the concerned coastal States/UTs. Govt. of India provides assistance for training.

Procurement of Boats:

4.36 The Procurement of boats, vessels and Rigid Inflated Boats (RIBs) of Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) is being done centrally by MHA. Out of total 180 boats under the scheme, specifications for 150 (12 Ton) boats have been finalized and tenders have also been floated for procurement . Similarly, the specifications for other category of boats for Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and A&N Islands have also been finalized and the proper of procuring the same is being initiated.

Reimbursement of POL charges:

4.37 The POL expenses for the boats supplied under Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I) have been reimbursed from the recurring outlay @ ₹ 5.00 lakh per month for 12 Ton boat and ₹.4 lakh per month for a 5 Ton boat.

National Population Register (NPR) / Fishermen ID Cards

4.38 There are two type of cards, viz. NPR ID Cards issued by the Registrar General of India (RGI) for Coastal area population and Fishermen Cards issued to the Fishermen by the D/o. Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries, GOI. RGI has captured biometric details of 67, 50,719 persons of age 18 years and above, and distributed 65, 72,523 NPR ID cards. D/o Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries has produced and delivered 11,21,814 fishermen ID cards.

(i) National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) against threats from the sea.

4.39 With a view to ensure timely implementation of various decisions taken by the Government in respect of coastal security of the country, a 'National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) against threats from the sea' has been constituted by the Cabinet Secretariat in the month of August, 2009, under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. The last

meeting of the Committee was held on 6th September, 2013. The various decisions taken in the meeting are being closely followed up for implementation.

(ii) Steering Committee Meeting:

4.40 A Steering Committee for review of coastal security has been constituted in MHA under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (BM), which held its first meeting on 26.9.2013. The coastal States/UT Govt. are represented in this Committee and provide feedback on the status of implementation of Coastal Security Scheme. The 2nd Meeting of the Steering Committee for review of Coastal Security was held on 07.03.2014. The decision taken in the meetings are being pursued vigorously.

Setting up of Marine Police Training Institutes (MPTIs):

4.41 It has been proposed to establish two Marine Police Training Institutes (MPTIs), one each on the East Coast and the West Coast   Action is being taken towards this end.

IV. CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROADS OF OPERATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ALONG INDIA-CHINA BORDER:

4.42   To redress the situation arising out of poor road connectivity which has hampered the operational capability of the Border Guarding Forces deployed along the India-China border, the Government had decided to undertake phase-wise construction of 27 road links totaling 804 km in the border areas along the India-China border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of ₹1937.00 crore.

Preparation of Detailed Project Reports:

4.43   The work of construction of 27 ITBP roads has been assigned to Border Roads Organization (BRO) (15 roads), Central Public Works Department (CPWD)

(8 roads), National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) (2 roads) and Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HP PWD) (2 roads).

Status of Construction of ITBP Roads

Construction in progress   24
Road work completed   **3**

V.   DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED CHECK POSTS (ICPS):

4.44   Good border management is mandated by India's security concerns and, therefore, it is necessary to install systems which address these concerns while also facilitating trade and commerce. There are several designated entry and exit points on the international border of the country through which cross border movement of persons, goods and traffic takes place. Existing infrastructure for discharge of various sovereign functions at these points are neither adequate or integrated nor coordinated. No single agency is responsible for coordination of various Government functions and services at these points. These functions include those of security, immigration, customs, human, plant and animal quarantine etc., as also the provision of support facilities for both the Government personnel and the immigrants such as warehousing, parking etc.

4.45   Existing infrastructure available with Customs, Immigration and other regulatory agencies at these points on our 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 inadequate and 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.

4.46 The need to redress this situation is recognized by all agencies concerned. One of the measures that was agreed upon is to set-up (ICPs) at major entry

points on our land borders. These Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) would house all regulatory agencies like Immigration, Customs, border security, etc. together with support facilities like parking, warehousing, banking, hotels etc. in a single complex equipped with all modern facilities.

4.47 Accordingly, the approval of the Government was obtained to set-up ICPs at 13 locations on Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Myanmar borders as a Plan scheme under the 11th Five year plan at an estimated cost of ₹ 635.00 crore. The status of the 13 ICPs is as under:

  ➢ ICP at Attari has been completed and operationalized w.e.f. 13th April, 2012.
  ➢ ICP at Agartala has also been completed and inaugurated by Home Minister on 17.11.2013.
  ➢ The   other ICPs, namely, Petrapole, Raxaul, Jogbani and Moreh are in various stages of construction.
  ➢ In respect of ICP at Dawki, land is being acquired for construction.
  ➢ In the case of six ICPs to be commissioned in Phase-II, land has been acquired in the case of Rupaidiha ICP in Uttar Pradesh. For Sunauli ICP, land is being acquired. Further, the selection of land is under process for finalization in the case of Hili and Chandrabandha in West Bengal, Kwarpuchiah in Mizoram, and Sutarkhandi in Assam.

Facilities provided by the ICPs

4.48 The ICPs are envisaged to provide all the facilities required for discharge of sovereign and non-sovereign functions to enable smooth cross-border movement of individuals, vehicles and goods under an integrated complex. These would facilitate the processes of immigration, customs, security, quarantine, etc. To enable this, the infrastructural facilities provided by the ICPs are:

Passenger terminal building	Currency exchange
Internet facility	Cargo process building

Cargo inspection sheds	Warehouse/Cold storage
Quarantine laboratory	Clearing agents
Banks	Scanners
DFMD/HHMD	CCTV/PA System
Isolation Bay	Parking
Cafeteria	Other public utilities

Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI)

4.49 The Land Ports Authority of India has been established on 1st March, 2012 under LPAI Act, 2010. The LPAI is envisaged to function as an autonomous agency under the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) with representation from the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, Department of Revenue and other stakeholders. It would also associate with the State Governments and Border Guarding Forces concerned in its work.

VI.   BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP):

4.50   The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management with the aim to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State / BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach, and to promote a sense of security and well-being among the border population. The programme covers **375** border blocks of **103** border districts of 17 States located along the international land border. The programme is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Funds are provided to the States as a non-

lapsable Special Central Assistance (SCA) for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors.

Guidelines of Border Area Development Programme (BADP):

4.51 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is being implemented under the guidelines framed by the Planning Commission. The funds, which are allocated by the Planning Commission annually, are re-allocated to the Border States taking into consideration (i) length of International 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/Kutch 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. Funds are released to the States in two installments i.e. 1st installment of 90% amount of total allocation of the State and 2nd installment of 10% amount of the allocation.

4.52 The Schemes under this programme are prepared by State Government and approved by the State Level Screening Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State and executed by the agencies of the State Government. Border Guarding Forces can also suggest Schemes under BADP but the expenditure on such schemes should not exceed 10% of the total allocation in a particular year. Capacity building, skill development and employment generation in the border areas are amongst some of the focused areas of the programme. State Government have been asked to include such schemes with at least 5% of the amount of their allocation in the Annual Action Plan of the BADP. The funds under BADP are to be used for schemes in the identified border blocks only.

4.53 In order to ensure more qualitative implementation of the BADP and to ensure implementation of schemes in those villages which are located closer to the border, the emphasis has been given in the guidelines on specific socio-economic and infrastructure development of villages falling between '0 to 10

km' from the border. The villages have been arranged in an order from the zero line to 10 km. The village development profile of each and every village is being prepared. All the major developmental infrastructure facilities like pucca road connectivity, electricity, safe drinking water, telephone facilities, primary school building, PDS shop and community center are being developed in a planned way. Block plan and village plan of each and every village are being prepared. After saturating the villages falling between zero to 10 km from the border, the next set of villages falling between 10-15 km and 15-20 km will be taken up for implementing the schemes under the BADP. The State Governments have been directed that Ad-hoc project should not be taken up at all. The village plans should be integrated with the District plan for the proper and sustainable development of the remote villages. The selection of the projects is, therefore, expected to be more organized and responsive to the needs of the border population.

4.54 In the 12th Plan, the emphasis is on dove-tailing other ongoing schemes and adopting bottom-up area planning approach, so as to augment the resources and to upgrade the infrastructure and socio-economic services. The review and monitoring of the BADP is being done at the District and State levels as well as in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Periodical visits of the officers from the States and Govt. of India are being taken.

Empowered Committee:

4.55   The policy matters relating to the scope of the programme, prescription of geographical limits of areas in the States within which schemes will be taken up, allocation of funds to the States and modalities for proper execution of the programme will be laid down by an Empowered Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Border Management) in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Flow of funds:

4.56 An allocation of ₹100322.00 lakh was made during financial year 2011-12 & ₹ 99000.00 lakh during 2012-13. During 2013-14 budget allocation of ₹99000.00 lakh has been made for BADP which is at par with the previous year's allocation. The details of funds allocated and released to the States under BADP during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and allocation during 2013-14 are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Name of States	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Reason for lesser/higher release
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	
Arunachal Pradesh	15433.00	15433.00	12451.35	12451.35	9277.00	**6594.05**	**Non furnishing of UCs of the year 2011-12**
Assam	1980.01	1980.01	1032.74	1032.74	3480.00	--	Non furnishing of UCs of the year 2009-10,2010-11 and 2011-12
Bihar	5577.00	5577.00	6664.00	6664.00	6084.00	6084.00	--
Gujarat	3616.82	3616.82	4505.00	4505.00	4505.00	4505.00	---
Himachal Pradesh	2000.00	2000.00	2320.00	2320.00	2100.00	2100.00	--
Jammu & Kashmir	12462.40	12462.40	13394.00	13394.00	12800.00	15800.00	Addl. amount released out of savings.
Manipur	2000.00	2000.00	1929.48	1929.48	2200.00	2200.00	--
Meghalaya	3140.00	3140.00	2989.25	2989.25	2100.00	2897.00	Addl. amount released out of savings.

Name of States	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Reason for lesser/higher release
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	
Mizoram	3839.73	3839.73	4017.00	4017.00	4017.00	5446.94	Addl. amount released out of saving and reserved amount for rehabilitation of villages displaced due to erection of barbed wire fencing.
Nagaland	2015.00	2015.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	**3000.00**	Addl. amount released out of savings.
Punjab	3292.00	3292.00	4069.88	4069.88	3526.00	**3217.76**	Non submission of full Action Plan and UCs of the year 2011-12.
Rajasthan	11509.00	11509.00	13973.00	13973.00	13773.00	**13773.00**	--
Sikkim	2085.00	2085.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	**2400.00**	Addl. amount released out of savings.
Tripura	9635.00	9635.00	4825.00	4825.00	4825.00	**4825.00**	--
Uttar Pradesh	4876.00	4876.00	4982.00	4982.00	4982.00	**5293.59**	Addl. amount released out of savings.
Uttarakhand	3298.00	3298.00	3365.00	3365.00	3565.00	**4651.16**	Addl. amount released out of the reserved amount for disaster affected schemes.
West Bengal	13563.04	13563.04	14482.30	14482.30	15835.00	**16212.50**	Addl. amount released out of savings.

TOTAL	100322.00	100322.00	99000.00	99000.00	97069.00	99000.00	
Kept Reserve for contingencies etc.					1931.00		
Grand Total					99000.00		

4.57 Software for Management Information System (MIS) on BADP has been developed and hosted on the website of the Ministry. All the activities, including financial releases, monitoring and e-filling will be through MIS. This will lead to e-office implementation and speedier communication with the States.

SCHEME FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE):

North Eastern States:

4.58 Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing the scheme of Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure to the States which are affected by insurgency/militancy in the North East. The objective of the scheme is to assist the eligible State Governments to undertake effective counter insurgency operations and to maintain internal security. The scheme is being implemented in the States of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya. Items of expenditure eligible for reimbursement, inter-alia, include (a) payment of ex-gratia to the next of kin of the State police personnel and civilians killed in militant violence, (b) providing logistic support to the Central Para Military Forces, (c) maintenance of designated camps of militant groups with whom Central Government/State Government have entered into Suspension of Operation agreement, (d) surrender and rehabilitation of militants as per approved scheme, (e) special training for State Police Personnel for counter insurgency operations, (f) raising of India Reserve Bns etc. In the financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14, an amount of ₹261.00 crore and ₹ 290.00 crore respectively have been released to the six North Eastern States under this scheme.

Civic Action Programme in North Eastern States:

4.59   Army and Central Armed Police Forces have been conducting Civic Action Programme for boosting their image among the citizens and for soliciting their cooperation in combating insurgency in the North Eastern States. Under this programme, various welfare/developmental activities are undertaken like holding of medical camps, sanitation drives, sports meets, distribution of study material to children, minor repairs of school buildings, roads, bridges, etc. and running adult education centers, etc. Other initiatives undertaken by Central Police Forces under the Civic Action Programme include running of medical camps, provision of medicines, medical equipments, sanitation in the hospitals, provision of computer with accessories, distribution of sports material, sewing machine, CTVs, DVDs and generator sets to villages. The thrust of the Civic Action Programme has been revisited and is now more youth oriented. In the financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14, an amount of ₹9.50 crore and ₹8.48 crore have been released to Army and CAPFs under this scheme.

Reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Foreigners Tribunals in Assam:

4.60   Thirty six Foreigners Tribunals (FTs) under the provisions of Foreigners Act 1946 have been constituted in the State of Assam to adjudicate the cases, which are referred by the competent authority to the Tribunal for opinion whether a person is foreigner or not. In order to ensure speedier disposal of cases pending in Foreigners Tribunals, the proposal of the Government of Assam for setting up of additional 64 Tribunals have been approved in June, 2013. And State Govt. is in process to set-up these additional 64 Tribunals. As per report received from the Government of Assam, Foreigners Tribunals disposed of   1, 92,825 cases during the period 1986 to July, 2013. ₹6.13 crore, ₹4.00 crore, ₹4.00 crore, ₹3.41 crore, ₹5.50 crore, ₹5.50 crore and ₹8.00 crore were released to Government of Assam for meeting expenditure on Foreigners

Tribunals in the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

(i) Tripura – Relief to Bru migrants:

Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

4.61   Due to attacks on minority Reang tribals by Mizo villagers, a number of Bru (Reang) families from Western Mizoram migrated to Northern Tripura from October 1997 onwards. The number of such Bru migrants who are sheltered in six relief camps set up in Kanchanpur District of Tripura is about 30,000 (5000 families).

4.62   Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending grants-in-aid to Govt. of Tripura since 1997-98 for maintenance of Brus lodged in various relief camps for providing relief items like Rice, Ration, Cash dole etc. and to Govt. of Mizoram for rehabilitation and repatriation of Bru migrants since 2004-05. While, a total grant-in-aid of approx. ₹38.71 crore has been released to the State Govt. of Mizoram as on date for rehabilitation / resettlement of Bru families, approx.   ₹ 21.00 crore has been released to Govt. of Tripura for maintenance of Brus in various relief camps. MHA provides grants-in-aid to Government of Mizoram for assistance to Bru migrants on their repatriation from Tripura to Mizoram as per details below:

      (i) Housing assistance to each family: ₹38, 500.
      (ii) Cash assistance to each family: ₹ 41,500.
      (iii) Free ration to each adult and minor member for one year.
      (iv) Reimbursement of transportation cost incurred by Govt. of Mizoram.
      (v) Blankets and utensils to each Bru family.

4.63   Due to persistent efforts of MHA and as a result of regular follow-up with the State Governments of Mizoram and Tripura, Govt. of Mizoram prepared a movement plan of 2786 Mizoram Bru families from Tripura to Mizoram to be

repatriated in phases, out of 4730 families registered in electoral rolls identified eligible for repatriation in the first stage. The repatriation process started in Nov., 2010 / Dec. 2010 and about 940 Bru families (approx. 5000 people) were rehabilitated and resettled in Mizoram.

4.64   The repatriation process which started in Nov. 2010/ Dec. 2010 was stalled in May/June 2011 due to protest by certain Mizo NGOs for rehabilitation of around 83 Mizo families reportedly displaced by some Brus of Mizoram staying in Tripura from Sakhan Hills of North Tripura, where they were originally settled. Now, the displaced Mizos of Sakhan Hills, N. Tripura sought adequate rehabilitation package in the similar manner as is being given to displaced Mizoram Brus. The matter of Sakhan Mizos has been amicably resolved by disbursing a rehabilitation package of ₹1.50 lakh (in July 2012) to each of the 83 displaced Mizo families of Sakhan Hills of North Tripura.

4.65   The State Govt. of Mizoram prepared 4th phase of repatriation plan in which 669 Bru families were to be repatriated and resettled in Mizoram. This Ministry has released grants-in-aid of ₹7.87 crore in June, 2012 to facilitate repatriation / rehabilitation efforts of the Government of Mizoram. However, due to resistance and misinformation campaign of Mizoram Bru Displaced Peoples' Forum (MBDPF) leaders, only 7-Bru families could be repatriated in the 4th phase. The State Govt. of Tripura was requested to convince the Bru community to go back to their native place in Mizoram and take action against those spreading fear and apprehensions among Bru community.

4.66   Govt. of Mizoram and Tripura have been impressed upon to fix up a new time-frame for early completion of Bru repatriation. As a result of regular follow-up, the 5th Batch of Bru repatriation commenced on 30th September, 2013 in the form of controlled self-repatriation. A total of 103 families were repatriated by 11th October, 2013 during the 5thBatch, making a total repatriation of about 1040 Bru families as on 31st March, 2014.

4.67 **Year-wise details of expenditure/fund released for Rehabilitation Schemes (Grant-in-aid) in Mizoram & Tripura for Bru Migrants**

(in crore)

No.	Years	For Tripura State	For Mizoram State
1.	2005-06	11.00	00.05
2.	2006-07	10.00	03.22
3.	2007-08	12.00	00.16
4.	2008-09	14.96	01.61
5.	2009-10	31.60	05.00
6.	2010-11	12.50	12.40
7.	2011-12	29.35	Nil
8.	2012-13	18.63	11.39
9.	2013-14	**10.46**	**1.21** (for rental compensation)

(ii) Memorandum of Settlement with NLFT – Special Economic Package.

4.68 A Memorandum of Settlement with National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) was signed on 17.12.2004. The MoS envisaged a special package of ₹ 55.00 crore for capacity building and tribal development in Tripura. The package includes grants-in-aid for construction of composite market stalls, capacity building, family oriented programmers in food processing handlooms & handicrafts, pisciculture, animal husbandry, rubber plantation and horticulture sectors, promotion of education, promotion of tribal language and promotion of sports in tribal areas. Between 2006-2007 to 2011-12 the entire package amount of ₹55.00 crore had been released to Government of Tripura. But the State Government demanded an additional grant of ₹9.63 crore for completion of two ITIs (included in the package) whose cost of construction had gone up due to cost escalation. With the approval of the competent authority, the

package amount was enhanced to ₹64.63 crore and out of this, ₹63.37 crore has been released (including ₹8.37 crore during 2012-13).

Helicopter Service in the North Eastern States:

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

4.70   The details of operation of helicopter services in the six States are as per details given below:-

Helicopter on wet lease by State Govts.	Type of Helicopter	No. of flying hours sanctioned per annum
Tripura	Dauphin Double engine	480
Arunachal Pradesh	1st MI-172	960
	2nd MI-172	1,200
	Bell-412 Double engine	1,300
Sikkim	Bell-406 Single engine/Double engine	1,200
Meghalaya	Dauphin Double engine	720
Nagaland	Dauphin/Bell Double engine	480
Mizoram	Dauphin Double engine	960

4.71   For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours has been fixed for the helicopter service operating in various States as detailed above. However, the State Governments are permitted to operate helicopter services in excess of the ceiling of flying hours. After adjusting subsidy from Ministry of Home Affairs, the balance cost of operating helicopter services is met by concerned State Governments.

4.72 In addition to above helicopter services, Ministry of Home Affairs operates one twin engine helicopter based at Guwahati for use by VIPs and senior officers of Central Government for visiting North Eastern States. MHA bears the cost of this service.

4.73 **Year-wise details of expenditure/fund released for Helicopter Service in NE States-**

(In crores)

Sr. No.	Years	Expenditure/ Fund released
1.	2005-06	20.00
2.	2006-07	17.54
3.	2007-08	24.08
4.	2008-09	25.00
5.	2009-10	34.99
6.	2010-11	44.99
7.	2011-12	59.18
8.	2012-13	25.00
9.	2013-14	**37.49**

<u>**Advertisement and publicity**</u>

4.74 Keeping in view the peculiar problems of the North East, viz. militancy, infiltration and perceived feeling of alienation, Ministry of Home Affairs implements a Plan scheme of Advertisement and Publicity in North Eastern States with a view to highlight the activities being undertaken by the Government for peace in the region and also with a view to convey that "Peace pays". Keeping in view these objectives, a monthly North East Newsletter highlighting the Government Schemes and other developmental activities in the North East is published by NE Division in English, Assamese, Manipuri and Bengali languages. Under this scheme, various other initiatives are also taken

including the visits of youths of NE States to rest of India and vice versa under the aegis of NYKS, journalist visits to NE States, broadcast of radio jingles etc. The NE Newsletters are available **at: http:mha.nic.in.** In the financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14, an amount of ₹6.00 crore and ₹2.00 crore respectively have been spent under this scheme.

Jammu & Kashmir – SRE Scheme for J&K:

4.75   In view of the serious militancy/insurgency in J&K, the Government of J&K have to incur more expenditure for maintaining peace and tranquility. It has led to additional burden on its budget. In order to mitigate this problem and with a view to augment the resources of the J&K Government to fight the terrorism and contain militancy besides maintaining law and order in the State, a separate SRE Scheme for J&K was introduced, It provides for reimbursement of expenditure on Police (SRE-Police) which mainly support the logistical requirements of police force of J&K and Relief & Rehabilitation   (SRE-R&R) which is to support the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of the Kashmiri migrants who have been uprooted from the valley during militancy period.

4.76   Under the Scheme of SRE (Police), the expenditure relating to carriage of constabulary, material & supplies, rent of accommodation hired for SFs, Border Posts, honorarium to SPOs, raising of IR Battalions, construction of alternate accommodation, airlift charges, security works by Police Department and expenditure on detenues etc. are allowed.

4.77   With regards to the Scheme of SRE (R&R), the relief to Kashmiri migrants, ex-gratia payment, and pension to widows of the civilians killed in militancy related violence, scholarships to orphans affected by militancy, the expenditure on Prime Minister's package for return & rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants etc. are being reimbursed to J&K Government.

4.78   In 2012-13, an amount of ₹259.78 crore was reimbursed on account of SRE (Police) and ₹94.90 crore was reimbursed on account of relief and

rehabilitation of migrants etc. During the year 2013-14, ₹286.80 crore was reimbursed on account of SRE (Police) and ₹151.87 crore on account of relief and rehabilitation of migrants etc. The B.E for 2014-15 is ₹ 290.00 under SRE (Police) and ₹160.00 crore under SRE (R&R). As an oversight mechanism reimbursement to States under SRE is done on the recommendation of Chief Controller of Accounts, MHA after thorough internal audit of each State.

SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES (MPF):

4.79   Police' and 'law and order' fall under the category of subjects in the domain of the State as per Entry 2 of List II of the VIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Thus, the principal responsibility for managing these subjects lies with the State Governments. However, the States have not been able to modernize and equip their police forces up to the desired level due to financial constraints. It is in this context that the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been supplementing the efforts and resources of the States, from time to time, by implementing the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) since 1969-70.

Objectives

4.80 The objective of the scheme is to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and the Central Armed Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situations by equipping the State Police Forces adequately and imparting the required training to them. The focus of the scheme is to strengthen police infrastructure at cutting edge level by construction of secure police stations, training centers, police housing (residential), equipping the police stations with the required mobility, modern weaponry, communication equipment, forensic set-up etc.

Continuation of MPF Scheme for a period of five years 2012-13 to 2016-17:

4.81 The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS), in its meeting held on 07.02.2013 had approved the proposal for continuation of the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) for five years from 2012-13 to 2016-17 under Non-Plan and Plan, with a provision of ₹8628.43 crore under Non-Plan (including ₹432.90 crore under Mega City Policing for funding the requirements of Mega Cities of Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Bengaluru for their State Police for two years) and ₹ 3750.87 crore in the Plan. The year-wise projection of funds as approved by Cabinet Committee on Security is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Year.	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2012-13	562.63	1784.30	2346.93
2013-14	797.06	1928.60	2725.66
2014-15	797.06	1640.00	2437.06
2015-16	797.06	1640.00	2437.06
2016-17	797.06	1635.53	2432.59
Total	**3750.87**	**8628.43**	**12379.30**

4.82 The annual allocation of funds to State Governments under the Scheme, both under 'Non-Plan' and 'Plan', would, however, depend upon the actual budgetary resources made available by the Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission in each financial year. The allocation of available funds amongst the States under the Scheme shall be made by MHA on *pro-rata* basis, in terms of the distribution approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security in the year 2005.

4.83 The items required by the State Police under the components mobility, weapons, equipment, training equipment, forensic equipment, etc. shall be funded under 'Non-Plan'. The construction / upgradation of police stations / outposts, police lines, police housing, construction of forensic science laboratories and training infrastructure (buildings) shall be funded under 'Plan' budget of MHA.

4.84 Under the Scheme, the States are grouped into two categories, namely Category 'A' and Category 'B' for the purpose of funding both under 'Non-Plan' and Plan. Category 'A' States, namely, J&K and 8 North Eastern States including Sikkim, will be eligible to receive financial assistance on 90:10 Centre: State sharing basis. The remaining States will be in Category 'B' and will be eligible for financial assistance on 60:40 Centre: State sharing basis.

4.85 During the 12th Five Year Plan, the allocations for Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) are indicated in the table given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Plan (BE)	Non-Plan (BE)	Total (BE)
2012-13	0.00	300.00	300.00
2013-14	1097.00	750.00	1847.00
2014-15	900.00	600.00	1500.00

Mega City Policing

4.86 The Mega City Policing (MCP) has been approved as a component of Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) for the 12th Five Year Plan and a tentative allocation of ₹432.90 crore has been indicated for this purpose. The allocation for Mega City Policing is to be utilised for six

Mega Cities as per the State Action Plan to be prepared in accordance with the instructions issued by the MHA.

4.87 Every year the State Governments are advised to formulate their State Action plans on the basis of the availability of Central resources and corresponding share of State resources. The State Governments prepare State Action Plans in accordance with the guidelines issued by MHA. The State Action Plan formulated by the State Governments are first approved by the State Level Empowered Committee and thereafter these are considered by a High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Foreigners), MHA. The other Members of the High Powered Committee are DG, BPR&D, Additional Secretary & FA, MHA, Joint Secretary (PF-I), MOF and Joint Secretary (PM), MHA.

4.88 5% of the total allocation is released to the States as Contingency Reserve with the approval of Home Minister for various Plan and Non-Plan components of the Scheme. In case a particular State is not able to utilize its share of funds, the same is allocated to other States at the end of the financial year depending upon the potential to utilize the funds and availability of approved Action Plan. While releasing funds, one of the pre-conditions specified by the Ministry of Finance is to obtain utilization certificates up to the financial year proceeding the year for which funds are proposed to be released.

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems Project (CCTNS):

4.89 The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Project was conceived as a Mission Mode Project fully sponsored by the Government of India under the National e-Governance Programme with a provision of ₹ 2,000.00 crore in the 11th Five Year Plan. The CCTNS project is to be implemented in a manner where the major role would lie with the State Governments in order to bring in the requisite stakes, ownership and

commitment, and only certain core components would be in the hands of the Central Government, apart from the required review and monitoring of project implementation on a continuing basis.

4.90 With the launching of CCTNS, the erstwhile Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) programme, which was being implemented as part of the Non-Plan Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, would be subsumed into it in a manner that the work already done there is not disrupted. CIPA had been initiated to computerize and automate the functioning of police stations with a view to bring efficiency and transparency in various processes and functions at the police station level and improve service delivery to the citizens. So far, 2,760 police stations, out of a total of around 14,000 police stations across the country, have been covered under the CIPA Scheme.

4.91 The CCTNS project aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing at the Police Station level through adoption of principles of e-Governance, and creation of a nationwide networked infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system around "investigation of crime and detection of criminals" in the real time, which is a critical requirement in the context of the present day internal security scenario.

4.92 The broad objectives of the CCTNS project are streamlining investigation and prosecution processes, strengthening of intelligence gathering machinery, improved public delivery system and citizen-friendly interface, nationwide sharing of information on crime and criminals and improving efficiency and effectiveness of police functioning.

4.93 The project was approved by the Planning Commission. The approved project has an expenditure budget of ₹2,000.00 crore on Plan side for the Ministry of Home Affairs in the 11th Five Year Plan. Software development for CCTNS is to be owned and managed by NCRB for Ministry of Home Affairs, under the guidance of Department of IT and Ministry of Home Affairs.

4.94 For the successful implementation of this Mission Mode Project the following committees have been constituted in Ministry of Home Affairs:-

(i) Project Monitoring & Review Committee, with the Home Secretary as chairperson.

(ii) Empowered Committee, with the Additional Secretary (CS) as chairperson.

(iii) Mission Team, with Joint Secretary (CS) as Mission Leader.

4.95 These committees will inter alia be responsible for the overall guidance on project formulation and reviews, policy directions and guidance for successful execution of the project and review the progress of the project and of release and utilization of funds. Further, the state-level monitoring of implementation will be carried out by state/district level committees (State Apex Committee and State Empowered Committee) and Teams (State Mission Team and District Mission Team).

4.96 An amount of ₹164.43 crore was allocated as per budget estimates for the year 2009-10 for CCTNS project. The approved RE for 2009-10 was ₹104.00 crore and the final total allocation was ₹117.00 crore. ₹115.7 crore was released to States/UTs in 2009-10. An amount of ₹135.00 crore had been allocated for the year 2010-11. ₹123.30 crore had been released/utilized, of which ₹119.42 crore was released to States/UTs in 2010-11. BE for the year 2011-12 was ₹384.5 crore and the approved RE was ₹ 200.00 crore. ₹195.89 crore was released/utilized, of which ₹184.05 crore was released to States/UTs in 2011-12. Out of the allocated amount of ₹85.00 crore for the year 2012-13, ₹37.19 crore was released/utilized out of which ₹ 27.67 crore was released to State/UTs.

4.97 BE for the year 2013-14 was ₹ 76.00 crore. The approved RE was ₹120.00 crore which was subsequently increased to ₹135.00 crore in March 2014. As on 31.03.2014, a total of ₹134.95 crore had been released/utilized out of which ₹ 23.55 crore have been released to States/UTs for the year 2013-14.

The following are the implementation highlights of the Project for the year 2013-14:

(i)   SI contracts in the States/UTs of Goa, Manipur and Puducherry were signed during the period. Overall, SI contracts have been signed in 33 States/UTs.

(ii)   SPMU contracts in the States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Puducherry were signed during the period. Overall, SPMU contract signing has been completed in 34 States/UTs.

(iii)   Capacity Building – Infrastructure (DTC, RTC, PTC, SCRB) completed: 14 units were completed during the period. Overall, 891 out of the total 902 units have been completed.

(iv)   Capacity Building -Training (Role Based Training): 156343 role based trainings were conducted during the period. Overall, 237541 out of the 633834 total role based training programmes planned have been imparted till March 2014.

(v)   Site survey for 2709 sites was completed during the period. Overall site survey for 17852 out of the total 19277 sites has been completed. Site preparation for 5075 sites was completed during 2013-14. Overall site preparation for 14649 out of the total 18022 sites has been completed

(vii)   Online CAS installation has been completed in the States/UTs of Andaman & Nicobar, Kerala and Uttarakhand during the period.

(viii) STQC certification of CAS was successfully completed during 2013-14. The golden copy (STQC certified copy) of CAS has been shared to relevant States/UTs.

SCHEME FOR POLICE HOUSING:

Housing for Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) personnel:

4.98   Initially, housing for CAPFs personnel was being undertaken as a part of works programme of Battalions and other establishments out of Non-Plan

heads. However, realizing the need for additional family accommodation, housing for CAPFs was included as a Plan scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan (FYP) from the year 1993-94.

4.99   A sum of ₹ 2000.00 crore was projected by MHA for "Police Housing" under "Plan" during 10th Five Year Plan. Planning Commission had earmarked a sum of ₹1037.50 crore for 10th Five Year Plan. The actual allocation under "Plan" for "Police Housing" during 10th Five Year Plan had however been ₹689.29 crore. A sum of ₹683.02 crore was utilized during the 10th Five Year Plan.

4.100 Ministry of Home Affairs is making all out efforts to provide adequate housing/barracks to the CAPFs. In the 11th Five Year Plan, Planning Commission has approved an allocation of ₹2500.00 crore for Police Housing under Residential Building (Plan). The allocation at RE stage for 11th Five Year Plan was ₹1590.61 crore, and actual expenditure was ₹1600.77 whereas for 12th Five Year Plan, an amount of ₹20260.01 crore, has been allocated for Plan Schemes of Capital Works consisting of Office Building (Plan), Residential Building (Plan) and Border Out Post (Plan). Earlier the schemes of Office Building (Plan) and Border Out Post (Plan) was dealt under Non Plan Heads which has been transferred to Plan Head w.e.f. 2011-12. During 2013-14, an amount of ₹987.35 crore (BE stage) was allocated under RB (P) and 2142 houses have been constructed till March, 2014 .

4.101 During 2013-14, at BE stage, an amount of ₹2194.91 crore, ₹987.35 crore and ₹234.00 crore has been allocated for the heads OB(Plan), RB(Plan) and BOP(Plan) respectively. At RE stage, the allocation was revised to ₹1611.60 crore, ₹592.44 crore and ₹191.00 crore respectively. Against the allocation an amount of ₹ 1645.98 crore, ₹577.90 crore and ₹194.64 crore have been utilized during 2013-14. The works related to infrastructure of Office Building and Barracks are executed under OB (Plan) head, whereas residential building are constructed under scheme of RB(Plan). The augmentation of BOPs

as well as land acquisition for the same purpose is done under the head of Border Out Post (Plan).

DELHI POLICE:

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENTS

4.102 Delhi Police intends to improve the present level of housing satisfaction from 18.60% to 40% by the end of current Five Year Plan. As regards Office building particularly for Police Stations, out of total 181 Police Stations, only 109 Police Stations are having regular own buildings. Remaining Police Stations are functioning either in Police Post Buildings or temporary structure or hired Buildings. 19 Police Station buildings are under construction. Land has been allotted for 18 Police Stations and efforts are also being made to complete the construction work of these police station buildings during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017).

4.103 Delhi Police has projected 49 Projects in 12th Five Year Plan Scheme. Out of 49 Projects, 10 Projects are Ongoing spilt from 11th Plan to 12th Plan Scheme and remaining 39 Projects are new Scheme. Out of 10 Ongoing Projects, the construction work of 05 Projects i.e. PS Mukherjee Nagar, PP at Sec. 02 Rohini, PP Kondli Gharoli, PP & 03 Qtrs. at Sec.15 rohini and PP Sukhdev Vihar has been completed. The left over 04 Projects (i.e PP Maurya Enclave, PP Yamuna Vihar, PS & Qtrs. at Punjabi Bagh & PP C-Block Janakpuri are under construction and 01 Project i.e. PP Pocket-IV Sun city Dwarka Bindapur has been kept held-in-abeyance by MHA due to paucity of funds in 12th FYP Scheme.

4.104 The sanctioned strength of Delhi Police is 84536 personnel by October, 2013 and at present Delhi Police has only 15716 staff quarters which is approximately 18.59% to total requirement. Presently, 2336 Staff Qtrs. are under construction and 328 staff qtrs. are at planning to stage for construction.

4.105 The process to construct 5202 staff quarters at Dheerpur and new Police Headquarters Building at Parliament Street are underway. Letter of award has been issued to M/s Punj Lloyd on 18.01.2012. Layout Pan has been approved by DUAC with observation vide letter No.23 (27)2013-duac DT. 04.02.2014. On 10.03.2014, Building Plans duly approved by Independent Engineers and Delhi Police was handed over to M/s IMDL for submission of the same to MCD/North for its approval. M/s IMDL has deposited the building plan in Fire Department on 10.03.2014 for approval. An appeal / writ dated 04.02.2014 filed by Mahendra Pandey Vs Union of India & Ors. Vide Application No.09/14 (MA No.134 & 135/2014) in National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, N. Delhi, requesting to cancel the "Environment Clearance", granted by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Delhi. The case was listed on 02.04.14. The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal has directed to file the detailed affidavit. The next date of hearing has been fixed for 15.04.14. The reply is being prepared by Delhi Police.

4.106 In respect of New Police Headquarter building at Parliament House, New Delhi, the letter of award has been issued to M/s Unity Infra Projects Ltd. On 15.11.2012.DDA has considered the frontage of the plot and residential component as per MPD-2021 at Jai Singh Road Road and the recommendation has been sent to NDMC on 27.02.2014. In the DPCC(Delhi Pollution Control Committee) meeting held 26.02.2014, the Committee has approved the proposal in principle and minutes are still awaited.

4.107 The shortfall in the housing satisfaction level of constabulary of Delhi Police is attributable to the following reasons:-

(i) **Increase in man-power strength of Delhi Police**. In the beginning of 10th Plan i.e. on 01-04-2002, the sanctioned strength of Delhi Police was 58877 which has now increased to 84536 i.e. an increase of 25659 i.e. 43.58% increase in the number of sanctioned strength of Delhi Police and the construction of houses

has not kept pace with the increase in strength due to one reason or the others.

(ii)   Non allotment of land by land owning agencies.

(iii)   Delay in clearance of building plans by local bodies like DDA, MCD, NDMC, Delhi Fire Service & DUAC etc.

(iv)   Delay in completion of constructions by PWD.

(v)   Non allotment of ready built flats by DDA.

4.108 To increase the housing satisfaction level for constabulary of Delhi Police, planning to construct 5202 quarters at Dheerpur is under process under PPP Mode. Similarly maximum numbers of type-II quarters in the other housing projects of Delhi Police are being planned.

4.109 However, the following suggestions are enumerated for expeditious completion of Delhi Police Housing and Office Building projects:-

(a)   The construction of Delhi Police office buildings and residential quarters is normally undertaken by CPWD/PWD. Delhi Police awards its constructions projects to various PSUs also. Presently, Delhi Police is to seek clearance from Ministry of Urban Development, G.O.I before a project can be awarded to any PSU. This is a time-consuming process. It is desired that in the interest of expediency Delhi Police may be authorized to directly award works to PSUs with the concurrence of Ministry of Home Affairs and the matter need not be referred to Ministry of Urban Development, GOI.

(b)   Delhi Police is going for construction of its two major projects viz construction of Dheerpur Police Housing Complex and Police Headquarters Complex, Pt. Street under PPP mode.

(c)   Major concern of delay in Delhi Police projects is the inordinate delay on the part of local bodies in getting the drawings cleared.

This not only results in great inconvenience but also results in cost run over. It is requested that all Delhi Police projects may be categorized as "operational buildings" so that there is no requirement of clearance of building plans from local bodies. Alternately, a specific time limit may be specified for the local bodies such as MCD, DDA, DUAC, Environment Committee, etc. to clear Delhi Police building plans e.g. a fixed time frame of say 3 months failing which Delhi Police may be allowed to go ahead with its projects.

(d) Delhi Police may be allowed to hire private Architects for preparation and clearance of building plans of their projects since most of the time is consumed in this process.

(e) Delhi Police's request for allotment of land do not get due priority with the land owning agencies such as DDA, MCD, GNCTD, L&DO, etc. It is requested that Delhi Police's request for land allotment be dealt with by the land owning agencies on priority basis and be cleared within a fixed time frame say a fortnight.

Developing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR and Mega Cities:

4.110 Delhi Police proposes to implement a new Plan Scheme introduced in the 12th FY Plan, namely, Development of Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega Cities and Model Traffic System with an allocation of ₹ 200.00 crore. The scheme has two components viz. Introduction of Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) and (ii) Setting up an Integrated Data Communication Network (Cyber Highway).

4.111 Pre-investment activities payment amounting to ₹6.73 crore, ₹7.66 crore ₹9.06 crore, ₹6.20 crore, ₹8.34 crore and ₹7.51 crore have already been made to M/s MTNL on Cyber Highway component and therefore, till date total expenditure on this project amounts to ₹45.50 crore

SCHEME FOR SPECIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN LEFT WING EXTREMISM AFFECTED STATES:

4.112 This is a Centrally – sponsored scheme, which was implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan (FYP) period with cent per cent funding by the Central Government and implemented by the State Governments concerned. An outlay of ₹500.00 crore was allocated for this Scheme during the 11th FYP Period and an amount of ₹445.82 crore has been released to the States to cater to the critical infrastructure needs in the LWE affected areas. The Scheme had following objectives:

(a)   to provide critical mobility to the police by upgrading existing roads / tracks in inaccessible areas;

(b)   to provide secure camping ground and helipads at strategic locations in remote and interior areas;

(c)   to provide secure police stations/outposts by strengthening those at risk of attack due to their dilapidated condition;

(d)   to upgrade and strengthen approach roads to police stations/outposts where there is risk of attack by improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and landmines and

(e)   to provide for critical needs, specific to the areas/districts where holistic anti-naxalite measures are being taken in a focused manner

4.113 The Scheme has been extended to the 12th Plan with an added objective of funding infrastructure, training, weaponry, equipment & vehicles for up gradation and filling critical infrastructure gaps of Special Forces of the LWE affected States. During the 12th Plan Period, a total cost of ₹373.00 crore

comprising ₹280.00 crore as Central Share and ₹93.00 crore as State Govt. Share on a 75 (Central): 25 (State) funding pattern has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 02.4.2013. During the year 2013-14, an amount of ₹74.13 crore has been released to the affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha under the Scheme for the new objective relating to upgradation/ critical gap filling of Special Forces.

4.114 The benefits of this Scheme would be in the arena of security, which in turn, would provide an enabling environment for development and economic growth.

SCHEME FOR CONSTRUCTION/STRENGTHENING OF FORTIFED POLICE STATIONS:

4.115 The Government approved the Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations @ ₹2.00 crore per police station in the LWE affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The salient features of the Scheme are as under:-

- (i)   The Centre would assist the State Government on 80:20 basis (80% of the cost not exceeding ₹1.6 crore to be met by the Centre and 20% of the cost including excess, if any, to be met by the State Government).
- (ii) The estimated cost of one police station is ₹2.00 crore.
- (iii) The State Government will ensure a minimum strength of 40 police personnel in each of such police stations.
- (iv) The approval for construction of new police stations will be granted wherever land is available with State Government.

4.116 This Scheme would provide secure police stations in LWE affected districts, which in turn would provide enabling environment for development. All 400 Police Stations have been formally sanctioned and as on 31.3.2014, a total amount of ₹489.65 crore of the Central Share has been released to the 9 LWE affected States under this scheme.

Civic Action Programme undertaken by CAPFs deployed in LWE affected States:

4.117 Left Wing Extremists are luring the local population to support their so-called poor-friendly revolution through petty incentives or by following a coercive strategy. Their propaganda is targeted against the security forces and government administrative set up. Under such circumstances, it is of paramount importance that efforts are made to project the human face of the security forces so that they can win the hearts and the minds of the people. As such the CCS in its meeting held on 20.06.2010 has approved ₹3.00 lakh per copy of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) deployed in LWE affected areas to undertake civic action programmers in the LWE affected areas. Following are the items of works that can be undertaken under Civic Action Programme in LWE affected areas:-

(a) Running of health, medical, dental, veterinary camps to include the provisioning of medical equipment and stores etc. to the existing hospitals/nursing homes and for medical camps organized by CAPFs. Distribution of medicines to patients and bearing cost of lab tests. Distribution of mosquito-nets in malaria endemic areas. Mobilization of very sick patients/pregnant women to the nearest health centers/medical facility for treatment.

(b) Human Resources Development to include imparting of vocational training (Skill development including pre-recruitment training) organized career counseling, coaching etc., providing study material for school children.

(c)   Making available good quality seeds, fertilizer, fruit bearing plants by promoting cooperative farming/plantation. Assistance in developing cooperative farms for piggery, goat rearing, poultry etc. to the villagers.

(d)   Sanitation and Hygiene through extension services and social education.

(e)   Drinking water: Installation of hand pumps and providing water tanks.

(f)   Development of sources of non conventional energy including provision of solar lamps etc.

(g)   Development of handicraft and cottage industries.

(h)   Assistance during natural calamities. Providing partial assistance for repair of roof etc. of the very poor, old and handicapped persons affected by wind/rain, floods etc.

(i)   Water harvesting structures.

(j)   Developing sports facilities and making available sports items to children and youth. Conducting sports tournaments.

(k)   Providing transistors.

(l)   Providing clothes — to the very poor, children, old and handicapped people. Providing blankets.

(m)   Showing of films related to India's freedom movement; great leaders of India; culture of different regions of India; history of India; secularism; social evils-dowry, child marriage; sports; etc. basic health care/sanitation; farming - use of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc; (feature films related to the above subjects).

(n)   Providing aluminum utensils, knives etc. to the poor families.

4.118 During the financial year 2013-14, an amount of ₹15.79 crore has been released to the CAPFs under the Scheme.

Media Plan (Advertisement & Publicity) in LWE affected States:

4.119 This is a Central Sector Scheme for LWE affected States. The main target groups of the Scheme of Advertisement and Publicity are people in the LWE affected States so that they are not lured by the Maoists and

abjure the path of violence and help in Nation building. The Scheme has the following broad objectives:

(a)   To make people in the LWE affected areas aware of the schemes, policies and initiatives of the Government for ensuring socio-economic development and justice.

(b)   To make people in the LWE affected areas aware of how LWE violence is preventing them from taking advantage of the schemes, policies and initiatives of the Government.

(c)   To counter the naxal propaganda that the Government is not doing anything for socio-economic development of the poor including tribals.

4.120 The main activities that have been undertaken are publication of advertisements/posters, presentation of programmes on development issues in LWE affected areas through the Song & Drama Division, broadcast of jingles through the All India Radio, organizing Tribal Youth Exchange Programmes for youth at different places in the country through the Nehru Yuma Kendra Sang than (NYKS) etc.

4.121 An expenditure of ₹5.00 crore has been incurred under the Scheme during the financial year 2013-14 on broadcasting of jingles through AIR, production of short films through DAVP and organizing Tribal Youth Exchange Programme through NYKS.

SCHEME OF MODERNISATION OF PRISONS:

4.122 The central government launched a non-plan scheme in 2002-03 for construction of new jails to reduce over-crowding, repair and renovation and construction of additional barracks in the existing jails, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of living accommodation for prison personnel. The scheme known as Modernization of Prisons is being

implemented in 27 states over a period of five years (2002-07) with an outlay of ₹1,800 crore on cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between the central and state governments respectively. The scheme was extended by a further period of 2 years without additional funds to enable the state governments to complete their activities stood close on 31.03.2009.

4.123 Under the Scheme of Modernization of Prisons, 125 new jails, 1579 additional barracks in the existing prisons and 8658 staff quarters for the prison personnel have so far been constructed by the State Governments. The most of the jails made under the scheme were made operational after 2009 and as a result, the rate of overcrowding in prisons steadily went down over the years and came down from 129.2% in 2008 to 122.8% in 2009 to 115.1% in 2010 and in 2011 it stood at 112.1% and it is at the level of 112.2% in the year 2012.

GRANT IN AID PROVIDED BY THIRTEENTH FINANCE COMMISION:

4.124 Based on the proposals of States for requirement of funds for the up gradation of prisons, the Thirteenth Finance Commission had granted ₹609.00 crore over a period from 2011-2015 for prisons to 8 States viz-Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha and Tripura.

4.125 The funds released so far under Thirteenth finance Commission grant to the States are as follows:

S. No.	State	Amount released during 2011-12 (in ₹ crore)	Amount released during 2012-13 (in ₹ crore)	Amount released during 2013-14 (in ₹ crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.50 (1st Installment)	0.00	22.50 (2nd Installment)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2.50 (2nd Installment)	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	37.50	22.76	0.00

		(1st Installment)	(2nd Installment)	
4.	Kerala	38.50 (1st Installment)	38.50 (2nd Installment)	0.00
5.	Maharashtra	15.22 (1st Installment)	0.00	0.00
6.	Mizoram	4.9959 (1st Installment)	8.33 (2nd Installment)	0.00
7.	Odisha	18.30 (1st Installment)	25.00 (2nd Installment)	0.00
8.	Tripura	10.00 (1st Installment)	2.50 (2nd Installment) 0.00	0.00
	Total	**147.0159**	**99.59**	**22.50**

REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION:

4.126 To improve the quality of prison administration and also to provide training to prison personnel, the Government of India established the Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial assistance from the centre. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh imparts training to prison personnel from all over India, particularly to prison personnel of neighboring states such as Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UT of Chandigarh, etc. Besides, specific training courses are also undertaken for the police personnel, doctors, etc.

4.127 In addition, a Regional Institute for Correctional Administration, namely Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA) is also functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu. The Academy is being funded jointly 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. Recently, the state government of West Bengal has set up a Regional Institute of Correctional Administration at Kolkata with the participation of North Eastern States for which Government of India has provided one time grant to the tune of ₹ 1.55 crore to the Institute.

REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS ACT, 2003:

4.128 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 enacted by the Government of India for the repatriation of foreign nationals imprisoned in Indian jails and vice-versa to serve the remainder of their sentence in their native countries. For implementation of the Act, a treaty/agreement is required to be signed with countries.

4.129 The Government of India has so far signed agreements with 22 Countries viz U. K., Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea, Saudi Arabia. Iran, Sri Lanka, UAE, Maldives, Thailand, Turkey, Italy, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Israel, Russia, Viet Nam, Kuwait and Braazil. Negotiations have also been finalized with the Governments fo Canada, Hong Kong, Spain, Nigeria, Bahrain and Australia.

4.130 Under this Act, so far the numbers of prisoners who have been repatriated for serving the remainder of their sentence in their respective countries respectively are as follows.

Repatriated foreign prisoners belong to			Indian prisoners repatriated from		
Sl. No.	Country	No. of foreign prisoners sent back	Sl. No.	Country	No. of Indian prisoners brought back
1.	UK	6	1	UK	2
2.	France	1	2	Mauritius	13
3.	Israel	1	3	Sri Lanka	29
Total		8	Total		44

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU:

ENFORCEMENT:

4.131 The quantity of drugs seized by Narcotics Control Bureau during the year 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 2013 and 2014 (March) are as s under:

(In Kg)

I Seizure of Narcotics Drugs, Psychotropic substances & Precursors					(in Kg)	
Name of the Drug	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (March)
Heroin	190	145	69	265	303	97
Opium	133	52	74	117	296	201
Morphine	1	0	1	68	0.05	1.2
Ganja	4483	5642	3124	3622	5889	125
Hashish	217	451	791	262	197	82
Cocaine	1	2	1	30	21	0.13
Methaqualone	5	0	0	28	72	0.01
Ephedrine	218	2041	131	4143	1702	278
Amphetamine	41	36	4	1	34	1
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	340	0	0	360	20	0
II Number of Seizures						
Cases	133	115	174	206	229	57
III Persons arrested						
Indians	88	107	145	186	231	56
Foreigners	26	34	24	25	31	13

Important Operations from January, 2013 to March, 2014:

(i) During the year 2013, officers of the NCB Thrivanthapuram detected and dismantled an illicit methamphetamine manufacturing facility in Tamilnadu and arrested five persons including two Iranians. 5.77 kg of methamphetamine and equipment's used for synthesis of the drug were seized from the site.

(ii) During the year 2013, NCB Jodhpur detected and dismantled a clandestine illicit muti-drug manufacturing facility in Rajasthan and arrested one person. 28 kg of Amphetamines, 11kg of methaqualone (Mandrax,) 9kg of Acetic Anhydride, 1.480 kg of opium, 270 gms of heroin and 39 kg ammonia were seized. In addition, other equipment's such as mixer machine, hot sealing

machine, mixing pan, balance and packing materials were also seized from the site.

(iii) During the year 2013, NCB Hyderabad detected and dismantled a clandestine illicit methamphetamine manufacturing facility in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh and arrested six persons. 10.945 Kg of methamphetamine and equipment used for synthesis of the drug were seized from the site.

(iv)   During the year 2013, NCB Chandigarh in co-ordination with the BSF seized 260.254 kg of South West Asian heroin at Punjab border in 28 cases and arrested four persons in the process.

(v)   During the year 2013, NCB Guwahati seized 747.49 kg of pseudo-ephedrine and 198000 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine and arrested eight persons in six cases.

(vi) During the year 2013, NCB Delhi seized 230.1 kg of pseudo-ephedrine powder and 30.48 kg of methaqualone and arrested twenty eight persons including ten foreigners.

(vii) During the year 2013, NCB Delhi seized 20.35 kg of cocaine and arrested seven persons including six foreigners
(viii) During the year, 2013, in an effort to augment international co-ordination the Narcotics Control Bureau planned and successfully executed 10 international controlled deliveries resulting drug seizures and arrest abroad.

(ix) During the year, 2014 (up to March), NCB Chandigarh in co-ordination with the BSF seized 50.43 kg of South West Asian heroin at Punjab border in 04 cases.

(x) During the year, 2014 (up to March), NCB Delhi seized 35 kg of pseudo-ephedrine powder and arrested three foreigners.

(xi) During the year, 2014 (up to March), NCB Jodhpur seized 88.09 kg of Opium and arrested eight persons in three cases.

(xii) During the year, 2014 (up to March), NCB Indore seized 94.76 kg of opium and arrested five persons in two cases.

(xiii) During the year, 2014 (up to March), NCB Ahmadabad seized 25.31 kg of Hashish and arrested three persons in a case.

(xiv) During the year, 2014 (up to March), NCB Mumbai seized 98.5 kg of Ephedrine and arrested five persons including two foreigners in two cases.

(xv) During the year, 2014 (up to March), NCB Mumbai seized 5.400 kg of Methamphetamine and arrested four persons including one foreigners in a case.

Destruction

4.132 During the crop year 2013-14, the Narcotics Control Bureau with the help of state agencies identified and destroyed illicit opium poppy cultivation over an area measuring 1596 acres in the states of J&K, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, West Bengal & Odessa. Illicit poppy cultivation over 1763 acres of land was identified and destroyed by all drug law enforcement agencies across the country during the crop year 2013-14 as a result of proactive initiatives taken by the NCB in co-ordinating the destructions operations with all stake holders well in time.

Conviction:

4.133 During the year 2013-14 (up to Feb), out of 104 cases 73 cases culminated in conviction on the basis of complaints filed before the designated courts by NCB till the month of January, 2014.

Drug Disposal:

4.134 During the year 2013-2014 (Up to March), 89.425 kg of heroin, 205.60 kg of hashish, 0.585 kg of Cocaine , 1.97 kg of Ephedrine 1263 kg of Ganja, 28.450 kg of Poppy Straw and 5 liters of Acetic-Anhydride were disposed of by various Zonal Units of NCB.

DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:

Introduction:

4.135 Department of Official Language is a nodal Department for ensuring compliance of Constitutional provisions, Official Language Act, 1963 and Official Language Rules, 1976, Official Language Resolution, 1968 and the Presidential orders issued from time to time regarding Official Language of the Union Government. It was set up in June, 1975. This department is conducting various activities to promote the progressive use of Hindi in the offices of Central Government. These activities include imparting training of Hindi language, Hindi stenography, Hindi typing and translation, inspection of offices, monitoring the progress through periodical reports, introducing various schemes to promote official language implementation, holding conferences at all India and regional level and co-ordination of work related to meetings of the committees constituted at different levels for implementation. This department also publishes and distributes reference literature for publicity & propagation of official language Hindi. With a view to increase facility to work in Devanagiri Script in various electronic equipments to be used in offices, Department of Official Language is playing an important role to coordinate all these activities regarding development of such equipments and their availability.

4.136 Department of Official Language basically performs the activities related to publicity & propagation and use of Official Language Hindi. This Department promotes the maximum use of Hindi in official working in the offices of Central Govt. Department of Official language fixes the annual targets of training in

Hindi language and Hindi Typing/Stenography to govt. employees, translation work of official material, propagation of official language Hindi, prize distribution for incentive and makes efforts to achieve them. The Department tries its best to utilize the allotted amount of Budget.

Subordinate Offices of Department of Official Language:

Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan (CHTI)

4.137 The Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan, (CHTI) was set up on 21st August, 1985 under the Department of Official Language to achieve the following objectives:-

(i) To arrange full time intensive training courses in Hindi for newly recruited officers/employees in the Central Govt. offices, Undertakings, enterprises, corporations and banks etc. who do not know Hindi and to impart training of Hindi typing and Hindi stenography to the English typists and stenographers.

(ii) To conduct Refresher Courses for teachers of training Institutes in order to apprise them of the latest techniques of teaching Hindi.

(iii) To organize Five days workshops for the officers/employees of the Union Govt. who have knowledge of Hindi but feel difficulty in working in Hindi.

Up-Sansthans of Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan

4.138 In order to accelerate the activities and to expand the training capacity of the Sansthan, 5 Up-Sansthans have been working at Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai under the Sansthan. In addition to these, five regional offices of 'Hindi Teaching Scheme' have been also set up in Guwahati, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. 129 full time training centers and 18 part-time training centers have been working to impart training of Hindi

language and Hindi typing stenography under 'Hindi Teaching Scheme' throughout the country.

4.139 Details of activities regarding 'Hindi teaching/training' conducted by **Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan'** are as under:-

Activities related to Hindi Teaching/Training	Year 2012-2013		Year 2013-2014		Year 2014-2015
	Target (No. of Trainees)	Achievement (No. of Trainees)	Target (No. of Trainees)	Achievement (No. of Trainees) (up to 31.12.2013)	Target (No. of Trainees)
(1) Hindi Language Teaching (Prabodh, Praveen & Pragya)					
(A) Hindi Teaching	28,720	21,154	28,720	21,293	31,080
(B) Intensive Training	4,590	1,174	3,780	469	2,700
(C) Language Correspondence	4,000	3,874	4,000	3,874	4,000
Total	**37,310**	**26,222**	**36,500**	**25,636**	**37,780**
(2) Hindi Typing Training					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	3,010	1,885	3,200	1,916	2,790
(B) Intensive Typing	660	416	660	165	660
(C) Typing Correspondence	1,000	870	1,000	1,067	1,000
Total	**4,670**	**3,171**	**4,860**	**3,148**	**4,450**
(3) Hindi Stenography Training					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	1,260	285	1,290	235	1,260
(B) Intensive Training	180	33	180	30	180
Total	**1,460**	**318**	**1,470**	**265**	**1,440**
(4) Hindi Workshops					
(A) Workshops	39	50	51	24	15
(B) Trainees	1170	1213	1530	453	450
(5) Other Short-term Training Programmes					
(A) Programmes	07	06	07	04 Program	07
(B) Trainees	Based on nomination	157	Based on nomination	89 trainees	Based on nomination

Central Translation Bureau (CTB)

4.140 Central Translation Bureau, a subordinate office of the Department of Official Language was set up on 1ˢᵗ March, 1971. It translates non-statutory literature of Ministries, Departments, offices of Central Govt., undertakings etc. and conducts translation training courses for the officials associated with translation work in the offices of Central Govt. Apart from Central Translation Bureau's Headquarters at Delhi, there are translation training centers also in Bangalore, Mumbai & Kolkata. The hostel facility is also available for trainees coming to Delhi.

Translation work:

4.141 In the Central Translation Bureau, a subordinate office of the Department of Official Language, 55,000 standard pages (35,000 pages through Regular Establishment and 20,000 pages under "Expansion of Translation Capacity" Scheme) were translated during the year 2012-13 against a target of translating 56,842 standard pages (35,796 pages through the Regular Establishment and 21,046 pages under Expansion of Translation Capacity Scheme). During the year 2013-14 again against the annual target of translating 57,000 standard pages, a total of 44,839 (24,802 through Regular Establishment + 20,037 under Expansion of translation Capacity Scheme) standard pages have been translated up to 31ˢᵗ December, 2013. A target of Translating 58,000 pages (35,000 pages through the Regular Establishment and 23,000 pages under Expansion of Translation Capacity Scheme) has been fixed for the year 2014-15 also.

Translation Training Programmes:

4.142 Details of various Translation Training Programmes organized by the Central Translation Bureau are as under:-

Translation Training related activities	Year 2012-2013		Year 2013-2014		Year 2014-15
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (up to 31.12.2013)	Target
(1) Three - Months' Translation Training Course	16 Programmes 250 Trainees	16 Programmes 200 Trainees	16 Programmes 250 Trainees	12 Programmes 151 Trainees	16 Programmes 250 Trainees
(2) 21 days' Translation Training Programme	02 Programmes 30 Trainees	02 Programmes 48 Trainees	02 Programmes 30 Trainees	01 Programme 22 Trainees	02 Programmes 30 Trainees
(3) Short-term Translation Training Programme	16 Programmes 400 Trainees	17 Programmes 465 Trainees	16 Programmes 400 Trainees	13 Programmes 354 Trainees	16 Programmes 400 Trainees
(4) Advanced / Refresher Translation Training Programme	06 Programmes 90 Trainees	06 Programmes 126 Trainees	06 Programmes 90 Trainees	05 Programmes 91 Trainees	06 Programmes 90 Trainees
(5) Special Translation Training Programme of each in all Three Centres (Mumbai, Bangalore and Kolkata is being organised)	-	-	03 Programmes 45 Trainees	01 Programmes 20 Trainees	03 Programmes 45 Trainees
(6) Training under National Training policy	04 Prog. 40 trainees	04 Prog. 59 trainees	04 Prog. 40 trainees	03 Prog. 22 trainees	04 Prog. 40 trainees

4.143 Shortfall in number of trainees in Three Months Training Prograrmmes in due to various reasons as given below:-

1. Ban on new appointments.

2. 10% deduction of posts in Central Government offices.

3. In many calls Employees nominated for Training Programmes are not relieved by their concerned departments and.

4. large number of the existing staff involved in Hindi and Translation, has already undergone training.

Technical aspects of Official Language Hindi

4.144 The Technical Cell of the Department of Official Language, in addition to developing software for the use of Hindi and for imparting training, is also liaisoning with ministries/departments, undertakings; banks etc. through technical seminars and try to overcome the difficulty through electronic equipments in working in Hindi & Software applications being used.

4.145 Technical Cell is organizing computer training programmes for the use of Hindi for Central Govt. employees through Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan the subordinate office of Department of Official Language. The employees/officers of ministries/departments of Central Govt., undertakings, banks may take part in these programmes without paying any fees. During the year 2012-2013, a total no. of 71 training programmes were conducted by Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan. During the year 2013-14, 73 training programmes have so far been conducted through the aegis of Central Hindi Training Institute up to December, 2013 against the target of 100 computer training programs. Efforts are being made to organize the remaining programmes. There is a target of conducting 100 Hindi computer training programs for 2014-15.

4.146 Four technical seminars & computer exhibitions are also organized by Technical Cell every year wherein latest information is disseminated about the bilingual (Hindi-English) facilities in computers. Four such seminars were organized during the year 2012-13. There is a target of conducting 04 technical seminars in the current financial year 2013-14 against which one seminar have been held at Indore. Remaining Three Seminars are proposed to be held in 2013-14. There is target of conducting 4 seminars in 2014-15.

Activities of Research Unit:

Publicity and propagation through periodicals and literature on Official Language:

4.147 For the purpose of presenting strongly the aspect of propagation and development of official language Hindi in Govt. system, Research Division is established in Department of Official Language. Printing, publication & distribution of quarterly magazine **'Rajbhasha Bharti'** is done by 'Magazine unit' of Research Division. In this magazine, articles of various themes and the activities related to Official Language of ministries, departments, undertakings, banks & other institutions are also published. Till December, 2013, 137 editions of this magazine have been published and its 138th & 139th editions are under print.

4.148 Annual Report related to details of official activities performed by Department of Official Language is a publication related to activities of Department of Official Language & activities of subordinate offices related to Official Language. Second report i.e. Annual Assessment Report of Department is a compilation of consolidated assessment reports prepared on the basis of quarterly progress reports received from various Ministries/ Departments, Undertakings, Banks etc. Printing, publishing & distributing of both the reports is done & follow-up action on annual assessment reports is ensured to be taken by all ministries/departments. Annual assessment report is placed on the table of both the houses of Parliament.

4.149 To improve the standard of the Hindi magazines being published for more & more propagation of Official Language Hindi by ministries/offices of central Govt./undertakings, **'Hindi Patrika Puraskar Yojna'** has been introduced. Under this scheme, two awards each are conferred to Ministries/Departments and Public Sector Undertakings for outstanding magazines.

4.150 Till date, 19th lists of standard Hindi books have been issued in December, 2013 and is list includes about 44,200 books.

Implementation and Monitoring aspects of Official Language of Union Government:

Committees:

4.151 To ensure the implementation of Official Language Policy in the offices of Central Government, following Committees have been constituted:

Kendriya Hindi Samiti:

4.152 This Samiti has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister for coordinating all the programs related to propagation and progressive use of Hindi in Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India. It is the apex committee which lays down important guidelines regarding the Official Language Policy. The last meeting (30th) of this Samiti was held on 28.07.2011 under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister. Follow-up action is being taken on the decisions taken in this meeting.

Committee of Parliament on Official Language:

4.153 This Committee was constituted in 1976 under Section 4 of Official Language Act, 1963. It is provided that the Committee shall consist of 30 members of whom twenty shall be members of the House of People and ten shall be members of the Council of States to be elected respectively by the members of the House of the People and the members of Council of States in accordance with the system of proportional representation of means of the single transferable vote. It shall be the duty of the Committee to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purposes of the union and to submit a report to the President making recommendations thereon. Till date, Presidential orders on eight parts of the report submitted by the Committee of Parliament on Official Language have been issued. The 9th volume of the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language was presented on 02.06.2011. It was placed on the table of House in the monsoon session-2011 of the Parliament. The concerned Ministries/Departments/State

Governments/UTs are being consulted on the recommendations made in this Report. The action regarding issuance of President's Orders would be taken after examining their comments.

4.154 The Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected 11,561 Government offices/undertakings etc. and have taken the evidence of 882 important personalities since its inception in the direction of effective and smooth implementation of Official Language Hindi.

Hindi Salahkar Samiti:

4.155 With a view to advising the Ministries/Deptts. of Central Government for smooth implementation of Official Language Policy, Hindi Salahkar Samitis have been constituted in 54 Ministries/Deptts. under the Chairmanship of the Ministers of the concerned Ministries/Deptts. During the year, minimum two meetings of this Samiti are required to be held.

Central Official Language Implementation Committee:

4.156 With a view to reviewing the maximum use of Hindi for the Official purposes in the Ministries/Deptts of the Central Govt. as per the provisions of Official Language Act, 1963 and Official Language Rules, 1976, training of the employees of the Central Govt. in Hindi to review the implementation of the instructions issued by the Department of Official Language and to suggest measures for rectifying the shortcomings found in the compliance of these instructions, there exists a Central Official Language Implementation Committee in the Department of Official Language under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department Of Official Language, Officers in-charge (Joint Secretary's level) entrusted with the work of official language Hindi in Ministries/Deptts. are members of this Committee. Till date, 37 meetings have been held. 37th meeting was held on 22nd March, 2013.

Town Official Language Implementation Committees:

4.157 The main objective for constitution of Town Official Language Implementation Committees is to review the implementation of Official Language Policy in Central Govt. offices, Undertakings, Banks etc. spread all over the country to promote it and to remove the difficulties coming in the way of its compliance. 339 Town Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted in different towns of the country. Out of these, 56 committees have been constituted for banks and undertakings (42 for Banks and 14 for Public Sector Undertakings). Meetings of these Committees are required to be held twice a year.

Departmental Official Language Implementation Committees:

4.158 Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted in all Ministries/Deptts. and offices. Meetings are held once in a quarter. In these meetings quarterly progress reports are reviewed and measures are taken for achieving the targets fixed in the Annual Program.

Implementation of Official Language Policy by Regional Offices:

4.159 For effective implementing the official language policy of Govt., eight Regional Implementation offices have been working in different parts of the country who monitor the implementation of official language policy of the Union Govt. at regional level. A target of twelve inspections per month per officer has been fixed for Regional Implementation Offices. For reviewing the implementation of Official Language Policy and the compliance of Official Language Rules in this regard, Regional Implementation offices have inspected 1,869 govt. offices against the target of annual inspection of 2,280 offices of Central Govt. during the year 2012-13. Till September, 2013, 995 inspections have been carried out against the target of 1,188 annual inspections during 2013-14.

Meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs):

4.160 450 meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs) were held against the target of 634 meetings of Town official Language Implementation Committees during 2012-13. 341 meetings were held till December, 2013 against the target of 664 meetings during the year 2013-14.

Regional Official Language Conferences:

4.161 For creating an ideal atmosphere for official Language Hindi, for discussing about the difficulties coming in the way of its implementation and for encouraging the implementation of Official Language Policy in Central Govt. offices at regional level, Regional Official Language Awards are given every year. One conference have been held at Indore in December, 2013. Remaining three conferences are proposed to be held at Chennai, Bhubaneswar and Srinagar during January-April, 2014. For publicity and propagation of Hindi as Official Language of Union and duly Compliance of constitutional provisions related official language, Official Language Act, Official Language Rules and the Presidential Orders issued from time to time, the matters related to official language of the Union was discussed in these official language conferences. There is a target of conducting 04 conferences in the year 2014-15.

Awards for Promotion of Rajbhasha

4.162 The Shields were given to various Ministries/Departments, Boards, Autonomous Bodies etc. under control of Govt. of India, Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalized Banks, Town official language Implementation Committees and Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Awards at national level for original book writings in Hindi on 14.09.2013 in New Delhi for the year 2011-12. On this occasion, awards were also given under Rajeev Gandhi National Award Scheme for original book writing in Hindi on Gyan-Vigyan for 2011. These

awards were given away on the occasion of **Hindi Day** by the President of India.

Central Secretariat Official Language Service:

4.163 The Central Secretariat Official Language Service (CSOLS) was constituted in 1981, consequent upon the decision of the Kendriya Hindi Samiti in 1976, with a view to bring all the Hindi posts created in different Ministries/Departments and their attached offices in an integrated cadre and to provide uniform service conditions, pay scales and promotional avenues to the incumbents. The Department of Official Language is its Cadre Controlling Authority. This Service includes all Hindi posts of Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and their attached offices excepting a few scientific and technical departments, viz., Department of Information Technology, Space and Atomic Energy etc. Consequent to the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission and after the cadre review, CSOLS has been restructured as under:-

S. No.	Designation	No. of Present Posts
1.	Director	18
2.	Joint Director	36
3.	Deputy Director	85
4.	Assistant Director	202
5.	Senior Translator	318
6.	Junior Translator	320
Total		**979**

4.164 **Financial Provision:** An amount of ₹ 42.0680 crore has been allotted in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17) to Department of Official Language for the smooth functioning of different schemes of this Department. An amount of ₹8.088 crore for the year 2012-13, an amount of ₹8.3120 crore for the year 2013-14, an amount of   ₹10.2420 crore for the year 2014-15, an

amount of ₹ 8.4930 crore for the year 2015-16 and an amount of ₹ 8.6160 crore for the year 2016-17 have been allotted to this Department. Besides this, a certain amount under Non-Plan is also allotted annually to this Department. ₹38.67 crore have been allotted under Non-Plan programs to this Department during the current financial year 2013-14.

REHABILITATION SCHEMES/PROJECTS:

Sri Lankan Refugees:

4.165 Due to ethnic violence and continued disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka, 3, 04,269 Sri Lankan refugees have entered India in various phases between July 1983 and August 2012.

4.166 While 99,469 refugees were repatriated to Sri Lanka upto March 1995, there has been no organized repatriation after March, 1995. However, some refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka or left for other countries on their own. **As on 1ˢᵗ February, 2014, about 65,570** Sri Lankan refugees are staying in 113 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa. Besides, about 34,788 refugees are staying outside the camps of their own, after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

4.167 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, subsidized rations, clothing, utensils and medical care and educational assistance. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees is incurred by the State Government and is subsequently reimbursed by the Government of India. An amount of ₹668.00 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period **July 1983 to March, 2014.**

Tibetan Refugees:

4.168 The current population of Tibetan refugees in India is about 1, 10,095 (based on the demographic survey conducted by the 'Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama' informed vide their letter dated 27.2.2008). Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in different States in the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (44,468), Himachal Pradesh (21,980), Arunachal Pradesh (7,530), Uttarakhand (8,545), West Bengal (5,785) and Jammu & Kashmir (6,920). The Ministry of Home Affairs have spent an amount of about ₹18.81 crore upto 2008 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees. No expenditure after 2008 has been incurred in rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees. However, only one residuary housing scheme in the State of Uttarakhand is under implementation. An amount of ₹ 9.00 lakh has been released to the State Govt. of Uttarakhand for this scheme during the financial year 2013-14.

Residuary work pertaining to rehabilitation of displaced persons (DP's) from erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh):

4.169 About 52.31 lakh DP's from former East Pakistan had migrated to India during the period from 1946 to 1971. Out of these 52.31 persons, 37.32 lakh displaced persons were settled in West Bengal. A range of relief and rehabilitation measures were taken to settle them. However, as these measures seemed inadequate, it was decided in 1976 to develop infrastructure facilities in displaced persons colonies in urban as well as rural areas. Development of infrastructure facilities in displaced persons colonies in urban areas were completed by Ministry of Urban Development in three phases between 1976 to 2000. The Ministry of Urban Development did not agree to take up the work relating to development of infrastructure facilities in rural colonies and suggested that the matter needs to be examined by Ministry of Urban Development.

4.170 The matter relating to development of infrastructure facilities in displaced persons colonies in rural areas was placed before the Committee of Secretaries. The Committee of Secretaries recommended that the matter needs to be processed by Ministry of Home Affairs. While the matter was under consideration of Central Government, the State Government of West Bengal continued to pursue their request for grants-in-aid for developing infrastructure facilities in rural colonies of displaced persons. The matter was examined and it was noted that the Government of West Bengal had already developed infrastructure facilities in 88 rural colonies of displaced persons. Therefore, it was decided in January, 2011 that the State Government of West Bengal may be provided grants-in-aid of ₹79.10 crore over three years for development of infrastructure facilities in 44,000 plots located in 258 colonies if displaced persons. A total amount of ₹31 crore has been released to the State Govt. of West Bengal up to March, 2013. ₹25 crore is available in BE 2013-14 and the BE amount was reduced to ₹6.8 crore.   However, the fund could not be released to the State Govt. for want of Utilization Certificate. There for Rs.26.8 crore was surrendered. A provision of ₹1.00 lakh has been made in BE 2014-15.

Ex-gratia payment etc. to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947 and Non-Camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area, 1971:

4.171   Government of India announced relief packages in April & August, 2000 for the Non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area and displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir respectively. A Committee headed by Divisional Commissioner, Jammu was also appointed to verify the genuine claims of eligible displaced persons. Brief description of the admissible benefits is as follows: -

(a)   Payment of ex-gratia @ ₹25,000/- per family to non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb Niabat Area (1971)

(b)   Payment of ex-gratia @ of ₹25,000/- per family to displaced persons from POK (1947)

(c)   Payment of cash compensation for land deficiency at the rate of ₹5000/- per kanal subject to the maximum limit of ₹25,000/- per family of displaced persons from POK (1947).

(d)   Payment of ₹2.00 crore to be provided for the allotment of plots to those displaced persons who have already been settled in the state of J & K and who have not been allotted plots in the past.

(e)   Payment of ₹25 lakh to the State Government for improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularized colonies.

4.172 The Committee constituted for verification of genuine claimants for payment of ex-gratia/rehabilitation assistance and headed by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu has undertaken the job of identification of eligible beneficiaries of PoK (1947). A total amount of ₹6.17 crore has been released to the Govt. of J&K during 2002-2004 for disbursement to verified and eligible families. Out of assistance of ₹6.17 crore released to the Govt. of J&K, the Govt. of J&K has disbursed an amount of ₹423.71 lakh to 1873 familes. The Government of India has further released ₹49.00 crore to the State Government of J&K on 24.12.08 for payment of ex-gratia and cash compensation for land deficiency to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947. The State Govt. has reimbursed ₹26.7159 crore to the 2537 eligible beneficiaries @ ₹25,000/- per kanal subject to maximum amount of ₹1.5 lakh till March, 2014.

4.173 As regards non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area(1971), the Committee has verified 1502 cases out of total of 1965 cases for payment of ex-gratia @ ₹25,000/- per eligible family. Government of India released ₹83 lakhs to Govt. of J&K in March, 2004 for disbursement to eligible beneficiaries. The State Govt. has so far disbursed ex-gratia payment of ₹25,000 per family to 1230 eligible beneficiaries.

4.174 After Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971, the Government of India passed a resolution No.12/1/1971 EI&EP dated March 15, 1971 to sanction ex-gratia payment to the extent of 25% of the lost properties subject to a ceiling of ₹25.00 lakh to the Indian Nationals and companies who were in West and East Pakistan during the said wars. A sum of ₹71.04 crore has been paid by way of ex-gratia payment to the claimant's upto 31.03.2014. Payments are released after receipt of claims. Therefore, if claims for payment are received, payment will be made during 2014-15. There is budget provision of ₹4.00 lakh during 2014-15 for this scheme under non plan. The information is given in the prescribed proforma.

POLICE NETWORK (POLNET):

4.175 Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) is maintaining a Satellite based National Communication Network (POLNET) between DCPW Hqrs. and Inter State Police Wireless Stations (ISPW) at each State/UTs Capital, State Police Organizations/CPOs to pass Law and Order and other important messages.

4.176 Very small aperture Terminals (VSATs) is used as a remote terminal at ISPW Stations of Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW). The Communication from VSAT to VSAT is through main control Station known as POLNET HUB located at Sir fort Road, New Delhi.

4.177 POLNET is working on INSAT-3E Satellite Transponder taken on lease from ISRO on annual rental basis. At present there are 980 VSATs installed at various locations of Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW)/State Police Organizations and CPOs throughout the country controlled by one Hub Station located at New Delhi.

4.178 An amount of ₹9.22 crore have been projected under "Professional & Special Services Sub-Head of Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW)" towards the Transponder rental, License fee, NOCC Charges for the

Polnet Hub installed at Samanvaya Sadan, Siri fort, New Delhi and ₹1.08 crore has been projected under object head "Minor Works" towards the AMC of Polnet Hub for the year 2014-15.

National Disaster Management Programmes:-

4.179 The National Disaster Management Authority as an Apex Body under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 has been mandated to lay down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters. The NDMA, since its inception, has embarked upon an action oriented programme to implement the mandate and achieve the vision of a disaster-resilient India. The work done by the NDMA in various fields and ongoing activities is given in the succeeding part of this report. The details of the same are as under:

(i)   National Policy on Disaster Management.
(ii)   National Guidelines on Disaster Specific and Thematic Subjects
(iii)   Mitigation Projects.
(iv)   Scientific & Technological Initiatives.
(v)   Medical Preparedness.
(vi)   CBRN Preparedness.
(vii)   National Disaster Response Force.
(viii) Mock Exercises.
(ix)   Awareness Campaigns.
(x)   Education.
(xi)   Training & Capacity Building.

NATIONAL POLICY ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

4.180 The National Policy on Disaster Management was formulated by the NDMA in keeping with the paradigm shift in Disaster Management from the erstwhile relief centric approach to the one envisaging holistic management of disasters with emphasis on prevention, preparedness and mitigation. The Policy reflects the National Vision "to build a safe and disaster resilient India by

developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response" and provides the roadmap for handling natural disasters and a strategy to minimize the damages by taking adequate preventive/ mitigating measures. It envisions building a safe and disaster-resilient India by developing a proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven action plan. It covers areas of crisis management such as institutional, legal and financial frameworks prevention, mitigation, preparedness and accelerated relief and rehabilitation response during crisis.

4.181 The Policy is an instrument that hopes to build the overarching framework within which specific actions need to be taken by the central Ministries/ Departments, State Governments and other Stakeholders.

The main components of the policy are:

i. Promoting a culture of prevention, preparedness and resilience at all levels through knowledge, innovation and education; encouraging mitigation measures based on technology, traditional wisdom and environmental sustainability, and mainstreaming disaster management into the developmental planning process.

ii. Establishing appropriate techno-legal regimes to create a regulatory environment and a compliance regime; ensuring efficient mechanism for identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks and developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems.

iii. Ensuring efficient response and relief with a caring approach towards the needs of the vulnerable sections of the society and undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat for ensuring safer living.

iv. Encouraging States to set up a battalion of specifically equipped State Disaster Response Force within their existing resources.

v. Encouraging the corporate to redefine their business community plans, to factor in hazards, risks and vulnerabilities and encourage Public

Private Partnership between the Government and the private sector to leverage the strengths of the corporate and match them with the requirements of the States.

vi.   Reviewing the curricula of graduate and Post graduate level courses in architecture, engineering, earth sciences and medicine to include the contemporary knowledge related to DM in their respective specialized fields.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:

4.182 In order to translate the objectives into plans, the NDMA adopted a mission-mode approach involving a number of initiatives with the help of various institutions (administrative, academic, scientific and technical) operating at the national, state and local levels. These guidelines; based on specific disasters and themes (such as capacity development and public awareness) will provide the basis of preparation of plans. The approach to formulation of guidelines comprised a participatory and consultative process with stakeholders.

Guidelines and other reports published by NDMA are given in Chapter I at Para 1.5.

National Disaster Response Force

4.183 The NDRF was constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 as a Specialist Force for any disaster or threatening disaster situation. This multi-disciplinary, multi-skilled force, being trained and equipped as per the international standards, has been stationed at various locations in the country and have taken part in various disaster incidents across the country.

NDMA Website

4.184 NDMA is effectively utilizing its website for generating awareness amongst the internet users. All the information regarding its organizational structure, roles and responsibilities has been put on this site. This site also has

all the information regarding guidelines, lessons and observations during the mock exercises, information about the NDRF etc. The website has recently been upgraded.

Exhibitions and Trade Fairs

4.185 NDMA has been taking part in various exhibitions and trade fairs where stalls have been put up displaying publicity materials like panels, brochures, leaflets and guidelines.

Training and Capacity building

4.186 To sensitize the various functionaries at State and the district levels, NDMA had launched a joint initiative with the Sardar Ballabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad and Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy for Administration, Mussorrie. In these programmes, capsules are being run jointly with these institutions in the basic foundation courses as well as specially organized workshops for the field level officers at the state and district level.

Training Programmes 2012-13:

4.187 During 2012-13, the National Institute Disaster Management (NIDM) had conducted 78 face-to-face training programmes on different aspects of disaster management. 2081 participants attended these programmes. Out of these 78 programmes, 39 were conducted in State in collaboration with center for Disaster Management and other training institutions. The Institute also conducted 12 Web based Courses on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework and specialized subjects like Community Based Disaster Risk Management, Financial Strategies, Safer Cities, Climate Change, Earthquake Risk Reduction, Risk Analysis, Gender & Disaster and Risk Sensitive Land Use Planning during this period. A total of 771 participants had attended these courses. Details of face-to-face In-campus and Off-campus programmes conducted by NIDM during 2012-13.

Programme for African Officials:

4.188 NIDM conducted a programme on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management for Officials of African Countries at the behest of PP Division, MHA and MEA from 7th to 18th January, 2013. 19 participants from 8 different African countries attended this programme. The course was divided into 11 different modules comprising of concepts, field case studies, Institutional System in India, Financial mechanism, climate change, Policy, response, etc. apart from disasters like Earthquake, Flood and Drought. The course also comprised of field tour of participants to Agra and Jaipur wherein at Jaipur, participants were exposed to various Drought management and mitigation measures. The course was well appreciated by the participants.

Satellite Based Programmes 2012-13

4.189 NIDM conducted seven Satellite based programmes in collaboration with Vigyan Prasar Delhi and ATI Karnataka 2012-13. About 12500 grassroots functionaries, teachers, students, etc. attended these programmes.

SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA:
Census 2011:

4.190 India has a long tradition of having regular decennial Population Censuses since 1872. Population Census 2011 is the 15th Census in the country and the 7th since Independence. Population Census is the largest administrative exercise in the country providing vital data on different socio-economic parameters of population. The Census operations are conducted in two phases, viz., House listing & Housing Census and Population Enumeration. The first phase of Population Census 2011 - House listing & Housing Census was conducted in April-September, 2010 and the second phase - Population Enumeration in February-March, 2011. Data on various socio-economic and demographic parameters like quantity and quality of housing, amenities

available, assets owned, age, sex, literacy, religion, disability, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, languages/mother tongues, status of economic activity and migration etc. in respect of households and individuals have been collected during the two phases of Census 2011.

4.191 The Provisional figures of Population Enumeration have been released in the end of March 2011 in a record time of three weeks after the enumeration was over. The Final results of House listing and Housing Census 2011 giving qualitative and quantitative data on Housing stock, amenities and assets have been released one year ahead of the schedule. Data on female headed households and data on slum households based on Housing Census have also been released for the very first time. Primary Census Abstract (PCA) based on Population Enumeration giving district/sub-district level final figures has been released ahead of schedule. Age-wise data by residence & sex up to district level, PCA of Slums and PCA of SCs & STs have been released electronically. Single year Age Returns and Population by Five Year Age Groups in respect of total, SC & ST Population has been released. Institutional Household and Houseless Household and Population data released. Villages by Population size chart have been released. Data on Type of disability by Age & Sex separately for total, SCs and STs have been released.

4.192 The field work of Post Enumeration Survey on Population Enumeration of Census 2011 has been completed and data pertaining to omission and duplication in coverage and content are being processed. The Hon'ble President of India was pleased to award a Gold Medal to the Census Commissioner for this outstanding effort.

Plan Schemes under Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India:

(1) Improvement in vital Statistics System

Civil Registration System (CRS):

4.193 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the functionaries appointed by the State Governments under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. The Registrar General, India coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births & Deaths are the chief executive authorities in the respective States for executing the provisions of this Act and the rules and orders made there under.

4.194 The proportion of registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase over the years. The registration level of births for the Country has gone up to 82.00%, registering a marginal increase of 0.7 percent as per the figures of 2010 over the previous year. On the other hand, registration level of deaths has maintained the same level over the previous year and reached to 67%. The level of registration of death at National level has not increased due to fall in level of registration of deaths in the States of Tripura, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in 2010 over the previous year.

4.195 Wide variations have continued to persist across the States in the level of registration. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved cent percent level of registration of births. The States of Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Odisha and Tamil Nadu, have achieved more than 90% level of registration of birth. However, it is less than 60% in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Manipur.

4.196 There has been significant increase in level of registration of births in the States of Assam (+17.9%), Rajasthan (+5.0%), Goa (+5.0%), Orissa (+4.8%) and Jharkhand (+4.5%) over the previous year. There is a marginal increase in level of registration of births in Andhra Pradesh (2.8%), Tamil Nadu (2.5%) and Uttarakhand (2.6%) over the previous year.

4.197 In terms of level of registration of deaths, the States of Goa, Mizoram and Union Territories of A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved cent percent level of registration of death. More than 90% of deaths are being registered in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. The death registration is below 40% in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar. The level of registration of deaths is lower than that of births in most of the States/UTs except Chhattisgarh, Sikkim, A & N Islands and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Lower level of death registration may partly be attributed to non-registration of female deaths and infant deaths.

Training Manual Developed for Civil Registration functionaries:

4.198 Training Manual has been developed in 13 languages to assist the registration functionaries on civil registration.

Database of Medical Institutions:

4.199 The objective of ensuring 100% coverage of institutional events for registration, a data base of medical institutions were birth & occur including Government & Private Hospitals has been prepared for 26 States/UTs.

Training:

4.200 Each year, the registration functionaries of various States are imparted Training on the provisions of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, procedures involved in the registration of births and deaths, compilation of statistical information etc.

4.201 During 2013-14, financial assistance totaling to ₹107.00 lakhs has been provided to 17 States namely Andhra Pradesh, A & N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura and Nagaland for imparting training to civil registration functionaries.

4.202 During 2013-14, an amount totaling ₹284.00 lakhs were provided for digitization, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Delhi.

Publicity:

4.203   As per the provisions of the RBD Act, 1969, the responsibility of reporting of a domiciliary event (birth/death) for registration is with the head of household. Therefore, there was a need to create awareness among the general public about the need for registration and the various provisions of the Act/Rules. Video/audio spots on need of registration of births and deaths through Doordarshan and Private TV/ All India Radio/ Digital Cinema were telecasted/ broadcasted. Release of advertisements on birth registration in leading local newspapers in low performing States in order to improve the level of registration was another activity which was continued Messages on registration of birth and deaths were also spread through posters/wall hangers , stickers and local leading newspapers in the state. In order to sustain the interest of the public, new video spots and radio jingles were also produced for telecasting/ broadcasting. During 2013-14, the expenditure for an amount of ₹1525.00 lakh was incurred on publicity.

4.204 During 2013-14, under the plan schemes linkage of CRS with NPR, an amount of ₹1855.00 lakh among all States/UTs were sanctioned for hiring of State Coordinators in the Office of the Chief Registrar of Birth & Deaths and Data Processing Assistants for the office of the District Registrars on contract basis. In order to strengthen the system of Civil Registration System (CRS), initially , the data entry centers' at all sub-district level of 3 States namely Odisha, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and all the 7 Union Territories have been planned for which an amount of ₹ 1165.00 lakh were sanctioned to the Chief Registrars of the concerned States/UTs.

Sample Registration System:

4.205 Since its inception in 1970, the Sample Registration System (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 ten years based on the results of the latest census with the main objective of making the sample more representative of the entire population. The present sample has been revised on the basis of 2011 census frame and sample size has been enhanced from 7597 units to 8861 units and will be effective for Half Yearly Surveys of 2014.

4.206 During the year 2008-09, SRS Bulletin-2008 containing birth rates, death rates and infant mortality rates by sex and residence for the year 2007, the SRS Statistical Report, 2008 containing vital rates along with the detailed report on fertility and mortality for the year 2007 and the SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, 2002-06 were brought out. During 2009-10, the Special Bulletin on Levels of Maternal Mortality in India 2004-06, SRS Bulletin-2009 containing the vital rates of 2008 and Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators, 1971-2007 have been brought out. During 2010-11, the SRS Bulletin-2011 containing the vital rates of 2009 has been brought out. During 2011-12, the SRS Statistical Report-2009, SRS-Bulletin-2011 containing vital rates for 2010, SRS-Statistical Report-2010 and the Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2007-09 have been brought out. During 2012-13, the SRS Bulletin containing the vital rates of 2011, SRS Statistical Report-2011 and SRS based Abridged Life Tables for the year 2003-07 to 2006-10 have been brought out. During 2013-14, the SRS Bulletin containing the vital rates of 2012 has been released while processing of data for release of SRS Statistical Report-2012 has been released.

4.207 There is a plan to introduce direct data collection through handheld device from the field under the SRS as a part of the overall plan of developing a fully integrated online system. It would help in reducing time lag between data collection and release of reports besides, creating of electronic database. The development of software for SRS is under finalization.

4.208 The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) has revised the SRS sample based on 2011 Census frame for all States/UTs. State wise sample selection for all states/UTs has already been completed. Ground identification and segmentation work for States/UTs is near completion. The baseline survey for these new sample units will be conducted during 2013-14. The schedules to be canvassed during baseline survey and subsequent rounds of half yearly surveys have been finalized. Manuals of instruction for conducting SRS surveys have been finalized.

4.209 The RGI's award to the best field workers i.e. Supervisors and Part Time Enumerator's (PTEs) for the year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 in recognition of their outstanding performances was distributed. During 2008-09 and 2010-11, two rounds of biennial Refresher Training for 11th Plan period were conducted for the PTEs of all the States/ UTs in order to improve performance of the field functionaries and also the quality of data being collected by them. During 2012-13, the refresher training to DCO officials in SRS activities including conduct of baseline survey on new sample based on Census-2011 was also conducted during 2013-14.

(Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD)

Performance during the financial year 2012-13

4.210 The Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) as provided in the RBD Act, 1969, has been aimed to provide a reliable data on causes of mortality and therefore, occupies an important place in the Vital Statistics System. The information in the death certificate is a valuable tool to public, health planners, administrators, medical professionals and research workers. The size and the geographical distribution of deaths in relation to prevalence of diseases, evaluation of risks of deaths from various causes at different ages are a few aspects of interest to many public heath planners and administrators, medical scientists and research workers.

Performance during the financial year 2013-14 (up to October, 2013)

4.211 Training for Medical Officers and Coders under MCCD: 22 States/UTs were financially assisted during 2013-14 for imparting training to Medical Officers and Coders under the scheme of MCCD amounting to ₹62.98 lakh. To strengthen the scheme and have a better quality of data on causes of death, the States of Gujarat, Sikkim, Kerala and Haryana have created and filled up the posts of Nosologist (Medical Statisticians) in the respective offices of Chief Registrars of Births & Deaths.

4.212 The Annual Reports on MCCD for the year 2009 has been published and report for the year 2010 is under preparation.

GPS Based Geo-Spatial Town Mapping (Under GIS Based Town Mapping):

4.213 The objectives of GIS Based Town Mapping have been (i) to prepare digital data base of all Statutory Towns (4041) of the country showing ward boundaries and other important land mark features. Generate spatial geographic database of towns at ward level along with other major physical landscape, infrastructure, major cultural/historical, places of tourist interest etc.; (ii) link census data and store them in magnetic media for quick retrieval, (iii) provide complete coverage of spatial data of capital cities at ward level showing buildings, houses, lanes, by lanes and important land marks. The Office of the Registrar general, India has completed the creation of digital database of all the administrative units i.e. States/UT's, districts, sub-districts showing village boundaries and all statutory towns of the country. Now, to bring the entire database at a single platform, it is proposed to tag the graticules (Lat & Long) with the statutory towns which are not Geo-referenced. It is, therefore, proposed to extend this plan project and bring the entire digital data base in one domain. The methodology and approach is described in the coming paragraphs.

4.214 Similarly, in view of the usefulness of these maps of the capital cities during the HLO and the PE 2011, it is also proposed to extend GIS Based Town Mapping work in the growth poles of Mega Cities and other Million Plus cites of the country. It would be more convenient to extend the existing work of some of the Mega cities to cover the entire growth of the satellite towns like the urban sprawl of capital city, NCT of Delhi up to the entire NCR area which includes NOIDA, Gr. Noida, Ghaziabad, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonipat, Bahadurgarh, etc. Likewise, the core city of Mumbai has also extended covering the neighborhood urban corridors like Thane, Kalyan, Washi, etc. The twin city of Hyderabad and Secundarabad has also been extended many fold and is now known as Greater Hyderabad. Administratively, it covers the area of Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts. Bengaluru Municipal city has also expanded many folds and is now known as Brahat Bangaluru. Chennai city has also reflected similar growth over the last decade like other mega cities. Kolkata city is also surrounded by many growth centers. Therefore, these six mega cities are proposed to be covered for detailed mapping for their growth poles centers.

4.215 With this view, it is proposed to use Global Positioning System (GPS) technology (Hand handled devices) to pick up the graticules of important locations, intersections and land mark features of the statutory towns and transforming the same on the digital files. With this, all existing digital files in ORGI would be on the same platform for **Census data dissemination** up to ward in towns and village level. This data being in the standard format will be ready for use for any other developmental activities. The GIS mapping will also be extended to the peripheral area of these Mega cities in the phased manner followed by other Million Plus cities.

Achievements (Outcome) of the Earlier Plan Project:

4.216 During the plan 11th five year plan, this office had completed the preparation of ward maps of 33 capital cities in digital format showing houses, buildings, lanes, by-lanes, road network and major land mark features as part of

preparation for 2011 Census. The availability of such detailed maps helped to ensure better coverage by reducing the omissions and overlapping which generally occurred in the absence of Census Enumeration Block maps. These ward/EB level maps were used during HLO and also in PE 2011 to a greater extent. Besides the utility of these maps to the Census organization, these maps are also quite useful for other developmental activities. The project is completed within the target date and the detailed maps prepared under this project have been successfully utilized.

4.217 Apart from the above, the creation of digital data base pertaining to 4041 statutory towns showing ward boundaries and other important landmark features was also completed. These statutory town maps were procured from the respective municipal authorities and they are being used for dissemination of census data up to ward level.

Achievements (up to March, 2014)

4.218 The information on outer sprawl, number of administrative units have been collected from the Government agencies in case of 28 Satellite Towns of 6 Mega cities.

4.219 The maps of 28 Satellite Towns of 6 Mega cities showing external limits ward boundaries, important land marks, road/rail network and locality names have been updated as per latest jurisdiction.

4.220 The procurement of satellite data in case of 28 Satellite Towns of 6 Mega cities has been completed from National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Department of Space, Government of India, Hyderabad for generating micro level Geo-Database.

4.221 The procurement of high Resolution satellite data in case of 31 million plus cities is under process from National Remote Sensing Centre, Deptt. Of Space, Hyderabad for preparing the micro-level ge-database.

Modernizing Data Dissemination Activity in Census:

4.222 After the completion of Census 2011 operations, a number of tables have been generated and released for dissemination. A Census is said to be incomplete if the data collected are not processed, tables generated and made available to the users.

4.223 An elaborate Data Dissemination Policy has been developed and is under implementation after the approval from IFD (Home). Under this policy, all data sets published from Census **from 1991 to 2011 have been** made available at the Census Website as free download for use.

4.224 The final tables are being released in the form of spread sheets for use by data users. A large number of tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets and also on Primary Census Abstract for total population, SCs & STs and slums etc. have been released. An innovative software known as Census Info has been developed with support from UN Agencies to use as a tool for dissemination of Census 2011 results.

4.225 A new initiative under the scheme during 12th Five Year Plan period is setting up of workstations for research on sample micro data files from Census 2001 and Census 2011 in Universities and Institutes to encourage research on Census Data collected using public fund. It is planned to set up 19 workstations in all out of which 5 workstations have already been made functional so far and the work for the remaining 11 workstations is in progress.

4.226 Initiatives have also been taken to digitize old Census Reports published since 1865 to 2001 censuses to enable the scholars and other users to access and use them. Setting up of Work Stations, to access the digitized data, is in progress in all Census Directorates.

4.227 As per the decisions of the Government, steps have already been initiated to implement National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy by providing access to Census data in the Government Data Portal i.e. **http://data.gov.in**, set up by NIC.

4.228 This Office is also participating in various Book Fairs and Exhibitions to sensitize the visitors about availability of Census data. Data Dissemination Workshops have also been held in all States and UTs to sensitize the data users about availability and use of latest Census 2011 data.

Setting up of Training Unit:

4.229 The Training of personnel is one of the most important prerequisite for successful implementation of any project. A Census Resource and Training Centre (CRTC) has been set up in the ORG & CCI during 2012-13 to work as a Centre of Excellence for imparting training on census methodology and its operations to national as well as international participants particularly from different South Asian Countries.

4.230 The in-house training programme not only includes the trainings/refresher trainings or re-orientation of personnel already in position but orientation/induction training to the newly recruited officers/officials. The faster pace of computerization within the organization also demands for IT trainings of Non-IT officials in computer skills and up-dation of knowledge of IT officials from time to time.

The main jobs being carried out by the Training Unit is as follows:

(i) To organize different types of training for participants within the Organization and International participants in order to provide the uniform training.

(ii) To prepare and provide the instruction and guidelines regarding different types of training programmes organized at DCO level.

(iii) Preparation of training manuals, which are to be provided to the participants of training programmes, in consultation with the Heads of Divisions and Senior Officers.

(iv) To coordinate with all divisions of ORGI and Directorates of census operations of all states/UTs for organizing training programmes at different levels.

(v) Overall monitoring and supervision at the central level for all types of training conducted in the states and the ORGI.

4.231 The training activities over the years would cover above areas to build preparedness for the organization and ensuring a level of competency and capacity for ORGI personnel to meet the next Census challenges. During the financial year 2012-13, Training of Statistical Investigator Grade-I and Investigator (SS) of feeder grade were organised in two batches, in which 44 (forty four) officers from headquarters and Directorates of Census Operations were imparted training on different subjects. Apart from in-house training, one training was organised for international participants under CRTC. 10 (ten) participants from Myanmar were imparted training on Census methodology and its operations. During 2013-14 training was imparted on 'Demographic Techniques' to 10 (ten) participants at ORGI (Hqrs.), Demographic Technique training was organised at Guwahati University in two bathces comprising of 60 (sixty) participants from North-Eastern States. Training on the same subject was organised at CDS, Thiruvanathpuram in which 60 (sixty) participants from Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu were imparted training. Similarly, the states namely Bihar, Orissa, and West Bengal were imparted training at ISI Kolkata on the same subject to 40 (forty) participants. 53 (fifty three) Statistical Investigator Grade-I have been imparted training on various activities of ORGI for three weeks.139 (one hundred thirty nine) participants were imparted training for enhancement of the computer skills to officers/officials of ORGI in 5 batches. Two trainings were organised for international participants. 17 (seventeen) participants from Bhutan and 8 (eight)

participants from Timor Leste were imparted training on Census methodology and its operations under CRTC.

4.232 In 2012-13, a total of 54 (fifty four) participants and in 2013-14, a total of 387 (three hundred eighty seven) participants were imparted training in the mentioned financial years.

Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI):

Background:

4.233 Language is the most valuable single possession of the human race. India with a population of 121.00 crore, comprising people of various races, with an area of over 3 million square kilometers is a storehouse showcasing multiplicity of languages. Data on language is derived from the mother tongue return in respect of every individual in the household during census. Data on mother tongues are one of the most useful means to analyse the composition of the population with respect to ethnic origins.

4.234 In India, Census is the basic source of data on languages/mother tongues spoken in the country. In every census, a large number of mother tongues get returned. These raw returns need to be identified and classified in terms of actual languages and variants to present a meaningful linguistic picture of the country. Mother tongue pattern is a changing phenomenon. Thus each census provides a dynamic profile of the linguistic situation of the country. The information on rationalized and classified mother tongues would provide valuable insights to linguistic under currents, language movement and linguistic aspirations of the people.

4.235 Based on earlier experiences obtained from a similar Survey project of Eighth Five Year Plan, the need for a new Survey with some modifications in methodology was felt. Accordingly, a project **"Mother Tongue Survey of India"** was undertaken on the basis of 2001 Census data on languages as **a new project during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.**

4.236   During the execution of the MTSI project in the 11th 5-year plan, the ORGI has also constituted a Technical Advisory Committee (Language), Chaired by the RG & CCI and comprising of eminent linguists of the country, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, MHRD and the Anthropological Survey of India, where the methodology of the MTSI survey was placed. The shortage of field linguists to carry out the field-work was one major issue of concern. After examining them in detail, the TAC (L) proposed to test check a procedure where field data collection can be carried out by trained non-linguists along with professional videography of the entire interview which can then be transcribed by professional transcribers. The transcribed data and audio-video will be used by the linguists for analysis and report writing. After field testing of the procedure, the questionnaire and report templates have been fine tuned for the MTSI project of the 12th Plan.

4.237 The TAC (L), also examined the Mother Tongues selected for the 11th 5-year Plan and recommended inclusion of some already classified Mother Tongues, particularly with lesser number of speakers and those which were not covered in the field surveys conducted by Sir John Abraham Grearson in his Linguistic Survey of India done during the pre-independence period. A similar recommendation has also been made by the Evaluation Committee of the MTSI project of the 11th Plan.

4.238 Keeping in view the recommendations made by the TAC (L) and the Evaluation Committee Report on MTSI of the 11th Plan, among the classified Mother Tongue (MT) names, detailed study using the model proposed by the TAC (L), tentatively, about 300 MTs have been shortlisted for the MTSI project during the 12th Plan period from among the classified MTs. In addition, the Mother Tongue and Other languages data of Census 2011 are expected to be ready by 2013. As in previous Censuses, new names are expected to emerge which need to be classified through a procedure similar to the MTSI project adopted during the 11th 5-year plan. Tentatively, about 300 unclassified MT

names are proposed for this study. Thus, the 12th Plan period comprises of undertaking Mother Tongue surveys of a total of 600 MTs.

4.239 Based on the recommendations of the TAC (L), the methodology, questionnaire, etc. of the survey has been modified. In short, the enhanced feature of the Mother Tongue Survey of India during the 12th Five Year plan period is:

(i)   Improved and enhanced questionnaire comprising of 1000 words, 500 sentences and 1 free discourse, vis-a-vis 250 words and 100 sentences in the old questionnaire,

(ii) Data collection from at least 8 speakers of a mother tongue comprising of young, old, male, female and rural/urban variations.

(iii) Data collection by non-linguistic personnel who are field officials of the ORGI specifically trained beforehand for this purpose.

(iv) Full videography of data followed by transcription of entire data by trained personnel. This would help in preserving the data sample for future use.

(v)   Subsequent analysis and Report writing by Linguists supervised by a senior linguist, usually Professors of eminent Universities and Institutions.

(vi) A part of the transcription, analysis, report writing and supervision will also be done by the Central Institute of Indian Languages based on the field data collected by the non-linguists, making it a collaborative effort, for the first time, of the ORGI under the MHA and the CIIL under the MHRD.

Achievements (Outcome) During the Earlier Plan Project

4.240 During the 11th 5-year plan, the office has completed field survey and classification of all the 541 Mother Tongues taken. Classification of these hitherto "Unclassified" returns will be extremely useful for coding the raw returns

received in Census 2011 and is expected to reduce the number of unclassified returns in future census data.

Achievements during 2013-14

4.241 Training has been imparted to about 50 non-linguistic personnel has been conducted for carrying out the field-work. After that, till date, field surveys of 72 MTs have been completed with full videography. For each selected Mother Tongue, data is being recorded from 4 informants, if the Mother Tongue was found in rural areas only and from 8 informants if the Mother Tongue was reported from both the rural and urban areas. After that, the field data are being checked using an in-house facility for completeness of recording of the questionnaire and then these are being distributed to the outsourced scholars for carrying out its transcription and analysis. During 2013-14, data, transcription of 221 samples and data analysis for 244 samples has been completed. However, the pace of data transcription and analysis is much slower than anticipated. As the outsourced scholars are mostly students from different Universities/ Institutions working under the guidance of Professors of these Institutions/ Universities and they carry out this activity in addition to their usual activities, the pace of work for this may not go up much beyond this level. Therefore, it is being planned that field-work of the selected Mother Tongues will be completed as soon as possible, which would help to preserve these MTs. The transcription, analysis and Report Writing can then be carried out at a subsequent date. For proper preservation of the digital data, creation of appropriate facilities, first for processing them in-house and subsequently storing them at the NIC is being taken up in 2013-14. After checking of the data transcription and analysis of all the samples pertaining to a Mother Tongue, consolidated report writing for each Mother Tongue will be taken up. Consolidated report has been prepared for 6 Mother Tongues.

4.242 It is proposed that another 150 MTs will be taken up for field survey during 2014-15. In addition, the transcription and analysis of about 50 MTs whose field-work would be completed in the last quarter of 2013-14 will also be

taken up during 2014-15. Checking of the video data and its transcription and setting up of a monitoring system through outsourced agencies (using the in-house facilities at the language Division) and storage of checked and cleaned data, transcriptions and analysis at the NIC will be done after completion of the filed-work. Consolidated report writing for another 20 Mother Tongues will also be taken up in 2014-15.

National Population Register:

(A) Scheme for creation of National Population Register (NPR) in the country:

4.243 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". The Registrar General, India has been designated as the National Registration Authority / Registrar General of Citizen Registration under the Act. Simultaneously, the Citizenship (Registration and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 have been enacted laying down the processes to be followed for giving effect to this intent.

4.244 To understand the complexities involved in preparation of the population register then subsequently National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC), to issue the National Identity Cards in the country and to test check feasibility of the processes, choice of technology and the methodology laid-down, a pilot project was undertaken for implementation in selected areas in 12 States and 1 Union Territory encompassing a population of 30.96 lakh. The total cost of the project was ₹ 44.36 crore. More than 12.50 lakh cards were delivered to the citizens in the pilot areas. During the maintenance phase of one year, the MNIC Centres at the Taluk level provided services for updating and maintenance of the citizen database at the local level. The pilot project was closed on 31.3.2009. Consequent to the implementation of the pilot project, processes and technology for database preparation/ data validation/ data storage and

transmission and card personalisation have been well established and tested indigenously.

.**National Population Register (NPR):**

4.245 A proposal for the national rollout of the MNIC project was presented to the Committee of Secretaries (COS) in October, 2006. The COS considered the proposal and noted that determination of citizenship was an involved and complicated issue. Therefore, the population may be covered during Census 2011 to prepare the National Population Register (NPR).

4.246 An Empowered Group of Ministers (E-GoM) constituted in December 2006 recommended the collation of the two schemes namely MNIC of MHA and UID of DIT and approved the approach of data collection of the persons in the country along with their biometrics to create the National Population Register (NPR) with the Census of India 2011. The NPR so created would be the mother database.

4.247 In March 2010, the Government decided to create a NPR in the country. As per the approved Scheme, the NPR would contain certain demographic information of all usual residents in the country. It would also contain photograph, 10 finger- prints and two IRIS prints of all usual residents who are of age 5 years and above. An allocation of ₹ 6649.05 crore has been approved by the Cabinet for creation of NPR.

4.248 The data required for creating the NPR has been collected along with the first phase of Census 2011. All the filled in forms (approximately 27 crore) have been scanned. More than 2.5 million designated government officials were engaged for this national flagship scheme.

4.249 The work of data entry and capture of three biometrics i.e. photographs, ten fingerprints and IRIS of all usual residents of age 5 years and above for creation of NPR has been entrusted to two agencies i.e. CPSUs and Department of Information Technology (DIT), Govt. of India. After data entry,

three biometrics i.e. photographs, ten fingerprints and IRIS would be collected by organizing camps in the local areas in two rounds. Residents missing in first round, would be issued notices to come at the second camp. Residents missing both rounds will be enrolled at the NPR center proposed to be set up at tehsil level.

4.250 The NPR data base would be sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and assignment of the UID Number (Aadhar).The list of "Usual residents" along with the Aadhar number, would be published in the local area for inviting claims and objections (if any) which would be dealt with as per the prescribed procedure. It is proposed to issue identity cards to all the "Usual residents" of age 18 years and above in the country. The office of RG & CCI will maintain and update the NPR database.

4.251 The data digitization of these records has been completed for about 118.09 crore records so far. The process of collecting biometrics is in progress. The collection of biometrics of more than 24.25 crore persons has been completed. The NPR packets of 19.34 crore persons have been sent to UIDAI for deduplication and Aadhaar generation. Aadhar has been generated for 16.26 crore persons.

4.252 The NPR database would be useful in creating a comprehensive Identity Database in the country with full identification and other details, help in better targeting of the benefits and services under various Government schemes/ programmes, improve planning and security of the country, prevent identity fraud and help in disaster management.

(B) National Population Register (NPR) in Coastal Areas:

4.253   After the Mumbai attacks in November 2008, the creation of NPR and issue of Identity (smart) Cards in coastal areas was taken ahead as a measure of coastal security. In scheme, 3331 Villages located on the coastline in 13 coastal States/UTs were taken up for implementation.

4.254 The Cabinet approved the scheme of NPR in the selected 3331 villages and all Towns of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the coastal areas and issuance of identity (smart) cards to all usual residents who are 18 years of age and above, at an estimated cost of ₹216.31 crore.

4.255 The data collection for the coastal village has already been completed. The production and personalization of identity (smart) cards has also been completed and more than 65 lakh cards have been personalized and dispatched to the usual resident of 18 years and above in these areas. The project has been completed.

CENTRE SECTOR SCHEME

Police Training Institutes of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs):

4.256 Under this scheme, the Ministry supplements the needs of training institute of CAPFs. The basic purpose of this scheme is to strengthen the training infrastructure of CAPFs. This Scheme supplements the CAPFs efforts in upgrading their Training infrastructure. Funds are mainly meant for purchase of Computers, Books, Training Aids & Equipment's, Class Room Equipment's, LCD Colour Photo Printers, Interactive Board, GPS, Hand Held Metal Detectors, Digital Cameras etc. in the institutes. Under this scheme, the funds are to be released to six Central Armed Police Forces (Assam Rifles, Border Security Force (BSF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and Shastra Seema Bal (SSB) to strengthen the training infrastructure. Outlay for 11th Five Year Plan was ₹ 22.60 crore out of which₹ 7.80 crore was utilized.

4.257 All CAPFs have purchased Computer, UPS, Books, Training Aids & Equipment's, Classroom Equipment's, Hand Held Metal Detectors and Multimedia projectors etc. from the outlay of this scheme to train their force personnel in various training courses. Approximately 55,000 CAPF personnel

have been trained by the six CAPFs from their respective training Institutes/ Academies to make them so as to be effective in their performance when on their duties and in the operation fields. Accordingly, it has been decided to continue this scheme in 12th Five Year Plan at a cost of ₹34.32 crore for 12th Five Year Plan during the 2012-13 out of which ₹ 2.71 crore have been utilized by all the CAPFs.

4.258 To implement the scheme, ₹7.85 crore have allocated to AR/BSF/CRPF/SSB and ITBP for the year the 2013-14, out of which ₹ 5.96 crore have been utilized during the financial year 2013-14.

SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad:

4.259 The SVP National Police Academy is a premier police training institution in the Country. It was established in 1948 at Mount Abu and, after shifting to Hyderabad in 1975, is now functioning as a '**Centre of Excellence**'. The Academy primarily conducts the basic courses for the regular recruited IPS probationers and the induction trainings for the State Police Service officers appointed to IPS by promotion.

4.260 A number of additional responsibilities are being shouldered by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad like - Introduction of Mid carrier Training Programme (MCTP) for IPS officers, Training of larger batches of IPS officers, Conducting Tactics Courses etc. since 2009.

4.261 With a view to meet infrastructural requirements on account of increased training activities, the Govt. has approved a comprehensive plan for augmentation of infrastructure of NPA at a cost of ₹ 200.67 crore on 23rd April, 2011.

4.262 **Major works include:-**
- Construction of 140 rooms, Sr. Officers Mess Phase-II,
- Construction of New IPS Mess with 100 rooms

- Construction of New Indoor Training Complex.
- Construction of One Indoor Sports Complex Acquisition of 3 plots of land etc.
- Acquisition of 3 plots of land
- Two IT's Projects.

4.263 Out of 34 approved projects/procurement, presently, 29 CNE approved projects are underway for its completion by the executing agencies viz. CPWD and NBCC at various stages at a cost of ₹ 162.88 crore by March, 2013. To complete these projects within stipulated time, this Ministry has continued these schemes in 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) and approval of competent authority to extend these projects by 31.12.2014 has been issued vide letter dated 06.03.2014. To implement the scheme ₹ 44.00 crore under Plan and ₹ 100.30 crore under Non-Plan Schemes were allotted during 2012-13 out of which they have utilized only ₹ 34.20 crore in Plan and ₹ 99.99 crore under Non-Plan head in the year 2012-13. To complete the ongoing projects, ₹85.58 crore under head Plan-Capital and ₹ 126.92 crore under Non-Plan head have been allocated to meet the during the F.Y. 2013-14 out of which ₹ 32.73 crore under head Plan (Capital) and ₹ 80.35 crore. under head Non-Plan have been utilized by NPA during the financial year 2013- 2014.

4.264 To train Indian Police Officers of the country in the Basic courses as well in-service courses, NPA, Hyderabad has conducted various training/courses viz. Mid-Career Training Programmes, Special Tactics Courses, Courses on Explosive and Demolition, Disaster Management, VIP Security etc. Accordingly, during the current year 136 IPS officers including 22 women of 65 RR (2012 batch) & 12 foreign officers of neighbouring states, 694 police officers in 16 in-service courses, 148 seniors from State/CAPFs in Special Tactics etc. have participated in the training/courses. Mid-Career Training Programmes (MCTP) will be conducted in due course of time.

Setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist Schools (CIATs) of the Police Education & Training Scheme.

4.265   The Objective of the scheme is to train the State police personnel of those States which are affected by the Left Wing Extremism and other Insurgencies. The training is mainly outdoor.

4.266   During the 11th Plan period, a plan scheme was approved for setting up of 20 CIAT Schools, four each in the States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa at a total cost of ₹52.40 crore. The basic objective is to train State police personnel for combating terrorism/ Naxalism. The Ministry of Home Affairs provided an amount of ₹1.5 crore for each CIAT School. The Ministry also bears recurring expenditure towards honorarium/ fee paid to the trainers. The land for these schools was made available by the concerned State Governments. It was also decided that the State Government would also provide administrative support for running the CIAT Schools like necessary training equipment's namely weapons, ammunition, supporting manpower etc. BPR&D has already signed an MoU with each State to this effect. Based on progress made by various States and requirement of the other States, these CIAT schools have been redistributed in July, 2010 as below:-

(i)	Assam	-	03
(ii)	Bihar	-	03
(iii)	Orissa	-	03
(iv)	Chhattisgarh	-	04
(v)	Jharkhand	-	04
(vi)	West Bengal	-	01
(vii)	Tripura	-	01
(viii)	Manipur	-	01
(ix)	Nagaland	-	01
	Total	**-**	**21**

4.267 For smooth functioning of this scheme, this Ministry has released ₹39.52 crore to the above states for establishment/ up gradation of these schools and payment of trainer fees for imparting necessary training to State police personnel. Accordingly, more than 35469 Police personnel have been trained since 1st December, 2009 to 26th November, 2013.

4.268   To continue this scheme in 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017), this Ministry has considered the scheme an outlay of ₹99.70 crore on 20th September, 2013. To implement the scheme, ₹20.50 crore have been allocated during the Financial Year 2013-14 and the same has been reduced to ₹10.00 crore as RE 2013-14. The entire amount has been released to the concern State Governments.

During the year 2013-14, the following activities were completed:
- SFC of CIAT Schools approved on at a cost of ₹ 99.77 crore for the 12th 5 year Plan on 20/9/2013.
- The task of independent evaluation entrusted to IIPA, New Delhi which is under progress.
- Revised MoU under 12th Plan sent to State for acceptance and signature(3 States already signed)
- A meeting of nodal officers of CIAT schools to review progress was held at BPR&D HQrs on 9/5/13.
- Senior Officers of the rank of IG & DIG of BPR&D visited all the CIAT schools in the month of May/June 2012 to review the progress of CIAT schools.
- 04 New Schools have been set up during 12th Plan. These are Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Seemandhra and Telangana.
- The Scheme is being funded by MHA directly.

Strengthening of Infrastructures of North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA), Shillong:

4.269 The North Eastern Police Academy, spread over an area of 210 acres, was established in 1978 on the recommendation of the Gore Committee, with the objective of providing training to the police personnel of the North Eastern States. It is situated at UMSAW, UMIAM in Meghalaya. The Academy is entrusted to look after all the training-related issues for the police personnel (ASI and above rank) of the North Eastern States.

4.270 It was decided in 2006 that the NEPA may be transferred to this Ministry from DONER. Subsequently, it was transferred to Ministry of Home Affairs w.e.f. 01.04.2007. To strengthen NEPA, in January, 2011, Government took up a scheme with estimated outlay of ₹ 82.13 crore. Its basic objective is to create infrastructure comparable to the best police training institutes of Central Police Organizations.

4.271 NEPA has taken up the following major works in the Academy to cater for the training requirement: –

- Construction of Swimming Pool

- Construction of Constable Mess

- Construction of In-door Sport Complex

- Construction of training block/Class room

- Construction of Road Development

- Construction of QM & Electrical Store

- Construction of Tradesmen Shop

- Construction of Auditorium

- a) Construction of 22 Nos. Residential Quarters @ ₹401.90 lakhs (Type II 20, Type V 1 and Type VI 1)

- b) Construction of Community Hall @ ₹ 277.08 lakhs

- c) Construction of 12 No. of Residential Quarters @ ₹277.04 lakhs (Type III 8 and Type IV 4)

- Extension of M.T. Garage.

- Construction of Boundary Wall for NEPA

- Construction of Shopping Complex

- Construction of Hospital

- Purchase of additional vehicle

The following works have been completed :-
- Full-fledged Library

- Parade Ground

- Drill Hall

- Multi-gym facilities

- Indoor & Outdoor Firing Range.

- Model Police Station.

- Battle Obstacles course

- Mini Forensic Laboratory

- Computer lab with internet facilities

- Horse Riding facilities

- Driving Simulator.

4.272 To complete these projects within stipulated period i.e. March, 2013, the North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong has utilized ₹30.68 crore to complete 27 works so far. Construction works on the remaining ongoing 14 projects have been considered for inclusion in 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) at a cost of ₹ 51.19 crore for which this Ministry has allocated ₹ 28.50 crore during 2012-13. Out of this NEPA has utilized ₹24.00 crore under head Plan-Capital. Accordingly, ₹36.47 crore under head Plan-Capital and ₹23.53 crore under head Plan-Revenue have been allocated to NEPA during the financial year 2013-14 to meet their expenditure under both the heads on account of the requirement under salary & other expenditure. Out of which NEPA has utilized ₹ 38.00 crore (Revenue- ₹17.14 crore. & Capital - ₹20.86 crore.) during the

financial year 2013-14. 44 projects have been completed and remaining 02 projects are likely to be completed by 30.06.2014. One project for procurement of vehicle could not be considered due to imposition of ban by the DoE, MoF vide their OM dated 31.05.2013.

4.273 To impart better training to the Police Personnel posted in the North East Region, NEPA has primarily conducted two courses viz. (i) Basic courses of DySP (P) & SIs (2007- 281 trainees; 2008-132 trainees; 2009-414 trainees; 2010-179 trainees, 2011- 98 trainees). (ii) In-Service courses (2007- 138 trainees; 2008-105 trainees; 2009- 68 trainees; 2010-724 trainees and 2011-667 trainees). Apart from the basic training courses, various courses/workshop on Police Media Relation in the present context, Insurgency Genesis & Remedy, Disaster Management, Complexities of Law & Order, Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare, Human Rights & Refugee Law, HIV Aids, Bomb disposal, Border Management, Training of trainer, Tactics, Departmental Enquiry, Computer Awareness, Cyber Crime, Human Trafficking, Management of Terrorist Incidence & Investigation, Economic officers, Narcotics Law enforcement etc. have been organized. Accordingly, 1246 police personnel during the year 2009; 312 in 2010; 402 in 2011; and 532 in 2012 (i.e. upto November, 2012) have been trained in the various training/courses.

4.274 The DySP Probationers and SI Cadets on completion of one year basic training at NEPA take up the active policing work at the most crucial levels of Police Sub Divisions and Police Stations. These are the officers who would be coming in direct contact with the people at large and thus they would act as the mirror through which the entire police administration would be seen by the public. The requirement of such officers having the requisite professional skills, competence and attitude needs no special mention. "Training converts human beings into human resources and man to manpower". Training helps in bringing a person to the top level of performance.   Over and above the approved syllabus for basic training, the officers trained at NEPA have been given additional inputs on issues like Jungle Camp, Rock Climbing, Police

Public Relation, Gender Sensitization etc. The Academy is also adopting latest training aids in imparting better training to the probationers.

Plan Schemes of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D):

4.275 The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) under the Ministry of Home Affairs, was set up in August, 1971 (vide Resolution No. 8/136/68/P-1(Pes1) dated 28th August 1970) with the following objective:-

(a)   To undertake studies on Police problems;

(b)   To promote application of science and technology to Police work;

(c)   To reviewing the arrangements for Police training and formulating and coordinating training policies and programmes;

(d)   To advise the Ministry of Home Affairs on technical aspects of Police work and operational matters;

(e)   To promote development of Forensic Science in the country. In the year 1973, Training Division was added in the BPR&D to:-

(i) aid and advise the States/Union Territories on the training of Police Officers and to review the process of training and identify future training needs of police personnel in the country.

(ii) Transform the Police forces in the country into effective instruments for maintenance of the internal security and for facing the challenges in future by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and organizational resources,

(iii) Create a vision for the Police

4.276   The Planning Commission approved a proposal of ₹130.14 crore for the schemes related to augmentation of infrastructure in Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D). The following projects are being implemented by BPR&D.:-

(i) Construction of BPR&D HQrs

(ii) Construction of two new Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS)

(iii) Setting up of Central Police Academy for Police Training (CAPT) at Bhopal.

(iv) Research & Development (R&D) Projects

(v) Training Intervention.

(vi) Up-gradation of infrastructure of New Training Block, Hostel and Gym Building for CDTS, Hyderabad.

Scheme No. 1 : Construction of BPR&D & NCRB HQrs and Setting up of two new Central Detective Training Schools

4.277 **(a) Construction of BPR&D and NCRB HQr :** The Govt. of India, MHA approved Plan outlay at cost of ₹ 19.20 crore on 1st April, 2009 under 11th Five Year Plan to construct Office Building for BPR&D HQrs at Mahipalpur, New Delhi. Due to inclusion of HQrs of NCRB in the same piece of land, the MHA has now sanctioned revised cost estimate of ₹117.34 crore under 12th Five Year Plan on 30.07.2012.

4.278 The MoU has been signed between BPR&D & NBCC on 27/09/2012. Consequent upon signing of agreement with NBCC ₹23.19 crore has been released to NBCC to start the project. The project is to be completed within 36 months from the date of award.

4.279 The Construction work has been assigned to M/s Marg Ltd. at a cost of ₹ 85.76 crore. The BPR&D has utilized ₹ 21.49 crore during the financial year 2013-14. The NBCC has completed following works till Oct, 2013:-

Common Facilities Block – Structure-
(a) Foundation completed
(b) Basement slab completed
(c) Lower Ground Floor slab completed

NCRB Block
    (a) Foundation completed
    (b) Basement slab completed

BPR&D
    (a) Excavation completed

Living Accommodation
    (a) Excavation completed

4.280   (b)**Setting up of two new Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs): (i) CDTS Ghaziabad:** Presently, three Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs) at Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Kolkata are functioning to train States/UTs Police officers and Police officers of friendly countries. Since, these three CDTSs are not sufficient to cater to the demands of States/UTs & friendly foreign countries; it was decided on the 1st of April, 2009 to construct new CDTSs.

4.281   Ministry of Urban Development has allotted 8.37 acres of land at a cost of 2.18 crore at Kamala Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad. Process to setup this institute has been started. The present status of the scheme is as under:-

- MoU signed with NBCC for construction of Building of CDTS, Ghaziabad.
- Mobilization advance of 25% released to NBCC.
- Presently the institute is running from CPWD building and till date 21 courses 396 police personnel have been trained.
- NBCC has utilized ₹ 8.93 crore during the C.F.Y.
- The Budget Estimate for 2014-15 for this scheme is ₹ 37.00 crore.

4.282   (ii) **Setting up of CDTS, Jaipur:** Govt. of Rajasthan has allocated the land measuring 10 Acres adjacent to Rajasthan Police Academy at Jaipur on 23.10.2012.

4.283 To complete this Scheme in 12th Five Year Plan, this Ministry has allocated funds for ₹59.00 crore (Capital – ₹51.00 crore and Revenue- ₹ 8.00 crore) for the year 2013-14 and ₹130.00 crore for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) under Plan head to meet the requirement for construction and other object head salary/wages etc. for CDTSs Ghaziabad and Jaipur. Besides of above, three existing CDTSs locating at Hyderabad, Chandigarh are also functioning under Non plan head have been allocated funds to the tune of ₹14.23 crore in Revenue head Capital head ₹ 0.75 crore to meet their requirement under salary, wages and other object head in the year 2013-14. The status of the scheme is as under:-

- Land in Rajasthan identified. Rajasthan Govt. has agreed to provide 8.09 Hectare of land at DhamiKalan village, Dist. Jaipur at the rate of ₹ 3.6 crore.

- MHA has released ₹3.60 crore to Jaipur Development Authority (JDA), Rajasthan to purchase of land on 18th March, 2014.

- Presently the institute is running from CPWD building and till date 258 police personnel have been trained by conducting 17 courses.

Scheme No. 2: Setting up of Central Academy for Police Training, (CAPT) Bhopal.(at a cost of ₹ 281.00 crore).

4.284 The Govt. of India/MHA approved Plan outlay of ₹47.14 crore on 04/03/2009 for setting up of Central Academy Police Training at Bhopal with following objective under 11th Five Year Plan:-

(a) To provide basic training to direct recruited Dy SPs of the States.

(a) To conduct Training of trainers for Police Officers of States and CPOs.

(b) To conduct in service and special courses for Addl SPs and Dy SPs of States and CPOs

4.285 The Government of Madhya Pradesh allotted 400 acres of land free of cost near Bhopal for setting up of above Police Academy. In order to start training activities, the MHA sanctioned ₹7.60 crore in June 2011 for construction of pre fab structure at Bhopal.

4.286 EFC has approved the scheme at a cost of ₹ 81.00 crore on 14/09/2012. ₹21.60 Cr. has put at the disposal of CPWD, Bhopal for undertaking various activities during the year 2013-14 out of which they have utilized ₹12.56 crore (Revenue- ₹2.57 crore and Capital-₹ 9.99 crore) during the F.Y. 2013-14.

4.287 The MHA has also sanctioned 243 posts for above Academy. CAPT Bhopal has already conducted 19 courses in which 355 officers trained so far. During the 2013-14, CAPT, Bhopal to be conducted 20 courses.

Scheme No. 3: Research & Development (R&D) Projects:

4.288 A scheme with an Outlay of ₹10.12 crore & ₹3.26 crore were sanctioned. Research and Development in the area of Policing and Correctional Administration is to be undertaken through this scheme. List of undergoing research projects and new plan projects approved by the Standing Committee on Police Research, MHA, to be taken up in the XII Five Year Plan are as under:-

(A) Ongoing schemes (Police Research & CA)

(i)   Crime against women in North Eastern 3rd installment + coordinator fee

(ii) Crime against women in Eastern Region 3rd installment + coordinator fee

(iii) Crime against women in Northern region 3rd installment + coordinator fee

(iv) Crime against women in western region 3rd installment +coordinator fee

(v)   National requirement of manpower for Police for 8 hours shift 3rd installment

(vi)   High altitude deployment 3rd installment +coordinator fee

(vii)   Management of Stress in Police forces/ CPMFs 2nd & 3rd installment in+ coordinator fee

(viii) Non registration of crimes: Problems & solutions 2nd 3rd installment + coordinator fee

(ix)   Identify issues of Police leadership at district and SHO levels & Develop tools for their measurements 3rd installment + coordinator fee

(x)   Identification of Training needs of all ranks from Constables to IPS officers for balanced career development 3rd installment 2013-14 + coordinator fee

(xi)   Stricter laws for drunken driving and SOP for Traffic Management 3rd in 2013-14 + coordinator fee

(xii)   Status of correctional programmes including prison industries on the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners 2rd and 3rd in 2013-14 + coordinator fee

(B) New Schemes (Police Research & CA)

(i)   Demographic changes and measures for effective police response

(ii)   Capacity Building in Human Resources in Subordinate Ranks

(iii)   Developing Women Police Leadership in India

(iv)   National Action Plan for Effective Coastal Policing

(v)   Action Plan to Combat Corruption in Police

(vi)   Cyber Crime with special reference to Cyber Security

(vii)   Indian Police : Vision 2025

(viii) A Comparative Analysis on the Extremism and Terrorism

(ix)   Private Security Agencies in India-Present Status and Future Challenges and Issues

(x)   Role of Police in Developmental Activity in LWE States and Technological Advancement as an Aid to Fight LWE and Insurgents

(xi)   Efficacy and Up-gradation of intelligence Collection at Police Station Level

(xii)   Professionalism and Specialization at I.O. Levels

(xiii) Identifying Areas for E-Governance in Police Work

(xiv)   Police Accountability at the Grass-Root Level

(xv)   Environment Crimes and Police Response

(xvi)   Best Practices in Rural Policing

(xvii) Best Practices in Urban Policing

(xviii) Formulation of Action Plan on Unconventional War

(xix)   Separation of Crime Investigation from Law and Order

(xx)   Records Management from Police Station to District Police Headquarters level

(xxi)   Recruitment to Ensure Teeth-to-Tail Ratio in State Police (item 12 of Review Committee on Police Reforms)

(xxii) A study on the Effective Role of Government of India to Facilitate Police Operations in States (Item No.17 of the [49 Recommendations] shortlisted by Review Committee of MHA on Police Reforms

(xxiii) Identification of Criteria / Norms for restructuring of a Police Station based on ground situations (Item No.31 of the [49 Recommendations] shortlisted by Review Committee of MHA on Police Reforms

(xxiv) A study of Police Response in Seismic Zones to Facilitate Faster Disaster Management and Relief.

(xxv)   Impact of Imprisonment on Prisoner's Family

(xxvi) Status of Implementation of Aftercare Services for the Released Prisoners

(xxvii) Evaluation of Training Infrastructure Available for Prison Officers and Identification of their Training Needs

(xxviii) Development of Prison Staff in India

(xxix) E-Governance in Prison Management in India

(xxx) Alternatives to Imprisonment in India

(xxxi) National Survey on Best Practices in Prison Management in India

(xxxii) Follow up Study of the Released Offenders in India

(xxxiii) Indian Prisons : Vision 2025

(xxxiv) Application of Human Rights Initiatives in Prison Management

(xxxv) Outsourcing of Various Activities in the Management of Prisons in India

Scheme No. 4: Training Intervention Projects:(at a cost of ₹36.96 crore).

4.289 (a) The Scheme of Training Intervention with an outlay of ₹25.00 crore was approved by MHA in November 2008. The scheme had 11 components. Accordingly Request for proposal (RFP) and Terms of reference (TOR) of the scheme were prepared and circulated/advertised in 2011. Five consulting firms were short listed on the basis of technical and financial evaluations by core group committee for seven components of the scheme.

4.290 (b) During 11th Plan(2011-12) about 3866 Investigation Officers were trained in specialised fields in 202 courses conducted in CDTS and various police academies in country including CDTS for which an amount of ₹ 3.93 crore was spent. Further one lakh copies of Book for Constables were published in Hindi at a cost of ₹1.29 crore and circulated to States/UTs/CAPFs & CPOs. Independent Evaluation of the Scheme was got done by IIPA, New Delhi

4.291 (c) BPR&D has got approval for continuation of the Training Intervention Scheme during the 12th 5 year Plan on 23/9/2013 for ₹ 36.96 crore. The revised Scheme has following 13 components and activities to conduct in 2013-14 & 2014-15 are as:-

S. No	Components	2013-14	2014-15
i	Development of Human Resource Plan	4 States (Report for AP State Submitted)	5 States
ii	Analyzing gap between the attitude required and the existing attitude	2 States	2 States
iii	Assessing the Traits and Capabilities of each rank and developing suitable instruments and validating these instruments.	a) Develop inventory of traits and capabilities and carry out assessment of police personnel. b) Based on identified gaps suggest training and development interventions	Conduct of pilot in 2 States
iv	Assessing the desirable performance and actual performance of each rank in each State and developing suitable training intervention	3 States	3 States

v	Assessment of Training Need Analysis and Training Capacity Gap in States & UTs	Will be tendered	10-12 States
vi	Developing Mock exercises for training	Will be tendered	4 exercises
vii	Soft Skills (listening, counseling, communication etc.) training for SHOs	100 SHOs	1900 SHOs
viii	Assessing the quality of investigation in each State and developing and suggesting interventions	Will be tendered	4 States
ix	Developing pre-promotional courses for various ranks	5 States	10 States
x	Developing Specialist Investigator Scheme (including foreign training)	100 Courses will be conducted in India and 2 courses abroad	150 Courses will be conducted in India and 6 courses abroad
xi	Assessment of Impact of training being carried out by States/CPOs	Will be tendered	4 States
xii	Assessment of gap in training material for various ranks and production & updation of training material.	Will be tendered	Gap study to be completed in 10-12 States

xiii	Developing films, interactive modules, online modules and practices workbooks/manuals etc.	10 Films	25 Films

(d) Scope of Training Intervention Scheme was enlarged by adding following two new components:-

(i) Assessment of Training needs Analysis and Training capacity gaps in all State and UTs

(ii) Assessment of Gap in training material for various police ranks and production and updation of training material

(e) A PMU has been approved for monitoring and implementation of the Scheme

(f) Under the Human resource Development component of Training Intervention "Scheme, M/s Ramstad studied one State (AP) and has submitted report. Validation of the report is in progress. The firm has started the HRD plan of BPR&D which is under progress.

(g) Developing Core expertise under training Intervention Scheme:

4.292 During the year 2013-14, under the component developing core expertise in specialized fields (Component No. 11), training programmes were organized to develop specialist Investigators in 10 different fields of scientific investigation.

4.293 52 courses were organized in various central and States Police training centers during the year 2013-2014 (01-04-2013 to till), in which 938 police personnel from various states/UTs were trained. Following Two new subjects for training have been included from this year:

(a) Craft of Intelligence

(b) Station House Management

4.294 Further 2-3 top police officers from each course @ 150 trainees per year in batches will be sent for training abroad every year from 2013-14 till 2016-17. BPR&D is in the process of identifying training institutes abroad.

4.295 To implement the scheme, BPR&D has utilized ₹ 0.24 crore during the F.Y. 2013-14.

Scheme No. 5: Up-gradation of infrastructure of New Training Block, Hostel and Gym Building for CDTS, Hyderabad.

(A) To complete the remaining work of New Training Block, Hostel and Gym of CDTS, Hyderabad

4.296 An amount of ₹ 9.33 crore has been revalidated on 23.09.2013 for the completion of remaining work of new Training Block, Hostel and Gymnasium. Work is likely to be completed by September 2014. ₹ 6.66 crore has been utilized during the C.F.Y.

(b) Relocation of CDTS, Chandigarh to a new site and allocation of land.

4.297 CDTS, Chandigarh is co-located with CFSL in a plot of 2.7 acre and has no further scope for expansion of training facilities. At present Hostel can cater to the needs of 25 – 30 trainees only.

4.298 To develop CDTS, Chandigarh as a "Centre of Excellence for Cyber Crime Investigation" a separate and independent campus is required with at-least three classrooms and infrastructure to accommodate 100 trainees at a time.

(c) Relocation of CDTS, Kolkata to a new site and allocation of land.

4.299 CDTS, Kolkata as such has no campus of its own and functioning from a very small area in an old building that is also accommodating CFSL. At present Hostel can cater the needs of 40 – 50 trainees only.

4.300 In order to develop CDTS, Kolkata to the desired level and to make it as a "Centre of Excellence" on the subjects "**Crime against Women**" &"**Anti-Human Trafficking**", a separate and independent campus is required with at least three classrooms and infrastructure to accommodate 100 trainees at a time.

DOMESTIC COURSES:

4.301 In the year 2013-14, Training Division would be sponsoring a) VIC for IPS & Senior Police Officer – **22**; b) MDP course – **30** c) Long term courses – **6** d) Army Training Institute courses – **49** e) CAPFs Training Institute courses – **39**   f) Developing Specialist Investigator Courses under Plan Scheme on themes – "Bomb & Explosives", "Weapons & Tactics", "VIP Security", "Investigation of Traffic Accident Cases & Traffic Management" , "Interrogation Techniques" etc. – **125** g) Exclusive Women Police Officers course on the theme of 'Self Development and Conflict Management" at CDTSs – **7**. Besides this, Training Division would also sponsor workshops on nine themes as under to sensitize the police officers towards their work field:

1. Gender Sensitization & Crime against Women;
2. Rescuing Victims of road accident;
3. Stress Management;
4. Reaching out to the Minorities;
5. Juvenile Justice &Human Rights;
6. Atrocities against SC/ST;
7. Anti-Human Trafficking;
8. Improving Police Public Interface;
9. VIP Security: An Election Perspective

Five CDTSs working under Training Directorate, BPR&D also conducting:

> **120 - 125 courses on Scientific Investigation** on subjects like "Advanced course on Investigation & Detection of Crime" (13 weeks flagship course), "Investigation of Terrorist Crime", "Investigation of Cyber Crime", "Mobile Forensic", "Investigation of Economic Investigation", "Offences against the State", "Investigation Abroad", "Investigation of NDPS Cases", "Investigation of Murder/Homicide Cases & "Crime against Women & Gender Sensitization" etc.

> **60-65 Workshops** on issues like "Gender Sensitization", "Reaching out to Minorities", "Crime against Children", "Juvenile Justice & Human Rights", & "Atrocities against SC/ST" etc.

> **05 - 06ToTs**

(A) ATA COURSES BY US EMBASSY IN INDIA & USA:

4.302 Around **13 ATA courses** would also be conducted by **US Embassy in collaboration with BPR&D/MHA** for Indian Police Officers in **India & USA** on subjects like Introduction to Digital Forensic & Investigation, Explosive Incident Counter-measure courses, Post Blast Investigation, Explosive Incident Counter Measures Training Course, Tactical Commanders etc. in which approximately **200 officers** would be trained.

(B) COURSES FOR FOREIGN POLICE OFFICERS IN INDIA

4.303 Around **35 Courses** would also be conducted for Foreign Police Officers from friendly countries like Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka & Afghanistan in Indian Police Training Institutes on subjects VIP Security Courses Victim ology and Victim Justice. Forensic Science and Forensic Medicine & OED Bomb Disposal Courses etc. in which approximately **300 officers** would be trained.

1. Scheme No. 6 Setting up of two Specialized Training Institutes (at a cost of ₹ 95.37 crore).

A. **National Institute of Traffic Management & Research:**
- Preparation of Detailed project report has been entrusted to the Institute of Road Traffic Education (IRTE), Faridabad.
- States have been approached for allotment of land for the institute.

B. **National Institute of coastal Policing:**
- Preparation of Detailed project Report has been entrusted to M/s. Orkash Service Pvt. Ltd. Gurgaon
- MHA has been requested to clarify whether BPR&D will undertake the project. If so, an additional fund of ₹ 400 crore will be required.

1. **Setting up of two new CDTSs (₹130 crore)**

2.Scheme No. 7 Modernization projects (at a cost of ₹15.06 crore).

(i) **Construction of Model Police Stations in the States:-**

4.304 The Modernization Division, BPR&D forwarded a proposal for construction of following three numbers of grade 3 Model Police Stations during 2012-17 to MHA vide UO No. 52/06/Ad-Mod/PP/2013 dated 30th Sept 2013. The allocated fund for the project is ₹03.00 crore:-

   a) Champi Police Station, Champi District Mizoram
   b) Porompat Police Station, Imphal East District, Manipur
   c) Alwar, Rajasthan

The financial implication of above project is as under:-

Phase	Financial year	Budget allocation	Schedule
Phase-1	2013-14	₹1.00 crore	Payment of 1st installment of ₹ 33.33 lakhs each to the State Governments of Mizoram, Manipur & Rajasthan

Phase-2	2014-15	₹2.00 crore	Payment of 2nd installment and final installment release of fund subject progress of work.

This Ministry has released ₹1.00 crore to each state to start the implementation of the scheme.

(ii)   **Setting up Technology Crime Units/Cyber Crime investigation Cell (CCIC) in Metropolitan Cities**

The above project is dropped by BPR&D and now under the department of NCRB.

(iii)   **Setting up of National Police Technology & Development Centre (NPTDC)**

4.305 Since, there is no space/location earmarked for setting up of the NPTDC, a piece of land is require to be identify within the existing establishment of BPR&D.

4.306 ₹12.06 crore allotted for setting up National Police Technology Development Centre (NPTDC) under 12th Five Year plan during the financial year 2016-17.

International Bilateral Training Programme

4.307 A separate scheme under the "International Bilateral Training Programme" is being dealt in this Division. A separate head for capacity building was created namely "International Bilateral Training Programme" in MHA in the year 2009-10. So far training have been provided to the Mongolian, Nepalese, Vietnamese, Maldives, SAARC police personnel etc. In the current financial year 2013-14, a sum of 53 lac have been allocated under Grant No.55- Police Revenue Section, 2055-Police (Major Head), 00.003- Education & Training (Minor Head), 08 – **"International bilateral Training Programme "(Sub Head), 08.00.20.-Other Administrative Expenses (Object Head). During

this year the following courses are likely to be conducted by the Govt. of Russia for which ₹ 53, 39,712/- is also required as additional budget:-

(i) Explosives and blasting basics course

(ii) Defusing IED

(iii) Explosion site inspection, forensic and ballistic examination

(iv) Training of the special task forces personnel for certified worth with special devices containing explosives.

Thus, total ₹1,06, 39,712/- (Approx.) is required during the year 2013-14.

4.308 In the year 2014-15 a sum of ₹6,02,65,335/- is required to meet the expenditure for following courses:-

(i)	SAARC	:	15,00,000.00
(ii)	Mongolian	:	20,00,000.00
(iii)	Vietnam	:	15,00,000.00
(iv)	Homeland Security Dialogue related courses With USA	:	5,47,65,335.00
(v)	Unforeseen Expr	:	05,00,000.00
	TOTAL		**: 6, 02, 65,335.00**

4.309 Demand for allotment of aforementioned budget has already been placed to Consultant (Budget), MHA under Revised Estimates 2013-14 and Budget Estimates 2014-15.

IMMIGRATION SERVICE:

S. No.	Project	Progress
1.	Introduction of Online Visa Application system in 40 Missions/ posts.	The new software has been installed in 30 Indian Missions abroad during 2013-2014. The new system has been implemented and

		operationalized at 139 Indian Missions from 2010 to March, 2014.
2.	Implementation of C-FRO Module envisaging online registration, visa extension system etc. in 500 District Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs).	C-FRO has been implemented in 180 FROs, 4 PHQs, 4 ICPs, 7 State Home Offices in year 2013 – 14.
3.	Introduction of Biometrics with two biometrics traits (finger print and facial) in 40 Indian Missions abroad.	Biometric Enrollment Software has been implemented in 29 Indian Missions abroad to capture the biometric traits of Visa Applicants in year 2013-14.
4.	VPN connectivity for 40 Indian Missions/ Posts and all Airport ICPs. Missions/ Posts	VPN connectivity has been established at 30 Indian Missions in year 2013-14.
5.	Installation of CCTV cameras at all Airports and FRROs	The proposal being prepared in consultation with BoI.
6.	Procurement and installation of 371 PRMs for ICPs	Activity completed
7.	Implementation of UCF module in respect of each foreigner visiting India.	Activity completed
8.	Implementation of Module for filling online C-Forms in all FRROs	C -FORM has been implemented in 200 FROs in year 2013-14

	and 20 FROs	
9.	Implementation of Foreign Students Information System module in all FRROs and 20 FROs.	S -FORM has been implemented in 180 FROs in year 2013-14

All these measures are expected to result in better facilitation to legitimate foreign travellers to India, apart from strengthening security.

CHAPTER-5

OVERALL TRENDS OF EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS BUDGET ESTIMATES/REVISED ESTIMATES

5.1   The Demands for Grants Vol. I comprise five Grants pertaining to MHA and Vol. II comprises five Grants pertaining to five UTs. A synopsis of the Budget Estimates 2013-2014; Revised Estimates 2013-14 and Budget Estimates 2014-15 of the Ten Grants handled by MHA are as follows:-

REVENUE

(₹ in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2013-2014			REVISED ESTIMATES 2013-2014			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2014-2015		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
53- Ministry of Home Affairs	1358.31	750.20	2108.51	624.50	698.39	1322.89	742.64	791.80	1534.44
54- Cabinet	0.00	403.00	403.00	0.00	375.00	375.00	0.00	433.52	433.52
55- Police	1746.30	41410.63	43156.93	1493.67	43145.60	44639.27	2994.78	46666.58	49661.36
56-Other Expdtr. of MHA	467.00	1502.14	1969.14	324.00	1557.14	1881.14	118.00	2112.29	2230.29
57-Transfer to UTs.	1747.79	515.00	2262.79	1305.00	514.00	1819.00	1139.00	515.50	1654.50
Total Revenue (Grant No 53-57)	**5319.40**	**44580.97**	**49900.37**	**3747.17**	**46290.13**	**50037.30**	**4994.42**	**50519.69**	**55514.11**
98 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1211.99	1311.88	2523.87	1217.13	1452.16	2669.29	1565.79	1314.42	2880.21
99 – Chandigarh	407.70	2349.50	2757.20	343.24	2286.75	2629.99	474.10	2394.46	2868.56
100 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	428.38	119.47	547.85	422.40	112.04	534.44	430.90	123.16	554.06
101 – Daman & Diu	263.92	126.24	390.16	231.68	122.73	354.41	309.60	128.85	438.45
102 – Lakshadweep	196.08	487.61	683.69	196.08	468.69	664.77	236.10	506.90	743.00
Total Revenue (Grant No.98-102)	**2508.07**	**4394.70**	**6902.77**	**2410.53**	**4442.37**	**6852.90**	**3016.49**	**4467.79**	**7484.28**
Total – 10 Grants (Revenue)	**7827.47**	**48975.67**	**56803.14**	**6157.70**	**50732.50**	**56890.20**	**8010.91**	**54987.48**	**62998.39**

CAPITAL

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES	2013-		REVISED ESTIMATES	2013-		BUDGET ESTIMATES		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
53- Ministry of Home Affairs	2.67	62.68	65.35	2.50	26.61	29.11	51.36	58.87	110.23
54- Cabinet	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55- Police	6914.72	2193.16	9107.88	4667.33	2054.60	6721.93	7432.22	2357.18	9789.40
56-Other Expdtr. of MHA	11.00	85.03	96.03	11.00	42.86	53.86	200.00	59.54	259.54
57-Transfer to UTs.	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
Total Revenue (Grant No 53-57)	**6928.39**	**2412.87**	**9341.26**	**4680.83**	**2196.07**	**6876.90**	**7683.58**	**2547.59**	**10231.17**
98 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	650.50	13.72	664.22	380.09	12.66	392.75	534.21	30.39	564.60
99 – Chandigarh	468.35	-156.18	312.17	256.76	-104.48	152.28	338.90	-97.15	241.75
100 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	244.00	2.81	246.81	195.33	2.31	197.64	272.10	2.86	274.96
101 – Daman & Diu	366.13	0.67	366.80	273.61	0.67	274.28	347.40	0.67	348.07
102 – Lakshadweep	246.25	-2.50	243.75	241.09	-2.50	238.59	227.90	-2.55	225.35
Total Revenue (Grant No.98-102)	**1975.23**	**-141.48**	**1833.75**	**1346.88**	**-91.34**	**1255.54**	**1720.51**	**-65.78**	**1654.73**
Total – 10 Grants (Capital)	**8903.62**	**2271.39**	**11175.01**	**6027.71**	**2104.73**	**8132.44**	**9404.09**	**2481.81**	**11885.90**
Total – 10 Grants (Revenue + Capital)	**16731.09**	**51247.06**	**67978.15**	**12185.41**	**52837.23**	**65022.64**	**17415.00**	**7969.29**	**74884.29**

Note: - The above estimates are net of recoveries.

5.2   Grant No. 54 - Cabinet, though included under Ministry of Home Affairs, is a Grant which is not directly administered by this Ministry. Similarly, in respect of the five Grants relating to UTs without Legislatures, included in Vol. II of the Demands for Grants of MHA, and Grant No. 57 -Transfer to UTs, the schemes are scrutinized and sanctioned by the Central Ministries under whose purview the particular scheme falls. Thus effectively only three Grants are controlled and administered by the Ministry. These are:-

1.   **Grant No. 53 – Ministry of Home Affairs**
2.   **Grant No. 55 – Police**
3.   **Grant No. 56 – Other Expenditure of MHA**

5.3   The actual expenditures of the last two years; BE/RE 2012-2013, 2013-14 and BE 2014-15 and percentage variations with reference to preceding years of these three Grants are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Grant	Actuals 2011-2012	BE 2012-13	RE 2012-13	Actuals 2012-2013	Percentage variation w.r.t. preceding year (Actuals)	BE 2013-14	RE 2013-14	BE 2014-15	Percentage variation w.r.t. preceding year (BE)
53-MHA	3125.07	2974.70	2239.23	1622.28	-48.09	2173.86	1352.00	1644.67	-24.34
55-Police	39586.79	46632.25	43739.18	44003.78	11.16	52264.81	51361.20	59450.76	13.75
56-Other Exp. of MHA	1630.89	1873.28	1658.32	1618.33	-0.77	2065.17	1935.00	2489.83	20.56

5.4   The graphs in the following pages depict budgetary allocation and its utilization in the preceding three years 2012-13; 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto 31.03.2014) in respect of major schemes administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ in crore)

Demand No.		BE 2013-14			RE 2013-14			BE 2014-15		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
53- MHA	Revenue	1358.31	750.20	2108.51	624.50	698.39	1322.89	742.64	791.80	1534.44
	Capital	2.67	62.68	65.35	2.50	26.61	29.11	51.36	58.87	110.23
	Total	**1360.98**	**812.88**	**2173.86**	**627.00**	**725.00**	**1352.00**	**794.00**	**850.67**	**1644.67**
54-Cabinet	Revenue	0.00	403.00	403.00	0.00	375.00	375.00	0.00	433.52	433.52
	Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	**0.00**	**403.00**	**403.00**	**0.00**	**375.00**	**375.00**	**0.00**	**433.52**	**433.52**
55- Police	Revenue	1746.30	41410.63	43156.93	1493.67	43145.60	44639.27	2994.78	46666.58	49661.36
	Capital	6914.72	2193.16	9107.88	4667.33	2054.60	6721.93	7432.22	2357.18	9789.40
	Total	**8661.02**	**43603.79**	**52264.81**	**6161.00**	**45200.20**	**51361.20**	**10427.00**	**49023.76**	**59450.76**
56-Other Expenditure of MHA	Revenue	467.00	1502.14	1969.14	324.00	1557.14	1881.14	118.00	2112.29	2230.29
	Capital	11.00	85.03	96.03	11.00	42.86	53.86	200.00	59.54	259.54
	Total	**478.00**	**1587.17**	**2065.17**	**335.00**	**1600.00**	**1935.00**	**318.00**	**2171.83**	**2489.83**
57-Transfer to UTs	Revenue	1747.79	515.00	2262.79	1305.00	514.00	1819.00	1139.00	515.50	1654.50
	Capital	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
	Total	**1747.79**	**587.00**	**2334.79**	**1305.00**	**586.00**	**1891.00**	**1139.00**	**587.50**	**1726.50**
Total Grant No.52-56	Revenue	**5319.40**	**44580.97**	**49900.37**	**3747.17**	**46290.13**	**50037.30**	**4994.42**	**50519.69**	**55514.11**
	Capital	**6928.39**	**2412.87**	**9341.26**	**4680.83**	**2196.07**	**6876.90**	**7683.58**	**2547.59**	**10231.17**
	Total	**12247.79**	**46993.84**	**59241.63**	**8428.00**	**48486.20**	**56914.20**	**12678.00**	**53067.28**	**65745.28**
98-Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Revenue	1211.99	1311.88	2523.87	1217.13	1452.16	2669.29	1565.79	1314.42	2880.21
	Capital	650.50	13.72	664.22	380.09	12.66	392.75	534.21	30.39	564.60
	Total	**1862.49**	**1325.60**	**3188.09**	**1597.22**	**1464.82**	**3062.04**	**2100.00**	**1344.81**	**3444.81**
99- Chandigarh	Revenue	407.70	2349.50	2757.20	343.24	2286.75	2629.99	474.10	2394.46	2868.56
	Capital	468.35	-156.18	312.17	256.76	-104.48	152.28	338.90	-97.15	241.75
	Total	**876.05**	**2193.32**	**3069.37**	**600.00**	**2182.27**	**2782.27**	**813.00**	**2297.31**	**3110.31**
100-Dadra& Nagar Haveli	Revenue	428.38	119.47	547.85	422.40	112.04	534.44	430.90	123.16	554.06
	Capital	244.00	2.81	246.81	195.33	2.31	197.64	272.10	2.86	274.96
	Total	**672.38**	**122.28**	**794.66**	**617.73**	**114.35**	**732.08**	**703.00**	**126.02**	**829.02**
101-Daman & Diu	Revenue	263.92	126.24	390.16	231.68	122.73	354.41	309.60	128.85	438.45
	Capital	366.13	0.67	366.80	273.61	0.67	274.28	347.40	0.67	348.07
	Total	**630.05**	**126.91**	**756.96**	**505.29**	**123.40**	**628.69**	**657.00**	**129.52**	**786.52**
102-Lakshadweep	Revenue	196.08	487.61	683.69	196.08	468.69	664.77	236.10	506.90	743.00
	Capital	246.25	-2.50	243.75	241.09	-2.50	238.59	227.90	-2.55	225.35
	Total	**442.33**	**485.11**	**927.44**	**437.17**	**466.19**	**903.36**	**464.00**	**504.35**	**968.35**
Total Grant No. 98-102	Revenue	**2508.07**	**4394.70**	**6902.77**	**2410.53**	**4442.37**	**6852.90**	**3016.49**	**4467.79**	**7484.28**
	Capital	**1975.23**	**-141.48**	**1833.75**	**1346.88**	**-91.34**	**1255.54**	**1720.51**	**-65.78**	**1654.73**
	Total	**4483.30**	**4253.22**	**8736.52**	**3757.41**	**4351.03**	**8108.44**	**4737.00**	**4402.01**	**9139.01**
Total of 10 Grants	Revenue	**7827.47**	**48975.67**	**56803.14**	**6157.70**	**50732.50**	**56890.20**	**8010.91**	**54987.48**	**62998.39**
	Capital	**8903.62**	**2271.39**	**11175.01**	**6027.71**	**2104.73**	**8132.44**	**9404.09**	**2481.81**	**11885.90**
	Total	**16731.09**	**51247.06**	**67978.15**	**12185.41**	**52837.23**	**65022.64**	**17415.00**	**57469.29**	**74884.29**

GRANT NO. 53 – MHA
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
During the year 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS
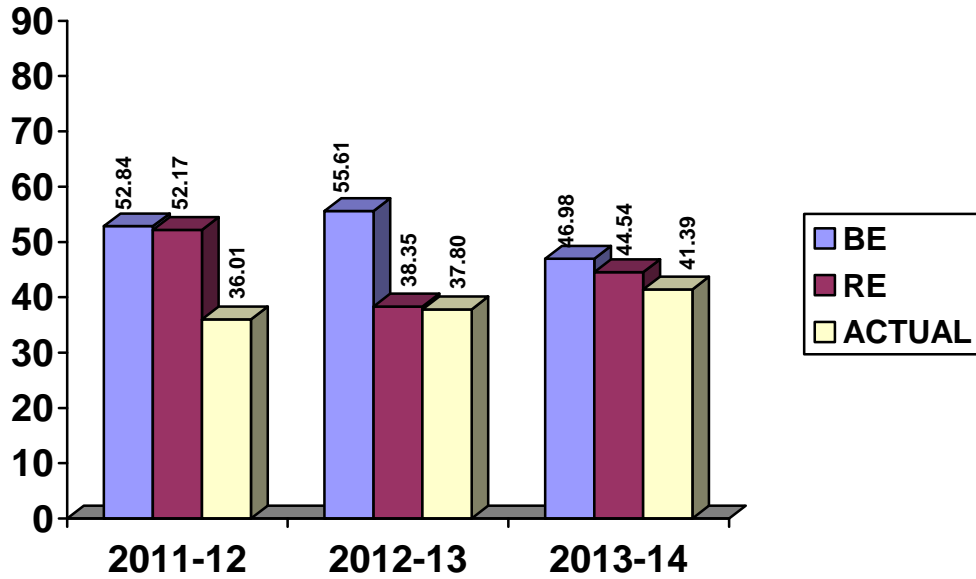
(₹ in crore)

Actuals upto 31-03-2014 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 53 – MHA
SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA
During the year 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS
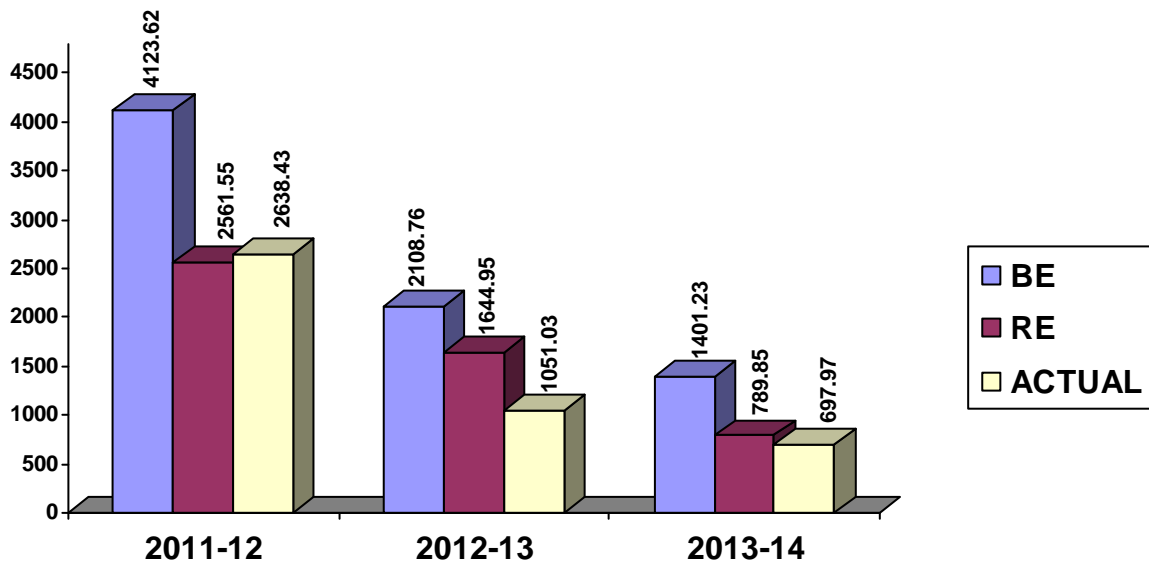
(₹ in crore)

A

Actuals upto 31-03-2014 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 55 – POLICE
NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU
During the year 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS
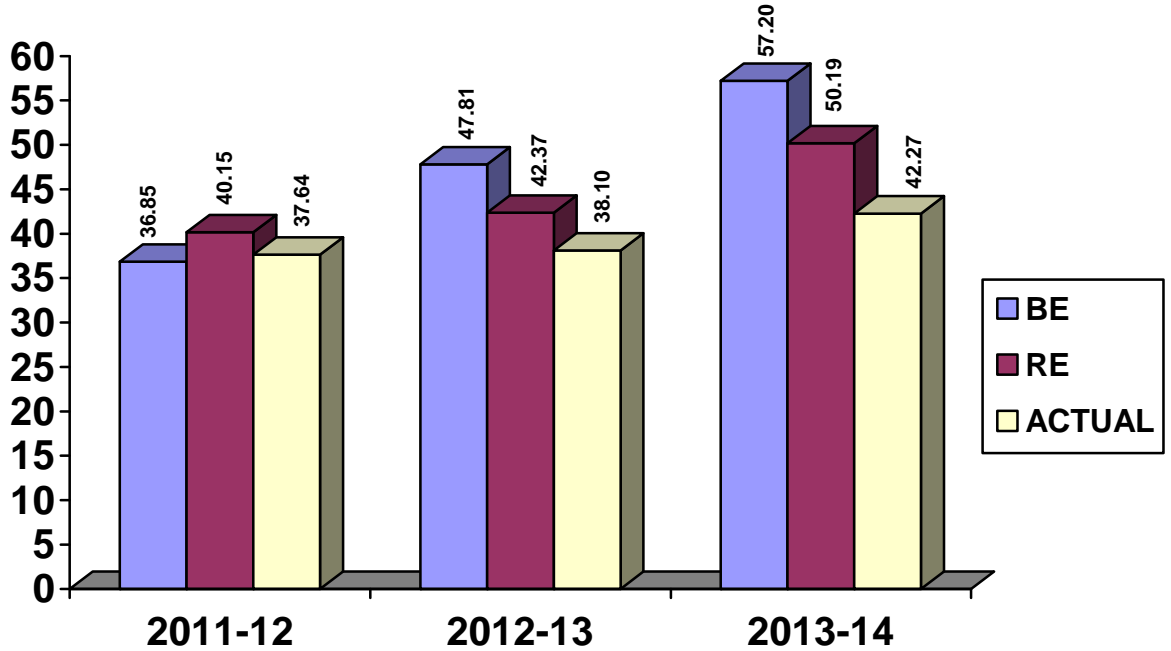
(₹ in crore)

Actuals upto 31-03-2014 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 55 - POLICE
INDO - PAKISTAN BORDER WORKS
During the year 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

Actuals upto 31-03-2014 (Provisional)

267
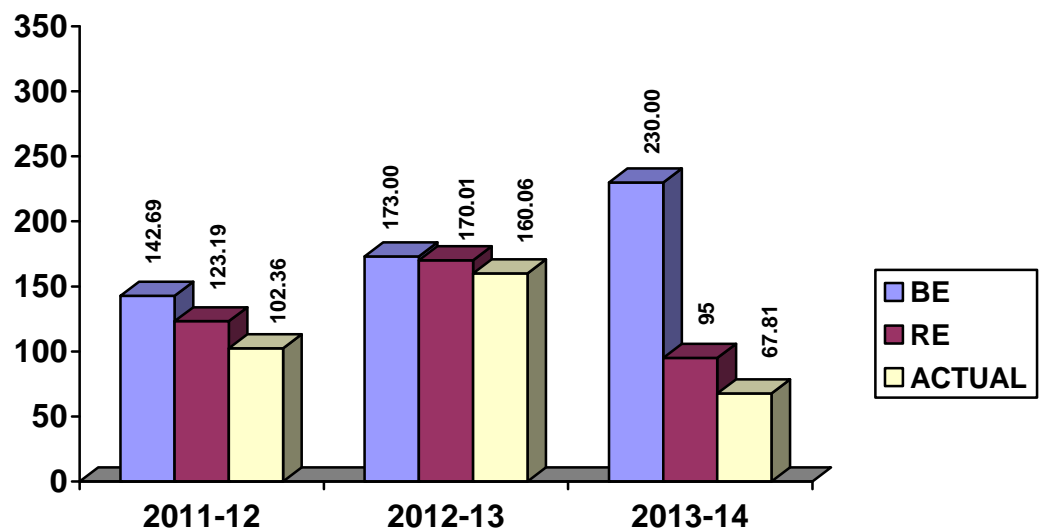
GRANT NO. 55 – POLICE
INDO - BANGLADESH BORDER (ROAD & FENCING) PROJECT
During the year 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS
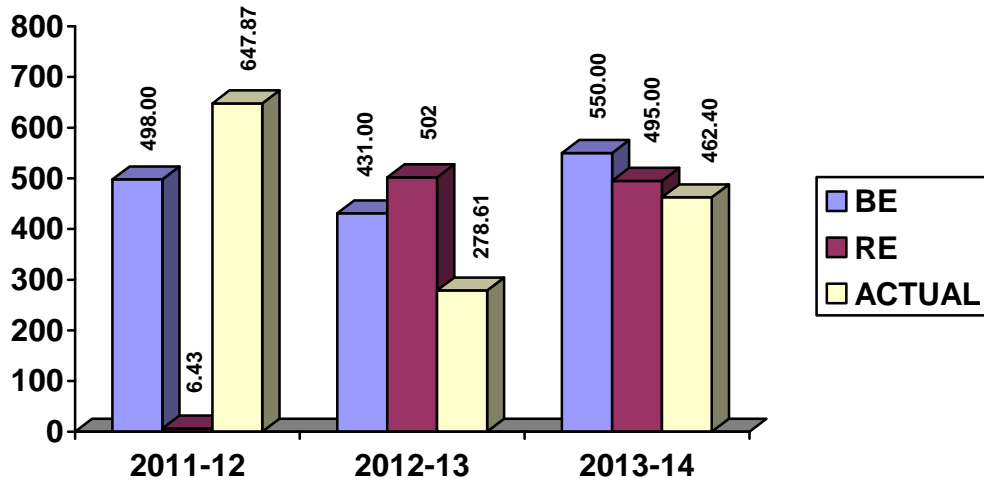
(₹ in crore)

Actuals upto 31-03-2014 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 55 – POLICE
MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES
During the year 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS
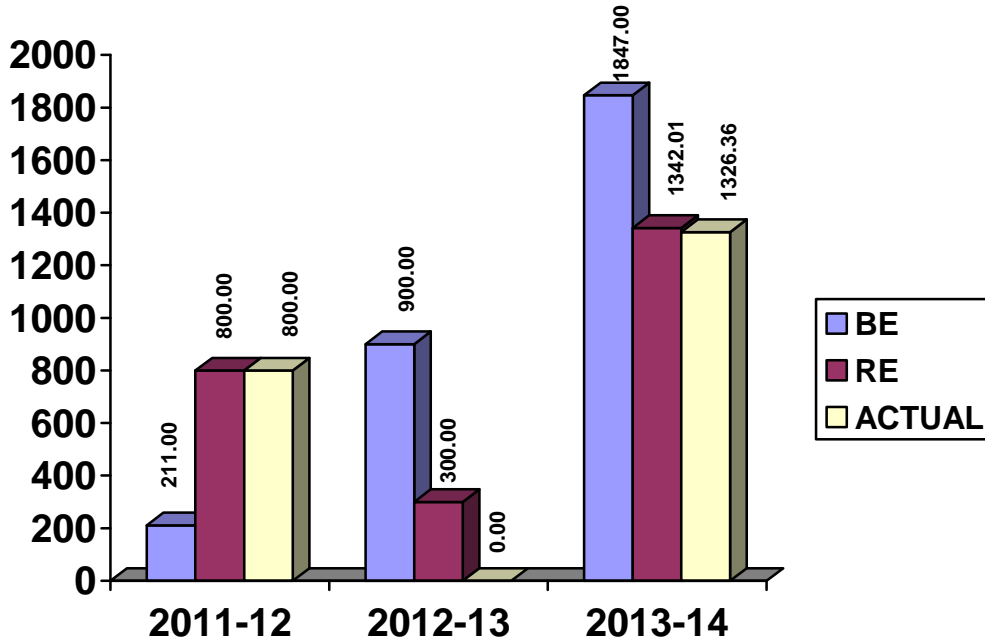
(₹ in crore)

Actuals upto 31-03-2014 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 55 – POLICE
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES
During the year 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14

*EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS*
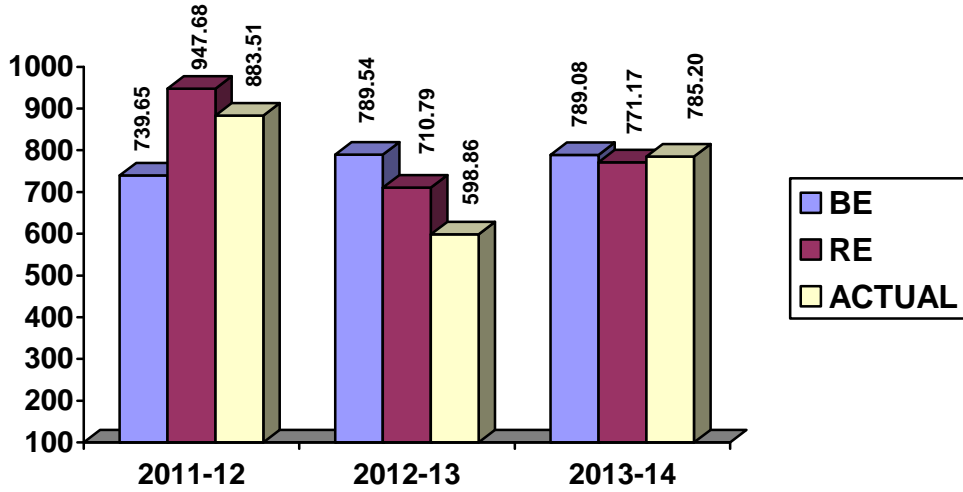
(₹ in crore)

Actuals upto 31-03-2014 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 55 – POLICE
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES
During the year 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

OFFICE BUILDING

(₹ in crore)
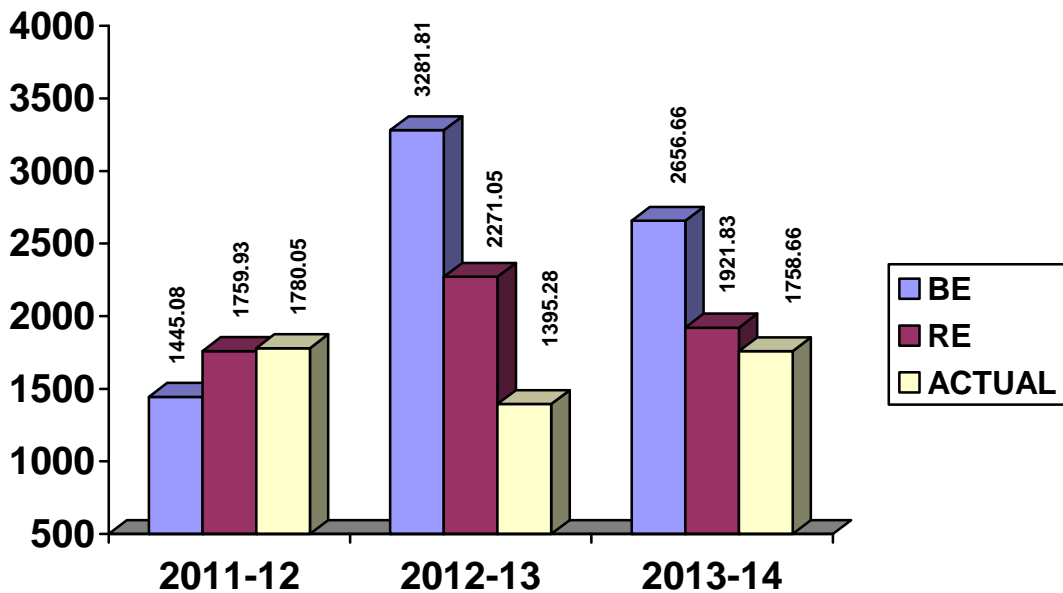
Actuals upto 31-03-2014 (Provisional)

269

GRANT No. 55 – POLICE
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES
During the year 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

(₹ in crore)
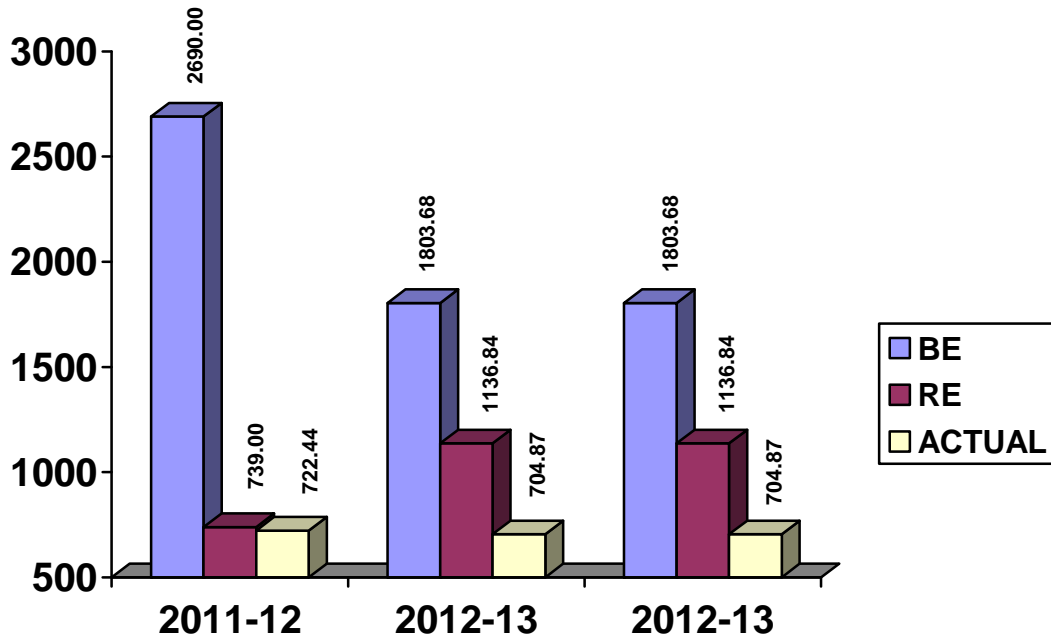
Actuals upto 31-03-2014 (Provisional)

GRANT No. 55 – POLICE
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES
During the year 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

BORDER OUTPOST

(₹ in crore)

Actuals upto 31-03-2014 (Provisional)

270
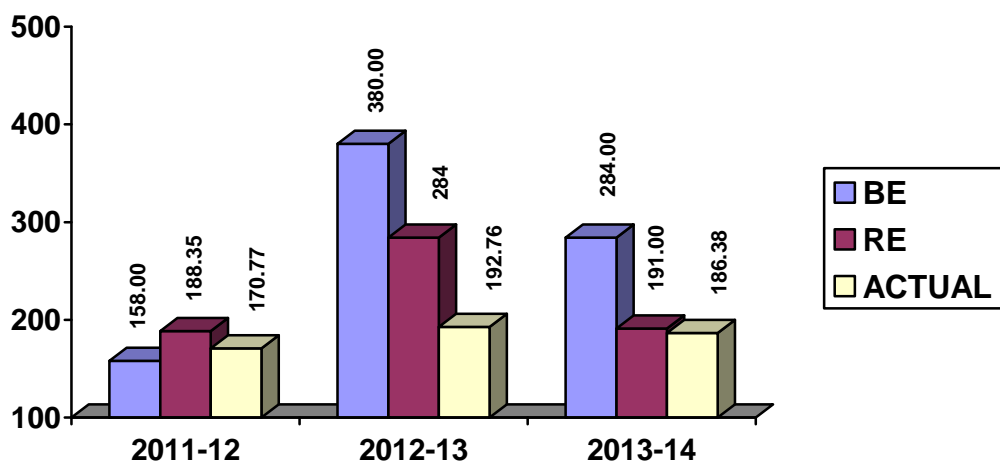
GRANT NO. 56 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SCHEMES OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATES
During the year 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14

*EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS*
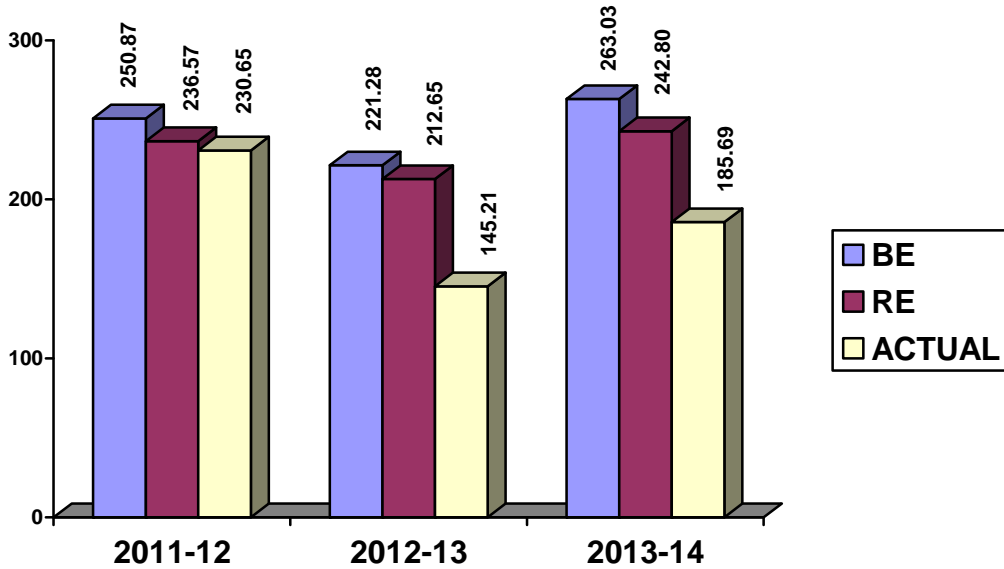
(₹ in crore)

Actuals upto 31-03-2014 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 56 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN PENSION
During the year 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS
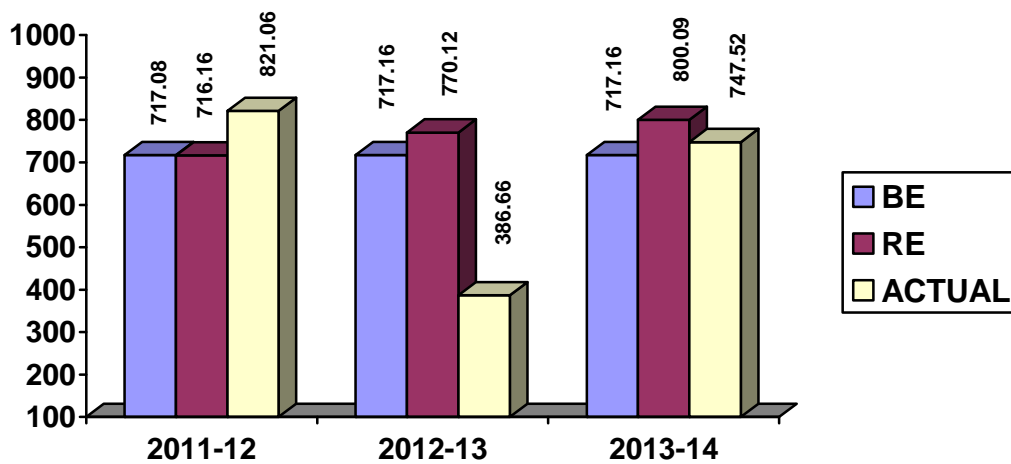
(₹ in crore)

Actuals upto 31-03-2014 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 56 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
FREE RAILWAY PASSES TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS
During the year 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS
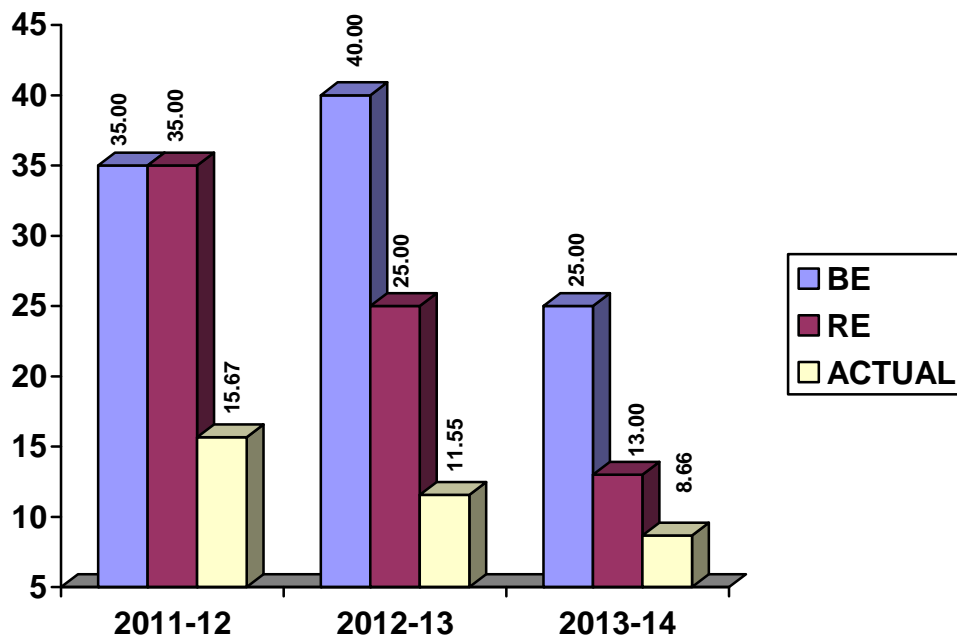
(₹ in crore)

**Actuals upto 31-03-2014 (Provisional)**

Ministry of Home Affairs
Police

Central Armed Police Forces
Budgetary Provision Vs. Actual Expenditure from 2010-2011 to 2012-2013

(₹ In crore)

Deptt.	Trend for the year 2010-2011				Trend for the year 2011-2012				Trend for the year 2012-2013			
	B.E.	Final Grant	Actual Exp.	Variation In Actual with final grant	BE	Final Grant	Actual Exp.	Variation in Actual with final grant	BE	Final Grant	Actual Exp.	Variation in Actual with final grant
REVENUE												
CRPF	6765.39	6909.00	6901.32	-7.68	7624.93	8597.30	8587.31	-9.99	8969.04	9595.67	9696.23	100.56
BSF	6292.18	6431.10	6429.97	-1.13	7368.79	7914.71	7896.52	-18.19	8415.58	8861.28	8934.45	73.17
CISF	2637.79	2829.86	2829.53	-0.33	2909.77	3168.03	3204.89	36.86	3766.27	3965.08	3990.55	25.47
ITBP	1481.18	1633.61	1632.78	-0.83	1797.89	1970.17	1937.02	-33.15	2320.75	2411.75	2457.61	45.86
Delhi Police	2812.49	2806.16	2604.60	-201.56	3245.75	3328.02	3318.41	-9.61	3514.83	3681.71	3642.70	-38.01
NSG	276.80	308.45	305.02	-3.43	422.96	472.30	465.24	-7.06	455.70	442.83	443.46	0.63
AR	2209.11	2326.97	2320.46	-6.51	2451.88	2683.20	2724.24	41.04	2872.55	2821.41	2812.11	-9.30
IB	657.10	779.63	757.60	-22.03	909.92	914.53	857.14	-57.39	1028.50	991.00	963.96	-27.04
S.S.B.	1416.01	1359.29	1338.94	-20.35	1547.74	1708.09	1694.36	-13.73	1845.28	2074.65	2114.13	39.48
TOTAL	**24548.05**	**25384.07**	**25120.22**	**-263.85**	**28279.63**	**30756.35**	**30685.13**	**-71.22**	**33188.50**	**34845.38**	**35056.20**	**210.82**
CAPITAL												
CRPF	566.47	686.36	682.71	-3.65	1017.39	1083.59	1075.58	-8.01	1741.27	1389.55	1343.78	-45.77
BSF	819.36	924.17	937.62	13.45	1332.31	905.37	845.16	-60.21	816.23	797.37	781.04	-16.33
CISF	49.69	65.94	66.02	0.08	288.00	192.50	177.84	-14.66	223.61	204.37	193.26	-11.11
ITBP	227.35	224.82	253.46	28.64	419.00	305.35	271.07	-34.28	560.36	488.36	460.46	-27.90
Delhi Police	151.04	163.70	157.13	-6.57	95.00	99.15	98.76	-0.39	350.5	435.78	380.53	-55.25
NSG	132.60	135.80	120.31	-15.49	156.20	117.69	113.35	-4.34	246.34	156.69	100.41	-56.28
AR	330.00	379.05	378.70	-0.35	881.00	475.60	483.77	8.17	246.07	231.08	226.10	-4.98
IB	60.96	64.48	53.47	-11.01	89.28	146.47	80.65	-65.82	219.57	116.92	93.64	-23.28
S.S.B.	297.09	224.15	195.91	-28.24	678.00	380.09	378.72	-1.37	791.33	662.48	573.98	-88.50
TOTAL	**2634.56**	**2868.47**	**2845.33**	**-23.14**	**4956.18**	**3705.81**	**3524.90**	**-180.91**	**5195.28**	**4482.60**	**4153.20**	**-329.40**
GRAND TOTAL	**27182.61**	**28252.54**	**27965.55**	**-286.99**	**33235.81**	**34462.16**	**34210.03**	**-252.13**	**38383.78**	**39327.98**	**39209.40**	**-118.58**

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE FOR 2012-13

(₹ in crore)

Grant No	B.E.	Suppl.	Total Grant	Expenditure upto 31st March 2013	+ Excess - Saving	% of saving/ excess with reference to Total Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53 – MHA	2974.70	4.27	2978.97	1625.75	(-) 1353.22	(-) 45.43
55 – Police	46862.25	20.97	46883.22	43859.68	(-) 3023.54	(-) 6.45
56- Other Exp. of MHA	1873.28	0.03	1873.31	1619.54	(-) 253.77	(-) 13.55
Total	51710.23	25.27	51735.50	47104.97	(-) 4630.53	(-)8.95

COMPARISON OF OBJECT HEADWISE EXPENDITURE GRANT NO. 53 - MHA; 55 - POLICE and 56 - OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA FOR THE YEAR 2011-12 TO 2013-14 (Upto 31st March, 2014)

(₹ in crore)

	HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	MHA			POLICE			OTHER EXP OF MHA			TOTAL OF ALL GRANTS YEAR WISE		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Salary	1419.72	361.59	369.73	24364.82	28256.28	32986.92	209.39	237.28	318.08	25993.93	28855.15	33674.73
2	Wages	0.63	0.33	0.23	22.92	29.04	31.36	0.00	0.00	0.01	23.55	29.37	31.60
3	Overtime	0.27	0.20	0.20	0.61	0.55	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.75	0.73
4	Pensionary charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	821.04	772.60	747.44	821.04	772.60	747.44
5	Rewards	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.95	13.12	12.60	0.14	0.20	0.15	12.09	13.32	12.75
6	Medical Treatment	4.92	5.05	4.68	158.09	208.75	216.98	2.04	2.34	3.61	165.05	216.14	225.27
7	Domestic Travel Expenses	14.93	13.30	12.58	975.97	980.31	971.97	8.59	10.42	11.36	999.49	1004.03	995.91
8	Foreign Travel Expenses	1.10	1.59	1.33	10.58	9.25	11.85	0.81	1.13	0.56	12.49	11.97	13.74
9	Office Expenses	999.42	759.76	374.17	587.44	587.50	705.61	8.29	9.98	12.80	1595.15	1357.24	1092.58
10	Rent, Rates & Taxes	24.64	30.90	59.97	37.88	50.97	59.95	0.05	0.40	0.44	62.57	82.27	120.36
11	Publication	12.65	3.85	2.45	8.97	11.00	9.79	0.17	0.42	0.61	21.79	15.27	12.85
12	BCTT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Other Adm. Expenses	5.01	4.59	5.38	24.19	26.54	25.61	2.08	2.74	1.53	31.28	33.87	32.52
14	Supplies & Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.06	11.77	14.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.06	11.77	14.40
15	Arms & Ammunitions	0.00	0.00	0.00	1571.31	1072.82	931.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1571.31	1072.82	931.50
16	Cost of Ration	0.00	0.00	0.00	1677.29	2098.54	2209.96	14.41	16.82	20.64	1691.70	2115.36	2230.60
17	Petrol, Oil & Lubricant	3.27	2.26	1.18	435.99	443.19	602.77	2.49	2.98	4.43	441.75	448.43	608.38
18	Clothing & Tentage	0.00	0.00	0.00	441.26	491.50	566.15	3.97	11.47	12.03	445.23	502.97	578.18
19	Advt. & Publicity	90.90	33.68	23.26	37.75	33.97	42.52	22.99	18.36	13.35	151.64	86.01	79.13
20	Minor Works	6.74	7.44	5.29	329.74	367.64	399.16	0.78	1.64	1.53	337.26	376.72	405.98
21	Prof. Services	219.90	12.43	11.76	259.70	250.53	253.44	4.75	7.90	8.01	484.35	270.86	273.21
22	Grants-in-Aid	226.18	280.42	156.66	2373.90	1287.65	1822.97	282.69	272.64	218.05	2882.77	1840.71	2197.68
23	GIA for creation for capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	210.00	215.00	816.65	69.85	78.00	193.65	279.85	293.00	1010.30
24	Contributions	1.93	2.26	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.15	1.08	2.07	2.41	2.80
25	Subsidies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.18	25.00	37.49	59.18	25.00	37.49
26	Scholarship	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.40	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.45	0.41	0.12
27	Secret Service	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.15	118.36	111.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.15	118.36	111.00
28	Lump-Sum Provision	1.76	2.04	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.76	2.04	2.38
29	Other charges	52.83	40.24	150.14	1338.29	1339.17	1604.61	50.45	68.69	65.72	1441.57	1448.10	1820.47
30	Motor Vehicles	0.06	1.04	0.10	337.40	385.06	379.71	1.51	1.31	2.61	338.97	387.41	382.42
31	Mach. & Equipments	16.45	21.06	3.52	789.73	651.96	653.29	26.83	29.77	19.29	833.01	702.79	676.10
32	Major works	21.77	41.72	31.26	3795.82	4797.40	4109.65	25.14	47.29	12.63	3842.73	4886.41	4153.54
33	Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.18	0.00	0.00	13.18	0.00	0.00
34	Loans & Advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.70	4.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.70	4.47
35	Misc.	0.00	0.00	5.08	0.00	116.71	211.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	116.71	216.83
	GRAND TOTAL	**3125.08**	**1625.75**	**1223.07**	**39922.24**	**43859.68**	**49767.28**	**1630.98**	**1619.54**	**1707.11**	**44678.30**	**47104.97**	**52697.46**

Object head-wise statement of proposed/agreed BE 2014-15 in respect of Grant No.53-MHA, Grant No.55-Police and Grant No. 56-Other Expenditure of MHA						
Non-Plan						**(Rs.in thousands)**
	MHA		Police		Other Expenditure of MHA	
Object Head	**BE 2014-15 (Proposed)**	**BE 2014-15 (Agreed)**	**BE 2014-15 (Proposed)**	**BE 2014-15 (Agreed)**	**BE 2014-15 (Proposed)**	**BE 2014-15 (Agreed)**
Revenue Section						
Salaries	4331295	4039600	377261600	364549000	3600000	3403500
Salaries(Charged)	0	0	5100	5100	0	0
Wages	3900	3470	444700	446800	310	110
Overtime Allowance	4703	4598	9500	9400	0	10
Rewards	0	0	166600	166600	2200	2200
Medical Treatment	71460	68854	2832200	2463300	40000	35000
Pensionery Charges	0	0	0	0	8500150	7170750
Domestic Travel Exp.	143666	142275	12398900	10653300	127000	117000
Foreign Travel Exp.	41750	41705	404700	359700	18000	18000
Office Expenses	609470	485772	7434100	6482900	140000	140000
Rent,Rate & Taxes	773606	441736	708000	729500	66310	10010
Publication	79320	77520	138600	114400	9200	8600
Banking Transaction Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Admn.Expenses	70250	69650	456400	372400	23100	23100
Supplies & Material	0	0	184500	171500	10	10
Arms & Ammunition	0	0	14190600	8915200	200	200
Arms & Ammunition(M)	0	0	4777400	400000	0	0
Cost of Ration	0	0	27665100	21355500	313100	250700
P.O.L.	5000	5000	9436700	7402600	60050	40050
Clothing & Tentage	0	0	10820500	5307100	200100	200100
Clothing & Tentage(M)	0	0	1283200	100000	0	0
Adv. & Publicity	90500	90500	463800	412300	125000	122500
Minor Works	166280	156280	6887700	4879700	36000	36000
Prof. Services	227800	249800	9710900	2918900	46100	46100
Grants-in-aid-General	1681425	1575725	20288000	15380100	3642300	8074800
Grants-in-aid Salary	0	0	0	41000		
Grants-in-aid-for creation	0	0	3100000	2600000	0	0
Contribution	23700	23700	0	0	15000	15000
Subsidies	0	0	50000	100	764500	764500
Scholarship & Stipends	0	0	10500	10500	150	150
Secret Service Expr.	0	0	1124500	1198600	0	0
Lump-sum Provision	34045	0	0	0	0	0
Other Charges(Voted)	850330	310710	48816700	18232500	671020	629010
Other Charges(Charged)	0	0	121300	123300	0	0
Information Technology	132000	131105	2121900	1701700	22500	15500
Rectt. (Office Expenses)	0	0	449000	526500	0	0
Rectt.(Adv.& Pub.)	0	0	66300	66300	0	0
Motor Vehicles(Voted)	20100	15100	12649500	5146700	121900	95100
Motor Vehicles(Charged)	0	0	25000	20000	0	0
Motor Vehicles(Mod.)	0	0	5096200	722400	100	0
Machiney & Equipment(M)	0	0	12273100	1051500	100	0
Machiney & Equipment	67100	67100	15184900	7786400	570000	320100
Office Bldg(Voted)	1006500	506500	1554600	344800	0	0
Office Bldg.(Charged)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential Bldg.	0	0	170000	20000	0	0
Border Out Posts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans & Advances	0	0	50000	50000	0	0
Major Works(IBB/IPB etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Works	0	0	16200	0	650100	180200
Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**10434200**	**8506700**	**610848500**	**493237600**	**19764500**	**21718300**

UTILISATION CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT OF GRANTS/LOANS RELEASED UPTO 31ST March, 2012

No. of UCs due in r/o grants released upto March, 2012	Amount involved (₹ in crore)	No. of UCs received	Amount involved in respect of UCs received (₹ in crore)	No. of UCs outstanding as on 31.03.2014	Amount involved on outstanding UCs (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
990	13563.17	743	12800.32	247	762.85

UNSPENT BALANCES AS ON 31.03.2014
A. UNSPENT BALANCES WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Scheme	Amount
1.	Modernisation of Police Forces	504.65
2.	Scheme for Modernisation of Prisons	12.30
3.	Special Infrastructure Scheme in LWE affected States	182.98
4.	Scheme for construction/strengthening of Fortified Police Stations	215.33
5.	Grants-in-aid to State/UT Governments for Capacity Building, System Integrator and Project Management Consultancy under CCTNS Scheme	213.64
6.	Grant-in-aid to ATIs	0.05
7.	NPCBAERM/NPCBEERM	3.08
8.	Scheme for revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country	45.98
9.	Scheme for strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services	59.70
10.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (MCRMP)	108.91
11.	State Disaster Management Programme (SDMP)	2.17
12.	Assistance to the State Government for Establishment of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist School	12.53
13.	Rehabilitation of refugees in Mizoram	7.87
14.	Ex-Graitia/cash for land degiciency to displaced from POK1947	22.28
15.	Additional Relief & Rehabilitation to the victims of communal riots of 2002 in Gujarat	0.87
16.	Additional relief to Bhagalpur riot victims	0.16
17.	Essay competition	0.01
18.	Development of infrastructure facilities in rural plots in West Bengal	13.82
19.	National School Safety Programme	33.98

B. UNSPENT BALANCES WITH IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES as on 31.03.14

<div align="right">(₹ in crore)</div>

S. No.	Scheme	Agency	Amount
1.	Civic Action Programme	CAPFs (BSF, CRPF,ITBP,SSB)	16.22
2.	Crime & Criminal tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)	National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), R. K. Puram	1.44
3.	Special Industry Iniative for J&K	National Skill Development Corporation	8.73
4.	Complaint Handling Management System	Gujarat State Human Rights Commission	0.13
5.	Complaint Handling Management System	Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission	0.07
	Total		**26.59**

CHAPTER – 6

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):

6.1 NDMA was constituted on 30th May, 2005 by an executive order of the Government of India. Subsequently, the Disaster Management *Act* was enacted on 23rd December, 2005 and the Authority was notified on 27th September, 2006 under the provisions of the Act. As the Apex Body for Disaster Management in India, NDMA has the responsibility of laying down Policies, Plans and Guidelines for Disaster Management for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters. It is deeply involved with all phases of disaster management, especially the prevention, preparedness, mitigation and a proficient and *well-coordinated* manner.

National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM):

6.2 The National Policy on Disaster Management received the approval of the Union Cabinet on 22nd October, 2009. The Policy reflects the National Vision "to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response".

Guidelines already released and under process

6.3 NDMA is engaged in the formulation of guidelines through a consultative process involving all stakeholders, including Government, Non-Government Organizations, Academic and Scientific Institutions, Corporate Sector and Community. Details of Guidelines released and other important

reports prepared by NDMA are given in Chapter I, under 'Policy Initiatives' (Para 1.5).

Awareness Campaigns:

6.4 NDMA has launched awareness campaigns to improve risk perception, preparedness and self-reliance against various disasters through different means of communication such as audio-visual spots, press advertisement, print material, etc. Some of the major activities carried out during this year are as follows:-

> - Production of audio-video spots on Cyclone, Flood Disaster Management and Paradigm Shift
> - Telecast/Broadcast of audio-video spots on Earthquake, Flood, Cyclone, Urban Flooding on Pvt. T.V. Channels, Doordarshan, AIR, Lok Sabha T.V. F.M. Radio Channels
> - Advertisement in various leading newspapers and magazines
> - Printing messages on Railway Reservation Tickets
> - Printing of Posters and leaflets on Flood and Cyclone Disaster Management Awareness

Mock Exercises:

6.5 A number of multi-state mock exercises have been carried out.

> - NDMA in collaboration with IITs Bombay and Madras undertook a project titled Mw 8 Mandi, Earthquake Scenario : Multi State Exercise. A mega Mock drill was held on 13th February, 2013 in cities of Mohali, Panchkula, Chandigarh and Shimla.
> - In order to assess earthquake preparedness in Delhi, DDMA in collaboration with NDMA organized various programmes from December, 2011 to mid-February, 2012 which culminated with a first State-wide mock drill on 15th February, 2012.
> - Scenario Development for the 1897 Earthquake and coordination with States for other activities such as Rapid Visual Screening Workshop,

School children sensitization workshops, Awareness Generation, Capacities Development Programmes have been undertaken through CSIR NEIST, culminating in two Mega Mock Exercises on 10th & 13th March, 2014. The total cost of the project is ₹5.6036 crore which is to be implemented over a period of 18 months.

Mitigation Projects:

6.6   Details of various schemes, as under, are given in the Chapter II and III.

➢ The project of National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP) is being implemented by NDMA in coordination with the State Governments/UTs/ other institutions. The project will be implemented in 25 cities of 21 States/UTs (Andaman/ Arunachal Pradesh/Assam/Bihar/ Chandigarh/ Delhi/ Gujarat/ Haryana/ Jammu & Kashmir/ Himachal Pradesh/Maharashtra/ Meghalaya/ Mizoram/Nagaland/ Manipur/ Punjab/ Sikkim/ Tripura/ Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand/ West Bengal) that lie in seismic zones IV & V in the country.

➢ National Cyclone Risk Management Project (NCRMP), a World Bank aided project is currently under implementation in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.

➢ National School Safety Programme (NSSP) is currently under implementation.

➢ Other Disaster Management Projects (ODMP): a number of schemes are being currently undertaken.

Training Programmes

6.7 During the year 2013-14, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) conducted 84 face-to-face training programmes which were attended

by 2322 participants. Out of these 44 courses, have been conducted in collaboration with Center for Disaster Management in State ATIs and other training institutions. Details of In-campus and Off-campus programmes conducted by NIDM during 2013-14 are at Annexure III & IV. In addition to face-to-face programmes, Institute also conducted 15 web-based online courses during 2013-14 which were attended by 650 participants.

Other Activities

6.8 Apart from training programmes, NIDM undertook few other activities during the period 2013-14. Details of these activities are as under:

Field Visit to Uttarakhand as part of 'Post Disaster Needs Assessment Study for India' Under National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) 23rd to 25th March, 2014.

6.9 Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) Study for India is a major initiative for strengthening the post-disaster recovery mechanism in the country. This is currently in its Inception phase wherein the detailed methodology to execute the project would be finalized. In order to facilitate this, various visits to the study states under this study were to be made during the study period.

6.10 To start with it was decided that the Consulting team alongwith representatives of Project team of NIDM will visit the state of Uttarakhand to get a first-hand information on how the post disaster needs are being assessed in this state, after the recent disaster of 2013. Uttarakhand is one of the 10 representative states for the study. The team led by the team leader of the Consultant team Mr. Roberto Jovel, alongwith Ms. Priyanka Chowdhary, Specialist, PDNA, NIDM, visited Uttarakhand from 23rd to 25th March, 2014. During the visit the representatives from the Disaster Mitigation and Management Centre (DMMC), the Revenue Department and Agriculture Department were consulted for their inputs on the subject and allied issues. The visit helped the team understand the existing processes being followed for

assessments of post disasters and the issues revolving around them. The draft Inception Report laying down the methodology and detailed work plan for the study submitted on 17.3.2014, will be finalized after consultation with major stakeholders and the review committee. The experience of Uttarakhand visit will be useful for the understanding the present system of PDNA in the states and the data collected and analysed alongwith the experience will be discussed in the forthcoming National level Consultative Workshop to be held on 7th April, 2014, for the other states to respond and share their experience.

Visit of International Diploma participants for a "Workshop on Managing Risk and Emergencies in Education-Through National and International Case Studies", 20th March, 2014.

6.11 A visit of International Diploma participants for a "Workshop on Managing Risk and Emergencies in Education-Through National and International Case Studies" was held at NIDM on 20th March, 2014 which had 27 participants from 17 nations. The workshop was focused on the sensitizing all the participants about the need for disaster management in the realm of education systems, especially focusing on schools.

6.12 Presentations were made on Basic Concept of Disaster Management and Institutional Framework and on School Safety Program respectively. Various hazards, disasters, associated risks, vulnerabilities, identifying and enhancing capacities and stressed upon the paradigm shift from crisis management towards risk management were explained.

6.13 Hazards, vulnerabilities, risks and capacity building aspects with respect to schools were discussed. The need and importance of preparing and implementing school disaster management plans, requirements while making the school safety plan were explained.

National Workshop & Exhibition on "Uttarakhand Disaster - 2013: Lessons Learnt & Way Ahead", 13th -14th March, 2014.

6.14 National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi organised a National Workshop & Exhibition on "Uttarakhand Disaster - 2013: Lessons Learnt & Way Ahead" on 13th -14th March, 2014 at NIDM with an objective to discuss the content of the report with concerned agencies, resource persons and experts to seek their comments and suggestions and cross cutting issues related to the post Uttarakhand disaster. The two panel discussions were covered under workshop: (i) Uttarakhand Disaster Report - 2013; and (ii) Disaster & Development.

6.15 Various technical issues/solutions related to sustainable reconstruction of damaged roads, Kedarnath Shrine complex, SSB-Srinagar complex, riverside establishments, bridges, DAMs, etc. were also covered on the second day of the workshop. Six organisations dealing with various technologies in the hill roads construction exhibited their products and also presented specific solutions for the challenges of slope erosion.

NIDM participation in the Seminar cum Workshop on "Rehabilitation of Artisans of Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Munshiari and Srinagar on Bamboo Craft" at Dehradun, Uttarakhand, 12th - 13th March, 2014.

6.16 A seminar cum workshop on Rehabilitation of Artisans of Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Munshiari and Srinagar on Bamboo Craft has been sponsored by Development Commissioner (H), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India and organized by Ambpali (Handloom and Handicraft Multi-State Cooperative Society Ltd.) at Dehradun in Uttarakhand State during 12th -13th March, 2014.

6.17 The workshop highlighted the need to emphasize the livelihood issues in the disaster risk reduction process and evolve systematic mechanism for

assessing the impacts on natural disasters on cottage industry (handloom and handicrafts), farming / agricultural practices, and tourism.

State Consultation Workshop in West Bengal for Capacity Building Study under National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, 27th February, 2014, at Kolkata.

6.18 A state level consultation workshop for the study - 'Preparing Long Term Training and Capacity Building Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction in India' under National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) was organized by National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and the Department of Disaster Management, Government of West Bengal at Howrah on 27th February, 2014. The objective of the workshop was to share the findings of this study and to seek inputs on key deliverables of the study from state representatives. Presentations on the 'Overview of Studies', 'Training and Institutional arrangement for capacity building', 'Accreditation Process' and 'Policy developed as a part of this Study' were made by the NIDM and Consultants. This was followed by open discussion on the use of this study in the State of West Bengal, including Way Forward.

Orientation Programme for trainees from Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre (RSMC), New Delhi, on 26th February, 2014.

6.19 Nine trainees from Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre (RSMC), New Delhi, visited NIDM on 26th February, 2014, for a training programme on 'Cyclone Disaster Management through Capacity Building'. The trainees included participants from Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand and from India Meteorological Department's Cyclone Warning Centres. The objective of this orientation programme was to get the trainees aware about Disaster Management Framework at national and regional level. Presentations on

"Introduction to Disaster Management and Institutional setup in India" and "Experience of Cyclone - Issues and Lessons Learnt" were made.

Consultative Workshop on Science-Media Interface for Effective Disaster Risk Reduction under National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, 19th February, 2014.

6.20 To complement the objective of the Pilot TOT on "Re-examining Principles of Disaster Reporting", an half day consultative workshop was organized on science-media interface for effective disaster risk reduction. The objective of the work shop was to promote more collaborative relationship between science, media and disaster management professionals.

National Database for Emergency Management: Nodal Officers meeting, 19th February, 2014.

6.21 The Committee of Secretaries (CoS), with regard to Emergency Management in the country entrusted Department of Space (DoS) to design, develop and implement National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM). From DoS, National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) is the lead agency to implement and operationalize NDEM. NRSC with the support of NIDM organized a meeting with Nodal Officers of NDEM on 19th February, 2014 at NIDM. The aim of the meeting was to appraise about the project status and to establish fruitful cooperation and mechanism for providing/sharing data and information available with nodal ministries and agencies. Twenty six officials from Central Departments and State representative from Delhi Disaster Management Authority, officials from NRSC, DoS and National Institute of Disaster Management Participated in the event. Nodal officers from various partner departments and NIDM actively participated, discussed about availability of data, modality for sharing and challenges in sharing data in desired formats and utilizing them during

emergencies. Partners also gave suggestions for improving the utilization in real time scenario.

Training Needs Analysis and Annual Training Conference, 6th to 7th February, 2014.

6.22 The Training Needs Analysis & Annual Training Conference (ATC) of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) was held on 6th - 7th February, 2014 at NIDM, New Delhi. First Day of the Conference was devoted to Training Needs Analysis and the Second Day for Annual Training Conference. The emphasis for the current year was more need based training courses and institutionalization of training and capacity building initiatives for disaster risk reduction and its mainstreaming in the programmes of line departments/agencies. The first day of the two day conference was focused on training needs assessment where emphasis was laid on need of TNA and demand driven training. Gap in capacity building and awareness level was highlighted by many during the conference. It was also emphasized that often TNA is done and feedback is taken, but updation and analysis of feedback is not done. Few new areas where focus is required were also highlighted viz. Livestock care, Use of IDRN at the time of crisis, health issues of rescue workers, etc. The activity calendar including off-campus collaborative training courses was finalized during the second day.

Workshop on Accreditation Process and Policy, and Training Modules for the Capacity Building Study under National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), 5th February, 2014.

6.23 A workshop for the study 'Preparing Long Term Training and Capacity Building Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction' , under NCRMP, which is being carried out by NIDM through the Consultancy firms - SEEDS Technical Services and Knowledge Links, was held at NIDM on 5th February, 2014. The objective of the consultative workshop was to discuss and get inputs from

Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Authority, States and other important stakeholders on the accreditation process in the field of Disaster Management and approach being followed to develop training modules which are a part of this study. The inputs would help in finalization of the Accreditation Process and Policy in the field of Disaster Management which will be a key output of this study.

National Workshop on "Risk to Resilience: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Measures into Development Plans" on 28th January, 2014 at NIDM.

6.24 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM, Ministry of Home Affairs), Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (GEAG) and Institute of Social and Environmental Transition (ISET) jointly organized National Workshop on "Risk to Resilience: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Measures into Development Plans" on 28th January, 2014 at NIDM.

6.25 The workshop focused particularly on the implications of hydro meteorological disasters and climate change for the decentralized planning and housing themes in India and brought together about 60 policy makers and practitioners from Government, UN Agencies, NGOs and donors. The module titled "Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction into District Level Developmental Plans" was also released during the workshop.

Brainstorming Workshop on Perspective Plan for Strengthening and Expansion of NIDM, 17th of January, 2014.

6.26 A brainstorming workshop on Perspective Plan for Strengthening and Expansion of NIDM held on 17th of January, 2014 at NIDM. Need of NIDM's expansion was expressed in view of huge demand of capacity development on

various aspects of disaster management in India. It was also stressed on Human Resource Development and promotional aspects of faculty members as key aspects Institutional sustainability and growth, besides focus on multi-disciplinary nature of subject.

NIDM conducted Faculty-Student Interaction Program for 3rd year B. Tech. (Civil Engg) students of Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering & Technology, Hyderabad on 16th December, 2013.

6.27 As a part of their educational tour, 75 students of 3rd year Civil Engineering from Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering & Technology (GRIET), Hyderabad, visited NIDM on 16th December, 2013.

6.28 An interaction session was held on "Earthquake risk mitigation and professional expertise in disaster mitigation". The role of modern day Civil Engineer to carry forward with the NIDM's mission towards "disaster free India" was explained. The importance of robust experimental facilities and physical models for making society aware of the quality construction was emphasized so that Civil Engineers made in India can start ensuring guarantee of performance of the built facilities against natural hazards like earthquake, flood, landslides.

6.29 While details of NIDM web resources (www.nidm.gov.in) were explained to all students, several illustrations were given on the professional zeal for Civil engineering graduates.

Educational Visit of Students from Sadhu Vaswani College of Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra, on 6th December 2013.

6.30 Twenty participants from Sadhu Vaswani College of Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra, visited NIDM on 6th December 2013. Presentation on Basic Concepts of Disaster Management and Institutional Framework of DM in India

was made. The educational visit of the students lasted two and half hours from 15.00 hrs. to 17.30 hrs., which concluded with discussion session.

Visit of Assam State Secretariat Officers to NIDM on 28th November, 2013.

6.31 Twenty eight Assam State Secretariat Officer trainees of Institute of Secretariat Training and Management visited NIDM on 28-11-2013. Two presentations on basic concept of Disaster Management and Institutional Framework of DM in India and Emergency Operation Centre were made.

NIDM participated in ICL-IPL Kyoto Conference 2013, 18-22 November 2013, Kyoto, Japan.

6.32 International Consortium on Landslides (ICL) organized a conference at Kyoto, Japan during 18-22 November, 2013 to conduct strategic discussions to strengthen science and technology network and promote partnership to create a safer geo-environment. During the conference, the implementation plan for world landslide forum 3 to be held during 2-6 June, 2014 at Beijing, China, was also discussed besides the regular 12th session of the Board of Representatives (BoR) of ICL and 8th session of the International Programme on Landslides (IPL) Global Promotion Committee and IPL symposium 2013. NIDM has been working on an IPL project -172 on "Documentation, Training and Capacity Development for Landslide Risk Management" and coordinating the ICL's Thematic Network on Landslide Risk Management.

NIDM conducted an Outcome Discussion and Strategy Workshop on "Environmental Planning and Disaster Risk Management (EPDRM) : Six years of Indo-German Cooperation in the field of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in India" on 22nd October, 2013.

6.33 The 'Deutsche Gesellschaft fur international Zusammenarbeit' with the Indo-German Environmental Partnership Programme (IGEP) contributed to

India's national efforts for Human Capacity Development in Disaster Risk Management since 2008 with the Environmental Planning and Disaster Risk Management (EPDRM) project. The project worked under the political cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India and in substantial coordination with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India. The objectives of the outcome discussion and strategy workshop were:

i.   to share the experiences and reflect on the observable impacts with respect to (ii) work and output of the EPDRM project and potentials and constraints for future Human Capacity Development in Disaster Risk Management

ii. role and contribution of training for human capacity development in the field of disaster preparedness and response; and climate change adaptation

iii. role of Environmental Knowledge for different target groups (academic, administrative, operational, first responders, industries, planners, volunteers etc.) in DRM. Twenty four delegates from NIDM, DMI, NCDC, NDMA, MHA and GIZ participated in this workshop.

6.34 Director IGER GIZ mentioned that German Government will be keen to collaborate and work together on gap areas for which proposals needs to be developed by National Institutions and has to be forwarded through DEA to German Government. NDMA mentioned that it will extend necessary support, however partner agencies should take necessary steps to sustain the initiatives and also carry out a details need and gap area analysis. Proposals needs to be developed based on the same.

National Level Workshop on Training Needs Analysis, Training Gap Analysis, Quantification & Prioritization of Training Needs, Strategy for Implementation of Training and Accreditation Method for Short Term DM Trainings on 3rd October, 2013.

6.35 A National level Workshop/Consultation was organized in NIDM for the study **'Preparing Long Term Training and Capacity Building Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction'**, under Component "C" of NCRMP. The workshop was on Training Needs Analysis, Training Gap Analysis, Quantification & Prioritization of Training Needs, Strategy for Implementation of Training and Accreditation Method for Short Term DM Trainings, was organized at NIDM on 3rd October, 2013. The study comprises of 17 deliverables in all and this workshop was the 8th deliverable. It was aimed at facilitating discussions to get useful comments and feedback, updated facts and information from the state representatives and key professionals in the sector to validate the issues included in the project. The workshop resulted in discussion on a number of key issues and some valuable inputs from the participants. An interactive web portal was also launched in this workshop where all the reports under the project are uploaded and readers can post their comments as well.

National Workshop with State Relief Commissioners on 'Capacity Building Grants' on 26th August, 2013.

6.36 A National Workshop was organized by the National Disaster Management Authority and NIDM on 26th August, 2013 at NIDM Campus, in which various important issues were discussed with 32 State representatives. The issues discussed during the workshop were as follows:

  i.   Utilization of specific grants recommended under 13th Finance Commission, such as Capacity Building Grant.
  ii. Grant for Revamping Fire Services.
  iii. Issues for 14th Finance Commission.

iv.   State Disaster Managements Plans / District Disaster Management Plans.

v.   National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Programme (NERMP).

6.37 In addition, some specific issues related to NIDM were also presented and discussed

- India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN);
- National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project;
- Trainees Data Base;
- Directory of Disaster Management Resource Persons;
- National Portal for Disaster Risk Reduction; and
- Financial Assistance to ATIs.

NIDM organized National workshop on "Uttarakhand Disaster 2013: Lessons Learnt" on 19th August, 2013.

6.38 In order to share the learning experience of all the organizations involved in the rescue, relief and rehabilitation, NIDM organized one day national workshop on "Uttarakhand Disaster 2013: Lessons Learnt" on Monday, 19th August, 2013 at its own campus.

6.39 More than 130 participants from various government and non-government organizations attended the workshop. The sessions of the workshop included response to the tragedy by various agencies and strategy for rehabilitation and recovery.

NIDM participation in 4th Session Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 19th May -23rd May, 2013 Geneva, Switzerland.

6.40 The Fourth Session of Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was held at CICG, Geneva, Switzerland from 19th May -23rd May, 2013. The event was organized by UNISDR. Indian delegation led by secretary (BM),

MHA. During the event, hundreds of delegates of various countries visited the booth and inquired about the Institute, structure of disaster management in the country and Initiatives of DRR in the country. These queries were dealt with by officials of NIDM managing the booth. This is the first time India is participating in exhibition at Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the credit goes to NIDM and its faculties.

NIDM's participation in the mass awareness program through "Disaster Management Fair-AAGAAZ" organized by the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) of North-West District, Delhi 22nd – 23rd March, 2014.

6.41 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) participated in a two days mass awareness program through "Disaster Management Fair-AAGAAZ" at Dilli Haat, Pitampura, New Delhi from 22nd March to 23rd March, 2014. The program was organized by the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), North-West District, Delhi. The objective of this program was to create mass awareness of disaster management for the communities.

6.42 EDNIDM Spoke about the importance of Disaster preparedness, mitigation and management. During this fair, NIDM displayed various types of IEC materials like posters, calendars, training modules, leaflets, etc. The IEC materials were distributed to various visitors, stakeholders, students and teachers during this fair.

6.43 Various Government organizations and NGOs also participated in this program such as NDRF, Civil Defence, Delhi Metro, Education Department, Fire Department, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, CATS, Seeds India, Paaras, Delhi Jal Board and many others. During this fair, a cultural program also had been organized. Some of the important aspects of disaster management had been depicted, through stage play, songs, Nukkad Natak etc.

NIDM's participation in "Annual College Fest- Crescendo 2014" organised by "Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies, University of Delhi, 10th -11th March, 2014.

6.44 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) participated in 2-day "Annual College Fest- Crescendo 2014" organized by "Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies, University of Delhi" during 10th -11th March, 2014 at Talkatora Stadium, New Delhi.

6.45 The Programme was inaugurated on 10th March, 2014 by Dr. Poona Verma, Principal "Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies, University of Delhi". During the event, NIDM established a stall to enhance awareness and disseminate information about Disaster Management. The NIDM team introduced students to NIDM e-learning courses through which the students and teachers can learn and develop their knowledge in the field of Disaster Management. During both the days, various IEC materials on Earthquake safety, Flood safety, Fire safety, School Safety and other Disaster Management issues have been distributed amongst students, teachers and other visitors, besides reading materials, Posters, Calendars and leaflets. NIDM publication in the form of books, training modules and guidelines etc. have also been distributed during the event. More than 5000 students from 75 different colleges participated in the programme and got benefited from NIDM's activities and awareness on Disaster Management.

NIDM's participation in "Science fair" organized by Education Department of North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC), 26th to 28th February, 2014.

6.46 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) participated in a 3-Day "Science fair" organized by Education Department of North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) during 26th to 28th February, 2014. This program was

supported by Global Rescue Consultants Pvt. Ltd and organized in the following six schools:

1. MCP School Jahangir Puri, E Bock (Zone-CLZ)
2. MCP School Baljeet Nagar (Zone-KBZ)
3. MCP School Jawalapuri Comp No-5 (Zone-Rohini)
4. MCP School Gulabi Bagh (Zone-SPZ)
5. MCP School Mundka Village (Zone-Narela)
6. MCP School Phool Mandi (City)

6.47 Officials & Teachers were sensitized on the issue of importance of Disaster Management in schools with special emphasis on earthquake resistant school buildings. Later he visited model exhibitions by school students and demonstrated some of the buildings models of NIDM. During the event NIDM also displayed its IEC materials and activities performed by the Institute.

Release of NIDM Calendar-2014 and India Disaster Report-2012 on 6th January,2014.

6.48 Release of NIDM Calendar 2014 and India Disaster Report was held at NIDM conference hall on 6th January, 2014. The release saw some of the VIP's in the function. E.D. NIDM was complimented by various dignitaries on the dais for the successful release of the calendar 2014 and India Disaster Report 2012.

NIDM Participated in India International Trade Fair (IITF-2013), 14th -27th November, 2013.

6.49 NIDM in collaboration with NDMA and NDRF participated in the India International Trade Fair with an objective to create awareness about Disaster Management in general public. Through its stall at Phoolwari Convention Centre, NIDM shared various awareness materials with the community, demonstrated shake table for liquefaction testing, displayed building models

for earthquake resistance, organized Street Play (Nukkad Natak) on disaster management, organized skit of school children on school safety and conducted Quiz Contest on various disasters. NIDM displayed its products and activities in form of collage, showcasing various training, conferences and the modules published by the Institute. In addition, NIDM also displayed various IEC materials for distribution and many other publications for display. A calendar, showings month wise do's & don'ts of various disasters, was also released during the inaugural function by Shri M. Shashidhar Reddy, Hon'ble Vice Chairperson of NDMA.

NDMA & NIDM observed "Disaster Reduction Day", 9th October, 2013.

6.50 NDMA & NIDM observed "Disaster Reduction Day" on the 9th October, 2013 at New Delhi on the lines of International Day for Disaster Reduction which is observed in October every year.

6.51 A Skit play on school safety was presented by students of ASN School, Mayur Vihar, New Delhi followed by sharing of experience by school students on recent disaster in Uttarakhand and its impact on education. Various children from schools across the country were also awarded for participating in Slogan & Poster competition organized by NDMA & NIDM.

Participation in Science Expo.

6.52 For the first time, the National Science Centre, New Delhi organised Science Expo to showcase the latest Research & Development activities of different Indian Scientific Institutions in various fields. During this event Popular Science Lectures, interactive sessions on careers in the area of R&D, demonstration of instruments/ gadgets and contests for students were arranged. In order to popularise disaster management education and awareness, NIDM takes part in this expo along with 12 more premier organizations of the country.

6.53 During this exhibition period NIDM showcased disaster management scenarios through demonstration of physical models with particular reference to earthquake and buildings, live videos and display materials. Wide range of IEC materials developed by NIDM, especially for generating awareness and enhancing knowledge of the students about disaster management were distributed amongst the visitors. The main IEC material developed include leaflets for school safety planning, fire prevention, Do's and Don'ts for common disasters, Earthquake Awareness Ludo Game Kit, Wall and Desk Calendars showing safety tips etc. Documentaries on Disaster Risk Reduction were also screened during the exhibition. Around 25,000 students visited the expo.

Research & Documentation

6.54 NIDM documents every disaster that takes place in the country to learn the lessons and use the case studies as resource materials for the training classes and simulation exercises. A large number of such case studies have been developed over the years. NIDM has also provided consultancy services to a number or organizations in developing their strategies, plans and frameworks. India Disaster Report started in 2011 has been one of the many such achievements of NIDM. NIDM is in process of documenting the Uttrakhand Floods 2013, Cyclone `Phailin' and Ratangarh Temple Stampede. The Institute has also conducted a workshop on Uttrakhand Disaster 2013: lessons Learnt at its campus.

NATIONAL CYCLONE RISK MITIGATION PROJECT (NCRMP)

Study I: Preparing Long Term Training and Capacity Building Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction in India:
Objective

6.55 To strategize and suggest Disaster Management training models with focus on quality, accreditation process, research and education initiatives,

strengthen organizations & institutions and further strategic public awareness initiatives.

6.56 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has commissioned a study for 'Preparing Long Term Training and Capacity Building Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction in India'. This study is being undertaken by NIDM under Component 'C of 'National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project.

6.57 The said study is related to Capacity Building of stake holders with multi hazard approach. It aims to contribute to a Capacity Development Framework that includes: the training and capacity building needs across all major disasters including earthquakes, landslides, cyclones, floods and drought; across some key sectors including health, education, rural development, and PRIs/local bodies; and across different levels from Panchayati Raj institutions to districts, states and national level. It has various deliverables in the form of reports, modules and workshops culminating in development of final consolidated reports and White paper.

6.58 The first round of field survey in all the six project States has been completed. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa, Uttrakhand and West Bengal. The preliminary survey report of first three States has been submitted.

6.59 Field survey was an integral part of **"Training Gap Analysis"**. This involved analyzing the existing Institutional Capacity, legal framework, training need analysis etc. so that a way forward in the area of capacity building can be chalked out. In order that a proper training strategy can be developed it was necessary to identify the training gaps and analyze the training needs in each identified sector and at every level for the country and for the identified states. This analysis led to the quantification of the training needs so that the actual number and type of training programmes to be conducted, identification of Institutions which can handle these trainings, requirement of trainers,

training of trainers, training infrastructure and re-training over a period of time can be determined and accordingly appropriate investment decision taken.

Study II: Post Disaster Needs Assessment in India (PDNA)
Objectives

6.60 To evolve standardized PDNA tools relevant to India, to revamp the entire system of Post Disaster Needs Assessment in India as per the new PDNA tools, provide recommendations for integrating the new PDNA tools in the existing procedure and identification and building the capacities/advocacy of relevant stakeholders and create a panel of experts for subsequently undertaking assessments using the new PDNA tools that would be developed in due course.

6.61 This study aims at development of standardized PDNA tools for India based on scientific and objective approach. It will be conducted for the following ten representative states – Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The study will help develop tools which would result in filling up the existing gaps in the current PDNA system being followed in India, resulting in robust post disaster damage and needs assessment mechanism.

6.62 The Technical Evaluation process for awarding the study is complete and cleared by the World Bank and the study has been allotted to ADPC, Bangkok. ADPC had started the study and a discussion on inception report has already taken place.

Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Analysis for Drought in Bundelkhand Region.

6.63 The ICSSR funded research project titled **Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Analysis for Drought in Bundelkhand Region** started in June 2011. Aim of the project is to analyze the drought vulnerability at district

and sub district level to specific strategies for drought proofing. A systematic analysis of frequency of occurrence and severity of drought hazards, using meteorological (rainfall), hydrological (ground water) and agricultural (using SPOT vegetation) data for the Bundelkhand region has been carried out. It attempted to unlock the word "drought" itself and disaggregate them as meteorological, hydrological, and agricultural droughts. Typological, spatial and temporal analysis was followed by comprehensive analysis of vulnerability. A detailed analysis of the exiting development programmes (particularly the Bundelkhand package) and their implication on reducing the impacts of drought i.e. drought mitigation value was carried out for Lalitpur district. Field visit and interaction meeting with nodal departments at the district level also carried out for Lalitpur and Tikamgarh district for comparative analysis. End of Project report has been submitted to ICSSR.

Publication

6.64 NIDM has been publishing not only the IEC material but also various training modules, its Journal `Disaster & Development' and its Newsletter `Tidings'. It has also published various reports, workshop proceedings and other such documents. It is in process of publishing India Disaster report 2013 which is the documentation of various major disasters that have hit our country in the calendar year 2013 and lessons learnt from these disasters.

In-campus Training Programmes conducted by NIDM during 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Venue	Date(s)	Faculty	No. of Participants
1.	Ecosystem approach to DRR	NIDM	8-12 April	Anil Gupta	17
2.	Course for NDRF Commanders	NIDM	15-18 April	P. K. Pathak	13
3.	Legal Framework for DRR	NIDM	25-27 April	Sreeja Nair	24
4.	School Safety for Teachers	NIDM	29 April - 3 May	Ritu Raj	39
5.	School Safety for Teachers	NIDM	10-14 June	Ritu Raj	29
6.	Geo-Informatics in Disaster Management	NIDM	8-12 July	Sreeja Nair	14
7.	School Safety for Teachers	NIDM	29 July-2 Aug.	Ritu Raj	14
8.	ToT on Basic Disaster Management	NIDM	19-23 Aug.	Sushma Guleria	18
9.	IRS: Basic & Intermediate Course	NIDM	19-23 Aug.	P. K. Pathak	13
10.	Needs for Children in Disaster	NIDM	2-6 Sept.	Ajinder Walia	32

11.	Media & Disaster Management	NIDM	11-13 Sept.	C. Bandyopadhyay		25
12.	Orientation Programme on Disaster Management for students of Nursing College, Pune	NIDM	23 Sept.	K. J. Anandha Kumar Tapash Roy		33
13.	School Safety	NIDM	23-27 Sept.	Ritu Raj		23
14.	IRS- Incident Commander Course	NIDM	7-8 Oct.	P. K. Pathak		18
15.	IRS- Operation Sections Chief	NIDM	9-11 Oct.	P. K. Pathak		18
16.	Orientation Programme on Disaster Management for students of AFMC, Pune	NIDM	11 Oct.	Surya Parkash K. J. Anandha Kumar Tanushree Verma		15
17.	Orientation programme on Disaster Management for APPPA Participants in collaboration with IIPA	NIDM	8 Nov.	Surya Parkash		33

18.	Mainstreaming DRR into Development for JS level Officers in collaboration with DoPT	NIDM	11-12 Nov.	Anil K. Gupta C. Bandyopadhya y		18
19.	Disaster Management in collaboration with Indian Literacy Mission	NIDM	11-14 Nov.	S. Chaturvedi		32
20.	Disaster Management for Civil Defence Officers	NIDM	18-22 Nov.	P. K. Pathak		16
21.	Gender & Disaster Management	NIDM	18-22 Nov.	Ajinder Walia		11
22.	Long Term Recovery	NIDM	25-27 Nov.	Anil K. Gupta S. Chaturvedi Ashok Sharma		21
23.	Orientation programme on disaster management for officials of DST	NIDM	26 Nov.	Anil Gupta S. Chaturvedi		30
24.	Orientation Programme on disaster management for Assam Secretariat	NIDM	28 Nov.	K. J. Anandha Kumar Tapash Roy		26

	officers in collaboration with ISTM				
25.	Orientation Programme on Disaster Management for Students of Sadhu Vaswani Nursing College, Pune	NIDM	6 Dec.	K. J. Anandha Kumar Rahul Gavahane		22
26.	Orientation Programme on Disaster Management for CPWD Engineers	NIDM	16 Dec.	C. Ghosh		29
27.	IRS – Planning Sections Chief	NIDM	16-20 Dec.	P. K. Pathak		15
28.	IRS – Logistic Section Chief	NIDM	6-10 Jan.	P. K. Pathak		14
29.	Disaster Database Management	NIDM	20-23 Jan.	Sreeja Nair		34
30.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings by Rapid Visual Survey	NIDM	28-30 Jan	C. Ghosh		25
31.	Mainstreaming DRR into Development	NIDM	29-31 Jan.	K. J. Anandha Kumar Consultant		47
32.	Comprehensive Landslide Risk Management	NIDM	3-7 Feb.	Surya Parkash		10
33.	Disaster Management for NCC & NYKS Officers	NIDM	3-7 Feb.	P. K. Pathak Consultant		11

34.	Basic Course in DM for NDRF Officers	NIDM	10-14 Feb.	Sushma Guleria Consultant	22
35.	Flood Disaster Management	NIDM	17-21 Feb.	A.D. Kaushik K. J. Anandha Kumar	28
36.	ToT on Re-examining principles of Disaster Reporting	NIDM	17-22 Feb.	K J Anandha Kumar C. Bandyopadhyay	11
37.	School Safety in collaboration with DPS Delhi	NIDM	19-21 Feb.	Ritu Raj	23
38.	Community Based Risk Management	NIDM	10-14 Mar.	C. Bandyopadhyay	5
39.	School Disaster Management Plan	NIDM	3-5 Mar.	Ritu Raj	28
				Total	**856**
Training Programmes on India Disaster Resource Network					
40	First	NIDM	17 April	Sreeja Nair Anupama	48
				Grant Total	904

Off-campus Training Programmes conducted by NIDM during 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Venue	Date(s)	Faculty	No. of Participants
1.	IRS –Training and Simulation	Shimla Municipal Corporation	1-5 April	Arun Sahdeo	52
2.	Formulation of Village Disaster Development Plan	SIRD, UP	15-19 April	Sushma Guleria Ajinder Walia	30
3.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings by Rapid Visual Survey	Agartala	16-18 April	C. Ghosh	26
4.	City Disaster Management Plan	Rajkot, Gujarat	29 April -3 May	Surya Parkash C. Ghosh	25
5.	Flood Management Planning and Response	GIDM, Gujarat	14-18 May	K. J. Anandha Kumar	26
6.	IRS Basic & Intermediate Course	YASHADA Pune	16-18 May	Arun Sahdeo	29
7.	Comprehensive Landslide Risk Management	Nagaland	20-24 May	Surya Parkash	25
8.	DM Plan for Dam Safety	Koldam, HP	31 May – 1 June	C. Ghosh	19
9.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings by Rapid Visual Survey	Gautam Buddha University, G. NOIDA	19-21 June	C. Ghosh	30
10.	Safe Hill Area Development	ATI Mizoram	25-28 June	Surya Parkash	21

11.	Role of Forestry in Disaster Management	FRI Dehradun	15-19 July	A. D. Kaushik Anil K. Gupta		13
12.	Office Disaster Management Plan	UTCS Delhi	24-26 July	Sushma Guleria		13
13.	ToT on Disaster Management	UPAAM, Lucknow	29 July-2 Aug.	S. Chaturvedi		20
14.	Disaster Management for Police	CDTS, Ghaziabad	10-12 Sept.	P. K. Pathak S. Chaturvedi		13
15.	ToT on School Safety	SDMA UP	23-27 Sept.	S. Chaturvedi		41
16.	Industrial (Chemical) Hazards – Risks, Planning and response	GIDM, Gujarat	23-27 Sept.	Anil K. Gupta Sreeja Nair		41
17.	Safe Hill Area Development	UAA, Uttrakhand	24-26 Sept.	Surya Parkash		35
18.	Earthquake Risk Mitigation & Management	HIPA, Himachal Pradesh	25-27 Sept.	C. Ghosh		38
19.	Community Based Disaster Risk Management	Sikkim	3 Oct.	Surya Parkash Ashok Sharma		45
20.	Comprehensive Landslide Risk Management	Sikkim	4-5 Oct.	Surya Parkash Ashok Sharma		45
21.	GLOF & LLOF	Sikkim	7-8 Oct.	Surya Parkash Ashok Sharma		36
22.	Forest Fire Mitigation & Management	FRI Dehradun	7-11 Oct.	A. D. Kaushik Anil K. Gupta		25
23.	Training Workshop on formulation of SDMP in collaboration	AIM, Tamil Nadu	13 Nov.	Sreeja Nair		55

	with SDMA, Tamil Nadu				
24.	Orientation Programme on School Safety	Rockweld School, NOIDA	25 Nov.	Tanushree Verma Surya Parkash	150
25.	Participatory Management of Forest Fire in Urban Areas	FRI, Dehradun	25-29 Nov.	C. Bandyopadhyay A. D. Kaushik	10
26.	Stampede Risk Reduction	ATI, West Bengal	4-6 Dec.	S. Chaturvedi P. K. Pathak	27
27.	Chemical (Industrial) Disaster Management	MDC for SHE, Odisha	16-20 Dec.	Anil K. Gupta Sreeja Nair	38
28.	CBDRM	SIRD, Tamil Nadu	16-20 Dec.	K. J. Anandha Kumar	56
29.	Mainstreaming DRR into Development	ATI, West Bengal	6-9 Jan.	C. Bandyopadhyay	17
30.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings by Rapid Visual Survey	NIT Silchar, Assam	8-10 Jan.	C Ghosh	28
31.	Stampede Risk Reduction	YASHADA, Maharashtra	21-23 Jan.	S. Chaturvedi P. K. Pathak	51
32.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings by Rapid Visual Survey	Mumbai	21-22 Jan.	C. Ghosh	20
33.	Disaster Management for Panchayati Raj Institutions	SIRD, Chhattisgarh	28-31 Jan.	S. Chaturvedi Consultant	24
34.	Climate Change adaptation with emphasis on Water Sector	IIPA	10-14 Feb.	K. J. Anandha Kumar Consultant	19

35.	Seismic Safety Assessment of Buildings by Rapid Visual Survey	Chandigarh	17-19 Feb.	C. Ghosh		55
36.	Community Based Disaster Management	UPAAM, Lucknow	19-21 Feb.	S. Chaturvedi Anil K. Gupta		19
37.	Forestry as livelihood in climate change adaptation	FRI Dehradun	3-7 Mar.	A. D. Kaushik C. Bandyopadhyay		14
38.	Methods and Indices for Identification and Assessment of Drought Scenario	NIH, Roorkee	10-14 Mar.	K. J. Anandha Kumar A. D. Kaushik		19
39.	ToT on Disaster Management	CGAA, Chhattisgarh	24-26 Mar.	S. Chaturvedi S. Guleria		30
40	Drought Management	CAZRI, Jodhpur	24-28 Mar.	K. J. Anandha Kumar Consultant		25
41.	IRS – a tool in Management of Crowd in view of Kumbh Mela	Nasik	26-28 Mar.	S. Chaturvedi P. K. Pathak		32
					Total	**1337**
Training Programmes on India Disaster Resource Network						
42.	Second	MCRHRD Institute, Hyderabad	21 June	Sreeja Nair Anupama		24
43.	Third	GIDM, Gujarat	30 Aug.	Sreeja Nair Anupama		28
44.	Fourth	Ranchi	30 Nov.	Sreeja Nair Anupama		29
					Total	**81**
					Grand Total	**1418**

CHAPTER –7

FOLLOW UP ACTION AFTER PRESENTATION OF OUTCOME BUDGET

7.1   To monitor the financial progress during the course of the year, the Departmental Accounting Organisation (DAO) in Ministry of Home Affairs prepares the Monthly Expenditure Statement after the accounts are compiled. The organization also brings expenditure reports on a monthly basis to apprise the programme Divisions about the progress of expenditure. The reports cover all aspects of functioning of MHA and regular review of physical and financial progress is made. The reports serve as MIS (Management Information System) reports and help in evenly pacing the expenditure of the Ministry and ensuring effective utilisation of funds allocated.

7.2   The budgetary allocations made to different administrative divisions of MHA are linked with MIS and progress is monitored regularly. DAO under the Finance Division works closely with administrative divisions to work out budgetary estimates, revised estimates, supplementaries and re-appropriations. The DAO supports administrative divisions in achieving various programme objectives and acts as an interface with the Ministry of Finance. The DAO guides them to comply with the canons of good budgeting. The DAO assists good governance through alerts and advices to ensure that releases are phased evenly and rush of expenditure does not take place at the end of the financial year.

7.3   Since the bulk of capital works are carried out by CPWD, or other Public Works Organizations, separate meetings are also held with them so as to review the pace of expenditures, and identify the impediments so that the financial as well as physical targets are achieved.

7.4   In addition to the above DAO, MHA releases financial data on website which indicate the following:-

(i)   Statement of receipts and disbursements;

(ii)   Statement of transfer to PSUs, autonomous bodies etc.;

(iii)   Statement of releases to States/UTs. under Centrally Sponsored Schemes/State Plans; and

(iv)   Major scheme wise statement of expenditure.

7.5   These Statements are uploaded every month on the Ministry's website, showing the actuals up to the month and the corresponding figures for the previous year so as to facilitate comparison. Real time reports on Plan expenditure are also available on the website CPSMS (Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System). In this manner, DAO, MHA places financial data relating to implementation of its programmes/schemes etc. in the wider domain.

7.6   The monitoring of Grants released to various implementing agencies and its utilization has been strengthened to ensure that the intended outcomes from the funds released are achieved. The internal audit acts as a feedback mechanism for the Ministry with regards to the budget execution at the field level.   The Internal Audit Organisation (IAO) has the mandate as per the Charter **(Appendix–I)**. It focuses on a Risk Based Approach and tries to identify major risks in achievement of programme objectives. In addition, the internal audit conducts its engagements keeping Outcome Budget in its perspective to evaluate whether intended outcomes and outputs are being delivered at the field level. To facilitate this, an Audit Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Home) to give overall direction to the Internal Audit Function.   AS&FA, MHA is the Vice-Chairman of the Audit Committee.   CCA (Chief Controller of Accounts), MHA has been designated as the CAE (Chief Audit Executive). CAE heads the Management Committee of Internal Audit of MHA. The Internal Audit has taken up audits of various schemes such as Police Modernisation Scheme, Security Related

Expenditure, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems for giving an independent and objective assurance, designed to add value and improve the operations of these schemes. IAO has also taken up the audit of Public Accounts of Government of Puducherry. Internal audit is focusing on use of IT for internal auditing. Data mining software is also being used for focused audit engagements. The officers and staff of the Internal Audit Organisation are encouraged to upgrade their skills and acquire globally recognized certifications. Several members of this organization have acquired certification such as Certified Internal Auditor (CIA), Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA), Certified Information Security Manager (CISM) etc.

7.7 To improve service delivery, the disbursement by the Pay and Accounts offices of this Ministry are mostly done through GEPG (Government Electronic Payment Gateway) facilitating a seamless and real-time transfer of funds. All the PAOs of this Ministry have migrated to the GEPG platform.

Internal Audit Charter:

Role of Internal Audit Function:

The internal audit is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organization's operations. It helps organisations accomplish their objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. Internal audit is concerned with controls that ensure:

- Reliability and integrity of financial and operating information.
- Effectiveness and efficiency of operations.
- Safeguarding of assets.
- Compliance with laws, regulations and contracts.

The Internal Audit Function would carry out audits to check that various field formations are complying to the rules, policies and procedures established by the Government of India in general and Ministry of Home Affairs in particular. The Internal audit would check the accuracy of accounting and financial records maintained by various executive offices of the Ministry of Home Affairs and would focus on rules and regulations to be followed. It would look at the spirit of the policies of the Ministry and would evaluate actual performance at the field level. The audit would look into performance aspects as well and would evaluate the actual performance of the fund released and the Schemes implemented to check that the intended objectives are being achieved. It would also look into planning and other related aspects. The internal audit would focus on control weaknesses and would opine on improving the control mechanisms.

The Internal Audit function would aim at improving the overall operating effectiveness of the programmes of Ministry of Home Affairs. It would evaluate operations with respect to policy guidelines, scheme provisions and objectives and would make an independent evaluation of the operations and make suggestions to make the operations more robust. The mandate of internal audit would include looking at all the aspects of functioning of the spending units and would not be limited to financial audit only and would make evaluations and recommendations to ensure full Value for Money released from the exchequer. The Internal Audit organization of the Ministry of Home Affairs would be authorized to evaluate and audit every rupee released from the Ministry and would develop its audit plan accordingly. The audit plan would concentrate on extensive coverage of the high risk areas and would set up its audit priorities and coverage based on risk assessment and available resources.

Responsibilities:

Programme divisions are responsible for maintaining an adequate system of internal control to manage risks to the organization. Internal audit would provide assurance services to the spending units, the programme divisions and the audit committee in terms of reviewing the adequacy of these systems of internal control. Internal audit would also provide a consulting role in helping promote and facilitate the development of effective systems of risk management and internal control. In addition, and subject to the availability of resources, audit would seek to respond to programme divisions' requests for investigations into matters of fraud, probity and compliance.

Plans:

Internal audit would bring out an annual audit plan to the audit committee and perform the audits that are contained within this plan, to the standards set out in the audit manual. Annual audit plans would be based on the risk

assessments carried out by the divisions and take into account issues derived from the current audit strategy that is approved by the audit committee.

Reports:

All audit reports will be issued with the approval of Chief Audit Executive. Reports which have significant issues would be circulated with the approval of Vice Chairman of the Audit Committee. Also summary of major observations on the basis of work done by the internal audit parties during a financial year would be brought out in the Annual Audit Review for the Ministry and would be submitted to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The programme divisions would be required to take follow up actions on the audit report and the significant non compliance would be brought to the notice of the Audit Committee for adequate action.

Access:

Internal Audit would have access to all officers, buildings, information, explanations and documentation required to discharge the audit role.

Independence:

Internal audit would be required to provide an objective audit service in line with professional auditing standards (as embodied within the audit manual) and the auditor's code of ethics. The independence of the internal audit organization would be ensured by providing a clear mandate to the internal audit wing of Ministry of Home Affairs. The work of Internal Audit with respect to the professional and ethical standards would also be periodically reviewed by the audit committee.

Structure of Internal Audit Organization:

Audit Committee:

An Audit Committee would be an apex body whose purpose would be to oversee the:

(i)   Reliability of the entity's financial statements and disclosures.
(ii)   Effectiveness of the entity's control and risk management systems.
(iii)   Compliance with the entity's code of business conduct, legal and regulatory requirements.
(iv)   Independence, qualifications and performance of the external auditors and the performance of the internal audit activity.

The Audit Committee would have the following composition:

- Secretary (Home), Chairman
- AS & FA (Home), Vice Chairman
- CCA(Home), Member Secretary
- Director (Finance), Member
- Director (Fin-Pers.), Member

- The Audit Committee would be responsible for finalizing and approving the Internal Audit Charter for the audit organization and establishing its role, responsibility and structure within the organization.

- The Audit Committee would periodically review the administration of Internal Audit Function and would specify the direction in which IA function should move.

- The Audit Committee would also take stock of the audits undertaken by the Internal Audit Organization and follow up the cases where some serious issues have been identified.

- The Internal Audit Organization would put up a quarterly review of the Internal Audit Function before the Audit Committee which would take up the serious issues with the concerned divisions in writing as well as through review meetings for the Internal Audit Observation.

Management Team:

(i) Management Team of the Internal Audit Function would be headed by CCA (Chief Controller of Accounts), the Chief Audit Executive who would supervise the Internal Audit Function of the Ministry.

(ii) The management team would discuss key risk areas and would plan the audit priorities. The management team would supervise all the phases of Internal Audit; Annual audit plan, planning the audit engagements, conducting the audits, preparation and issue of reports, monitoring and follow up with the auditees.

(iii) The management team would also finalize the available audit resources and their utilization. The management team would approve audit advisories for the audit team and would decide on scope of various types of audit. The management team would also discuss with various audit teams the focus, direction and emphasis of audits.

(iv) The management team would develop standard audit programmes for various schemes and would provide it to the audit teams which would then conduct the audit according to the work programme. Completing the work programme provided to them would be the minimum expected from every audit team, besides

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the teams should exercise their judgement when they actually conduct the audit assignment.

Management team would have following composition:

- Chief Controller of Accounts (Chairman)
- Controller of Accounts (Vice-Chairman)
- Director (Accounts), BSF (Member)
- Director (Accounts), CRPF (Member)
- Deputy Controller of Accounts/Assistant Controller of Accounts, IA (Member Secretary)
- Deputy Controller of Accounts/Assistance Controller of Accounts in various field offices (Members)
- IFA, Delhi Police

IA Management team would supervise the entire audit process and would guide the audit teams to deliver quality in audits.

Chief Audit Executive:

(i)   The Chief Audit Executive would be responsible for the overall management of the audit process and would be the link between the audit committee and the audit organization.

(ii)   The Chief audit executive as a head of management team would finally take decision on various issues faced by the audit team after taking inputs from other members of management team.

(iii)   CAE would decide upon the audit resources, members of the audit team for a particular audit. He would also approve the annual audit plan. He would provide guidance on the scope and depth of coverage for various audits.

(iv)   CAE would also approve the advisories to Internal Audit teams as to concentrate on any specific issue in a particular audit. The

audit reports submitted by the audit teams would be put up to him for approval before being finally issued to the client and to the Ministry.

(v)   CAE and the Management Team would meet with the audit teams regularly to guide them regarding the focus of Internal Audit Function.   Also, CAE would facilitate the audit process by interacting audit clients at an appropriate level if there are any issues related with providing of records by the audit client.

(vi)   CAE would also finalize and approve the general format of the report and also the format in which working papers are to be maintained in the audits.

(vii)   Chief Controller of Accounts (MHA) would be the Chief Audit Executive.

Audit Execution Team consists of Officers/Staff of:

- Internal Audit Organization of Ministry of Home Affairs including Internal Audit organizations of CAPFs.
- Other PAOs(Pay & Accounts Offices)- of Ministry of Home Affairs
- From other division of Ministry of Home Affairs and
- Other PAOs of other Civil Ministry of various locations on temporary attachments and consultants engaged from the O/o Controller General of Accounts.

Errata-A

Table captioned "Revenue" at page 262 may be replaced by the following:-

REVENUE

(₹ in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2013-2014			REVISED ESTIMATES 2013-2014			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2014-2015		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
53- Ministry of Home Affairs	1358.31	750.20	2108.51	624.50	698.39	1322.89	742.64	791.80	1534.44
54- Cabinet	0.00	403.00	403.00	0.00	375.00	375.00	0.00	433.52	433.52
55- Police	1746.30	41410.63	43156.93	1493.67	43145.60	44639.27	2994.78	46666.58	49661.36
56-Other Expdtr. of MHA	467.00	1502.14	1969.14	324.00	1557.14	1881.14	118.00	2112.29	2230.29
57-Transfer to UTs.	1747.79	515.00	2262.79	1305.00	514.00	1819.00	1139.00	515.50	1654.50
Total Revenue (Grant No 53-57)	**5319.40**	**44580.97**	**49900.37**	**3747.17**	**46290.13**	**50037.30**	**4994.42**	**50519.69**	**55514.11**
98 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1211.99	1311.88	2523.87	1217.13	1452.16	2669.29	1565.79	1314.42	2880.21
99 – Chandigarh	407.70	2349.50	2757.20	343.24	2286.75	2629.99	474.10	2394.46	2868.56
100 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	428.38	119.47	547.85	422.40	112.04	534.44	430.90	123.16	554.06
101 – Daman & Diu	263.92	126.24	390.16	231.68	122.73	354.41	309.60	128.85	438.45
102 – Lakshadweep	196.08	487.61	683.69	196.08	468.69	664.77	236.10	506.90	743.00
Total Revenue (Grant No.98-102)	**2508.07**	**4394.70**	**6902.77**	**2410.53**	**4442.37**	**6852.90**	**3016.49**	**4467.79**	**7484.28**
Total – 10 Grants (Revenue)	**7827.47**	**48975.67**	**56803.14**	**6157.70**	**50732.50**	**56890.20**	**8010.91**	**54987.48**	**62998.39**

Errata-B

Table captioned "Capital" at page 263 may be replaced by the following:-

CAPITAL

(₹ in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2013-2014			REVISED ESTIMATES 2013-2014			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2014-2015		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
53- Ministry of Home Affairs	2.67	62.68	65.35	2.50	26.61	29.11	51.36	58.87	110.23
54- Cabinet	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55- Police	6914.72	2193.16	9107.88	4667.33	2054.60	6721.93	7432.22	2357.18	9789.40
56-Other Expdtr. of MHA	11.00	85.03	96.03	11.00	42.86	53.86	200.00	59.54	259.54
57-Transfer to UTs.	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
Total Revenue (Grant No 53-57)	**6928.39**	**2412.87**	**9341.26**	**4680.83**	**2196.07**	**6876.90**	**7683.58**	**2547.59**	**10231.17**
98 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	650.50	13.72	664.22	380.09	12.66	392.75	534.21	30.39	564.60
99 – Chandigarh	468.35	-156.18	312.17	256.76	-104.48	152.28	338.90	-97.15	241.75
100 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	244.00	2.81	246.81	195.33	2.31	197.64	272.10	2.86	274.96
101 – Daman & Diu	366.13	0.67	366.80	273.61	0.67	274.28	347.40	0.67	348.07
102 – Lakshadweep	246.25	-2.50	243.75	241.09	-2.50	238.59	227.90	-2.55	225.35
Total Revenue (Grant No.98-102)	**1975.23**	**-141.48**	**1833.75**	**1346.88**	**-91.34**	**1255.54**	**1720.51**	**-65.78**	**1654.73**
Total – 10 Grants (Capital)	**8903.62**	**2271.39**	**11175.01**	**6027.71**	**2104.73**	**8132.44**	**9404.09**	**2481.81**	**11885.90**
Total – 10 Grants (Revenue + Capital)	**16731.09**	**51247.06**	**67978.15**	**12185.41**	**52837.23**	**65022.64**	**17415.00**	**7969.29**	**74884.29**

Note: - The above estimates are net of recoveries.

Errata-C

Table captioned "BUDGET AT A GLANCE" at page 265 may be replaced by the following:-

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ in crore)

Demand No.		BE 2013-14			RE 2013-14			BE 2014-15		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
53- MHA	Revenue	1358.31	750.20	2108.51	624.50	698.39	1322.89	742.64	791.80	1534.44
	Capital	2.67	62.68	65.35	2.50	26.61	29.11	51.36	58.87	110.23
	Total	1360.98	812.88	2173.86	627.00	725.00	1352.00	794.00	850.67	1644.67
54-Cabinet	Revenue	0.00	403.00	403.00	0.00	375.00	375.00	0.00	433.52	433.52
	Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	403.00	403.00	0.00	375.00	375.00	0.00	433.52	433.52
55- Police	Revenue	1746.30	41410.63	43156.93	1493.67	43145.60	44639.27	2994.78	46666.58	49661.36
	Capital	6914.72	2193.16	9107.88	4667.33	2054.60	6721.93	7432.22	2357.18	9789.40
	Total	8661.02	43603.79	52264.81	6161.00	45200.20	51361.20	10427.00	49023.76	59450.76
56-Other Expenditure of MHA	Revenue	467.00	1502.14	1969.14	324.00	1557.14	1881.14	118.00	2112.29	2230.29
	Capital	11.00	85.03	96.03	11.00	42.86	53.86	200.00	59.54	259.54
	Total	478.00	1587.17	2065.17	335.00	1600.00	1935.00	318.00	2171.83	2489.83
57- Transfer to UTs	Revenue	1747.79	515.00	2262.79	1305.00	514.00	1819.00	1139.00	515.50	1654.50
	Capital	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
	Total	1747.79	587.00	2334.79	1305.00	586.00	1891.00	1139.00	587.50	1726.50
Total Grant No.52-56	Revenue	5319.40	44580.97	49900.37	3747.17	46290.13	50037.30	4994.42	50519.69	55514.11
	Capital	6928.39	2412.87	9341.26	4680.83	2196.07	6876.90	7683.58	2547.59	10231.17
	Total	12247.79	46993.84	59241.63	8428.00	48486.20	56914.20	12678.00	53067.28	65745.28
98- Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Revenue	1211.99	1311.88	2523.87	1217.13	1452.16	2669.29	1565.79	1314.42	2880.21
	Capital	650.50	13.72	664.22	380.09	12.66	392.75	534.21	30.39	564.60
	Total	1862.49	1325.60	3188.09	1597.22	1464.82	3062.04	2100.00	1344.81	3444.81
99- Chandi-garh	Revenue	407.70	2349.50	2757.20	343.24	2286.75	2629.99	474.10	2394.46	2868.56
	Capital	468.35	-156.18	312.17	256.76	-104.48	152.28	338.90	-97.15	241.75
	Total	876.05	2193.32	3069.37	600.00	2182.27	2782.27	813.00	2297.31	3110.31
100- Dadra& Nagar Haveli	Revenue	428.38	119.47	547.85	422.40	112.04	534.44	430.90	123.16	554.06
	Capital	244.00	2.81	246.81	195.33	2.31	197.64	272.10	2.86	274.96
	Total	672.38	122.28	794.66	617.73	114.35	732.08	703.00	126.02	829.02
101- Daman & Diu	Revenue	263.92	126.24	390.16	231.68	122.73	354.41	309.60	128.85	438.45
	Capital	366.13	0.67	366.80	273.61	0.67	274.28	347.40	0.67	348.07
	Total	630.05	126.91	756.96	505.29	123.40	628.69	657.00	129.52	786.52
102- Laksha-dweep	Revenue	196.08	487.61	683.69	196.08	468.69	664.77	236.10	506.90	743.00
	Capital	246.25	-2.50	243.75	241.09	-2.50	238.59	227.90	-2.55	225.35
	Total	442.33	485.11	927.44	437.17	466.19	903.36	464.00	504.35	968.35
Total Grant No. 98-102	Revenue	2508.07	4394.70	6902.77	2410.53	4442.37	6852.90	3016.49	4467.79	7484.28
	Capital	1975.23	-141.48	1833.75	1346.88	-91.34	1255.54	1720.51	-65.78	1654.73
	Total	4483.30	4253.22	8736.52	3757.41	4351.03	8108.44	4737.00	4402.01	9139.01
Total of 10 Grants	Revenue	7827.47	48975.67	56803.14	6157.70	50732.50	56890.20	8010.91	54987.48	62998.39
	Capital	8903.62	2271.39	11175.01	6027.71	2104.73	8132.44	9404.09	2481.81	11885.90
	Total	16731.09	51247.06	67978.15	12185.41	52837.23	65022.64	17415.00	57469.29	74884.29