



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

OUTCOME BUDGET

2016-2017

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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 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, and the targets set for the year 2016-2017.

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** Deals with follow up action after presentation of Outcome Budget.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There are Nine Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Of these, two grants i.e. 46 & 48 are directly related to MHA, five Grants (90, 91, 92, 93 and 94) 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. 47 – Cabinet and Grant No. 49 – Transfers to Union Territories (with legislatures).

2. The Ministry of Home Affairs is, therefore, directly responsible for the budgetary allocations provided under only two Grants, viz., Grant No. 46 – Ministry of Home Affairs, Grant No. 48 – Police.

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

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	BE 2016 – 17		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
46 - MHA	1250.00	3380.90	4630.90
48 - Police	7550.00	62634.58	70184.58
Grand Total	8800.00	66015.48	74815.48

4 Grant No. 48 – 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 contains a brief introductory note on functions of the Ministry along with its organizational set up and a list of Major Schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry. It highlights the Ministry's Mandate, Vision, Goals, Objectives and Policy Framework.

6. Chapter - 2 contains a tabular format which reflects the budgetary allocations provided for major schemes/activities comprised in the three Grants directly administered by Ministry of Home Affairs. The main objective is to establish a one to one correspondence between Budget Estimates and Outcome Budget. The details comprise of the financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected/budgeted outcomes.

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 such as (i) Provision of housing facilities for CAPF personnel working in far flung areas, (ii) the recent initiative of effective monitoring of disbursement of Central Samman Pension and setting up of a Pension Disbursement Monitoring Cell for Freedom Fighters, (iii) An ambitious project undertaken by the RGI for creation of the National Population Register (NPR) in the country, (iv) Database of medical institutions under the Civil Registration System (CRS), (v) NDRF's successful rescue operations in various states, and (vi) various initiatives 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 and many more.

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 roles and responsibilities of statutory and autonomous bodies 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 Ministry of Home Affairs 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. 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 visa, 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. 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 diverse 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 language 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 coastline;
- 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

Security Situation

1.6 The Government of India in tandem with the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, inter-alia, include strengthening of border management; multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along the International Border / Line of Control and near the ever changing infiltration routes; construction of border fencing; improved technology, weapons and equipments for Security Forces; improved intelligence and operational coordination; 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 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 a 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.

1.7 In the year 2015, the Internal Security situation in the state of Jammu & Kashmir has shown signs of improvement over the previous years. Successful infiltration has come down significantly to 36 in 2015 (upto December) from 65

in the corresponding period in the previous year. The number of incidents of terrorist violence, civilians killed and Security Forces casualties in the year 2015 have decreased in comparison to last year and Security Forces have been able to neutralize 108 terrorists during this period including top Commanders of the Militant Groups.

Cross LOC Trade and Travel

1.8 Cross LoC trade and travel that was initiated at two points, Chakan-da-Bagh and Salamabad as a confidence building measure, has been expanded during the year. The limit of cash amount allowed to be carried by the passengers travelling across LoC travel routes was enhanced from the existing limit of ₹15,000/- to ₹25,000/-. 8 telephone lines with ISD facility were provided to traders/officers/persons involved in cross LoC trade and travel. For facilitating cross LoC trade, 47 traders have been given Security Clearance/NoC to travel to PoJK as a part of Trade Delegations. A proposal for upgradation of trade facilitation centre at Salamabad and Chakan-daBagh was approved by the SRE Committee at a cost of ₹12.6 crore and ₹10.4 crore respectively. Cabinet approval was obtained for the proposal to procure 2 Full Body Truck Scanners for installation at the LoC trade check points, for which global tenders have been floated.

Cash Relief to Kashmiri Migrants

1.9 The cash relief to eligible Kashmiri Migrants has been enhanced to ₹2500 per head per month, subject to a maximum of ₹10,000 per family per month, with effect from 1st May 2015. The previous amounts being provided were ₹1650 and ₹6600 respectively. Cash relief to the migrants of Hilly areas of Jammu Division has also been enhanced to ₹2500 per head per month. The expenditure incurred by the State Govt. of J&K in respect of the relief paid to the migrants of hilly areas of Jammu region will also be reimbursed by MHA under SRE (R&R) from 18.11.2015 onwards.

Special Industry Initiative (SII J&K)

1.10 Based on the recommendations of the Expert Group constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, the Government of India launched the Udaan Scheme for Special Industry Initiative for Jammu and Kashmir in the nature of partnership between the corporate sector of India and Ministry of Home Affairs. Implementing agency is National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The programme aims at providing skill and enhancing employability over a period of 5 years of 40,000 unemployed youths of J&K who are graduates, post graduates and 3 year engineering diploma holders.

1.11 The Project Approval Committee (PAC) has approved proposals of 67 Corporate to train more than 80,000 candidates in five years. Till now, 19,888 candidates have been selected for training by Corporate, out of which 15,200 candidates have joined training. Training of 8,700 candidates has been completed and 6,838 of them have been offered jobs.

1.12 During the year 2015-16, 7,447 candidates were selected, out of which 6,016 joined training. A total of 3,899 candidates have completed the training and subsequently 2,763 were offered jobs by the Corporate. Apart from this, other Corporate are in the process of selection of candidates and will commence training shortly.

1.13 Implementation of the scheme is being closely monitored through Project Approval Committee (PAC) meetings and visits to Training Centres. In order to accelerate the pace of implementation of the Udaan Scheme, mega selection drives have been introduced in which around 8-10 corporate participate in a drive. More than 65 mega selection drives have been held so far covering all the districts of State.

Civic Action Programme (CAP)

1.14 Civic Action Program is being implemented by the CAPFs with the aim of winning over the heart and minds of the local people. Various activities are conducted under this scheme including Bharat darshan, medical camps, sports and other activities. During the year 2015-16, 10 education related activities, 29 healths related activities and 36 sports and cultural activities were conducted under the CAP. Other activities were also undertaken, including setting up of 15 community centers, and organization of 7 cultural activities/tours/seminars.

Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA)

1.15 SEWA was launched for capacity building and attaining financial independence among the women of J&K affected by militancy. They have set up a centre in Kupwara where they provide training and form Self Help Groups. They have trained 595 Master trainees and 3411 women in various activities like weaving, garment making, crafts, food processing and renewable energy and their income enhanced significantly.

Shri Amarnath Yatra

1.16 This year Shri Amarnathji Yatra 2015 started on 2nd July, 2015 and continued till 29th August, 2015, thus spanning a period of 59 days. There were two routes to reach the Holy Cave viz. (1) Jammu-Pahalgam-Chandanwari-Pissu Top-Sheshnag-Panchtarni-Holy Cave and (2) Jammu-Baltal-Domail-Barari-Holy Cave.

1.17 Registration of pilgrims for Shri Amarnathji Yatra, commenced on 2nd March, 2015 for both the Routes. Step by Step procedure which yattris needed to follow to register for the yatra was available on Shri Amarnath Shrine Board (SASB)'s web-site. Registration was free and could be made by using a Devotee ID and Password.

1.18 The SASB successfully took up issues like preparation of SOP by the police, establishing yatra camps, establishing Access Control Gates to check movement of un-registered yatrīs, installation of CCTV Cameras, Disaster Management, fire-fighting arrangements, Medical Camps, arrangements for helicopters for emergency use etc.

1.19 115 Companies of Central Armed Police Forces CAPFs were deployed, as compared to 95 last year and necessary arrangements were made for safety of pilgrims i.e. Corridor Protection and Highway Domination, maintenance of roads by BRO, improved telecom connectivity by DOT/BSNL and deployment of Medical Specialists. MHA provided adequate security arrangements at base camps and en-route to ensure an incident free Yatra in aid and support of State Government. CAPFs set up several medical camps along with route of the Yatra. BSNL improved telecom connectivity by setting up additional 17 Base Transceiver Station (BTS) Mobile Towers, 7 V-SAT Satellite Transmission Towers of 2 Mbps, laying of Optical Fibre Cable with sufficient power backup phones to facilitate pilgrims.

1.20 Due to adequate steps taken up by the SASB, the Government of Jammu & Kashmir and the Central Government, the Yatra completed peacefully and no untoward incident was reported. A total of 3, 52,771 Yatrīs visited the Holy Cave during the 2015 Yatra.

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 the 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. In order to curb the cross border terrorism and illegal activities perpetrated by the insurgents as well as the illegal migration, bilateral talks with neighbouring countries on security related issues are being held at different levels regularly. With the cooperation of Bangladesh and Myanmar Governments, activities of Indian Insurgents Groups (IIGs) have been contained.

The significant outcomes achieved in the year 2014-15.

1.22 As a result of major initiatives taken by the Government and pursuant to the policy of talks, a number of militant outfits have come forward for peace dialogue in the North Eastern States seeking solution to their grievances. Various insurgent outfits viz. United People's Democratic Solidarity [UPDS], Dima Halam Daogah [DHD] of Assam and Achik National Volunteer Council [ANVC] and ANVC/B of Meghalaya have signed Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) with the Government and dissolved themselves. As a result, a number of cadres of insurgent outfits have surrendered after laying down arms and joined the mainstream of society. Further, dialogues/negotiations with various insurgent groups are going on. Shri P.C. Halder, as Government of India Peace Interlocutor, is holding talks with United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) and National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB) and Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF) in Assam. Shri R. N. Ravi, Chairman JIC, Official

Interlocutor and Government of India's representative is holding peace talks with Naga insurgent groups. In a significant development, MHA's Interlocutor entered into a framework agreement with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) [NSCN (I/M)] on 3.8.2015. NSCN/Khole Kitovi and NSCN/Reformation of Nagaland have signed ceasefire agreements with the Government. NSCN/Khaplang has unilaterally abrogated the ceasefire agreement with the Government in March, 2015. The Security Forces have stepped up operations against the outfit which has been declared as Unlawful Association and Terrorist Organization. Besides, a total of 25 UG outfits of Manipur, under two conglomerates (United Progressive Front [UPF] -8, Kuki National Organisation [KNO] -17) are presently under Suspension of Operation with the Government.

1.23 Sustained Counter-Insurgency (CI) Operations against NDFB/Songbijit group, militant outfit in Assam, are continuing. So far, 575 cadres/linkmen of NDFB/S have been arrested during the period from 23.12.2014 to 26.12.2015. A total of 24 militants have been killed in counter insurgency operations between the same period and huge quantity of arms & ammunitions have also been recovered. Similarly, sustained CI Operations against smaller/splinter groups operating in NE States viz. KPLT, KLO, HNLC, GNLA, PLA, NNC and valley based UG outfits of Manipur etc. are continuing and these outfit have suffered losses with the killing of about 149 cadres and arrest of 1900 cadres during the period from 1.1.2015 to 31.12.2015.

1.24 19th National Level Meeting was held between India and Myanmar to discuss security and border management related issues on 17th –18th November, 2014 at Yangon in Myanmar. 21st Sectoral level meeting between India and Myanmar was held from 12th – 14th May, 2015 in Mumbai in which issues related to security & border management, dismantling IIGs camps in Myanmar, repatriation of Myanmar fishermen in A&N jails, mechanism for controlling drug trafficking and illegal smuggling of wild life parts etc. were discussed.

1.25 In 2015, Home Secretary level talks and Joint Working Group meetings on security and border management related issues between India and Bangladesh were held at New Delhi on 16th – 18th February, 2015 and at Dhaka from 16th to 17th November, 2015 in which issues relating to security, border management, repatriation of sentenced persons and fishermen, Fake Currency, holding regular meeting between DMs/DCs of border districts, mechanism for controlling human and drug trafficking, curbing the activities of cross-border movement etc. were discussed. For strengthening bilateral relations, financial assistance/aid to the tune of ₹8,90,45,695 was provided to Government of Bangladesh for establishment of an IT Centre at Bangladesh Police Academy, Sardah Rajshahi on 1st June, 2015.

1.26 The state-wise details of cadres of various militants groups operating in North Eastern States who have surrendered/arrested/killed and arms recovered/surrendered from them during 2014 and 2015 (upto 31.12.2015) are as under :-

States	Extremists surrendered		Extremists arrested		Extremists killed		Arms surrendered/recovered	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Arunachal Pradesh	07	03	86	55	09	05	46	18
Assam	102	30	319	645	102	49	308	430
Manipur	80	04	1052	805	23	41	588	254
Meghalaya	733	78	173	121	35	25	117	98
Mizoram	03	-	-	04	-	-	31	19
Nagaland	0	13	296	268	12	29	150	75
Tripura	40	15	08	02	-	-	15	03
Total	965	143	1934	1900	181	149	1255	897

LEFT WING EXTREMISM (LWE):

Introduction:

1.27 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 tribal's 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 2004, around 5000 civilians have been killed by the CPI (Maoist) cadres. A majority of civilians killed are tribal's, who are branded as 'Police informers' before being brutally tortured and killed. In fact, tribal's and economically underprivileged sections have been the biggest victims of the so called protracted people's war of CPI (Maoist).

Vision/Policy Frame work:

1.28 It has been the policy of the Government of India that, given the scheme of division of powers in the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility of meeting the challenge of Left Wing Extremism lies with the State Governments.

The Government of India assists the State Governments in every manner possible, including providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) battalions and sharing intelligence inputs. In addition, the Central Government provides funds towards capacity building by States through a number of security related schemes. The Government of India has also launched a number of measures towards development of LWE affected areas.

1.29 A National Policy and Action Plan to address LWE problem has also been documented with the approval of the Union Home Minister and has been sent to States and other stakeholders for its implementation. The policy document has adopted four-pronged strategy comprising Security related measures, Development related measures, ensuring Rights and Entitlements related measures and Public Perception Management.

1.30 Development remains a key prong of National strategy and Ministries of the Central Government. The State Governments are also working in synergy towards this end. Some important development initiatives currently under implementation are:-

- (a) Road Requirement Plan
- (b) Improvement of rail connectivity
- (c) Installation of Mobile Towers
- (d) Improvement of education and health infrastructure
- (e) Minimum Support Price (MSP) for minor forest produce
- (f) Support for Adivasi festivals/ cultural programmes
- (g) Increased reach of All India Radio (AIR/FM) and Doordarshan in LWE affected areas.

1.31 An empowered committee under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (LWE) has been constituted (in May, 2015) to review the progress of developmental initiatives taken by various central Ministries in LWE affected districts.

IMPORTANT SCHEMES FOR LWE AFFECTED STATES:

Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme:

1.32 Under the SRE Scheme, the Central Government reimburses to the State Governments of 10 LWE affected States, the security related expenditure of 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 defiance committees and publicity material. In the current financial year 2015-16 as on 31.12.2015, an amount of ₹203.51 crore has been released to the LWE affected States under the SRE Scheme.

Special Infrastructure Scheme:

1.33 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. 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 Government Share on a 75 (Central): 25 (State) funding pattern has been approved on 02.04.2013. The focus of funding was on the 4 worst affected States viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha with lesser quantum of funding for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. During the years

2013-14 (₹74.13 crore) and 2014-15 (₹48.00 crore), a total amount of ₹122.13 crore has been released to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Telangana for upgradation/critical gap filling for their Special Forces. However, from 2015-16, it has been left to the States to continue this scheme out of their increased resources in consequence to the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission.

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

1.34 Integrated Action Plan (IAP), which started from the year 2010-11, was under implementation 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 allocation under IAP in the initial year was ₹25.00 crore per district which was enhanced to ₹30.00 crore each during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13.

1.35 During the 12th Five Year Plan period, (up to 2014-15), the scheme was being implemented as “Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected districts” covering 88 districts including 76 LWE affected districts of 10 LWE affected States with allocation of ₹30.00 crore per district per year for each of the years 2013-14 and 2014-15. Funds under this scheme were not be diverted from the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The local Member (s) of Parliament were consulted while finalizing the projects/works under the Scheme.

1.36 A total sum of ₹9,059.00 crore has been released so far under IAP/ACA to the districts (₹6,090.00 crore under IAP and ₹2,729.00 crore under ACA), against which expenditure of ₹8,711.89 crore (i.e. 96.17%) has been reported as on 31.12.2015. Total number of projects taken up are 1,64,859 out of which 1,39,729 projects have been completed. For the year 2015-16, an amount of

₹1000.00 crore has been allocated as One-Time Assistance towards support for 35 most LWE affected Districts identified by the MHA.

Road Requirement Plan for LWE areas:

1.37 The Road Requirement Plan (RRP) Phase-I is being implemented by the Ministry of Road, Transport & Highways since February, 2009 for improvement of road connectivity in 34 most LWE affected districts in 8 States viz. Telangana, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. RRP-I includes 5,477 km length of roads at a cost of ₹7300.00 crore. As on 1.10.2015, out of the total approved length of 5477 kms, a total of 3785 kms have been completed and the total expenditure incurred is ₹5185.00 crore. As on 1.12.2015, a total of 3858 kms lengths of roads have been completed and the total expenditure incurred is ₹5262.00 crore.

Scheme of Fortified Police Stations:

1.38 The Central Government is implementing a scheme to assist the State Governments in construction/strengthening of 400 fortified police stations @ ₹2.00 crore each in Left Wing Extremism affected districts on 80:20 basis (Central Share: State Share) over and above the existing allocations. So far, a total amount of ₹623.89 crore of the Central Share has been released to the 10 LWE affected States under this Scheme. The physical progress made by the State Governments is being monitored and funds are released accordingly. In the current financial year 2015-16, as on 31.12.2015, an amount of ₹35.24 crore has been released. Out of the 400 Police Stations (PSs) sanctioned under the scheme,(as on 31.12.2015,) in construction work for 278 PSs have been completed and construction work for remaining 122 PSs are in progress.

Civic Action Programme:

1.39 Under this scheme financial grants are sanctioned to CAPFs to undertake civic action programme in the LWE affected States. As on

31.12.2015, an amount of ₹19.02 crore has been released to the CAPFs deployed in the LWE affected States to carry out civic action programme in the affected areas.

Media Plan:

1.40 It is essential for the Government to have an effective public perception management programme to be able to convey Government's point of view to the people through the Media. During the last financial year 2014-15, an amount of ₹5.00 crore allocated under Media Plan was fully utilized. In the current financial year 2015-16, as on 31.12.2015, an amount of ₹2.82 crore has been utilized out of ₹3.5 crore provided in BE 2015-16 for this plan scheme.

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

1.41 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.

Conclusion

1.42 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, construction equipments, 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 received a setback in the areas under LWE influence. This needs to be recognized by the civil society and the media to build pressure on the Maoists to eschew violence, join the mainstream and recognize the fact that the socio-economic and political dynamics and aspirations of 21st Century India are far 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 five years i.e. 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. The multi-pronged efforts of the Government are slowly showing positive impact and results.

Counter – Terrorism:

1.43 The overall internal security situation in the country remains under control. However, the Government recognizes that the threat of terror has neither vanished nor receded and accordingly various steps, commenced post 26/11 Mumbai attack, are constantly being followed up, refined and consolidated. Further, the Government is committed to combat terrorism/extremism in all its 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 front line terrorists, but perpetrators of terrorist acts, their masterminds and conspirators are also brought to justice.

1.44 In order to counter the ISIS phenomenon, the Government of India has declared Islamic State / Islamic State of Iraq and Syria / Islamic State of Iraq and Levant / Daish (Arabic Name) as a terrorist organization by including it in the First Schedule of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The Government has also proscribed Ansar-ul-Ummah (AUU), which is a front organization of Harkat-ul-Mujahideen as terrorist organization under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, (UAPA), 1967. As on date, 38 organizations have been banned by including them in the First Schedule of UAPA, 1967.

1.45 The production or smuggling or circulation of high quality counterfeit Indian Currency has been termed as a “terrorist act”, under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2012. Certain security features to define high quality counterfeit Indian currency notes were also added in the Third Schedule of the Act. The security features to define high quality counterfeit Indian currency notes under the Third Schedule of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 have been modified to add additional security features.

Counter Financing of Terrorism (CFT)

1.46 The Government remains committed to disturb, disrupt and dismantle the funding of terrorism. In this regard, the Central Government has frozen 53 Bank accounts since 2009 till date under the provisions of Section 51 (A) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (as amended in 2008). Four Bank accounts were frozen during the year 2014. As per the procedure the freezing orders are sent to the all the DG’s of Police/Commissioner of Police of all States/UTs for initiating action under the provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

1.47 The production or smuggling or circulation of high quality counterfeit Indian Currency has been termed as a “terrorist act”, under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The security features to define high quality counterfeit Indian currency notes have been listed under the Third Schedule of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

1.48 As a follow up action to the Indo-Bangladesh HS level talks a MoU has been signed between India and Bangladesh to prevent and counter smuggling of fake currency notes. The objective of the MoU is to promote bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the field of preventing and combating production, smuggling and circulation of fake currency notes, taking into account the applicable laws and legal provisions in each country.

1.49 Since the majority of influx of FICN is from the Bangladesh border especially from the Malda District of West Bengal, a special action plan has been formulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to contain this menace from this route.

Investigations and Prosecution Agencies

1.50 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 terrorism 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 organizations 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 of both at Central and State Government level. The head quarter of NIA is at New Delhi and Branch Offices are located at Hyderabad, Guwahati, Mumbai, Lucknow, Kochi and Kolkata. The sanctioned strength of NIA is 816. For trial of cases registered by NIA, 40 NIA Special Courts have been constituted /notified in 29 States and 7 UTs. Total 116 cases have been registered by the NIA till 31.12.2015, out of which in 78 cases, charge sheets have been filed. In 15 cases investigated and persecuted by NIA, 65 accused have been convicted.

National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)

1.51 Government has set up National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs on 01.12.2009. NATGRID will link data bases for conducting actionable intelligence to combat terrorism and internal security threats. The NATGRID is conceived to be the framework which

will enable visibility of the big picture and of events beyond the horizon by collating disjointed pieces of information and stitching them into one view. It will leverage information technology to access, collate, analyse, correlate, predict and provide speedy dissemination.

1.52 NATGRID links intelligence and investigation agencies which may be called as User Agencies (UA) (10 Nos.). At the same time, these will be linked independently with certain data bases which may be called as Providing Organisations (PO) (21 Nos.) to generate intelligence inputs. NATGRID ensures that User Agencies have timely and secure access to a wider source of information and analytics that will help strengthen their counter-terrorism initiatives. NATGRID provides a platform for the development of a controlled knowledge network on known and suspected terrorists, international terror groups, and their modus operandi as well as their network of contacts. The framework created by NATGRID helps to improve the User Agencies' ability to predict, prevent and mitigate the risks to India's security.

1.53 The NATGRID project has two sub-projects: One for setting up of the NATGRID IT framework/solution, and the other for establishment of the physical infrastructure on which the NATGRID framework will be hosted – consisting of Data Centre, Business Continuity Plan and Office Complex at New Delhi, Disaster Recovery Centre at Bengaluru.

Telecom Monitoring Unit

1.54 The Telecom Monitoring Unit is working since December, 2011. Responsibilities of Monitoring Unit includes inspecting the concerned LEAs & TSPs and confirming compliance with orders and relevant Acts/Rules/SOP related to interception of phone/messages, ensure safe custody of records and also destruction of records as per prescribed norms. This Unit is also dealing with Cyber Security issues, Information Security and RAX project. Important achievements during last 18 months in respect of Monitoring Cell are as under:

1.55 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been designated as the lead agency for protection of information in cyber space. MHA has issued “National Information Security Policy & Guidelines (NISPG) Version 4.0” to all stakeholders for adoption and implementation in the July, 2014.

1.56 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for interception, handling, use, sharing, copying, storage and destruction of data under Internet Monitoring System have been issued to all concerned agencies for implementation on 8th October, 2014. Authorization for monitoring of internet traffic is done by the competent authority in accordance with Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with Rule 419 A of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951.

1.57 To standardize the procedure for Lawful Interception under Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with Rules, and Standing Operation Procedures for TSPs was issued by the Department of Telecommunication on the recommendation of the MHA in the month of December, 2014.

1.58 Regarding quantifiable outcome, reply in respect of NATGRID has already been forwarded by NATGRID on 6th October, 2015. Monitoring unit has targeted to streamline the processes of monitoring of TSPs & LEAs more efficiently.

Narcotics Control Bureau:-

1.59 Mandate/Vision/Long term Goal of NCB: Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the national Nodal Agency for drug control in India. Its mandate includes Enforcement of NDPS Act 1985 throughout the country, Collection, Collation and dissemination of intelligence, Identification/destruction of illicit crops, Co-ordination with Central and State Agencies, Capacity Building of Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Organisation of Regional Conferences of all Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Implementation of obligations under international Conventions/Protocols, Co-operation with Foreign Authorities & International Organizations. Endeavour for a drug free society through Coordination and

Cooperation with all stake holders and creating synergy amongst them is the vision of NCB. With this vision the long term goal is to make coordinated efforts with all the enforcement agencies in India which deal with NDPS Act for effective seizures, creating database of criminals and to have effective coordination with countries (by signing MOU's) getting affected by the menace of drugs and with international agencies dealing with reduction and control of drugs.

1.60 Statement of Budget Estimates (SBE) of NCB: NCB has been allotted ₹149.00 crore in the 12th Five Year plan (2012-17) for creation of assets for achieving the vision of the organization and during the financial year 2015-16 ₹30.00 crore has been allotted under plan for creating of assets. The proposals for construction of Office-cum-Residence (OCR) at Lucknow. Chandigarh, Indore, Ahmadabad are under consideration with MHA for their administrative and financial approval.

1.61 For the financial year 2015-16, ₹53.53 crore have been allotted under non-Plan out of which ₹38.47 crore have been spent upto December, 2015.

1.62 Reform measures and policy initiatives by NCB: (1) NCB has developed an on line system called "Pre-Register" for registration of entities dealing in controlled substances. (2) The scheme of NCB for providing financial assistance to States/UTs to enhance their capabilities in combating trafficking and drug abuse has been extended by MHA for further plan period of 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17) with an estimated budget of ₹15.00 crore (3) NCB is organizing regular short term courses and providing computer based training to centre/State drug law enforcement agencies. In addition to Drug enforcement, NCB is spreading awareness for reducing abuse of drugs among various target groups. (4) The provision of pre-trial disposal under Section 52A of NDPS Act, 1985 has been amended for the effective implementation of the provision. Also Mephedrone has been added in the list of psychotropic substances vide S.O No. 376 (E) dated 05.02.2015 as per the suggestions of various Drugs law

enforcement agencies. (5) Action Plan for detecting and destroying illicit cultivation of opium launched through Satellite imagery in consultation with CEIB/CBN/ADRIN meetings are held with all the counterparts on a regular basis.

1.63 Past performance including physical performance of NCB: In 2014 there were 239 cases of Narcotics Drugs seizures reported and 312 persons were arrested including 39 foreigners whereas in 2015 (up to December) 242 cases of Narcotics Drug seizures have been reported and 267 persons have been arrested including 47 foreigners. During the crop year 2015, the Narcotics Control Bureau with the help of State agencies identified and destroyed illicit opium poppy cultivation over an area measuring 3524 acres of land in the states of J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. During the year 2015 (up to December) 511 Kg of Heroin, 2000.800 kg of Ganja and 13.632 kg of Pseudo Ephedrine HCL (expired) were disposed of by various Zonal Units of NCB.

Border Management:

1.64 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 Out Posts (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 96% of the feasible fencing works have been completed or are in progress. Additional 509 Border Out Posts have been sanctioned on the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders (The construction activity of 151 BOPs has been completed and of another 99 BOPs is under way). Fencing work between boundary pillars No.79 to 81 at Moreh, Manipur along Indo-Myanmar border was under progress. As per the BRO's report fencing of 4 km has been completed as on date. 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.

1.65 To redress 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 with an approximate length of 804.91 km, at an estimated cost of ₹1,937.00 crore. The scheme has been targeted to be completed by September, 2016. 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 these 27 roads, construction of 06 roads have been completed and work on Ghastoli-Rattakona road has been stopped as this road has been considered for inclusion in the CL-9 (Enh) under GSLTPP-II by Ministry of Defence. Work is in progress on 20 roads. As on 31.12.2015, formation cutting of 632.00 Km and surfacing work of 353.00 Km have been completed. Phase-II:- MoD has conveyed operational clearance for 55 roads. MHA has requested CPWD and NPCC for preparation of DPRs for 54 roads & 01 road respectively. This Ministry has released ₹18.15 crore to CPWD for preparation of DPRs.

1.66 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.

1.67 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. Formation cutting upto 156.00 km and surfacing work of 16.65 km roads have been done in the States upto 31.12.2015.

1.68 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 is in progress. Formation work upto 5 km has been completed and 9 culverts out of 12 have been constructed. Alignment and DPRs for remaining roads are to be revised and finalized as huge submergence will occur in the upstream of the Puncheshwer Multipurpose Dam Project, which is proposed on the same stretch of Tanakpur-Jauljivi Border Road. Alignment of the Dam is likely to be finalized by November, 2015 by February, 2016 by M/o Water Resources.

1.69 As regards roads in UP, DPRs for 257 km of road has been approved by TC/HLEC and further DPRs for 317.57 km are to be resubmitted by UP, PWD after obtaining the environmental and forest clearance of MoEF. Construction work is in progress. Formation work upto 70.97 km and surfacing work of 20.13 km has been done in the State.

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

1.71 The battalions of SSB have been deployed along the Indo-Bhutan Border also and 152 BOPs have been established. The Government of India has approved construction of 313 km road in Assam along Indo-Bhutan border. The construction work on these roads has not yet started due to pendency of land acquisition by the State Govt. of Assam. State Govt. has been asked to send a comprehensive proposal to MHA.

1.72 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 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 132 km road and construction of new border roads measuring 123 km along the Indo-Pakistan border in the State of Gujarat. Gujarat Roads & Building Deptt. has completed 132 km of upgradation work so far. As regards constructions of new Border Road, in the same sector, the work is in progress in 43.45 km by Gujarat Roads and Building Department and is likely to be completed by March, 2016.

1.73 Good border management is necessary to address India's security concerns and towards 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 construction of 13 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) on India's borders with Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Myanmar in two phases (7 ICPs in phase-I and 6 ICPs in phase-II. 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 have been started from 2010-11.

1.74 The ICP–Attari and ICP-Agartala have been commissioned on 13.4.2012 and 17.11.2013 respectively. The cargo complex at ICP Agartala has been inaugurated on 06.12.2014. The construction of ICP–Raxaul is almost complete and its commissioning is dependent on the 7.33 km access road being developed by NHAI to connect ICP Raxaul to NH 28 A. Construction work of ICP-Jogbani and ICP Petrapole is in progress. The soft launching of the Cargo

Terminal of ICP-Petrapole is expected in the 4th quarter of FY 2015- 2016. Construction of ICP Moreh at relocated site has commenced and targeted to be completed by end of August, 2016. Development of ICP at Dawki in Meghalaya is at DPR stage. As regards the 6 ICPs to be developed in phase-II, land has been acquired for ICP Rupaidiha while land acquisition process for the remaining 5 ICPs viz. ICP Sunauli, ICP Sutarkhandi, ICP Hilli, ICP Changrabadha and ICP Kawarpuchia are under consideration.

1.75 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is being implemented in 391 (approx) border blocks of 106 districts covering 17 States. During the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12), an amount of ₹3544.22 crore has been provided to the concerned State Governments. During the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 ₹990.00 crore and ₹800.00 crore respectively was released to the concerned States. Allocation for the year 2015-16 is ₹990.00 Crore (B.E) out of which ₹804.27 Crore has been released to the States upto 31.12.2015. The funds under BADP programme are provided to the concerned States for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and for other allied sectors as approved by State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) chaired by Chief Secretary of the concerned States.

Coastal Security:

1.76 India has a coastline of 7,516 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 coast 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 Central 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 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 Centers, 150 boats (12Tons), 10 boat (5 Tons) 20 (19 mtrs.) boats, 35 RIBs (Rigid Inflatable Boats), 10 large Vessels (For Andaman& Nicobar Islands), 131 Four Wheelers and 242 motorcycles. The sites for all the sanctioned 131 Marine Police Stations have been identified out of which 104 Marine Police Stations have been operationalised. Land has been acquired for construction at 126 sites, out of which construction work has been completed at 63 Stations and the work is underway at 44 Stations. Out of the 60 sanctioned jetties, 22 have been constructed/in operation. Out of the 10 Marine Operation Centres, 4 Centres are in operation. 127 four wheelers and 214 two wheelers have been procured.

1.77 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, colour coding of boats, installation of transponders on small fishing boats, coastal mapping, issuance of Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the residents of coastal villages, identification of Fish Landing Points, and intensified patrolling on the sea are under implementation by the other concerned Ministries in close coordination with MHA.

1.78 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/Department /Organizations in the Government of India as well as Chief Secretaries/Administration 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 meetings held on 04.09.2009, 22.01.2010, 14.05.2010, 23.11.2010, 29.07.2011, 22.06.2012, 30.11.2012, 06.09.2013, 03.07.2014, 02.02.2015, 04.06.2015 and 16.10.2015, The Steering Committee constituted in MHA for review of coastal security under the Chairmanship of Secretary (BM), held its meetings on 26.9.2013, 7.3.2014 20.03.2015 & 7.9.2015 and reviewed the implementation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme.

Communal Harmony:

1.79 Communal harmony is pre-requisite and fundamental to the integrity and unity of the nation. There is an elaborate law & order machinery under the command of the State Governments to keep the menace of communal violence under control. The maintenance of communal harmony, the prevention of communal disturbances and riots and, in the event of any such disturbances occurring, action to control the same as well as measures to provide protection and relief to the affected persons, is a prime responsibility of the State Governments.

1.80 The Central Government on its part assists the State Governments in variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and sending advisories on important developments, festivals or any other issue likely to have communal implications. The Communal Harmony Guidelines issued by the Central Government in 2008 are extensive & exhaustive and delineate the steps to be taken to prevent communal violence as well as the measures to be taken to restore peace & order in the case of

outbreak of communal violence. These guidelines are reiterated while sending advisories.

Human Rights:

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

1.82 In this backdrop, the Government of India have set up a forum for redressed 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.

1.83 During the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, 61,748 cases were registered for consideration and the Commission disposed of 51,910 cases. The Commission also transferred 12,407 cases to the State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) for disposal as per the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 {as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2005}. During the said period, the commission recommended payment of interim relief amounting to ₹3, 27, 95,000 in 163 cases.

Central Armed Police Forces:

1.84 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 Ministry of Defence. However, the raising and administrative/financial matters of Assam Rifles are the responsibility of MHA.

1.85 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 anti terrorism 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.

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

- 38 Bns in CRPF were sanctioned in 2009. Till 31.12.2015, 22 Bns have been raised, 04 Bns are under raising in 2015-16 and remaining 12 Bns are scheduled to be raised by 2018-2019.
- 29 Bns in BSF were sanctioned in 2009. Till 31.12.2015, 25 Bns have been raised and remaining 04 Bns is under raising in 2015-16.

- 32 Bns in SSB were sanctioned in 2010. Till 31.12.2015, 24 Bns have been raised, 04 Bns is under raising in 2015-16 and remaining 04 Bns are scheduled to be raised by 2017-18.
- 13 Bns in ITBP sanctioned in 2011. These have been raised.
- 04 Reserve Bns in CISF sanctioned in 2008 & 2010. These have been raised.

1.87 Out of these 116 Bns, 88 Bns have been raised, work for raising 12 Bns is in progress and remaining 16 Bns are scheduled to be raised by 2018-19.

1.88 Four Regional Hubs of NSG were sanctioned in 2009 for establishment at Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and Hyderabad. All the four hubs have become operational. Required infrastructure has been raised for these Regional hubs. The Govt. vide order dated 31.03.2014 has approved the reinforcement of these Regional Hubs by augmenting the strength of each Hub from 241 to 460.

1.89 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). However, an amount of ₹1590.61 crore was allocated at RE stage which was utilized. The allocation at RE stage for Annual Plan 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15 ₹917.80 crore, ₹592.43 crore & ₹628.72 crore (RE) against which an amount of ₹901.94 crore, ₹577.90 crore and ₹627.34 crore was spent. During 2014-15, 3531 houses and 92 barracks have been constructed. In BE 2015-16, ₹650.02 crore has been provided for Residential Building (Plan). During 2015-16, 4240 houses and 83 barracks are targeted for construction. In 2015-16, till 30.09.2015, 663 houses and 32 barracks have been constructed. In BE 2015-16, Rs.650.02 crore has been provided for Residential Building (Plan). During 2015-16, 4240 houses and 83 barracks are targeted for

construction. In 2015-16, till 31.12.2015, 805 houses and 40 barracks have been constructed.

Major Programmes/ Schemes In Respect Of Women/Gender Equality:

1.90 The initiatives have been taken in the Ministry of Home Affairs for the benefits of women in CAPFs.

1.91 The CISF has taken initiatives for construction of Family Welfare Centre (FWCs) at all its establishments like Reserve Battalion and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefit of Women by utilizing the funds under plan schemes. These Family Welfare Centers are exclusively for women to learn new skills to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items.

1.92 CRPF has implemented various schemes for the women personnel i.e. Gender Sensitization, Health Care Centre, Improvised Service, Nutritional care centre and Women's hostel/family accommodation during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16. Government has approved rising of two additional Mahila Battalions in CRPF in place of General Duty Battalions in the year 2015-16 and 2016-17.

1.93 Various schemes {e.g. Separate accommodation with facility of toilets, bathrooms, cook houses cum dining hall for the women personnel deployed in the Border Out Posts, Crèche facilities for the children of working women in SSB} and separate toilets for women working in the offices, separate recreation facilities are in operation in SSB for the benefit of women.

1.94 The schemes i.e. all women accommodation with toilets, cook houses cum dining hall at 16 BOPs of South Bengal Frontier, all women accommodation with toilets, cook houses cum dining hall at 14 BOPs of North Bengal Frontier, Women accommodation with toilets at STC BSF North Bengal and Women accommodation with 5 nos Barracks and 9 toilets & bathroom at 25 Bn Chhawla campus Delhi have been completed by BSF.

1.95 All working women of ITBP have been allotted separate women barrack with toilets, cook house cum dining hall at Ftr. Head Quarter, Sector Head Quarter, units (Battalions Head Quarter), Recruits Training Centre and specialized Bns of L&C SHQ. The women oriented periodicals and journals are being procured in library and common staff room. A committee has also been constituted to solve the sexual harassment cases of lady officers and jawans.

1.96 The major scheme i.e. Creche-Facilities under Code Head-50 Other Charges (non-plan) exclusively benefitting women is also functioning in CISF, SSB, BSF and ITBP.

Medical set up:

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

1.97 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 ₹1219.21 crore, vide order dated 22.10.2013. 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. CPWD has been entrusted to execute the newly sanctioned CAPFIMS. The lay out plan of the Institute had been approved by MHA in Jan, 2015. However, as per Forest Deptt. out of 51.40 acres land allotted to CAPFIMS, 16.32 acres land falls

under geo-morphological ridge area, where construction is prohibited. Hence the lay out plan has been revised in Nov, 2015.

Status of infrastructure sanctioned in CAPFs:-

1.98 Status of infrastructure sanctioned in CAPFs: - The following infrastructure proposals have been approved for CAPFs

CAPF	Proposal	Cost (₹in crore)
CAPFs Housing Project	(i) Proposal for construction of infrastructure (RB/OB/BOP) for BSF, AR & SSB during 12 th Plan. This inter alia includes construction of 21655 Houses and 254 Barracks for Assam Rifles, BSF & SSB. For BSF 10317 Houses & 39 Barracks, for Assam Rifles 1467 Houses & 113 Barracks, for SSB 9871 Houses & 102 Barracks.	8198.59
	(ii) Proposal for Construction of infrastructure (RB/OB/BOP) for CRPF, CISF & ITBP during 12 th Plan. This inter alia includes construction of 13072 Houses and 113 Barracks for CRPF, CISF & ITBP. For CRPF 10331 Houses & 55 Barracks, For CISF 554 Houses & 2 Barracks, For ITBP 2187 Houses & 56 Barracks.	3090.98
CISF	Construction of residential & non-residential infrastructure for GBS at Mahipalpur and SSG unit at Greater Noida.	249.94
	Construction of infrastructure of CISF 2 nd Reserve Battalion and Eastern Sector office complex at Jagannathpur, Dhurwa, Ranchi, Jharkhand.	87.69
	Purchase of 540 Nos ready built flats from Delhi State Industrial and infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (DSIIDC) at Narela for CISF personnel deployed in DMRC	66.52
	Total CISF	404.15

CRPF	Expansion of 5 RTCs and creation of 3 new RTCs, one CIAT School and one CoBRA School of existing Jungle Warfare & Tactics (CSJWT)	1277.56
	Revision of construction cost for infrastructure of 10 CoBRA Battalions in CRPF	1440.75
	Total CRPF	2718.31
CAPFIMS	Proposal for establishment of Central Armed Police Force Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS), along with 500 bedded General Hospital, 300 bedded super specialty hospital, paramedic school and Nursing college	1270.31
ITBP	Establishment of 123 Nos. of Mobile Tower for providing connectivity to BoPs	75.00
	Construction of Official & Residential building for new battalion headquarter at Chittor, Andhra Pradesh	65.75
	Construction of Official & Residential building for new battalion headquarter at Yupia, Arunachal Pradesh	39.22
	Construction of Official & Residential building for new battalion headquarter at Sambha, Jammu & Kashmir	51.30
	Construction of Official & Residential building for new battalion and sector headquarter at Tezpur, Assam	54.84
	Construction of Official & Residential building for new battalion headquarter at Jodhpur, Rajasthan	49.71
	Construction of Official & Residential building for new battalion headquarter at Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	40.44
	Total ITBP	376.26
NSG	Construction of official building and up gradation of firing range/quarters	75.73
	Construction of Regional centre of NSG at Hyderabad & Kolkata	320.72
	Total NSG	396.45
	Grand Total Rs.	16455.05

Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces:

1.99 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Non-Plan Scheme for 'Modernisation of Police Forces' 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, left wing extremism 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 equipments, modern weaponry, forensic equipments, upgradation 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.

1.100 The Scheme was extended for two financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12 on a yearly basis and has since come to an end on 31st March, 2012. The proposal for extension of the MPF Scheme for a further period of five years with effect from 2012-13 partly under Non-Plan and partly under Plan was approved in February, 2013. The budgetary provision for the MPF Scheme for the financial year 2013-14 under Non-Plan was ₹750.00 crore and under Plan was ₹1097.00 crore at BE stage. The provision made for the MPF Scheme under Non-Plan was revised to ₹245.00 crore and under plan was ₹1097.00 crore at RE stage. The MPF Scheme has been approved from 2012-13 to 2016-17 for 5 years with a total outlay of ₹3750.87 crore under 'Plan' and , ₹8628.43 crore under Non-Plan' including ₹432.90 crore for Mega City Policing (Non-Plan). During 2014-15, a sum of ₹900.00 crore has been allocated for Plan Heads and a sum of ₹600.00 crore has been allocated for Non-Plan Heads of MPF Scheme. This reduced to ₹537.50 crore (Non-Plan) and ₹860.00 crore (Plan) at RE Stage. No fund has been provided under Plan component of MPF Scheme during 2015-16. The Scheme stands transferred to the States. Consequently, there will be no Central Funding of construction activities of police building and police housing including construction of police training institutions for State Police Forces under MPF Scheme. During 2015-16, a sum of ₹595.00 crore has been allocated for Non-Plan Heads of MPF Scheme.

1.101 An Umbrella Scheme of Modernization of Police Force with the following components – A-Center Sector (1) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & System (CCTNS), (2) Inter-State Police Wireless, (3) National Intelligent Grid (NATGRID) (4) Assistance to Naxal Management, (5) Strengthening OF Criminology and Forensic Science; B – State Sector: (1) Modernization of State Police, (2) Security Related Expenditure, (3) Special Infrastructure Scheme, (4) India Reserve Battalions, (5) Jail. Fire and other emergency services is being formulated.

Modernisation Plan-II for the Central Armed Police Forces:

1.102 A Modernisation Plan for CAPFs has been approved on 03.05.2013. The plan involves an overall financial implication of ₹11009.19 crore, to be implemented in a phased manner upto 2016-17.

1.103 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 filling deficiencies/ voids in the CAPFs have been included in the Modernisation Plan-II.

1.104 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

1.105 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
CISF	264.36
CRPF	2619.16
ITBP	686.87
NSG	664.62
SSB	658.64
TOTAL	11009.19

Highlights of Modernisation Plan-II

1.106 In the Modernisation Plan for CAPFs, the 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.

1.107 A sum of ₹228.83 crore has been allocated to CAPFs under Modernisation Head in BE-2015-16. Procurement of items within the allocated budget are under process.

PRISON REFORMS:

1.108 The Ministry of Home Affairs handles the matters relating to prisons and prisoners, processing and coordination of the recommendations of various Committees including Parliamentary Committee on Prison Reforms in consultation with concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and UT Administrations including follow up action on the various recommendations made by various Committees, implementation of Scheme relating to Prison Reforms, Repatriation of Prisoners Bill and Bilateral Treaties there under, Transfer of Prisoners under the Repatriation of Prisoners Act 2003, Award of President's Correctional Service Medals to Prison Personnel on occasion of Republic Day and Independence Day each year etc.

Regional Institute of Correctional Administration:

1.109 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 H.P., Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UT Chandigarh etc.

1.110 During the financial year 2015-16 (till December, 2015), the Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh has conducted the following course for prison/police officers:

S. No.	Name of Course / Workshop	Dates	No. of participants
1	One day consultative workshop on Legislative Changes in Prison Law and Rules for Prison Officers of Punjab	15 April, 2015	10
2	Course on Prisons and Security Management	21-23 Apr 2015	16
3	Workshop on The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 for Prison Officers	24 April, 2015	55
4	Course on Financial Investigation in Narcotics Cases for HP Police Officers	11-15 May 2015	12
5	Course on Human Rights in Prison Management for Prison Officers	25-27 May 2015	22
6	Workshop on good Governance Issues in Prison Management for Prison Officers	28 May 2015	20
7	Workshop on Juvenile Justice for Chandigarh Police Officers	12 June 2015	29
8	Course on Personality Development for Prison Officers	15-17 June 2015	24
9	Workshop on Anti Human Trafficking for Chandigarh Police Officers and Prosecutors	3 July, 2015	30

10	Course on Gender Sensitization in the Context of Crimes Against Women for HP Police Officers	6-10 July 2015	16
11	Course on Training of Trainers for Prison Officers	15-17 July	14
12	Course on Stress Management for Prison Officers	17-19 August 2015	15
13	Workshop on Temporary Release of Prisoners : Philosophy and Practice for Prison Officers	20 August, 2015	17
14	Course on Counseling Skills for Effective Policing for HP Police Officers	21-24 Sept 2015	16
15	Workshop on 'Child Rights and the Law, particularly focusing on Dealing with Rape Victims especially Minor'.	19 October, 2015	25
16	International Conference on 'Victim Compensation & Restorative Justice and National Bill Drafting Competition on Victim Compensation, 2015'.	23 November, 2015	115
17	Workshop on 'Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.	3 December, 2015	26
18	Course on 'Leadership Skill & Attitudinal Change'.	07-11 December, 2015	11
Total number of Participants			473

1.111 Apart from above, around 8-10 courses are likely to be organized by the ICA Chandigarh during remaining period of the financial year 2015-16.

1.112 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, Telangana, 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:

1.113 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was 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.

1.114 The Government of India has so far signed agreements with 27 countries viz United Kingdom (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, Brazil, Australia, HKSAR, Mongolia, Kazakhstan and Qatar. The Government of India has also acceded to the Inter American Convention (IAC) on serving criminal sentences abroad of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the same is operational w.e.f. 5th June 2014. Negotiations have also been finalised with the Governments of Canada, Spain, Nigeria and Bahrain.

1.115 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	7	1	UK	6
2	France	1	2	Mauritius	13
3	Israel	1	3	Sri Lanka	29
4	Germany	1			
5	UAE	1			
Total		11	Total		48

Disaster Management:

1.116 As per Disaster Management Act, 2005, the MHA is to coordinate the efforts of the Government for taking all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of disaster management, ensure the integration of measures for prevention of disasters, mitigation, capacity building, preparedness and promptly respond to any disasters in the country.

Vision and Objective:

1.117 The vision of the National Disaster Management Policy is to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multidisaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

1.118 The objectives of the Policy are:-

- 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.
- Mainstreaming disaster management into the developmental planning process.
- Establishing institutional and techno-legal frameworks to create an enabling regulatory environment and a compliance regime.
- Ensuring efficient mechanism for identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks.
- Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and failsafe communication with information technology support.
- Promoting a productive partnership with the media to create awareness and contributing towards capacity development.
- Ensuring efficient response and relief with a caring approach towards the needs of the vulnerable sections of the society.
- Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat for ensuring safer living.
- Promoting productive and proactive partnership with media in disaster management.

Mitigation and Prevention

1.119 National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Programme (NCRMP) Phase-I:-

The project was approved for the States of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha at an estimated cost of ₹1496.71 crore with the World Bank assistance to upgrade cyclone forecasting, tracking and warning system, cyclone risk mitigation and capacity building in multi hazard risk management. The cost of the project has been revised to ₹2331.71 crore by the Union Government on 16.7.2015. The phase-II of the project has been approved on 16th July, 2015 to be implemented

with the world bank assistance in six states namely, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra West Bengal and Goa at total outlay of ₹2361.35 crore. The outlay for the year 2015-16 for the project is ₹404.00 crore (₹388.00 crore for creation of capital assets and ₹16.00 crore for Grant- in- aid general). Out of this, an amount of ₹400.78 crore has been released to the states of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha under Phase-I and Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, and West Bengal under phase –II during 2015-16.

1.120 Modernization of Fire Services in the Country: A Centrally sponsored scheme has been approved with an outlay of ₹75.00 crore to strengthen the fire and emergency services in the country. Out of ₹10.00 crore budget provisions for the Financial Year 2015-16, an amount of ₹4.00 crore has been released during 2015-16.

1.121 Mainstreaming of Civil Defence in Disaster Risk Reduction: Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been approved with an outlay of ₹290.00 crore. An outlay of ₹50.00 lakh has been projected for 2016-17.

Response:

1.122 National Disaster Response Reserve (NDRR): On the basis of recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, the proposal for creation of reserve pool of relief material for any disaster or disaster like situation to be placed at various vulnerable places in the country, has been approved by the Government on 04.06.2015. The MHA has initiated action for making budgetary provision of ₹250.00 crore for NDRR.

1.123 NDRF Infrastructure: The scheme for creation of infrastructure for all the NDRF Battalions at a cost of ₹882.24 crore at different locations has been approved by the Government as per order issued on 27th March 2015. The process of awarding works to the Public Works Organizations (PWOs) is under progress.

1.124 Additional Battalions of NDRF: In order to augment the strength of NDRF, the Government has sanctioned rising of two additional battalions of NDRF by conversion of two battalions of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB). Letter communicating approval of the Government in this regard was issued on 12th May 2015.

1.125 Recovery: Long term recovery plan and their financial outlay are decided by the Planning Commission (now Niti Ayog). Since 2015-16, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been subsumed to the State Plan Funds.

Census Operations and preparation of National Population Register

1.126 The office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORG & CCI) has been assigned the following functions:

- (i) Conducting the decennial Population Census and collecting and disseminating 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 the Sample Registration System (SRS).
- (iii) Coordinating and monitoring the registration of births and deaths in the country and laying down the rules to secure cent percent registration of births and deaths in the country through the Civil Registration System (CRS).
- (iv) Creating the National Population Register (NPR) of usual residents in the country.
- (v) Providing technical inputs for the conducting the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC).
- (vi) Conducting the Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI).

- (vii) Setting up the Census Resources and Training Centers for imparting training on Census and other subjects at the National/International levels.
- (viii) Updating of Administrative Divisions Maps at various level besides creation of digital database for Million plus cities.

Arms Policy:

1.127 Mandate: To enforce the Arms Act, 1959 and Arms Rule, 1962. The Ministry is in the process of bringing out amendments in the Act & Rules to make it contemporary and to streamline the procedure for issue of arms licenses.

1.128 Vision: To make the Arms Act & Rules to adept to the New Economic Policy of the Government and present internal security situation.

1.129 Goal: Long Term:

- (i) To make the arms licence regime attractive for private sector, with FDI.
- (ii) To maintain National Database of Arms Licences (NDAL) to monitor the position on arms licenses to individuals, institution, dealer and manufactures.

Short Term: Amendment in the Arms Act & Rules

1.130 Statement of Budget Estimates (SBE): Nil

1.131 Follow up action NDAL project will be implemented in collaboration with State Government /UTs and NIC.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES/ SCHEMES

1.132 Major programmes/schemes implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs are listed 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) Scheme for Indian Reserve Battalions and Specialized India Reserve Battalions.
- (xvi) Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT).
- (xvii) National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)
- (xviii) Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences.

CHAPTER – 2

STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES

2.1 Of the Nine Grants under Ministry of Home Affairs, only two Grants are directly controlled and administered by the Ministry. They are Grant No. 46 - Ministry of Home Affairs, Grant No. 48 – Police. 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 two 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 has been to ensure the overall effective utilisation of the financial resources provided in the Demands for Grants.

GRANT No. 46-MHA

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan Budget	Non-Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1.	Secretariat General Services	<p>(i) Establishment expenditure of various offices Of MHA.</p> <p>(ii) To cater to the expenditure of Administrative Divisions of MHA which deal with General Services and promotion of Official Language. In addition, O/O the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, (situated in Mumbai, Kolkata & Lucknow) has merged into MHA.</p>	0.00	309.14	-	<p>(i) The deliverables in respect of establishment expenditure 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).</p> <p>(ii) As regards Department of Official Language, it is the Endeavour of that Department to increase progressively, the usage of Hindi in Govt. of India. Specific outputs for promotion of Official Language have been indicated in Chapter-IV.</p> <p>(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.</p>	(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, Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow & Delhi. 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 2016-17			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors	
			Plan Budget	Non-Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources					
2.	<p>Official Language</p> <p>Central Hindi Training Institute</p> <p>(A) Subordinate Office of DOL</p> <p>Provide training for :</p> <p>(i) Hindi Language</p> <p>(ii) Hindi Typing</p> <p>(iii) Hindi Stenography</p> <p>Central Translation Bureau</p> <p>(B) Subordinate Office</p>	<p>To Provide training for learning Hindi Language Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography to Central Government employees so that they may have working knowledge of Hindi for use in offices.</p> <p>41600 Standard Pages</p> <p>96 programs 1440 Trainees (Level 1,2&3)</p>	9.00	56.11	-	<p>Full time/Part time training central established - 170</p> <p>27.17% of the staff is to be provided Hindi language training for the year 2015-16</p> <p>Achievement up to 31.12.2015 is 27095 (74.27%) against the target 26480 for the year 2015-16</p> <p>30.42% of the staff is to be provided Hindi typing training for the year 2015-16</p> <p>Achievement up to 31.12.2015 is 2702 (84.91%) against the target 4360 for the year 2015-16.</p> <p>36.34% of the staff is to be provided Hindi Stenography training for the year 2015-16.</p> <p>Achievement up to 31.12.2015 is 322 (22.84%) against the target 1410 for the year 2015-16</p> <p>17,258 Standard Pages</p> <p>Programs 767 Trainees</p>	<p>During 2016-17 around 37010 (35.68%) of the staff yet to be trained (103710) will be provided Hindi language training.</p> <p>During 2016-17 around 4840 (51.42%) of the staff yet to be trained (9411) will be provided Hindi Typing training.</p> <p>During 2016-17 around 1470 (48.75%) of the staff yet to be trained (3015) will be provided Hindi Stenography Training.</p> <p>40600 Standard Pages</p> <p>96 Programs 1440 Trainees</p>	<p>To be conducted in prescribed manner</p> <p>1 Year</p>	-	<p>Translation work Depend on daily presentation of Sr. Translation</p>

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	(i) Translation Training <u>Technical Aspects of Official Language Hindi</u> (i) Provide training for use of computers in Hindi. (ii) Develop Language Computing Application Tools. (iii) Technical Conferences / Seminars.	Trained employees for use of computers in Hindi. Develop such software for use of Hindi on computers as may be useful for associating Hindi with modern technology. Provide information regarding bilingual electronic equipment and soft ware's so that they may use the facilities available in Hindi.				Intensive Translation Training Advance Translation Trainees Refresher Translation Training Special Translation Tanning Programs (i) Organized 5 days' training programme – 55, remaining programs are being conducted. (ii) Development of various Hindi soft wares	16 Programs 240 Trainees 04 Programs 60 Trainees 16 Programs- 80 Trainees 16 Programs- 320 Trainees 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		-None-

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	<p><u>Implementation of Official Language Policy of the Union</u></p> <p>(i) Regional Implementation Offices (Department of Official Language) (01 office under Plan and 7 offices under Non-Plan).</p> <p>(ii) Give awards for promoting official use of Hindi +04 Regional Conferences/ Seminars.</p> <p>(iii) Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs)</p>	<p>Ensure compliance of Official Language Policy in Central Government offices, Banks, Public Sector Undertakings etc.</p> <p>Give away awards for outstanding performance in official use of Hindi.</p>				<p>(i) Made Inspections of 1227 Central Govt. Offices to ensure implementation of Official Language Policy.</p> <p>(ii) Distribution of Rajbhasha Gaurav Awards and Rajbhasha kirti Awards for the year 2014-15 and Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha awards 2013 and Rajiv Gandhi National Gyan Vigyan Maulik Pustak Lekhan award-2013.</p> <p>(iii) 532 meetings of TOLICs were held.</p>	<p>(i) Better & effective implementation of Official Language Policy.</p> <p>(ii) Promotion of Rajbhasha in the Central Govt. Offices throughout the country.</p>	Year	-None-
	<p><u>Publicity and Propagation of Hindi as official language (Department of Official Language).</u></p>	<p>The Department promotes and publicizes use of Hindi in offices through calendars, posters, list of standard Hindi books, message from Home Minister etc.</p>				<p>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.</p>	<p>Better awareness about Official Language Hindi and its policy in the Government set-up.</p>	Year	-None-

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3.	Census Surveys & Statistics	Provide results on Socio-cultural, Economic & Fertility Parameters of Census 2011 at National, State and District Levels.	300.00	286.21	-		The data published will enable various Ministries etc. to take policy initiatives and formulate.	-	-
	(A) Improvement in Vital Statistics System	<p><u>Civil Registration System (CRS):-</u> The plan scheme was formulated for civil registration aims towards bringing about improvements in the overall functioning of the system by making a concerted effort to tackle the infrastructural and organizational bottlenecks. The areas where such improvements are sought to be made are:</p> <p>(i) Strengthening and vitalizing of civil registration structure for improved and efficient services to the general public.</p> <p>(ii) Increasing awareness among the general public about the need, importance and the procedural aspects of registration through publicity.</p> <p>(iii) Improving the statistical capabilities of the system for faster collection of periodic</p>				<p>Improvement in level of registration of births and deaths.</p> <p>Awareness in general public on importance of registration of births and deaths.</p>	<p>Because of the activities done by ORGI for the improvement of the system of civil registration, the level of registration of birth and death at national level has increased by 9.2% and 4.5% respectively in 2013. The number of states has also increased in the category of cent percent and more than 90% level of registration of birth and death. These results are the cumulative efforts of past some years.</p>	<p>Regular activities through financial assistance to States for strengthening the system of Civil Registration throughout the country.</p>	

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		<p>returns from the field, speeding up processing of data and bringing out analytical reports to help utilization of CRS data for policy and planning purposes in the regions where the registration of births/deaths is sufficiently high.</p> <p>(iv) Bring in more automation and computerization in the CRS.</p> <p>(v) Increased activity in the area of training for registration functionaries at all levels at the centre and in the States.</p>							
		<p>(ii) Sample Registration System(SRS):</p> <p>(i) Provide annual estimates of fertility and mortality indicators viz., Birth rate, Death rate, Infant Mortality rate, total fertility rate and other indicators of fertility and mortality at State and National Levels.</p>				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 M/o Health & Family welfare and State Govt. to Plan appropriate Interventional Strategic/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 Haly Yearly Survey (HYSs) in 8861 sample units covering about 1.7 million of household in all the States/Uts. SRS Reports by December, 2016.	

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		<p>(iii) <u>Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD):-</u></p> <p>Universalisation of coverage under MCCD and providing requisite inputs towards training of the officials involved coding and compilation of data on Cause of Death.</p>				<p>Improvement in level of registration of births and deaths.</p> <p>Awareness in general public on importance of registration of births and deaths.</p>	<p>The number of States reporting under MCCD scheme has increased and the quality of reports on MCCD has improved.</p>		
	<p>(B) GPS Satellite Based Geo-Spatial Database of Towns (Under GIS Based Town Mapping)</p>	<p><u>Component A:</u></p> <p>(i) To prepare digital database of 4041 statutory town maps.</p> <p>(ii) To Geo-reference existing Digital Database.</p> <p>(iii) To update Geo-Spatial database of existing 33 Capital cities.</p> <p><u>Component B:</u></p> <p>To prepare detailed ward wise maps in case of 28 Satellite Towns of 6 Mega and 31 million plus cities. Prepare digital data base of 2 cities of Karnataka & 7 NE States.</p>				<p>(i) To collect micro level information of towns from the Government agencies in case of 28 Satellite Towns of 6 Mega cities including 32 million plus, 2 cities of Karnataka & North Eastern Towns.</p> <p>(ii) To update the referred maps as per latest information.</p> <p>(iii) Digitization of parcels/buildings polygons in r/o Million plus cities for updation of information and Field Survey.</p> <p>(iv) Linking of attribute data with Geo-spatial Database.</p>	<p>(i) To present urban build up area at micro level on the maps based on census data at ward level.</p> <p>(ii) Geo-referenced spatial database would help in proper demarcation of Census Enumeration Blocks.</p>	<p>(i) Collection of micro level information is under process in case of 32 million plus cities.</p> <p>(ii) Imageries are being handed over for digitization.</p> <p>(iii) 32 Million plus cities are ready for digitization and linking of attributed data.</p>	
	<p>(C) Modernization of Data Dissemination Activities of Census Data</p>	<p>Dissemination of Census 2011 data of Socio Economic & Economic Tables as of General Population Tables etc.</p>				<p>(i) Development of Census Data Products on Census, 2011, Preparing Census Reports in Regional Languages and development of software module on support</p>	<p>(i) Making available Census 2011 results in a user friendly manner to data users as per the tabulation plan.</p>	<p>To conduct activities in prescribed manner.</p>	

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						<p>system.</p> <p>(ii) Organizing two Data Dissemination Workshop in DCOs and ORGI on Data of Census-2011 and participate in Book Fair.</p> <p>(iii) To set up one workstation at University/Institute for research on sample microdata from Census. As per National Data Sharing & Accessibility Policy (NDSAP)-2012, High Value Datasets to be uploaded on the Data Portal at http://data.gov.in created but NIC.</p>	<p>(ii) One workstation for research on sample micro-data from Census is to be set up in University/Institute.</p> <p>(iii) Digital Archive workstation has been set up in thirty one (31) Directorates for access to old Census Report (1872 to 2001) for use by Research Scholars. Digitized Old Census Reports have been provided to all Directorates of Census Operations.</p>		
	(D) Training Unit in ORGI	<p>(i) Training of present Officials of ORGI and the Directorates for capacity building and enhancement of analytical skills.</p> <p>(ii) Training of the newly recruited officials and acquaint them through and orientation programme about the working of the different Divisions of the Office of RGI.</p> <p>(iii) Technical/Demographic Training Programme for the Census data.</p> <p>(iv) International Training</p>				<p>(i) Imparting training to about 50 officers/officials.</p> <p>(ii) Organising training for the employees already present and those likely to join ORGI and Directorates on various subjects and requirement.</p>	<p>(i) Enhancement of understanding and analytical skills of officers and employees of ORGI and Directorates.</p> <p>(ii) Develop the competency in the Officers to bear the given responsibilities successfully.</p>		

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		Programmes under Census Resource and Training Centre CRTC).							
	(E) Mother Tongue Survey of India(MTSI)	<p>(i) The rationalization and linguistic identification of unclassified Mother Tongue returns of Census 2011.</p> <p>(ii) Linguistic Survey of already classified Mother Tongue returns.</p>				<p>(i) Mother Tongue Survey of Age/Sex/Rural-Urban Sample wise 150 Classified/unclassified Mother Tongues using non-linguists as field worker for full videography (being assisted by NFDC, as applicable).</p> <p>(ii) Transcription of audio-video language data by trained transcribers following International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) in Gandhari Unicode SIL font.</p> <p>(iii) Analysis of Transcribed data by trained Linguists for 600 Mother Tongues in 12th Plan.</p> <p>(iv) Report writing by Senior Linguists Professors for 96 Mother Tongues in the way of integration of 4/8 Samples of Analysis of each Mother Tongue. 35 Mother Tongues in progress.</p> <p>(v) Preservation of 4/8 Sample wise audio-video language data and transcribed as well as analyzed data for future use in respect of 4/8 samples of 200 Mother Tongues.</p>	The information on rationalized and classified Mother Tongues would provide valuable insights to linguistic under current, language movement and linguistic aspirations of the people.	<p>(i) Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee (language) for determining the Mother Tongues to be taken up for survey.</p> <p>(ii) Training of non-linguistic field workers for language data collection.</p> <p>(iii) Field data collection using videography.</p> <p>(iv) Transcription of audio-video data following IPA.</p> <p>(v) Data Analysis by Trained Linguists.</p> <p>(vi) Report writing by Senior Linguists/Professors by integrating 4/8 Samples of each Mother Tongue.</p>	Since data transcription, analysis and report writing are to be done by cousesored scholars to be supervised by Professors from Universities and Institutes, the numbers completed will depend on their availability in the financial year.

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	(F) National Population Register(NPR)	<p><u>A. Scheme for creation of NPR for Coastal Villages:</u></p> <p>Creation of Database of usual residents in 3331 coastal villages.</p> <p>(ii) Scheme for creation of NPR for the Country:</p> <p>Creation of National Database of all usual residents in the country.</p> <p>(iii) Setting up of NPR Centres.</p>				<p>The projects of NPR in coastal areas have been completed with the production and personalization more than ₹65.53 lakh cards and dispatched of the same. The orders have been placed to ECIL and ITIL for supplying 2000 Smart Card Readers each. 2569 Smart Card Readers have already been supplied to Security Agencies in these areas.</p> <p>(i) Reconciliation of the digitized demographic database and residual data entry.</p> <p>(ii) Capture of biometrics of the usual residents in NPR States/Uts.</p> <p>(iii) De-duplication of NPR database by UIDAI and generation of Aadhaar.</p> <p>(iv) Storage of NPR demographic data of the entire country and also biometrics at NIC Central Data Centres.</p> <p>(v) Setting up of static NPR Centres at Tehsil/Taluka level for enrolment of usual residents in NPR.</p> <p>The proposal for setting up of static NPR centers at</p>	<p>Providing Smart Card Readers to security agencies</p> <p>Providing Resident Identity Cards to usual resident in coastal areas.</p> <p>Creation of biggest demographic and biometric database of 1.2 billion persons. The database is cleaned through biometric de-duplication. Each resident above 5 years and above will bear a unique number i.e. Aadhaar. All Govt. benefits can be provided on the basis of this number. Static NPR centers at Tehsil/Taluka level for NPR enrolment of balance population, linking with registration of birth, death and migration.</p> <p>These NPR Centres are Meant for</p>		

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		(iv) Updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam. (Creation of Database of Usual Residents of Assam).				<p>Tehsil/Taluka level for maintenance & updation and NPR database have been the Competent Authority has approved be setting up of NPR centers in 12 NPR States/Uts at Tehsil/Taluka level. The total estimated cost in ₹160.00 crore. These NPR centers are meant for enrolment of left over persons and also be useful for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY) and Modified Direct Benefit Transfer (MDBT) scheme.</p> <p>(i) Loading of images of NRC, 1951 and all available Electoral Rolls upto the midnight of 24th March, 1971 on server.</p> <p>(ii) Distribution of Application Form Assamese, English and Bangla) door to door in the State.</p> <p>(iii) Completion of Field verification by October, 2015.</p> <p>(iv) Receipt and disposal of claims and objections in November, 2015.</p> <p>(v) Issues requiring clarifications with regard to modalities in the</p>	<p>enrolment of left over persons and also be useful for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY) and Modified Direct Benefit Transfer (MDBT) scheme.</p> <p>Publication of final NRC, Assam by 1st January, 2016.</p>		

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						preparation of NRC to be placed before the Judge Committee constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. (vi) Publication of final NRC by 1st January, 2016.			
4.	National Human Right Commission	<p>The NHRC is the national human rights institution, responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights, defined by the Act as "rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants". The main function of the Commission</p> <p>(a) Inquire, on its own initiative or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on his behalf, into complaint.</p> <p>(i) violation of human rights or abetment or</p> <p>(ii) negligence in the prevention of such violation, by a public servant;</p> <p>(b) intervene in any proceeding involving any allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court with the</p>	0.02	44.04		The allocation is meant for establishment related activities of the Commission viz. Salaries, Domestic Travel Expenses, Medical Expenses etc in the form of Grant in aid from the Government.	The outcome is the protection and promotion of human rights, defined by the Act as "rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants".	NA	-None-

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		approval of such court; (c) review the factors, including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend appropriate remedial measures; (d) undertake and promote research in the field of human rights;							
5.	Relief & Rehabilitation of migrants & repatriates	-	0.00	910.28		-	-	-	-
	Relief and Rehabilitation Assistance to Sri Lankan Refugees.	This scheme envisages the provision of relief assistance such as monthly cash doles, clothing materials, subsidized ration, utensils, crematorium charges to the Sri Lankan Tamil refugees staying in camps in Tamil Nadu and Odisha.			-	(i) About 65,004 Sri Lankan Refugees staying in 109 camps in Tamil Nadu during 2014-15. (ii) Reimbursement of ₹59.96 crore has been made to the State Govt. of Tamil Nadu for providing relief assistance to the Sri Lankan Refugees staying in camps during 2014-15	(i) An allotment of ₹50.00 crore has been made in BE 2015-16 for providing relief assistance to the Tamil refugees in Tamil Nadu and Odisha. At present, there are 64,368 Sri Lankan Refugees staying in 109 refugee camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Odisha.	-	-
	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.			-	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

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									Jammu & Kashmir State.
	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.			-	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 (i)-Tibetan Refugees	Construction of 266 housing units for Tibetan families at Dehradun, Uttarakhand at the approved cost of ₹27.07 lakh.				During 2014-15, ₹10.00 lakh has been released to the Govt. of Uttarakhand. The State Govt. has reported that the work up to the level of foundation has been completed.	During the financial year 2015-16, only a token provision of ₹1.00 lakh has been made since there is no demand from the State Govt. of Uttarakhand. However, a provision of ₹9.00 lakh has been made in BE 2016-17 for release of balance amount of the sanctioned cost of ₹28.08 lakh for the scheme		
	(ii) Rehabilitation of New Migrants in Non-agricultural occupation outside	Relief & rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan.				Token provision.	Token provision.		

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	Dandakaranaya								
	(iii) Rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan (Development of infrastructure facilities in rural plots for displaced persons in West Bengal)	The scheme has been closed w.e.f. from 31.03.2015.				Token provision.	Token provision.		
	(iv) Payment under DPs (Compensation and Rehabilitation Act, 1954)	-				Token provision.	Token provision.		
	(v) Management of Sale of evacuee properties & Government build properties.	-				Token provision.	Token provision.		
	(vi) Resettlement of Chhamb DPs – Relief and Rehabilitation	-				Token provision.	Token provision.		
	(vii) Displaced persons from PoK and ChhambNiabat Area.	-				Token provision.	Token provision.		
	(viii) Assistance to Dalai Lama's Central Tibetan	-				Providing Grant-in-aid to CTCRC on reimbursement basis to meet administrative and welfare activities expense of 36	Providing Grant-in-aid to CTCRC on reimbursement basis to meet administrative and		

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	Relief Committee (CTRC)					Tibetan Settlement Offices in different States.	welfare activities expense of 36 Tibetan Settlement Offices in different States.		
	(ix) Rehabilitation of returnees from erstwhile Indian enclaves in Bangladesh.	-				Providing Grant-in-aid to the Govt. of West Bengal for rehabilitation of returnees from erstwhile Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and development of infrastructure in former Bangladeshi enclaves in India and in Cooch Behar District of West Bengal.	The provision for temporary and permanent rehabilitation of about 1000 persons likely to return from former Indian enclaves in Bangladesh. There is also provision for creation and up gradation of infrastructure in terms of roads, bridges, hospitals, police stations, electrification, bus terminus and other basic amenities in former Bangladeshi enclaves in India and in Cooch Behar District where the returnees are to be rehabilitated.		
	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 Governments to meet			-	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			

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		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.							
6.	Pensions & Other Benefits to the Freedom Fighters Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme	To honour the freedom fighters for their contribution/sacrifices in the National Freedom Movement.	0.00	760.16	-	Expenditure of ₹784.32 crore has been incurred in the Financial Year 2014-15 for payment of Central Samman Pension to Freedom Fighters/their eligible dependents. In the current year, a review has been under taken as to the payment of pension as well as number of Freedom Fighters & their eligible dependents. At present 37,981 Freedom Fighters & their eligible dependents are drawing pension. All the pensioners drawing Central Samman Pension have been shifted from the treasuries to banks. In the CFY, upto 30.11.2015, ₹565.48 crore has been incurred on this account.	-	Pension to the eligible freedom fighters/ dependents is for life time.	-
	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/ their spouses widows to travel free of cost.	The Passes are renewed on yearly basis.	A decision has been taken not to reimburse Ministry, of Railways' claims until

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									and unless data regarding actual journeys undertaken is provided by M/o Railways.
	Permanent Home for Freedom Fighters.	To provide comfortable and decent accommodation for the Central Freedom Fighters Pensioners/ dependants who visit Delhi for a short stay	-	-	-	-			
	Distribution of Samman patras for living Freedom Fighters.	-	-	-	-	-			
7.	Special Industry Initiative for (SII J&K)	To provide skills and enhance employability to 40,000 graduates, postgraduates, professional degree holders and three year engineering diploma holders over a period of five years.	70.00	0.00	-	<u>Since 01.04.2015</u> Selected-4,314 Joined-3,564 Completed-2,429 Job offered-1,867 <u>Cumulative</u> Selected- 16,755 Joined-12,748 Completed- 7,241 Job offered-5,942	9000	2016-17	A.unwillingness of youth to move out of the State for employment. B. Difficult weather condition, Darbar shift, Law & order problems
8.	Civil Aviation Subsidy for Helicopter Services in North East Region	In order to provide connectivity to remote areas and also providing air connectivity to these areas with rest of India, Helicopter services are in operation in six NE States.	0.00	86.00	-	Subsidy on helicopter services limited to 75% of operational cost is being reimbursed to the State Governments as per fixed annual ceiling of flying hours.	To improve connectivity to inaccessible areas of the North Eastern region.	-	-

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9.	<u>Civic Action Programme and Other Programme</u>	<p>Some of the States are affected by insurgency and militancy, there is a constant need to deploy Army and other Central Paramilitary Forces in the region to combat insurgency. In order to take the local populace in confidence and boost the image of armed forces among the common people, Army and Central Paramilitary Forces conduct Civic Action Programme. Under this Programme, various development / Welfare activities are undertaken like holding of medial camps, sanitation drives, sports meets, distribution of study material to children, minor repairs of school building, roads, bridges etc.</p> <p>The Civic Action Programme is running the North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir, LWE affected States and CAPFs- other areas.</p>	10.00	88.71		.	To project the human face of the security forces so that they can win the heart and mind of the local people.		
	(i) Home Minister Discretionary	To meet the sudden expenditure on exigencies for providing financial assistance to deserving persons.		--	--	This is contingent expenditure which is given to deserving cases on the discretion of Hon'ble HM. Only one claim of ₹1.00 lakh has been issued to Ms. Rakshita Sujay, Bengaluru. In the CFY.			

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						Another proposal for ₹5.00 lakh is under consideration.			
	(ii) Media Plan	To meet the advertisement and publicity expenditure in LWE affected and North Eastern Areas.				It is essential for the Government to have an effective Media Plan to convey Government point of view to the people by addressing it on the security and development fronts. The media has proved to be a potent instrument in creating awareness among the target population about the socio-economic developmental schemes of the Government and their rights & entitlements. The media has helped to highlight LWE activities to make people aware as to how LWE violence is preventing implementation of the Scheme, policies and initiatives of the Government. Under this schemes various other initiatives are being taken including the visits of the youths of NE states.	The activities being undertaken by the Government for peace in the region and also with the view to convey that "Peace Pays".		
10.	<u>Disaster Management</u> (A) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	The provision is for expenditure on National Disaster Management programmes (both natural disasters and man-made disasters). It also covers assistance to:- • Promoting a culture of prevention/	860.98	718.77	-	The Non-plan budget provision essentially provides for: • Meeting administrative Expenses • Meeting establishment cost • Preparation of disaster	The Policy and Guidelines will facilitate preparation of Disaster Management Plans by various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government and State Governments.	-	-

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	<p>Other Disaster Management Projects including School Safety. (This also includes National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project, Flood Risk Mitigation Scheme, Landslide Risk Mitigation</p>	<p>preparedness and resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging mitigation measures • Mainstreaming disaster management into development process • Establishing institutional and techno-legal framework • Ensuring mechanism for identification assessment and monitoring • capacity-building activities • Ensuring efficient response and relief <p>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.</p>				<p>specific Guidelines in consultation with Central Ministries, States Governments and other stake-holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and Preparedness campaigns. Conduct of Mock Exercises across the country to assess preparedness and response mechanism of various stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Institutional Strengthening ➤ Capacity Building ➤ Public Awareness ➤ Promote culture of safety in 8600 schools in 43 districts of 22 States /UTs of the country falling in Seismic Zone IV and V ➤ Demonstrative retrofitting in 1 school in each district. ➤ Preparation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased awareness of the key stakeholders. ➤ Implementation of model building bye-laws at the city and state levels in all targeted 21 states/UTs in the Seismic Zone V&VI ➤ Promotion of earthquake resistant construction practices at State, 		

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	Scheme, and National Disaster Communication Network. & also the 'New Schemes' of 12th Plan – SDRF, Strengthening of SDMA/DDMA)					<p>State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP), preparation of State Disaster Management Policy, preparation of District Disaster Management Plans (DDMPs) Mock drills etc.</p> <p>Providing a single view of the disaster from the disaster site as far as possible to all the stakeholders, through integration of various information (video, audio and data) feeds from Handicaps, VSATs, GIS systems, and other related systems,. This service shall be made operational from NDRF communication network as well.</p>	<p>District and city levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Focused earthquake awareness campaigns in targeted States UTs. ➤ To save lives and prevent injuries in school by undertaking capacity building training, awareness generation. ➤ To prevent interruption of education by creating an enabling school environment for vulnerability. ➤ Operational /technical support manpower shall be provided for a period of 18 months. <p>Inundation and damage assessment models shall be developed and implemented in pilot areas with active involvement</p>		

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	National Disaster Management Training Institute (National Disaster Response Academy)	<p>National Disaster Response Academy (earlier called National Disaster Management Training Institute) will seek to create a pool trainers/ master trainers for National and State Disaster Response Force. These trainers/ master trainers will be available in the area of collapse structure s search and rescue, medical first response, flood & deep diving rescue, CBRN emergencies and mountain rescues.</p> <p>(ii) National Institute Of Disaster Management (NIDM)- discharge of responsibilities as per the mandate given by the Disaster Management Act, 2005</p>				<p>Construction of non-residential, residential, training infrastructure along with bulk development works, training equipment, vehicles and Information Technology equipment.</p> <p>(ii)NIDM will conduct 86 training courses/workshops and train about 2,200 senior and middle level officers of the Central and State Governments. 37 of these programmes shall be conducted in the states. In addition, NIDM will conduct 18 web based on-line courses undertake research, documentation and publication on disaster Management and public awareness.</p>	<p>of CWC, IMD, NRSC and academic institutions.</p> <p>These Trainers / Master Trainers will be available in the areas of Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue, Medical First response, Flood and deep diving rescue, CBRN emergencies, Mountain rescue</p> <p>(ii) Human Resource Development in the field of disaster management and development of the trainers in the field. Standardization of training, 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 of</p>	<p>NDRA is scheduled for completion by Mar 2017</p>	

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	Proposed NIDM in Andhra Pradesh	To augment Capacity building infrastructure for imparting appropriate training among disaster management functionaries and other professionals who are engaged in the realm of disaster and development activities.				Functioning of NIDM in Andhra Pradesh will enable the country to increase the number of trained manpower in the field of disaster management. This will help the country to become disaster resilient	officers and other stakeholders at the state/District/Local 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. This will enhance the capacity building infrastructure in the country.		The Completion of project will depend on the approval the scheme with all requisite clearances.
	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				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	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	-	

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		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.				<p>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:-</p> <p>Year Retrieved life Saved dead bodies</p> <p>2010-11 - 0 21801 2011-12- 42 18530 2012-13- 129 32632 2013-14 - 711 45124 2014-15 - 457 109775 2015-16 - 322 51614</p>	eventualities with available trained manpower. Resultantly many lives and properties have been saved effectively.		
	(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, to strengthen the structural and non-structural cyclone mitigation efforts and to build capabilities and capacities of people for cyclone risk mitigation in harmony with the conservation of coastal ecosystems in coastal cyclone hazard prone States and Union Territories.			-	<p>Construction and sustainable maintenance of Multi-purpose cyclone shelters (MPCS).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of roads to habitation and shelters. 2. Construction of bridges <p>Construction of coastal embankment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MPCS 2. Roads 3. Bridges 4. Embankment 5. Early warning and dissemination system (EWDS) and capacity building of coastal communities 6. Better Capacity Building through Risk Mitigation, and Knowledge Creation 	The first phase of the project started from January 2011 and scheduled to be completed by October 2015	The phase-I is being augmented by Additional Financing and in Phase-II, other coastal states are to be covered

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	Capital Outlay on NIDM	Setting up of a dedicated Campus for the Institute				Acquisition of land for construction of new campus of NIDM and preparation of building plans.	₹22.00 crore have been kept in BE-2016-17 for construction of Campus for the Institute.		
11.	Civil Defence and Fire & Emergency Services		0.00	66.45					
	Civil Defence Reimbursement 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 rising, training and equipping is shared between the Centre and the State Governments as per the existing financial policy.			-	Meant for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising training and equipping CD Volunteers.	Central assistance would help in imparting better training and equipping of Civil Defence Volunteers including generating greater awareness.	-	Processing of the reimbursement claims is linked to demands raised by the State Governments.
	Mainstreaming Civil Defence in Disaster Risk Reduction	To revitalize 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.					(i) To revitalize set up in the States and develop training infrastructures. (ii) To augment the trained Civil Defence Volunteer strength in identified 240 most vulnerable districts/MHDs. (iii) To create a pool of trained manpower by enhancing their skills through training in reputed training institutions abroad and in State level Civil Defence Training Institutes.		Since the scheme has been subsumed in the State Sector, no budgetary provision for the States has been made during 2015-16.

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	Modernization of Fire & Emergency Services in the Country	To modernize the fire and emergency services and progressively transforming the Fire services into Multi-Hazard Response Force capable of acting as first responder in all types of emergency situations.					(i) Filling of gaps in fire fighting equipments. (ii) Strengthened training capacity of Fire officials. (iii) Enhanced Communication System. (iv) Empowered Community to deal with Fire.		Since the scheme has been subsumed in the State Plan Funds, no budgetary provision for the States has been made during 2015-16. However, ₹4.00 crore has been released in 2015-16 to the UTs with the Legislature.
	Up-gradation of National Fire Service College, Nagpur	To enhance the capacity of the college to meet the requirements of specialized professional training in all aspects namely fire prevention, fire protection and fire fighting rescue specialized emergency response.			-	Increased training capacity of the college. Updated professional training curriculum.	(i) Capability for responding to fire fighting and rescue operations enhanced. (ii) Morale of Fire services boosted. (iii) Loss to life and property will be reduced.	Project extended up to 31.08.2016	The progress of the Scheme will depend on timely availability of funds.
12.	Home Guards Reimbursement to States for Deployment of Home Guards during Parliament and State Assembly Elections	Home Guards are raised by States/UTs under their respective Acts. Expenditure on raising, training & equipping is shared between the Centre and the State Governments as per the existing financial policy.	0.00	37.00	-	Meant for raising, training and equipping of Home Guards.	Supplement for States/UTs for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property.	-	Processing is linked to demands raised for reimbursement by State Governments

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13.	Payment to State Governments for Administration of Central Acts and Regulations	Administering the Citizenship Act, Registration and Surveillance of Foreigners and other Acts/Rules & Regulations.	0.00	18.03	-	The allocation is meant for re-imbursement to State Governments of the establishment expenditure incurred by them on employees in administering Central Acts. The allocation also includes provision of various Foreigners Tribunal in Assam.	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.	-

Surrender of saving for the financial year 2014-2015

			(₹in Thousands)
Grant	Revenue	Capital	Total
53-MHA	430.31	55.48	485.79
* 56 Other Expenditure of MHA	557.96	221.00	778.96

* Grant No.56- Other Expenditure of MHA has been merged with Grant No.53- MHA from the financial year 2016-17

GRANT NO. 48 –POLICE

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan Budget	Non-Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1.	Central Reserve Police Force	Assisting the State Governments in the maintenance of Law and Order and performance of various internal security duties.	566.80	16225.68	-	<p>During the year 2015 (upto Dec, 2015), 5146 personnel were trained on different skills on anti terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management, 81MM Motor, D&M re-orientation course, TOT for CI(PTI), Sniper training, MOB dispersal, Map reading and TOT for mahila and TOT for SOs/ORs etc.</p> <p>CRPF was able to apprehend 1597 militants/naxals upto 31.12.2015.</p> <p>CRPF also organized 6030 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.</p>	<p>Will strengthen the security of the country by improving law and order situation of the country.</p> <p>(i) During 2016-17, 4042 CRPF personnel expected to be trained on specialized courses i.e. anti-terrorism, naxal, Jungle warfare, IT and other training course.</p> <p>(ii) During 2015-16, 1032 Nos. of houses is targeted for construction.</p>	Non plan expenditure is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the forces.	-

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2.	National Security Guard	Combat terrorism in all forms and take specific action under terrorist attack.	140.43	688.47	-	<p>3214 number of personnel were trained during the year 2015 (upto December,2015) on various courses/training i.e. Anti Terrorist Assistance Courses, Other Foreign Course, Courses conducted by CCDT Mumbai, Soft Skill Trg. and specific action under terrorist attack etc.</p> <p>Govt. has enhanced the strength of each of the 4 Regional Hubs from 241 to 460. For construction of infrastructure (Residential building, Non-residential buildings, Sports facilities and Training infrastructure etc.) expenditure sanction of ₹157.84 crore for NSG Regional Centre at Hyderabad and ₹162.88 crore for NSG Regional Centre at Kolkata have been issued on 16.06.2014 & 07.10.2014 respectively.</p>	<p>Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization.</p> <p>(i) During 2016-17, 2477 NSG personnel expected to be trained on specialized courses i.e. UAC, CBRNe, Hostage Negotiation, VIP Security, Advance Parkour course etc. and other training course.</p> <p>(ii) During 2015-16, 01 barrack is targeted for construction.</p>	A continuous and regular effort by Training Centre to increase /upgrade efficiency to Trainees through training.	-

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3.	Border Security Force	The BSF is International Border guarding Force. Keeping vigil along the Indo-Pak & Indo-Bangladesh Borders and providing support to Internal Security in counter insurgency/ anti terrorist operations and Anti Naxal operations in LWE infested areas.	675.22	14723.90	-	In BSF a total of 14033 personnel were trained in 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015) on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme. Apart from above BSF also organizes training for other CAPFs, State Police and Foreign trainees as well as various types in service training for BSF personnel. During the year 6199 intruders/extruders, smugglers, militants and naxal were apprehended on border by BSF upto 31.12.2015.	Will strengthen the defiance of the country by effectively guarding the borders with more vigil and also improve law and order situation of country. (i) During 2016-17, 20800 BSF personnel expected to be trained on specialized courses i.e. anti-terrorism, naxal, Jungle warfare, IT and other training course. (ii) During 2015-16, 1100 houses and 13 barracks is targeted for construction. and Land will be acquired for BOPs at 20 locations.	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.	539.15	4230.04	-	<p>During 2015-16, 10830 ITBP personnel were trained upto 31.12.2015 in Basic Training, Promotional related course, In service courses such as Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare, Mountaineering, Skiing, Disaster Management and Rafting Courses etc.</p> <p>225 numbers of criminals/terrorists/ naxal were apprehended during 2015-16, upto 31.12.2015.</p>	<p>Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization.</p> <p>(i) During 2016-17, 16500 ITBP personnel expected to be trained on specialized courses i.e. anti-terrorism, naxal, jungle warfare, basic and other various trg /course.</p> <p>(ii) During 2015-16, 198 houses and 17 barracks is targeted for construction and Land will be acquired for BOPs at 10 locations.</p>	Non plan expenditure is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the forces.	-

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5.	Central Industrial Security Force	Assists in protection of properties of PSUs, Airports, other Central / State Govt. agencies and also private industrial undertaking.	221.16	6067.13	-	<p>During the year 2015-16, 47699 personnel (till December, 2015) were trained in CISF on anti-terrorism, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme.</p> <p>During the year 2015 (upto December, 2015), 684 numbers of criminals/terrorists were apprehended by CISF.</p>	<p>(i) During 2015-16, 30,000 CISF personnel expected to be trained on specialized courses i.e. anti-terrorism, naxal, Jungle warfare, IT and other training course.</p> <p>(ii) During 2015-16, 638 houses and 2 barracks is targeted for construction.</p>	Within the financial year 2016-17. Further it is also submitted that Non-Plan exp. is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the Force.	-
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.	219.48	4361.88	-	<p>During the year 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015), 5002 personnel were trained on different skills on anti-terrorism, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare related programme by Assam Rifles.</p>	<p>Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization.</p> <p>(i) Training: 10,500 personnel will be trained on different courses.</p> <p>(ii) During 2015-16, 378 houses and 10 barracks is targeted for construction.</p>	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.	565.32	3854.17	-	<p>During 2015-16, upto December, 2015 total number of 11711 personnel were trained on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare, IT and Management related and other training programme.</p> <p>During 2015-16 upto December, 2015 SSB organized 11529 numbers of community interactive programmes in their area of operation viz. medical</p>	<p>(i) During 2016-17, SSB will train 17584 nos of personnel on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare, IT and Management related and other training programme.</p> <p>(ii) During 2016-17, SSB will organize 3985 numbers of community interactive programmes in their area of operation which includes medical camps, civic action</p>	Non plan expenditure is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strength the Force.	-

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						<p>camps, schools under civic action programme, training programme for school children, villagers and other community interactive programme.</p> <p>During the year 2015-16, 3088 numbers of criminals/ terrorists/ naxal were apprehended by SSB upto September, 2015.</p>	<p>programme, training programme for school children, villagers and veterinary civic action programme etc.</p> <p>(iii) During 2015-16, 894 houses and 40 barracks is targeted for construction and Land will be acquired for BOPs at 35 locations.</p>		
8.	Intelligence Bureau	Budget provision includes expenditure on establishment and development of infrastructure.	60.00	1410.45	-	<p>The expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related matters.</p> <p>The projection for Capital Outlay of ₹56.70 crore has been made for purchase of land at 30 locations, construction of OCR complex at 5 locations and other sanctioned projects</p>	<p>The outcome will be in shape of framing of policies and their implementation / monitoring as per Charter of the Ministry.</p>	The activity is conducted as per the IB's Charter.	-
9.	Departmental Accounting Organisation of CAPFs	The allocation is meant for Pay & Accounts offices (PAOs) of Central Armed Police Forces under an integrated administrative and functional control.	2.00	90.18		<p>(i) Monthly and Annual financial statement for the Grants.</p> <p>(ii) Construction of office Building of PAO (CRPF), Delhi.</p>	<p>(i) The organization would ensure timely disbursements and bring out monthly and annual financial statements through COMPACT (Computerized Accounting, E-lekha and PFMS (Public Financial Management System). Assurance to spending units through internal audit.</p> <p>(ii) Office Building and infrastructure for PAO (CRPF), Delhi.</p>	<p>(i) During the course of the financial year. as per prescribed by the O/o Controller General of Accounts</p> <p>(ii) 24 month</p>	Non existence of risk matrix and weak risk management activities.

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10	National Intelligence Grid	<p>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 inputs.</p> <p>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.</p>	104.00	0.00		<p>A. OSINT: Provide to all UAs with following functionalities:</p> <p>(i) Search- Fuzzy, Parametric, Logical.</p> <p>(ii) Automated and user-defined source repositories.</p> <p>(iii) Graph-based visualization.</p> <p>(iv) Source referencing, geo-referencing.</p> <p>(v) Sentiment analysis, social network analysis.</p> <p>(vi) Alert generation.</p> <p>B. NATSTAR Framework:</p> <p>(i) Legal Framework Getting necessary notifications issued from UAs and POs for accessing their data.</p> <p>(ii) NATSTAR Software Solution: Validated/ accepted Implementation of software will be done in the year 2017-18 after procurement of hardware and its integration with software for entity resolution.</p>	<p>Strengthen the capacity of counter-terrorism initiatives in User Agencies</p> <p>Creation of necessary environment for running of NATGRID framework – expected outcome after completion of the construction.</p>	<p>31.3.2017</p> <p>31.3.2017</p>	<p>Timely conclusion of procurement process.</p> <p>Subject to issuance of notification by the competent authority.</p> <p>Dependent upon NATSTAR solution architecture, hardware/software etc. issues are validated/ updated by the Advisory Committee by November 2015 followed by the timely conclusion of the procurement process.</p>

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						<p><u>C. Construction of DC & BCP complex at Delhi:</u></p> <p>Excavation & Foundation – 100%- RCC Structure – 100% Brick Work/ Plaster, Completion of Flooring & Finishing – 100%</p> <p><u>D. Construction of DR complex at Bengaluru:</u></p> <p>Residual Civil Construction 5% Services for Data Centre – 100%</p>			Assuming start of construction in January, 2016.
						Creation of necessary environment for running of NATGRID framework – expected outcome after completion of the construction.	31.3.2017		
11.	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).	30.00	70.61	-	<p>(1) Establishment and operationalization of New Units.</p> <p>(2) Recruitment and deployment of persons in new and existing units.</p> <p>(3) Acquisition of land and construction of new office cum residential complex in location.</p> <p>(3) Acquisition of surveillance equipments, vehicles and other logistics.</p> <p>(4) Entering into MOU's Bilateral agreement in Narcotics matters with countries.</p>	<p>(1) Strengthening capabilities of NCB both as enforcement and coordination agency.</p> <p>(a) Upgradation of intelligence set up in NCB.</p> <p>(b) Upgradation of surveillance technology.</p> <p>(2) Strengthening capabilities of State Governments /UTs in controlling drug trafficking and abuse.</p> <p>(3) Implementing obligations under International/UN Conventions Protocols, ratified by Government of India, in respect of counter measures against illicit trafficking of narcotics drugs.</p>	<p>3 phase i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13. (3rd Phase not yet sanctioned)</p> <p>5 year scheme (2009-2014).The scheme has been extended by MHA for further three year i.e. to 31st March, 2017.</p> <p>This activity is administered under close supervision.</p>	<p>(1) Multi agency approach dependant on close coordination with other concerned Ministries and State Governments in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.</p> <p>(2) Funds availability</p> <p>Problem in getting data from DCGL/state Drug Controller.</p>

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							<p>(4) Increase international cooperation.</p> <p>(5) Capacity Building and Training of others law enforcement agencies in drug related matter.</p> <p>(6) Increased drugs detection and prosecution capabilities.</p> <p>(7) Increased Interdiction / seizure Arrests of drugs and offenders.</p> <p>(8) Increased operational efficiency and effectiveness.</p>	<p>Continuous process.</p> <p>-do-</p> <p>-do-</p> <p>-do-</p> <p>-do-</p>	<p>Varied international interests and diplomatic relations vis-à-vis India.</p>
12.	National Investigation Agency	Budget provision includes expenditure on establishment and development of infrastructure.	76.00	101.88	-	The expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related matters. The projection for Capital Outlay of ₹49.04 crore has been made for acquisition of land at 2 locations and construction of OCR complex at 5 locations	The outcome will be in shape of professional investigation of the cases assigned to the NIA	This is a continuous process.	-
13.	Institute of Medical Science of CAPFs (CAFIMS)	Establishment of 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	34.99	10.96	-	The allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditure with the aim to set up the CAPFIMS. Proposal for creation of 2720 posts had submitted to MoF for approval. MoF had approved creation of 20 posts required for	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	-	-

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		and their families.				project Monitoring unit. CPWD has been entrusted to execute the newly sanctioned CAPFIMS. The lay out plan of the project has been revised in Nov, 2015. The construction will be started immediately after getting clearance from the concerned agencies.	CAPFs and their retention, besides providing in-house training/ specialization/ PG/ Super Specialty PG courses to the in-service health care professionals.		
14.	Special Protection Group (SPG)	To provide security to the Prime Minister, former Prime Ministers and members of their immediate family.	0.00	362.55	-	The expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related matters.	-	-	-
15.	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 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.	72.18	205.73	-	Greater reliability and effectiveness of CPOs in discharging their duties. Includes provision for establishment of Central Police Training College Bhopal & two more Central 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.	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 ASI to Deputy SP).	In accordance with the training programme of the respective training institutions.	-
16.	Criminal Investigation and Vigilance	This covers expenditure on Modernisation of Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Bhopal, Pune and Guwahati.	10.34	50.99	-	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	-	-

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17.	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.	12.00	71.26	-	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	Approximately one year from the date of approval of the scheme by the Competent Authority	Up gradation and expansion of Satellite based communication Network under PLAN Scheme is approved vide ID Note No. 25018/25/2015-PM-II dated 27 th October, 2015. The scheme is expected to be accomplished in about a year's time.
18.	National Crime Records Bureau	The provision is for collecting/compiling and presentation of Data related to various types of crimes occurring in the country.	0.00	26.95	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified.	-	-	-
19.	Delhi Police	The Non Plan allocations are for maintenance and enforcement of law and order in National Capital region of Delhi. 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	300.00	5610.34	-	The Non Plan expenditure caters for establishment related expenditure. 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 :-	To meet establishment related expenditure of Delhi Police. 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.	Total budget will be utilized in a phased manner.	-

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		management.				<p>50 Nos. Variable Message Sign Boards (Projected cost ₹10.00 crore.), 120 Nos. Gantry Mounted Camera (Projected cost ₹25.00 crore.), Red Light and Speed Violation Check Camera (Projected cost ₹20.00 crore), 100 Nos. Breath Analyzer (Projected cost ₹0.40 crore), 500 Nos. Wheel Clamps (Projected cost ₹0.10 crore.), 04 Nos. Road Safety Exhibition Van (Projected cost ₹01.20 crore), 06 Nos. Traffic Volume Counter (Projected cost ₹1.20 crore), 02 Nos. Disaster Management Vehicles (Projected cost ₹0.50 crore), Computers, Heavy Duty Printers, Plotters and Still Cameras etc (Projected cost ₹0.40 crore Sun Boards & Flexi Rolls (Projected cost ₹0.30 crore.) Printing of new year calendars and other printing/raw material for Road Safety Literature (Projected cost ₹0.50 crore). Cones, Bollards, Barricades, Blinkers, Bar Lights and other road safety articles etc. (Projected cost ₹1.00 crore).</p> <p>Advertisements shall be made throughout the year through mass media of AIR/FM/TV and news</p>			

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		<p>(ii) Developing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega Cities and Model Traffic System.</p> <p>The objective of Plan scheme are (a) Expansion of the existing Cyber Highway to accommodate the upcoming CCTNS applications (b) Increase of B/W to improve the video streaming (c) Upgradation of PHQ and DR site equipments (d) Making the periodical payment to MTNL towards annual B/W charges, Manpower charges & maintenance charges of existing Cyber Highway.</p> <p>(iii) Traffic Signals / Blinkers</p> <p>Installation of optimum numbers of traffic signals/blinkers at important corridors to ensure the safety of vehicle owners and pedestrians.</p>				<p>paper etc. on DAVP rates to inculcate road safety awareness among the general public (Projected cost ₹8.00 crore). Expenditure is also made for maintenance/up-keep of the existing signals (900 Nos.) and blinkers (454 Nos.) on Delhi roads (Projected cost ₹4.50 crore).</p> <p>Payment to MTNL towards Annual bandwidth (₹2.04 Crore) and manpower charges (₹3.94 Crore), Premium Warranty of pre-investment activity of Cyber Highway (₹34.02 Lac) and Premium warranty of Cyber Highway project (₹1.33 crore).</p> <p>The budget will be utilized for installation of new Signal (Approx. cost ₹6.00 Lac to ₹10.00 Lac each) and Blinkers (Approx cost ₹1.00 Lac to ₹2.00 Lac each), replacement of standard pole to cantilevers poles on widened roads for better visibility, Battery backup or solar back up for round the clock signal operation, Up gradation of existing signals/blinkers which includes Count Down Timers, Composite pedestrian aspect, Auditory device on pedestrian</p>	<p>Efforts will be made for providing better Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega Cities etc.</p> <p>Efforts will be made to use latest technology to regulate the traffic in a highly professional manner in Delhi.</p>	<p>The total budget will be utilized in a phased manner.</p> <p>The projects will be completed by adequate planning and total budget will be utilized in a phased manner.</p>	

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		<p>2. Delhi Police Building Programme:</p> <p>(i) Office Buildings (ii) Residential Buildings</p> <p>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.</p>				<p>crossing and junctions & replacement of controllers over 7 years of age (on need basis). (Projected cost ₹08.50 crore).</p> <p>MHA has approved 72 Projects for construction & funding under Head Plan and allocated Rs.1117.25 Crore in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). Out of 72 Projects, 23 projects have been completed and possession taken over. 33 Projects are under construction, out of which construction of 05 projects i.e. 48 Qtrs. at Mandawali Fazalpur, 48 Qtrs at Dilshad Garden, 24 Qtrs. at Khazoori Khas, PS & 48 Qtrs. New Ashok Nagar, PP District Centre Saket have also been completed.</p> <p>Efforts will be made to complete the remaining under construction projects i.e. PS & Staff Qtrs. at Sec-17, Dwarka, PP & Staff Qtrs. at Gulmohar Park, PS & Staff Qtrs. at Hari Nagar, PS & Staff Qtrs. at Facility Centre Janakpuri, PS & Staff Qtrs. at Shalimar Bagh, PS & Staff Qtrs. at Vijay Vihar, PS Bawana, PS & Staff Qtrs. at Hauz Qazi, Distt. Line & Staff Qtrs. at Kondli Check Post, PS & Staff Qtrs. at</p>	<p>The efforts will be made to achieve the targets fixed for 2016-17.</p>	<p>The projects will be completed by adequate planning and total budget will be utilized in a phased manner.</p>	

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		<p>3. Induction of latest Technology and Capacity Building:</p> <p>(i) Induction of latest technology in Delhi Police:</p> <p>In order to upgrade the level of efficiency and effectiveness of Delhi Police, it is felt essential</p>				<p>Gokulpuri, PS & Staff Qtrs. at Jyoti Nagar, PS & Staff Qtrs. at Punjabi Bagh, PS Khyala, PS & Staff Qtrs. at C-Block Janakpuri, PS Dabri, DAP Lines & Staff Qtrs. at Sec-9 Dwarka, PS & Staff Qtrs. at Delhi Cantt., PS & DCP office at IGI Airport, PS & Staff Qtrs. at Greater Kailash, PP Pushp Vihar, PS & Staff Qtrs. at New Usmanpur, DCP/NE office at Seelampur, PS & Staff Qtrs. at Shahdara.</p> <p>Apart from above, 6 projects i.e. Securing Police Lines at Babu Dham, PP Moti Bath, DCP/Outer Office & 28 Staff Qtrs. at Sec.5, Rohini, PTS-I/JK (Classroom & Barracks), 42 Staff Qtrs at Anand Vihar and Police Housing at Lucknow Road Timarpur, kept in abeyance by MHA, will be taken up for construction during 2016-17.</p> <p>The budget will be utilized for purchase of vehicle mounted cameras, Purchase of Video Recording Cameras, Purchase of Plastic Barriers/ Channelizes, Purchase of P.A. system (Loud Healer) & other proposals to be carried out during whole year.</p>	<p>Various steps to keep pace with modernization advancements in order to meet the forbidding challenges of traffic regulations.</p>	<p>The total budget will be utilized in a phased manner.</p>	

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		<p>to use the latest technology for traffic control and prevention of crime in Delhi.</p> <p>(ii) Up-gradation of Training in Delhi Police.</p> <p>To provide infrastructure for the up-gradation of training.</p> <p>4. Public Private Partnership initiative on Delhi Police Housing:</p> <p>The aim is to undertake the work through Public Private Partnership (PPP Mode).</p>				<p>Swimming Pool at PTC – ₹1.00 crore</p> <p>Laying of Synthetic track in the Stadium of PTC/Jharoda Kalan (8 Lane – 400 Mtrs.) – ₹5.50 crore.</p> <p>Delhi Police has initiated the process to construct 4856 Staff Quarters at Dheerpur and construction of New Police Headquarters building at Parliament Street through PPP Mode.</p> <p>Provision of ₹40.40 crore for RCC Structure upto Roof level and Brick work upto Fourth Floor, ₹40.40 Crore for finishing work of external and internal walls and ceilings in respect of New Police Headquarter are made for 2016-17.</p> <p>Provision of ₹1.00 Crore for Ground rent and sewage charges to DJB, ₹30.00 crore for commencement of work and completion of ground improvement, laying of foundation,</p>	<p>The efforts will be made to achieve the targets fixed for 2016-17.</p> <p>Building Plans of Dheer Pur Housing Project has been approved on 19.3.2015. The construction work likely to be started in the month of December-2015 after achieving of financial closure.</p> <p>The process to construct of New PHQ Building is at final stage of approval. All the mandatory clearances have been obtained from local bodies i.e. AAI, DPCC, HCC, ASI & Environmental Clearance. The construction work likely to be started in the month of December-2015.</p>	<p>The projects will be completed by adequate planning and total budget will be utilized in a phased manner.</p> <p>The total budget will be utilized in a phased manner</p>	

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		<p>6. Scheme for Safety of Women (Financed from Nirbhaya Fund).</p> <p>Violence against women has emerged as a major concern for law enforcement agencies all over the world. Concrete steps have to be taken towards ensuring safety and security of women. The Delhi Police "Nirbhaya Fund" project aims at Women's Safety and Women's Empowerment by providing a safe and secure environment and to enable them to defend themselves against Crime.</p>				<p>payment of change of scope charges, ₹10.00 crore for initial charges of construction of super structure for type-II and Type-III towers, TPDDL electrification charges and ₹32.20 crore for Construction of superstructure and TPDDL electrification and miscellaneous in respect of Dheerpur Housing project are made for 2016-17.</p> <p>(a) Purchase of Kits for Self Defence/Self Defence mattress/Back drop board etc. during Self Training Camps. For up-gradation/maintenance of Web portals of SPUWAC, development of various software/programme/applications related to Women Complaint Redressal System and Development of Mobile application related to SPUWAC.</p> <p>(b) Designing/Printing and publication of Pamphlets/ brochures/ books on Safety of Women/Girls as well as printing of participation Certificate of Self Defence Training.</p> <p>(c) Hiring of tentage/crockery articles and equipments for conducting self defence training</p>	<p>These initiatives aim not only at ensuring the safety of women, but also to empower them. Ensuring their safety would involve stringent surveillance at additional spots perceived as vulnerable for women and timely and efficient response. Empowerment would involve creating awareness & educating women in self defence, vocational training etc.</p>	<p>The total budget will be utilized in a phased manner.</p>	

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						<p>programmes/gender sensitization as well as awareness programme for the safety and security of women.</p> <p>(d) Providing refreshments to the participating girls/women and invitees from NGOs, Media, School, Colleges, Universities/Women Commission etc. during the opening/closing ceremonies of Self Defence Training Camps proposed to be organized.</p> <p>(e) Various advertisements regarding awareness campaign on Women Safety in Media on approved DAVP rates.</p> <p>(f) Providing of honorarium during Self Defence Training Camp/Gender Sensitization Training Programmes/Pantomime shows through Govt. Institutes/Public Sector Institutes/NGOs etc. Hiring counselors from NGOs to deal with crime against women in Police Stations as well as Crime against Women Cells.</p> <p>(g) To procure various types of equipments for up gradation of Cyber Lab for dealing with Cyber crime against women.</p>			

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						(h) Purchase of mobile forensic equipments to be fitted in existing vehicles for use in EOW wing. Procurement of various machinery and equipments required in Counseling Rooms, Crime Women Cells etc. (i) Procurement of various machinery and equipments required in Counseling Rooms, Crime Women Cells etc.			
20.	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.	2.45	64.40	-	Five Lakhs Tear Smoke Mutation (TSM) has been produced during 2015-16 for CAPFs	Five Lakhs TSM will be produced during 2016-17	-	-
21.	Welfare Grants	Welfare grant given to all the personnel of Central Police Organizations for their welfare.	0.00	65.00	-	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 the performance of their bonafide duties and are boarded out from service.	-	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 and CPOs which boosts their morale.

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						<p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(v) 5th Priority-Normal Welfare Grant (NWG) to CAPFs Assam Rifles and CPOs and other requirement.</p>			
22.	Research	Expenditure incurred on research.	0.00	2119.88	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified,	-	-	-
23.	Assistance to States &	<p>To increase the strike capability of the forces.</p> <p>To provide state of-the-art equipments.</p> <p>To upgrade the skills of the troops by providing training facilities.</p>	0.00	1048.90		To provide state-of-the-art Arms and Ammunitions, communication, surveillance, clothing and tentage and superior transport vehicles and border guarding systems which are the mainstay of any operational strategy.	The Modernisation Plan-II intends to increase the strike capability of Forces with superior arms and 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.	01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016	* Figures are tentative based on the projections of CAPFs. Actual figures may be available after BE 2015-16 is finalised by March 2015.

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	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).				The allocation will help to modernize Delhi Police and Police Organizations of Union Territories covering areas of communication, vehicles, surveillance 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.	
24.	Bureau of Immigration service's - Modernization of Immigration and Registration functions - Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT),	Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa, Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT), has been undertaken under the National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) for modernization of Immigration and Registration functions in the country. It is being implemented through NIC. The object of the Project is to develop a secure and integrated service delivery framework to facilitate legitimate travelers while strengthening security. The first version of the Project completed in Sept. 2014. However, certain modules need to be modified /fine tuned due to changes in the requirement/features. The same has been worked out and a proposal for extension of MMP on IVFRT has approved by NHA till the end of 12' Five Year Plan (i.e. 31.03.207) to successfully complete the	60.00	0.00	-	<u>Requirement of Bol</u> (i) Training/ Conferences/ workshop- ₹5.00 lakh. (ii) Foreign/Domestic travel of IB/BOI officials/salary- ₹ 40.00 lakh. (iii) Rental Charges of BSNL towards leased line circuit /VSAT ₹4.00 crore. (iv) Requirement of	Training/workshops/ conf. organised for the Immigration officers as well as State Police officers for skill development and smooth implementation of IVFRT modules. The teams to visit overseas missions for implementation of different IVFRT modules for applicants' facilitation, data building and security enhancement. The leased lines are installed for Bol's secured network system for uninterrupted connectivity/data flow. For NIC project	31.3.2017 31.3.2017 31.3.2017 31.3.2017	1. Unavailability/ unwillingness of various Government agencies to cooperate. 2. Unavailability of key personnel from stakeholders. 3. Accommodating requirements of all the stake holders may have an adverse

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		<p>implementation of the project at a revised cost of ₹638.90 crore. The main features of the proposal for extension are as follows:</p> <p>(i) Implementation of Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVoA) with ETA to more countries in a phased manner.</p> <p>(ii) Implementation of Biometrics in all the remaining missions.</p> <p>(iii) Implementation of C-Visa in the remaining Missions.</p> <p>(iv) Implementation of C-FRO in the remaining FROs across the country.</p> <p>(v). Stability of IVFRT Applications.</p> <p>(vi). Installation of Passport Reading Machines in all ICPs.</p> <p>(vii). Security features to be added in C-FRO, C-Form and S-Form modules for more analysis.</p> <p>(viii). Development of Data Analytics system.</p> <p>(ix). Pilot implementation of e-Gates at Airports.</p> <p>(x). Implementation of Biometric verification system which includes installation of verification devices at all</p>				<p>Redundant/Backup Leased line connectivity for IVFRT Network- ₹3.00 crore.</p> <p>(v) Face-lifting/ up-gradation of FRRO offices under IVFRT Project- ₹ 50.00 lakh.</p> <p>(vi) Manpower outsourced & hired- ₹12.00 crore.</p> <p>(vii) IVFRT Data centre charges including development seats and development enclosures with dedicated common facilities. ₹16.00 crore.</p> <p>(viii) AMC of hardware</p>	<p>requirement of Redundant / Backup leased line connectivity from PGCIL /RAILTEL over NICNET for IVFRT network. Proposal approved by MHA ₹3.00 crore for the year 2015-16. NIC is taking necessary action for implementation.</p> <p>There has not any up gradation/face-lifting of the ambiance and working environment in the immigration/ Registration Offices of all FRROs/ChIOs.</p> <p>The manpower hired for development and implementation of different IVFRT modules maintenance support etc. as per DPR.</p> <p>Data Centre holds entire data generated under IVFRT. This caters data to different stake holders under IVFRT. It also accommodates different processing terms for UCF, TVoA, APIS etc.</p> <p>The objective is to</p>	<p>31.3.2017</p> <p>31.3.2017</p> <p>31.3.2017</p> <p>31.3.2017</p>	<p>effect on delivering the core element of the programme.</p> <p>4. Delay in Budgetary allocations.</p> <p>5. Transfer of key personnel from MHA, MEA NIC, Bol.</p> <p>6. Reluctance of visitors to give Biometric</p>

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan Budget	Non-Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<p>ICPs/FRROs/FROs.</p> <p>(xi) Integration of IVFRT with other MMPs i.e. CCTNS, PSP, e-migrate.</p> <p>Further, Version-2 of the Project broad basing, its area of implementation is also under process. NIOSG is preparing the DPR.</p>				<p>installed under project in NIC and other development as well as support centre ₹2.00 crore.</p> <p>(xi) Hardware cost (E-PRM, Biometric, Web Cameras, SAN, servers, e-Gate, etc.) procurement of servers, clients, scanners, printer, networking equipments etc- ₹221.00 crore.</p> <p>(x) Procurement of Packaged S/W ATS Analytics, antivirus, NW and server monitoring tool etc.</p> <p>(xi) Digitization of documents (scanning and data entry) ₹0.05 crore.</p> <p>(xii) Professional services (ECIL) for biometrics solutions ₹96.00 crore.</p>	<p>ensure proper upkeep of the system.</p> <p>The bringing in qualitative improvement in immigration in Immigration facilitation smoother and faster as well as address the security concern as per DPR. This includes replacement of old/updated/condemned hardware/requirement of additional software for the ICPs.</p> <p>The amount is required to upkeep/replacement procurement of technical equipment which has been issued to ICPs by NIC.</p> <p>The physical documents world be digitized for easy storage and retrieval and saving of storage space.</p> <p>The professional services of ECIL would be required for development of software and installation of the Biometric module under IVFRT.</p>	<p>31.3.2017</p> <p>31.3.2017</p> <p>31.3.2017</p> <p>31.3.2017</p>	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan Budget	Non-Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						(xiii) Establishment of Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) infrastructure at Bangalore including hardware, software, network, Ups associative items etc. ₹2.00 crore.	Establishment of Disaster Recovery Centre is under progress at Bangalore to save the IVFRT Server data in the event of damage to the IVFRT Shastri Park in Delhi due to natural calamity disaster. The amount is required for clearing of balance payment to vendor and tuning streamling of the centre. ;	31.3.2017	
						(xiv) Infrastructure for ICPs (hardware, networking. Components, rental charges, redundant leased line, video conferencing etc) ₹3.00 crore.	The amount is required to upkeep/replacement procurement of technical equipment which has been issued to ICPs by NIC.	31.3.2017	
						(xv) Infrastructure of Missions (Hardware, networking components, rental charges etc. ₹2.00 crore.	The amount is required to upkeep/replacement procurement of technical equipment which has been issued to mission by Nic.	31.3.2017	
						(xvi) Contingency and Miscellaneous ₹5.00 crore.		31.3.2017	
						(xvii) Travel expenses (Domestic/International) for implementation of project ₹6.00 crore.	The teams to visit overseas missions for implementation of different IVFRT modules for applicants' facilitation, data building and security enhancement.	31.3.2017	
						(xviii) Office Expenses ₹0.05 crore.	For NIC project implementation Team	31.3.2017	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan Budget	Non-Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						(xix) Training conferences, seminars for project awareness - ₹1.5 crore	and Central IVFRT office at Shastri Park. Training/workshop/conference organized for the Immigration officers as well as State Police for skill development and smooth implementation of IVFRT.	31.3.2017	
25.	Housing: Construction of Residential accommodation for Central Para Military Forces & Public Works: Construction of Buildings for Central Para Military Forces	The Provision has been made for construction of accommodation for Central Armed Police Forces, IB and NIA. This covers expenditure on construction of Office Buildings for Central Armed Police Forces, IB and NIA	3009.98	3.00	-	During the year 2015-16 upto 31.12.2015, 805 houses were constructed for the CAPFs. During the year 2015-16, (upto 31.12.2015), an amount of ₹466.65 crore has been utilized under Residential Building (Plan) scheme against the allocation of ₹650.02 crore (BE). The expenditure of ₹1411.49 crore as on 31.12.2015 was incurred on the construction work of buildings/elements /buildings infrastructure for CAPFs, against allocation of ₹2014.90 crore (BE). Under OB head as on 31.12.2015, 32 nos of Barracks have been constructed.	Construction of residential accommodation will result in increased level of housing satisfaction. (i) During 2016-17, 4660 houses is targeted for construction for CAPFs. It will result in creation of infrastructure facilities for CAPFs. (ii) During 2016-17, under OB head 818 nos of works will be executed and 77 nos of new Barracks is targeted for construction.	The execution of residential projects takes time and exp. on projects sanctioned in a particular year are required to be phased and gets spilled over to subsequent years. 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	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan Budget	Non-Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
26.	<u>Border Management</u> (i) Indo-Bangladesh Border Works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	550.00	0.00	-	Work of 56 km fencing, 56 km of roads, 200 km of floodlighting and 45 BOPs will be targeted during the period.	The coverage of fencing along the border will increase from 2710.2 km. to 2766.2 km. Similarly, border roads will increase from 3560.88 km to 3616.88 km. Floodlighting will increase from 2042.64 km. to 2242.64 km. The average inter-BoP gap will reduce from 4.4 km to 4.0 km. Thereby, the effectiveness of border management will improve.	-	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.	310.00	0.00		Work of 15 km. fencing, 58 km. of roads, 118 km. of floodlighting will be made functional, 40 km of link road and 10 BOPs will be targeted during the period.	The coverage of fencing along the border will increase from 1987 km. to 2002 km. Similarly, border roads will increase from 396 km to 454 km. Floodlighting will increase from 1974 km to 2092 km. The average inter-BoP gap will reduce from 3.2 km to 3.0 km. Thereby, the	-	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

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan Budget	Non-Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
							effectiveness of border management will improve.		acquisition, forest clearances and Joint Agreement for construction within 150 yards.
	(iii) Indo-China Border Works	Construction of roads/link roads of operational significance along Indo-China border. Link roads will provide connectivity to ITBP BOPs.	300.00	4.00		Formation cutting of 35 km and Surfacing work on 55 km will be targeted during the period.	Improving the road infrastructure along Indo-China border to facilitate connecting between ITBP BOPs and for 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) Indo Nepal & Indo Bhutan Border Works	Development of roads of operational and strategic significance in areas along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders.	295.00	0.00		Construction work of 10 Km of fencing in Moreh, Manipur along Indo-Myanmar Border.	Checking of illegal cross border movement to prevent infiltration, underground insurgent activities and smuggling of contraband.	-	Fencing work has been suspended temporarily due to the protest made by Govt. of Manipur and local population against the fencing.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan Budget	Non-Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
27.	<p>Land Ports Authority of India</p> <p>Setting up of Integrated check Post</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>To set up ICPs as single window for providing integrated system for hassle-free cross border movement of persons, vehicles and goods.</p>	80.00	8.00		<p>The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditures.</p> <p>(i) ICP Raxaul is almost complete (98%) and will be inaugurated during the first quarter of the financial year 2016-17 subject to completion of 7.33 km access road being developed by NHAI.</p> <p>(ii) ICP, Jogbani is now progressively nearing completion and is likely to be commissioned during the 1st quarter of the financial year 2016-17.</p> <p>(iii) Construction of Passenger Terminal of the ICP, started during the financial year 2015-16.</p> <p>(iv) ICP, Moreh is under the process of development and is expected to be commissioned during the 2nd quarter of financial year 2016-17.</p> <p>(v) It is proposed to acquire</p>	<p>Own, develop and manage ICPs/land ports.</p> <p>Cross border trade will be maximized Hassle-free movement of cargo, persons, vehicles will be possible.</p>	<p>During the course of the financial year.</p>	<p>The Government has approved setting up ICPs at 13 locations on Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Myanmar borders.</p> <p>Commissioning of the ICP Raxaul is dependent on the completion of the access road by NHAI.</p>

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan Budget	Non-Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						land for Sunauli (Uttar Pradesh), Sutrahandi (Assam) and Kawarpuchia (Mizoram) Hilli (West Bengal) and Chandrabandha (West Bengal),			
	Construction of border roads, helipads & helibases	To improve the operational efficacy of Border guarding Force (BGF) on Indo-Myanmar Border.	14.00	0.00		Preliminary construction activities in respect of Phase I of the Project involving 1718 Km of roads, 21 helipads will be carried out.	Improved operational efficacy of BGF, effective border surveillance, check on illegal border cross over, smuggling of arms/ammunition, drugs and other contrabands and better border connectivity.		
	Indo-Myanmar Border Works	Erection of fencing on Indo-Myanmar border for effective border management.	1.00	0.00		Construction work of 10 Km of fencing in Moreh, Manipur along Indo-Myanmar Border.	Checking of illegal cross border movement to prevent infiltration, underground insurgent activities and smuggling of contraband.	-	Fencing work has been suspended temporarily due to the protest made by Govt. of Manipur and local population against the fencing.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan Budget	Non-Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
28.	Coastal Security: Coastal Security Scheme for enhancing coastal security by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas including close coastal waters.	To Enhance the capabilities of the State Police for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas including close coastal waters.	720.00	0.00	-	Assistance will be provided to the coastal States and UTs for equipping them with construction of CPS, jetties, four wheelers and two wheelers besides furniture and equipments, procurement of boats, Expenditure on Petrol Oil Lubricants (POL) charges, Training of Coastal Police Personnel etc.	Strengthening the infrastructure of the coastal States and UTs to patrol the coastal areas for effective surveillance	-	No risk factor is foreseen. However, additional fund to the tune of ₹500.00 crore would be required for making payment to the boats to be supplied under the Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme.
29.	Maintenance of Border Works	Maintenance of fencing, floodlighting and roads on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.	0.00	200.00	-	Expenditure is being incurred on maintenance of fencing, floodlighting and roads on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.	The life of border assets will improve	-	-
30.	Border Out Post (BoP)	Effective Border Management by various CAPFs	300.00	0.00	-	Against allocation of ₹225.29 crore (RE), an amount of ₹194.80 crore has utilized as on 31.12.2014. Land have been acquired at 21 locations for BOPs upto 31.12.2014.	It will result in creation of infrastructure facilities for CAPFs and Border management,	The execution of BOP 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	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Plan Budget	Non-Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
31.	Miscellaneous Items	Purchase of 8 ALH/Dhruvop Helicopters from M/s HAL and for loans and advances to India Reserve Battalions.	0.00	75.00	-	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.	-
32.	Reimbursement to States for deployment of Battalions	Provision for reimbursement to States for deployment of Battalions	0.00	18.90	-	The reimbursement is made to States as per extant policy.	Reimbursement to States against deployment of Bns. for election duties as per directions of MHA.	-	-
33.	Border Area Development Programme(BADP)	The BADP is being implemented through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to the border management. The aim of BADP is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in the remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international borders and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through a convergence of the Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach, and to promote a sense of security and well	990.00	0.00	-	The schemes under BADP are prepared and approved by the State Government which relates to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors. Schemes of 10% of allocation are suggested by the Border Guarding Forces and 10% amount of the allocation has been earmarked for Skill Development and Capacity building programme. Annual Action Plans (AAPs) would be prepared by the 17 State Governments constituting the International Land Border.	Development of socio-economic infrastructure in border areas of 17 States along the International land Border under the BADP	The 1 st installment of 90% of allocation will be released to the States within 15 days of receipt of their approved Annual Action Plans after adjusting the amount of pending UCs. In 2 nd	Under BADP funds are provided to the States as non-lapsable Special Central Assistance (SCA) for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors. In June, 2015

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		being among the border population. The programme covers 381 border blocks (approx) in 106 border districts of 17 States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal)						<p>Installment of funds will be released to the State Government with the s after the month of October, only after furnishing of UCs to the extent of not less than 50% of the amount released during the preceding year and furnishing of QPRs (Physical & Financial) upto the quarter ending September. To the extent of submission of pending UCs pertaining to previous years, deduction, if any, made in the release of 1st installment for non submission of UCs will be made</p>	<p>the guidelines of BADP have been modified in consultation with the stakeholder Ministries/Dep tts. of Govt. of India, Concerned State Governments etc. and fine tuned with the present condition and requirements. Coverage of BADP has been extended to cover all the villages which are located within 0-10 km of International Border irrespective of the border abutting on the international border or not. The other changes include monitoring of BADP schemes by the existing Distt. Level Monitoring/ Vigilance</p>

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								good at the time of 2 nd installment.	Committee where local MP and MLAs are represented.

Surrender of saving for the financial year 2014-2015

			(₹ in Thousands)
Grant	Revenue	Capital	Total
55-Police	154.31	3499.65	3653.96

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 initiated, 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 To create capital infrastructure in CAPFs, Planning Commission had 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 2015-16 has enhanced from ₹628.72 crore in 2014-15 (RE stage) to ₹650.02 crore (BE stage). During 2015-16, 805 nos. of houses and 40 nos. of barracks have been constructed till 31.12.2015.

3.3 Government approved a Housing Project for BSF, AR & SSB for construction of 9089 houses and 49 barracks during the year 2013, which includes 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 at 12 sites for SSB. In 2015 Government approved another project for CRPF, CISF and ITBP for construction of 13072 houses and 1113 barracks at a cost of ₹3090.98 crore which include 10331 houses and 55 barracks for CRPF at 32 sites, 2187 houses and 56 barrack for ITBP at 28 sites and 554 houses and 2 barrack for CISF at 8 sites.

3.4 During 2015-16, at BE stage, an amount of ₹2014.90 crore, ₹650.02 crore and ₹300.00 crore was allocated for the heads OB (Plan), RB (Plan)

and BOP (Plan) respectively. The progresses of infrastructure works, executed through CPWD/Other PWOs are monitored by MHA at regular intervals.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS PENSIONS:

3.5 The basic pension of the freedom fighters and spouses of deceased freedom fighters was ₹6,330/- plus dearness relief at 218% amounting to ₹20,129/- per month w.e.f 01.08.2014. The dearness relief has been enhanced from 218% to 238% of the basic pension with effect from 01.08.2015 for all categories of the freedom fighters. With this increase, the total pension to the freedom fighters has now become ₹21,395/- per month. Since the inception of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972, a total of 1,71,595 freedom fighters have been granted pension till 31.12.2015.

3.6 As per Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, the disbursement of pension to the freedom fighters and their eligible dependents was made through various branches of Public Sector Banks and State Treasuries spread all over the country.

3.7 A number of meetings have been held with the banks in order to streamline disbursement of Central Samman Pension. The banks have been directed to pay the arrears or make the recoveries, in deserving cases. The Banks have so far remitted ₹49.43 crore to the Central Government Account. Also an amount of ₹20.83 crore has been paid by the banks to the pensioners on account of arrears. As a corrective measure, Central Pension Accounting Office (CPAO) of the Ministry of Finance has been asked to keep reimbursement to the banks on account of Central Samman Pension within the budgetary provision.

3.8 To abundantly clarify the policy and to avoid the misuse of the scheme, Revised Policy Guidelines for Central Samman Pension to be followed by all concerned, including the banks, while disbursing the pension, have been issued on 06.08.2014.

3.9 In order to have uniformity in the payment of Central Samman Pension and in order to have more robust data, a decision was taken to mandatorily shift all the pensioners from the State Treasuries to the Public Sector banks for payment of pension. Currently, all the pensioners' accounts have been shifted from treasuries to banks except a few cases, which are under process of transfer.

3.10 For effective monitoring of disbursement of Central Samman Pension, for updation and maintenance of data, a temporary Pension Disbursement Monitoring Cell has been set up in the Ministry which is working effectively. The cell is manned by the officers of Bank of Baroda.

SCHEMES UNDER REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA:

3.11 The Census of India is the largest administrative decennial exercise in the world. Having successfully completed it in 2011, 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.

3.12 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 119 crore individuals. The work of Data Entry and Biometrics with IRIS has been entrusted to Department of Information and Technology to collect the data Down Ward to Tehsil Level by setting up approx 2500 static NPR Centres.

3.13 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. It has been decided to bring in more automation and computerization in the CRS. This has resulted an increase of 9.2% and 4.5% in Birth/ Death ratio.

3.14 The Sample Registration System (SRS), a dual record system, is the only source in the country which provides estimates of vital rates such as Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, and Infant Mortality Rate and other fertility and mortality indicators at National level and Sub-National level on annual basis. The SRS sample is replaced every ten years based on the result of latest census result with the main objective of making the sample more representative of the entire population. Based on the recommendation made by Technical Advisory Committee, 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. 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. M/s Planet E Com has been appointed for development of SRS data collection software. The reform measure and policy initiative is as under:

- For the first time, the data in SRS Baseline Survey work will be collected through handheld device in all the States/UTs.
- Subsequently, data of Half Yearly Surveys will also be collected through Handheld Device.
- Generation of reports and tables is auto-generated and monitoring of progress of work is done through a central server.

3.15 A GIS based town Mapping Project has been formulated to study the pattern of demographic change in Growth pole Centres of 6 Mega Cities i.e. Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, and Bengaluru and 31 Million Plus cities of the country. The requisite satellite data from the National Remote Sensing Centre, Department of Space, Hyderabad has been

procured and the manpower has been trained on feature extraction, interpretation and analysis of Satellite Imageries.

3.16 Seventeen (17) workstations are being set up in Universities/ Institutes for research on Sample Micro Data Files from Census, out of these 12 (twelve) workstations are functional, whereas Five (5) workstations are under construction. 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.

3.17 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. By now, during the current year two International Training have been successfully organized.

3.18 A video and speech archive 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:

National Policy on Disaster Management

3.19 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 prepared India by developing a holistic,

proactive, multi disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention/mitigation, preparedness and response”.

National Disaster Management Guidelines

3.20 NDMA, since its constitution, has released 18 guidelines on various hazards and themes. Some of the important guidelines issued by NDMA are:- (i) Earthquake; (ii) Chemical (Industrial Disasters); (iii) Formulation of State Disaster Management Plans; (iv) Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management; (v) Floods; (vi) Cyclones; (vii) Biological Disasters; (viii) Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies (Unclassified Part – I); (ix) Landslides and Snow Avalanches; (x) Chemical (Terrorism) Disaster; (xi) Psycho-Social Support and Mental Health Services; (xii) Incident Response System; (xiii) Tsunami; (xiv) Drought; (xv) Urban Flooding; (xvi) National Disaster Management Information and Communication System; (xvii) Scaling, Type of Equipment and Training of Fire Services; and (xviii) Seismic Retrofitting of Deficient Buildings and Structure.

Studies done by NDMA:

- (i) Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Map of India
- (ii) Study of Brahmaputra River Erosion and Its Control
- (iii) Report on Technical Document on Geotechnical/ Geophysical Investigation of Seismic Microzonation of Urban Centers in India
- (iv) Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis of Indian Land Mass

3.21 NIDM will be undertaking following activities through which it proposes to advocate the reform measures and policy changes:

3.22 Local Government: NIDM will be collaborating with the Local Governments i.e. PRIs and ULBs in developing master trainers at these levels under the second phase/ implementation of NCRMP project outcome. It will also collaborate with such institutions during 2016-17 to roll on the DRR initiatives at the local level.

3.23 AMCDRR: Further to it, NIDM would be jointly organizing the 1st Post Sendai AMCDRR, which will give a road map for implementation of Sendai declaration and priority areas in the country.

3.24 PDNA: NIDM, under NCRMP project, has developed the Post Disaster Needs Assessment Tool. Through this PDNA toll, NIDM has tried to develop a standardize methodology for damage and loss assessment. To institutionalize the same, NIDM would be building the capacity of concerned stakeholders on this issue through the module developed and also advocate for a change in policy to do post disaster damage and loss assessment.

3.25 Awareness: Institute also proposes to undertake awareness activities during 2016-17 to inculcate culture of preparedness amongst the stakeholders.

NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE

3.26 Disaster Management Act- 2005, was formed and published by Authority No. 64 New Delhi dated 26th December' 2005. This Act provides for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Consequently, National Disaster Management Authority was formed in the year 2006 to supervise disasters in India. A multi skilled, highly professional “**National Disaster Response Force**” comprising of 08 Nos of Battalions (Bns) (02 Battalion each from BSF, CRPF, ITBP and CISF) were raised as per MHA order dated 19/01/2006 to tackle / mitigate all types of disaster. As on date NDRF is having strength of 10 Bns each consisting of 1149 personnel. Sanction for raising 11th and 12th Battalions received from MHA on 12th May, 2015. 11th Bn started functioning from Varanasi (UP).

NDRF TASKS

- Deployment in case of impending disaster.
- Provide specialist response in case of disasters which covers
- NBC Disaster (Decontamination of the area and personnel).
- Extrication of victims-live or dead.
- First medical response to victims.

- To extend moral support to victims.
- Assistance to civil authorities in distribution of relief material.
- Co-ordination with sister agencies.
- Providing assistance to foreign countries if asked.
- Capacity building.
- Imparting training to SDRF.
- Community awareness- Target groups- Villagers, School Children, NGOs, volunteers and state administration.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION PROGRAMME PHASE I&II

3.27 National Emergency Communication Programme for effective management of disaster related operations is in process.

FAMEX/COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAMME/ MOCK DRILL

3.28 In respective Area of Responsibility (AOR) to provide opportunity to the personnel to acquaint themselves and acquire knowledge about topography, demography, route, terrain and the availability of resources such as medical support, water points, earth moving equipments etc.

3.29 It also provides opportunity to the Commanders to acquaint themselves with local inhabitants and liaise/ coordinate with the officials who invariably are the first responder or stake holders at the time of disaster.

3.30 Further the team commanders of all 18 teams of Battalions have been assigned particular area to collect information during Famex regarding important telephone numbers of the district, the resources available in the district, the pattern of disaster that normally occurs in the area etc.

3.31 NDRF is also conducting Community Awareness Programme in order to train the locals about the precaution and preparation required to be done to save themselves from Natural and Manmade disasters like Flood, Earthquake, Land Slide, Cloud Burst, Cyclone, Avalanches etc. Till

31st December, 2015 total 39,99,395 no of people has been benefited from Famex/Community Awareness Programmes.

3.32 NDRF is also conducting Mock drill to ensure proper coordination among various agencies in disaster situation. Mock drills are also organized by state government and various institutions/ NGOs with the help of NDRF and civilians are also part of such mock drills. Till 31st December, 2015 total 615 mock exercises have been conducted in the AOR of respective NDRF Bns with the participation of about 3,88,895 people.

OPERATION:

3.33 Since it's raising NDRF has conducted many operations and saved many precious life and retrieved dead bodies of victims. Some of the major operations of NDRF includes Kosi Flood in Bihar in 2008, AILA cyclone in May 2009 in WB, Train accident in Jhargram (WB) in May 2010, Chlorine leakage at Shiwadi, Mumbai (MH) in July'2010, Cloud Burst in Leh in 2010, Mayapuri Radiation, New Delhi in April 2010, Sikkim earthquake in 2011, Collapse of factory building in Jalandhar in 2012, Assam Flood in 2012 etc. NDRF has also responded during Tsunami followed by leakage of radiation from the nuclear reactor in Rifu Cho, Japan, in the last week of March'2011, Uttarakhand Operation-2013, Mumbai building collapse, Cyclone Philine, Flood-2013, Mandi, operation-2014, Chennai building collapse-2014, J&K flood, Assam & Meghalaya flood, Cyclone Hudhud, Pune land slide operation-2014, Nepal earthquake operation-2015, Cyclone "Komen"-2015 During these operations NDRF **saved 4,73,488 precious life** and retrieved **2259 dead bodies** till 31th December, 2015.

GENDER BUDGETING:

3.34 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 initiatives 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 in CISF Units also Family Welfare Centre is functioning in the building provided by the Public Sector Undertakings where the Force is deployed.
- In almost all establishments of CISF, such Family Welfare Centres have already been established and are functioning. Construction of Family Welfare Centre at CISF 4 Reserve Battalion, Sivagangai (Tamil Nadu) has been completed on 30.09.2013. At CISF 2nd Reserve Battalion, Ranchi, the construction of Family Welfare Centre has been started in 2013-14 and till 31.12.2015, 90% of works has been completed so far.

3.35 Moreover, a sum of ₹4.50 crore is Likely to be utilized during 2016-17 for the construction of new Family Welfare Centers at different new locations viz. 1st RB Chunar, 6th RB Goa, 7th RB Jammu, 9th RB Guwahati, 10th RB Bangalore and CISF Unit DMRC at Ghaziabad.

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

3.37 Total number of women working in different groups as on 31.12.2015 are as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
44	890	5571	6505

3.38 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 in respect of CISF are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of the Scheme	BE 2015-16	R.E. 2015-16 (Agreed)	B.E. 2016-17 (Projected)
Crèche-Facilities under Code Head-50 Other Charges (Non Plan)	00.49	00.40	00.34

(B) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

3.39 The Government has initially approved the raising of one Mahila Battalions in CRPF during 1985. Within a short span of time, Government had approved another Mahila Battalions in 1994. In the year 2009, Government had approved raising of 2 more Mahila Battalions in the year 2009-10 and 2014-15. While the 3rd Mahila Battalions has been raised in the year 2009-10 and the 4th Mahila Battalions is under raising. In October, 2014 Government has approved raising two additional Mahila Battalions in place of General Duty Battalions in the year 2015-16 and 2016-17. Thus total 6 Mahila Battalions have been sanctioned by the Govt.

3.40 The Force has constructed Family Welfare Centres for the benefit of women. These Family Welfare Centres 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.

3.41 CRPF has following schemes exclusively benefitting 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 ladies.

- (iv) Provision of music systems and TVs 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.

3.42 In addition to above and in order to redress of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment of women at work place, the CRPF has constituted a four-member complaint Committee at Sector level. The Committee is holding regular quarterly meetings to quickly redress the complaint, if any.

3.43 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. Gender sensitization is also being carried out and rights of women are informed besides, regular interactions through interviews, Roll Call, Sainik Sammelans.

3.44 Total number of women working in each group are as under:-

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
290	814	5203	6307

Approximate annual salary cost of women employees is ₹220.00 crore.

3.45 The first Indian Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) consisting of 125 Female Formed Police Officers reached Liberia on 30th January 2007 and started duty at Unity Conference Centre w.e.f 8th February 2007.

3.46 The deployment of FFPU continues till date. The present batch i.e. FFPR- 9th contingent comprising of 125 mahila officers/men is in Monrovia, Liberia under UNMIL w.e.f. Feb, 2015. This contingent is due for rotation and will be replaced by FFPU 10th batch during February, 2016.

3.47 The Government Ministry of Home Affairs has provided ₹50.00 lakh specifically for Crèche facilities, for the CFY 2015-16. The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them out of the total grant of CRPF during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as under:-

Details of the Scheme	(₹in crore)					
	2015-16			2016-17 Projected		
	Plan	N/Plan	Total	Plan	N/Plan	Total
Gender Sensitization	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
Health Care Centre	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
Improvised Service	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	12.00	12.00
Nutritional care centre	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	11.00	11.00
Women's hostel/ family accommodation	25.00	0.00	25.00	90.00	0.00	90.00
Total	25.00	30.00	55.00	90.00	35.00	125.00

(C) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

3.48 In SSB authorized sanctioned strength of personnel is 91,405 out of which 1204 Mahila personnel are on the strength of SSB. Recently, SSB has raising of 21 Mahila Coys i.e. 2772 personnel in SSB vide order dated 7.8.2014.

3.49 The following schemes/projects exclusively meant for the benefit to the women are in operation in SSB:-

- (I) Separate accommodation with facility of toilets, bathrooms, Cook House cum Dining Hall for the women component deployed in the Border Out Posts.
- (II) Creche facilities for 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 & DVDs etc and Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation room/Library for working women.

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

3.50 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 both wife and husband are SSB employee shall be posted at same station.

3.51 Total Number of women working in different groups are as under:-

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
43	97	1064	1204

3.52 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and provisions made for them during the 2015-16 and projected for 2016-17 in respect of

Sashastra Seema Bal are as under:-

Details of the Scheme	(₹ in crore)		
	BE 2015-16	R.E. 2015-16 (Agreed)	B.E. 2016-17 (Projected)
Crèche-Facilities under code Head-50-Other Charges [Non Plan]	00.22	00.22	00.25

(D) Border Security Force (BSF)

3.53 The following schemes/projects, exclusively benefitting the women, have been completed by BSF:

- (i) All women accommodation with toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 16 BOPs of South Bengal Frontier.
- (ii) All women accommodation with toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 14 BOPs of North Bengal Frontier.

- (iii) Women accommodation with toilets at STC BSF North Bengal.
- (iv) Women accommodation with 05 no. Barrack and 9 Toilets & Bathroom at 25 Bn Chhawla Campus Delhi.
- (v) 78 Nos of women Baracks having 10 Bedded with attached toilet having recreation facilities at BOPs (2Nos at Bn HQr) and 227 toilets at Fencing Gate of Punjab Frontier.
- (vi) Women accommodation (Barracks) 01 Nos with attached toilet at STS Tigri.
- (vii) Women Hostel 01 Nos for SOs (15 suits) at BSF Tekanpur.

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

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
93	307	3747	4147

3.55 The schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 in respect of BSF are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Details of the Scheme	B.E. 2015-16	R.E 2015-16 (Agreed)	B.E 2016-17 (Projected)
Crèche-Facilities under Code Head-50 Other charges (Non Plan)	00.30	00.30	00.50

(E) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

3.56 The following schemes have been exclusive benefiting the women of ITBP.

- (i) All working women of ITBP have been allotted separate woman barrack with toilets, cook house cum Dining Hall at 05 Frontier Head Quarter, 15 Sector Head Quarter, 56 Units (Battalions Head Quarter), 03 Recruits Training Centre , 13

Training centre (others) and at 04 specialized Bns of L & C SHQ.

- (ii) Gym and other facilities are being provided to the ladies for abdominal exercise etc.
- (iii) Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in the ladies Barrack and Dining Hall.
- (iv) Day care centre/Crèches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women. Total 07 Crèches day care centre established at following location for uplifting serving women employees.

S. NO.	Location	Number of Creches/ Day care Centers
1	SHQ(DDN), PO. Seemadwar, Distt- Dehradun (UKD)	Total 07 Creches/ Day care Centers available in ITBP
2	ITBP Academy- PO- Mussoorie, Distt.- Dehradun (UKD)	
3	M & SI Auli, PO.- Joshimath, Distt.- Chamoli (UKD)	
4	TPT BN- PO- Airport, Chandigarh (UT)	
5	11 TH BN, Pegong (Sikkim), 56 APO	
6	12 TH BN, PO.- Matli, Distt.- Uttarkashi (UKD)	
7	50 TH BN - Ramgarh, Distt. Punchkula (Haryana)	

- (vi) Providing embroidery and sewing machines exclusive to women to enable them to gain extra.

3.57 Facilities of separate rest rooms and mobile toilets are being provided to women. During deployment, separate toilets, even in the unit vehicles, are made available to women. Besides, relaxation in wearing of Pant, Shirt and web belt has been given during the time of pregnancy. Gender sensitization is also being carried out and rights of women are informed. Besides, regular

interactions through interviews, Roll Call, Sainik Sammelans, field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command. A committee has been constituted to solve the sexual harassment cases of lady officers and Jawans.

3.58 Total Number of women working in each group area as under:-

Group-A	Group-B	Group-C	Group-D	Total
86	175	1364	Nil	1625

At present 10 women ITBP personnel are on deputation to Congo/Afghanistan.

3.59 The name of the scheme exclusively benefiting women and the budget provision against each of them during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 in respect of ITBP are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Details of scheme	B.E 2015-16	R.E 2015-16 (Agreed)	B.E 2016-17 (Projected)
Creche-Facilities under code Head-50 Other charges (Non Plan)	00.10	00.10	00.10

(F) Strengthening of Infrastructure of North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong:

3.60 The Academy is conducting basic courses as well as in-service courses for the benefit of police officers of N E States. Police officers of other States also take part in in-service courses. The present batch of basic course (41st batch), is having 230 trainees, including 15 Woman Dy.SP Probationers and 1 Woman Cadet Sub Inspector. The 42nd batch will have 80 trainees. This includes 20 Woman probationers and 1 Woman Cadet Sub-Inspector from the State of Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh. Many woman police officers also undergo in-service training

programmes at NEPA, as and when they are deputed by beneficiary States in the various in-service courses.

3.61 There are, 16 women police trainees undergoing basic courses are being paid Mess Subsidy of ₹1000/- per month from the sanctioned budget of the Academy. The women police officers undergoing in-service courses at NEPA are availing the benefit of free board/lodging @ ₹750/- per trainee per day.

3.62 The Academy has 10 woman employees, which form only 4% out of the total staff strength. Therefore, the physical target benefitting women is around 8 - 10 % on yearly basis, including the women police officers participating in various training programmes.

3.63 The Academy has arranged separate accommodation for women trainees, with mess & recreational facilities. Separate washroom facilities have been created in training areas and offices.

3.64 A provision of ₹24.00 crore has been made in the BE for 2015-16 under the Revenue Head, out of which an amount of ₹3.00 crore will be utilised for the benefit of women viz payment of salaries / wages and other necessary upgradation for the women employees working / undergoing training in the Academy.

3.65 Further, a provision of ₹18.00 crore has been kept in BE 2015-16 under Capital Head, out of which some amount will be spent for benefit of women trainees as per following:-

- Lady Cadets' Mess has been sanctioned for ₹11.69 crore out of which ₹4.50 is proposed to be spent in 2015-16.
- Procurement of vehicles & Machinery Equipments, which will be utilized by lady trainees and lady officers/staff members, as well.

(G) Augmentation of Infrastructures at SVPNPA, Hyderabad:

3.66 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. NPA is also undertaking the research on Police Subjects for betterment of policing. NPA has been allocated ₹80.85 crore to augment their infrastructure during the financial year 2015-16.

3.67 The Academy is headed by a Lady IPS officer and organized Basic Training for 126 IPS officers trainees including 28 women of 67 RR (2014 in the Academy). 29 lady probationers are undergoing basic training in the current batch of 68 RR commenced from 28.12.2015. Besides, presently there are 138 women employees in NPA. 58 Lady Officers have also participated in various Senior Courses including MCTP conducted by the Academy.

3.68 ₹15.29 crore has been kept exclusively for women employees in the BE 2015-16 for the following purpose:-

- Payment of salaries/daily wages to the Women employees.
- Organized International conference for women on Leadership, collaboration and security in the Academy from 6-10.2015 to 08.10.2015 incurring expenditure of ₹4,16,403/-. 98 women police personnel including 38 foreign officers have participated in the conference.
- 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 rooms.
- Women oriented periodicals books and journals in recreation/common halls at IPS/IPS mess.
- Provision of women specific items and equipments like Exercise Machines for the use of women at Gymnasiums.

- 2 lady doctors supporting by four women Staff Nurse are appointed for health check of women employees and families of employees and families for employee.
- Provided separate toilets in old and newly constructed building.

(H) Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D):

3.69 BPR&D is undertaking studies on police problems and formulating and coordinating policies and programmes for police training etc. Budget of ₹2.83 crore has been made in BE-2015-16. Following activities for the benefit of women are as under:-

- TOT of Anti Human Trafficking (₹0.40 crore).
- Proposal for establishing of “Centre for Gender Issues”(Jaipur Rajasthan) is under process (₹1.00 crore.).
- Women Training programmes viz course on “ Self-Development and Conflict Management” , for women police officers of the rank of ASI to Dy.SP Organizing
- Courses on crime against women vis a vis Human Right, Juvenile Justice and Human Rights & Investigation of female feticide cases at CDTs Chandigarh, Kolkata and Hyderabad (₹0.01 crore.).
- Organizing the Workshop/Seminar on Trafficking in persons Role of Police, in
- The States of sensitize Police Officers on these issues (₹0.07 crore).
- Organizing the VIC for IPS & other senior police officers to sensitize them on issues relating to Gender categories (₹0.02 crore).
- Creation of Rest Room for Women trainees and Women Employees in each CDTs (Minor Works) (₹0.04 crore.)
- Creation of Crèche for Women Employees in 3 CDTs (₹0.04 crore.).
- Fitness Centre for Women including equipments in 3 CDTs (₹0.10 crore.).

- Furniture/furnishing of 10 Women Hostel rooms for Women Trainees in 3 CDTs (₹0.13 crore.).
- Provision for procurement of 8-10 seater Van for Women Trainees in 4 CDTs (₹0.37 crore.)
- Nutritional Health Care for Women Engagement of Lady Doctor for Women trainees and Women employees of CDTs (₹0.04 crore.).
- Washing Drying/Women laundry (₹0.02 crore).
- Hyderabad Crime against women juvenile Justice and Human Rights (₹0.040 crore)
- Proposal for Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme for books in Hindi is under process (₹0.084 crore).
- Chandigarh & Kolkata Hostel Renovation (₹0.10 crore.)

Expenditure Information System:

3.70 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 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.

3.71 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.

3.72 To ensure quicker remittance and transparency in the payment process, a new system of electronic payments directly into the accounts of the beneficiary has been initiated in all PAOs of Ministry of Home Affairs. Through the Government e-Payment Gateway (GePG).

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

3.74 These reports also support the internal audit organization which is mandated to carry out various assurance and consulting activities. Pr. Chief Controller of Accounts oversees the internal audit processes and reviews 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 **Aim:** To curb cross border infiltration, insurgent activities and crime and to ensure effective border policing.

Major initiatives for Effective Border Management

(A) Indo Bangladesh Border Works.

(i) Fencing

4.2 2715.02 Kms of fencing out of a total sanctioned length of 3326 Kms have been completed under phase I&II.

(ii) Roads

4.3 3560.88 Km of road out of a total sanctioned length of 4379 km have been completed under phase I&II.

(iii) Floodlighting

4.4 2055 Km of floodlighting out of a total sanctioned length of 2840 Km have been completed

(iv) Border out Posts (BOPs)

4.5 86 BOPs have been completed and work is in progress in another 96 BOPs, out of a total sanctioned no. of 383 BOPs.

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

4.6 781.95 Km. of fencing has been replaced out of total sanctioned length of 861Km.

(B) Indo-Pakistan Border:

Fencing: -

4.7 1987 km of fencing have been completed out of a sanctioned length of 2071 km.

Floodlighting: -

4.8 1973.84 km of floodlighting out of a total sanctioned length of 2030 km have been completed.

Border out Post:-

4.9 Construction of 65 BOPs has been completed and work is in progress in 22 BOPs out of total sanctioned nos of 126 BOPs.

Composite scheme for Gujarat Sector:-

4.10 Under the composite scheme for construction of fencing, floodlighting, roads and BOPs for Border Security Force (BSF) in Gujarat sector, works of 264.7 km of fencing 293 km of floodlighting and 264.7 km of roads have been completed. Constructions of 55 BOPs have been completed and work is in progress in 5 BOPs out of the total sanctioned number of 70 BOPs.

Issues: -

4.11 The work is hampered due to unforeseen circumstances and natural calamities including the devastating earthquake in 2001, unprecedented rain and consequential floods in 2003, 2006, 2011 and 2015. The small part of work of fencing and floodlighting is held up in Gujarat Sector due to water logging in the area.

(C) Indo-Myanmar Border:

Initiatives:-

4.12 To check cross border militant activities along the Indo-Myanmar Border, Government of India has decided to fence area between Boundary Pillar (BP)-79 to 81 (approx 10 km) out of which 4 km fencing has been completed. The work has been suspended due to protests from the local public of Manipur.

Development of roads of operational and strategic significance in areas along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders:

(D) Indo-Nepal Border:

4.13 (i) **Indo-Nepal Border:-**Government has approved construction/upgradation of 1377km of strategic roads along Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand (173 km), Uttar Pradesh (640 km) & Bihar (564 km.). The status of work in the different Bordering States are given below:-

4.14 (ii) **Bihar:-** 156.00 kms formation work and 16.65 kms surfacing work out of total sanctioned length of 552 km of roads has been completed.

4.15 (iii) **Uttar Pradesh:** - Government has approved the proposal for construction of 257 km of border roads and the constructions work has started. 73.57 km of formation work and 23.88 km surfacing work has been completed.

Detailed Project Report (DPR) for construction of balance 274 km of roads is under re-consideration and finalization.

4.16 (iii) Uttarakhand: - Government has approved the proposal for upgradation of Kakroli Gate- Thulighat road for a length of 12 km Work has started. 5 km of earth work has been completed 9 culverts have been constructed. DPR for balance road is under re-consideration and finalization.

(E) Indo-Bhutan Border:

4.17 Roads: - Government has approved construction of 313 km of roads along this Border in the State of Assam. The construction work is held up due to State Governments reluctance to bear costs of land acquisition and other statutory expenses. State Government has finalized the revised alignment of the road in consultation with Sasashtra Seema Bal (SSB) and the same has been approved by DG(SB). The State Government is now required to submit a Detailed Project Report (DPR).

(II) Coastal Security:

4.18 India's Coastline: India has a coastline of 7517 km bordering the mainland and islands.

Maritime and coastal security set-up:

4.19 A three tier coastal Security ring is provided by the States Coastal Police, Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy.

4.20 Indian Navy is the authority responsible for overall maritime security which includes both costal and offshore security.

4.21 The Coast Guard is responsible to secure India's interests in maritime zones under the Coast Guard Act 1978.

Coastal Security Scheme

Objective

4.22 To strengthen infrastructure of Marine Force for patrolling and surveillance of Coastal Area.

4.23 Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I):- was implemented at a cost of ₹646.00 crore from 2005-06 to 2010-11. Under this 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 motorcycles.

4.24 Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II):- This scheme is under implementation w.e.f. 01/04/2011 for a period of 5 years with an outlay of ₹1580.00 crore under this Scheme Coastal States/UTs will be provided with 131 Coastal Police Stations, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Operation Centres, 150 boats (12 ton), 10 boats (5 ton), 20 (19 mtr.) boats, 35 Rigid Inflatable Boats, 10 large Vessels (for Andaman & Nicobar Islands), 131 four wheelers and 242 motor cycles.

4.25 104 Coastal Police Stations (CPS) have been operationalised. Land has been acquired for 126 CPSs and construction work has been completed for 63 CPSs so far. The construction work is underway at 44 sites.

4.26 Land has been acquired for 23 jetties and acquisition process started in 19 jetties. The construction work has been completed/jetties are in operation at 22 jetties.

4.27 127 Four wheelers and 214 two wheelers have been purchased so far.

National Population Register (NPR)/Fishermen ID Cards:

4.28 There are two types of cards viz. NPR ID Cards issued by Registrar General of India (RGI) for Coastal area population and Fishermen Cards issued

by D/o. Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries. RGI has captured biometric details of 67, 50,719 persons above the age of 18 years and distributed 65, 72,523 NPR ID Cards, D/o. Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries have delivered 13,63,638 Fishermen ID Cards so far.

National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) against the Threats from the Sea.

4.29 A National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security was constituted in August, 2009 under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to ensure timely implementation of various decisions taken by Government for Coastal Security. The Committee has met 12 times. The last meeting was held on 16.10.2015.

Marine Police Training Institute (MPTI):

4.30 It has been decided to establish the National Marine Police Training Institute at Pindara Village, Dist. Devbhoomi, Dwarka in Gujarat. It has also been decided to set up State Police Training Institutes under the State Police Training Academies in all Coastal States/UTs except Gujarat.

(G) Construction of roads of operational significance along India-China Border.

4.31 To redress the situation arising out of poor road connectivity which has hampered the operational capability of Border Guarding Force deployed on the India-China Border, the Government has decided to construct 27 roads totaling 804.93 km along Indo-China Border areas in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarkhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of ₹1937.00 crore.

4.32 Out of these 27 roads, construction of 06 roads have been completed and work on Ghastoli-Rattakona road has been stopped as this road has been considered for inclusion in the CL-9 (Enh) under GSLTPP-II by Ministry of Defence. Work is in progress on 20 roads. So far, total formation cutting of 632 km and surfacing work of 353 km has been completed on these roads (as on 31.12.2015).

(H) Development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) :

4.33 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs): There are several designated entry/exit points on India's international border having cross border movement of persons/goods/traffic. Existing infrastructure at these points viz. Customs, Immigration and other regulatory agencies such as security, plant & animal quarantine are inadequate. To redress this situation, it was decided to establish ICPs at all major entry points on our land borders. These ICPs would house regulatory agencies such as customs, immigration etc along with support facilities like parking, warehousing, banking etc. in a single complex equipped with all modern facilities. Accordingly, Government has approved establishment of 13 ICPs along Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-Myanmar borders under 11th 5 year plan at a cost of ₹635.00 crore.

4.34 Following is the status of ICPs.

- ICP of Attari has been operational w.e.f. 13.04.2012.
- ICP at Agartala has been fully operational w.e.f 06.12.2014
- ICP at Raxual is almost complete and its commissioning is depended on the 7.33 km access road being developed by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to connect ICP Raxual to NH. 28-A.
- ICP at Jogbani is likely to be commissioned by March, 2016.
- ICP at Petrapole is likely to be commissioned by the end of FY 2015-16.

- ICP at Moreh is likely to be commissioned by the end of 2nd quarter of financial year 2016-17.
- ICP Dawki is at DPR stage. Additional land is under acquisition by State Govt. of Meghalaya
- Land for ICPs at Sunauli, Sutarkhandi & Kawarpuchiah has been identified.
- Land for ICPs at Rupaidiha is in possession.
- Land has been identified for ICPs at Hilli and Chandrabandha.

Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI)

4.35 The Land Ports Authority of India was established on 01.03.2012 under the LPAI Act, 2010. With the Mandate to establish, develop and manage the ICPs, the LPAI functions as an autonomous agency under the Department of Boarder management, Ministry of Home Affairs with representation from M/o External Affairs, M/o Commerce and Industry, D/o Revenue and other stakeholders and associates State Governments and Border Guarding Force in its work.

(I) Border Area Development Programme (BADP):

4.36 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 the border management. The aim of BADP is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in the remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international borders and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through a convergence of the Central/State/BADP/Local schemes

and participatory approach, and to promote a sense of security and well being among the border population.

Guidelines of BADP:

4.37 Coverage: The BADP has been a 100% centrally funded Programme. The programme is supplemental in nature to fill the gap in the infrastructure. As per the modified guidelines of BADP issued in June, 2015, the programme covers all the villages which are located within the 0-10 km of the International Border irrespective of the border block abutting on the International Border or not . After saturation of 0-10 Km villages the next set of villages within 0-20 Km and so on upto 0-50 Km can be taken up in approximately 391 Blocks (approx) of 106 border districts of following 17 States which constitutes international land borders viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, U.P. Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

4.38 Selection of Schemes: The District Level Committee (DLC) headed by District Magistrate and having Superintendent of Police (SP), District Forest Officer (DFO), District Planning Officer (DPO) and Commandant/Deputy Commandant of the Boarder Guarding Force concerned as members, prepares Annual Action Plan of BADP in consultation with the local Member of Parliament, MLA, Members of PRIs, Autonomous Councils, community leaders. These are approved by the State Level Screening Committee headed by the Chief Secretary, subsequently.

4.39 The developmental activities taken up by State Governments under BADP are in various sectors namely (i) Road connectivity, (ii) Water Supply, (iii) Education, (iv) Sports activities, (v) Social Infrastructure, (vi) Health, (vii) Power, (viii) Agriculture & allied sectors, (ix) Skill development, etc.

4.40 Funding Pattern under BADP: Budgetary allocation shall be divided into two components- viz. (i) First component being 40% of total allocation for the eight North-Eastern (NE) States (including Sikkim); and (ii) Second component 60% of total allocation for the States other than the eight NE states. Funds are allocated to States on the basis of (i) Length of international border (ii) Population of the border blocks. (iii) Area of the border blocks and 15% weight age given to hilly, desert and Rann of Kutch areas.

4.41 Execution of BADP schemes: BADP works are executed by the agencies decided by the State Governments.

4.42 Monitoring and Review: The progress of implementation of the BADP is reviewed by the State level Screening Committee headed by Chief Secretary of the State and the Empowered Committee chaired by the Secretary, Border Management thrice a year. National Quality Control Mechanism under the Ministry of Home Affairs has been included in the guidelines of the BADP w.e.f. 2015-16. State Governments shall also have the schemes reviewed by District level Monitoring and Vigilance Committees represented by local MPs & MLAs.

4.43 E-Governance under BADP: Software for Management Information System (MIS) on BADP has been developed. All the activities concerning BADP will be through MIS application w.e.f. from 2016-17.

4.44 Targets and Achievements: The financial targets during the year 2015-16 has been fixed at ₹990.00 crore out of which an amount of ₹804.27 crore has been released as on 31.12.2015 which is approx 81.24 % of the total budgetary allocation.

4.45 Fund flow under BADP An allocation of ₹99000.00 Lakh was made during financial year 2013-14 and ₹99000.00 Lakh (BE) during 2014-15 which was reduced to ₹80000.00 lakh at R.E. stage. During 2015-16, budgetary

allocation of ₹99000.00 Lakh has been made for BADP. The details of funds allocated and released to the States under BADP during the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and current year 2015-16 are as under:

Position as on 31.12.2015

(₹in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	Arunachal Pradesh	6594.05	6594.05	9249.37	9249.37	8149.00	7790.88
2	# Assam	0.00	0.00	2104.79	2104.79	3382.00	2558.37
3	Bihar	6084.00	6084.00	3129.86	3129.86	6065.00	3618.20
4	Gujarat	4505.00	4505.00	4505.00	4505.00	3793.00	2580.60
5	Himachal Pradesh	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00
6	Jammu & Kashmir	15800.00	15800.00	11520.00	11520.00	11932.00	9285.24
7	Manipur	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	2119.67
8	Meghalaya	2897.00	2897.00	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00
9	Mizoram	5446.94	5446.94	3534.16	3534.16	3862.00	3767.00
10	Nagaland	3000.00	3000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	1665.00
11	Punjab	3217.76	3217.76	3715.51	3715.51	3814.00	3812.25
12	Rajasthan	13773.00	13773.00	10140.15	10140.15	13624.00	12472.18
13	Sikkim	2400.00	2400.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	1757.21
14	Tripura	4825.00	4825.00	3798.22	3798.22	5057.00	5056.79
15	Uttar	5293.59	5293.59	4982.00	4982.00	4209.00	4209.00
16	Uttarakhan	4651.16	4651.16	3181.93	3181.93	3360.00	2079.89
17	West Bengal	16212.50	16212.50	9739.01	9739.01	18453.00	13454.29
	Total	99000.00	99000.00	80000.00	80000.00	96100.00	80426.57
	Kept reserve for contingencies					2900.00	-
	Grand Total					99000.00	80426.57

- (i) ₹1025.00 lakh released to Govt. of Punjab for making payment to farmers whose land falls beyond security fencing, as compensation to comply the Punjab and Haryana High Court orders.

- (ii) # No amount could be released to the State of Assam during the year 2013-14 out of allocation of the State ₹3480.00 lakh due to the reason that the State Government did not furnish the UCs of previous years.

(III) SCHEME FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE):

North Eastern States:

4.46 Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing the scheme of Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure to the NE States (except Mizoram) which are affected by insurgency/militancy in the North East. The expenditure incurred on raising of India Reserve Battalions, logistics provided to the CAPFs/Army deployed in the State, ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence, maintenance of camps for surrendered militants, payment of honorarium to village guards etc. are being reimbursed to the NE States. In the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015), an amount of ₹261.00 crore and ₹298.20 crore respectively have been released to the six North Eastern States under this scheme.

Civic Action Programme in North Eastern States:

4.47 To boost their image among the citizens and for soliciting their cooperation in combating insurgency in the North Eastern States, welfare/developmental activities are undertaken by the CAPFs/Army deployed in NE States 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. The thrust of the Civic Action Programme has been revisited and is now more youth oriented. In the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015), an amount of ₹6.00 crore and ₹10.00 crore respectively have been released to Army and CAPFs under this scheme.

Reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Foreigners Tribunals in Assam:

4.48 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 a foreigner or not. In order to ensure speedier disposal of cases pending in Foreigners Tribunals, additional 64 Foreigners Tribunals sanctioned to the State of Assam have been made functional. During the period from 1986 to 2014, about 92000 cases has been disposed of by Foreigners Tribunals. In the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015), an amount of ₹6.00 crore and ₹8.98 crore respectively have been released to Government of Assam for meeting expenditure on Foreigners Tribunals.

(i) Relief to Bru migrants:

Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

4.49 Due to ethnic violence in the western part of Mizoram in October 1997, a large number of minority Bru (Reang) families migrated to North Tripura in 1997-1998. Approximately 30,000 (5,000 families) Bru migrants were given shelter in six refugees' camps set-up in Kanchanpur district of North Tripura. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending assistance/grants-in-aid to Govt. of Tripura since 1997-98 for maintenance of Bru migrants sheltered in the relief camps of Tripura and to Govt. of Mizoram since 2004-05 for rehabilitation & resettlement of Brus in Mizoram.

4.50 The Bru migrants are being repatriated from Tripura to Mizoram in phased manner. As envisaged, the repatriation process was disrupted/ stopped due to protests by certain Mizo NGOs in 2011 and 2012. The steps have been taken to complete the repatriation process and as a result of regular follow up, 197 families have been repatriated in the 6th Batch including self-repatriation, making a total repatriation of about 1622 Bru families (approx.

8573 people) as on 31.8.2015. As per Action Plan submitted by the Govt. of Mizoram, the Bru repatriation process was expected to be completed by August, 2015. Due to non-cooperation from certain sections of Bru leadership, repatriation as planned could not take place. MHA is holding meetings with the State Governments of Mizoram & Tripura and Bru leaders to achieve progress towards Bru repatriation. In this regard, PILs are also pending before Supreme Court of India and Tripura High Court.

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

(₹ in crore)

Sl. 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	6.60	5.07
10.	2014-15	35.00	5.00
11.	2015-16 (upto 31.12.15)	19.19	5.00

Helicopter Service in the North Eastern States:

4.52 In order to provide connectivity to remote areas and 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.

4.53 For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours has been fixed for the helicopter service operating in these States as tabulated below.

Helicopter on wet lease by State Govt.	Type of Helicopter	No. of flying hours sanctioned per annum
Tripura	Dauphin Double Engine	480
Arunachal Pradesh	1st MI-172	960
	2nd MI-172	1200
	Bell-412 Double Engine	1300
Sikkim	Bell-406 Single Engine/Double Engine	1200
Meghalaya	Dauphin Double Engine	720
Nagaland	Dauphin/Bell Double Engine	480
Mizoram	Dauphin Double Engine	960

4.54 Year-wise details of expenditure/fund released for Helicopter Service in NE States.

(₹ In crore)

Sr. No.	Years	Expenditure/ Fund released
1.	2005-06	20.00
2.	2006-07	17.54
3.	2007-08	23.41
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	38.45
10.	2014-15	53.41
11.	2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015)	75.92

Advertisement and publicity

4.55 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 which include visits by youth of NE States to the rest of India and vice versa under the aegis of NYKS, visits by journalist to NE States, broadcast of radio jingles etc. The NE Newsletters are available at: <http://mha.nic.in>. In the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015), an amount of ₹3.00 crore and ₹1.94 crore respectively have been spent under this scheme.

Development of Admn. Infrastructure for Bodo Territorial Council Sectt-

4.56 Under the MoS signed with Bodo Liberation Tigers on 10.2.2003 known as The Bodo Accord, The Govt. of India is committed to provide assistance for creation of infrastructure at Bodo Territorial Council Headquarters and at district headquarters. To meet the expenditure on creation of infrastructure in BTC areas, the scheme is being implemented through Govt. of Assam. From 2014-05 to 2014-15, assistance to the tune of ₹74.00 crore has already been provided out of total assistance of ₹86.23 crore. ₹5.00 crore each in financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015) have been provided to the State Government of Assam.

Unlawful Activities Prevention Tribunals for NE Region Major head-

4.57 To curb and control the militancy and unlawful activities perpetrated by insurgent groups operating in NE Region, notifications are issued for banning the Unlawful Associations (like ULFA, NDFB, ATTF, NLFT, HNLC, Meitei Extremist Organizations etc.) and Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunals are set up for adjudication of notifications banning the Unlawful Association under

the provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Expenditure incurred by the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunals viz. payment of Counsel's fees, air travel bills, hotel/accommodations charge, remuneration, hiring of equipments and re-imburement of expenditure to the State Governments towards boarding and lodging services provided to the Tribunals etc. are reimbursed. To control unlawful activities of insurgent groups ULFA, HNLC, NDFB (Songbijit), KLO and NSCN (Khaplang) were banned and declared as Unlawful Associations under the provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 in the year 2014 and 2015. During the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015), ₹89.52 lakh and ₹99.00 lakh has been spent under the head respectively.

Jammu & Kashmir:

Special Industry Initiative (SII J&K)

4.58 Based on the recommendations of the Expert Group constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, the Government of India has launched the Scheme for Special Industry Initiative for Jammu and Kashmir in the nature of partnership between the corporate sector of India and Ministry of Home Affairs. The scheme is being implemented in PPP mode. The implementing agency is National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The programme aims at providing skill and enhancing employability of 40,000 unemployed youth of J&K who are graduates, post graduates and 3 year engineering diploma holders, over a period of 5 years.

4.59 The Project Approval Committee (PAC) has approved proposals of 67 Corporate to train more than 80,000 candidates in five years. Till now 19,888 candidates have been selected for training by Corporate, out of which 15,200 candidates have joined training. Training of 8,700 candidates have been completed and 6838 of them have been offered jobs.

4.60 During the year 2015-16, 7,447 candidates were selected, out of which 6,016 joined training. A total of 3,899 candidates have completed the training and subsequently 2,763 were offered jobs by the Corporate. Apart from this, other Corporates are in the process of selection of candidates and will commence training shortly.

4.61 Implementation of the scheme is being closely monitored through Project Approval Committee (PAC) meetings and visits to Training Centres. In order to accelerate the pace of implementation of Udaan Scheme, mega selection drives have been introduced in which around 8-10 corporate participate in a drive. More than 43 mega selection drives have been held so far covering all Districts of the State.

(IV) SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES (MPF):

4.62 '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 VII 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 upto 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 Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) since 1969-70.

Objectives

4.63 The objective of this 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. The focus of this 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:

4.64 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

4.65 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 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.

4.66 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. Funds for Arms/ Weapons are directly released to Ordinance Factory Board by the MHA on behalf of State Government based on the allocation made to States for this purpose.

4.67 Under this 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 Centres: 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.

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

(₹ in crore)

Year	Plan (BE)	Non-Plan (BE)	Total (BE)
2012-13	0.00	300.00	300.00
2013-14	1097.00	245.00	1342.00
2014-15	900.00	600.00	1500.00

4.69 During 2014-15, a sum of ₹900.00 crore has been allocated for Plan Heads and a sum of ₹600.00 crore has been allocated for Non-Plan Heads of

MPF Scheme, which has been further reduced to ₹537.50 crore (Non-Plan) and ₹860.00 crore (Plan) at RE Stage.

4.70 During 2015-16, a sum of ₹595.00 crore has been allocated for Non-Plan Heads of MPF Scheme. No fund has been provided under Plan component of MPF Scheme during 2015-16. The Scheme stands transferred to the States. Consequently, there will be no Central Funding of construction activities of police building and police housing including construction of police training institutions for State Police Forces under MPF Scheme.

Mega City Policing

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

4.72 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.

4.73 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 to different States. 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 their 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.

4.74 An Umbrella Scheme for Modernization of Police Force with the following components – A- Centre Sector (1) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & System (CCTNS), (2) Inter-State Police Wireless, (3) National Intelligent Grid (NATGRID) (4) Assistance to Naxal Management, (5) Strengthening OF Criminology and Forensic Science; B – State Sector: (1) Modernization of State Police, (2) Security Related Expenditure, (3) Special Infrastructure Scheme, (4) India Reserve Battalions, (5) Jail. Fire and other emergency services are being formulated.

(V) SCHEME FOR POLICE HOUSING:

Housing for Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) personnel:

4.75 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.

4.76 The details of physical target and achievement for Residential Building during 11th & 12th Five Year Plan for CAPFs are as below:

Schemes	Physical Targets (Nos of houses)	Achievement (Nos of houses)	% of achievement
11 th Five Year Plan	28587	19655	68.75%
12 th Five Year Plan	24206	100184*	42.07%

***Figure as on 31.12.2015**

4.77 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 had 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 ₹1600.77crore, 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 have been transferred to Plan Head w.e.f. 2011-12. During 2015-16 an amount of ₹650.02 crore (BE stage) was allocated under RB (Plan) and 805 houses have been constructed till December, 2015.

4.78 During 2015-16, at BE stage, an amount of ₹2014.90 crore, ₹650.02 crore and ₹300.00 crore was allocated for the heads OB (Plan), RB (Plan) and BOP (Plan) 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).

(VI) DELHI POLICE:

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENTS

4.79 Delhi Police intends to improve the present level of housing satisfaction from 18.64% to 40% by the end of current Five Year Plan (2012-17). As regards Office building particularly for Police Stations, out of a total of 183 Police Stations, only 113 Police Stations have their regular own buildings. Remaining Police Stations are functioning either in Police Post Buildings or temporary structure or hired Buildings. 20 Police Station buildings are under construction and efforts are being made to complete the construction work of these police station buildings during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017).

4.80 54 Projects were approved in 12th Five Year Plan Scheme (2012-17) under Plan Head (Delhi Police Building Programme). MHA vide its letter No.12014/20/2013-Plg.Cell, dated. 23.07.2013 have transferred all the 18 Projects from Non Plan Head (PMS) to Plan Head (Delhi Police Building Programme). Thus, 72 Projects are now approved under Plan Head for construction and funding.

4.81 Out of 72 Projects, 10 Projects are Ongoing spilt over from 11th Plan to 12th Plan Scheme. Out of 10 Ongoing Projects, the construction work of 07 Projects i.e. PS Mukherjee Nagar, PP at Sec. 02 Rohini, PP Kondli Gharoli, PP & 03 Qtrs. at Sec.15 Rohini, PP Maurya Enclave, PP Sukhdev Vihar and PP Yamuna Vihar has been completed. The remaining over 03 Projects i.e. PS & Staff Qtrs. at Punjabi Bagh, PP C-Block Janakpuri and PP Pocket-IV Sub city Dwarka, Bindapur are under construction.

4.82 The sanctioned strength of Delhi Police is 84536 personnel and at present Delhi Police has only 15762 staff quarters which is approximately 18.64% of total requirement. Presently, 2219 Staff Qtrs. are under construction and 253 staff qtrs. are at planning stage for construction.

4.83 The process to construct 4856 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 for construction of Police Housing at Dheerpur. Building Plans of Dheerpur Housing Project has been approved on 19.3.2015. All the mandatory clearances have been obtained from local bodies.

4.84 The process to construct of New PHQ Building is at final stage of approval. All the mandatory clearances have been obtained from local bodies i.e. AAI, DPCC, HCC, ASI & Environmental Clearance.

4.85 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 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 other.
- (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 construction by PWD.
- (v) Non allotment of ready built flats by DDA.

4.86 To increase the housing satisfaction level for constabulary of Delhi Police, planning to construct 4856 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.

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

- (i) Major cause 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.

- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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 may be dealt with by the land owning agencies on priority basis and may be cleared within a fixed time frame say a fortnight.

(VII) SCHEMES FOR LWE AFFECTED STATES

(i) Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States:

4.88 Under this scheme, reimbursement is provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs to State Governments for security-related expenditure in LWE affected districts in respect of (i) ex-gratia payment for civilians and security personnel killed, (ii) transportation, communication and other logistic support for Central Paramilitary Forces deployed for anti-naxalite operations, (iii) ammunition for anti-naxalite operations, (iv) training to State police forces, (v) community policing, (vi) security-related infrastructure by village defence committees/nagrik suraksha samitis, (vii) honoraria to special police officers (SPOs), (viii) rehabilitation of surrendered naxalites, (ix) premium for insurance of police personnel, (x) need-based hiring of weapons/vehicles and communication equipment in emergent situations, (xi) recurring expenditure for strengthening of police stations/check posts/outposts and (xii) publicity material.

4.89 The Districts are included under the SRE scheme after a due process of consideration and approval, having regard to the intensity and duration of naxal

violence, the organizational consolidation attained by various naxal outfits, the presence and strength of armed dalams, the spread of active mass front organizations that lend constant and effective support in terms of logistics and safe refuge to the armed cadres and the extent of pro-active measures initiated by the police/administration to counter the naxal activities. There is, hence, the need to ensure optimal and qualitative utilization of this assistance. Benefits are in the arena of security. Security, in turn, also provides an enabling environment for development.

4.90 In the current year 2015-16, as on 31.12.2015 an amount of ₹203.51 crore has been released LWE affected States under the SRE Scheme.

(ii) Scheme for construction/strengthening of fortified Police Stations:

4.91 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, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The salient features of the Scheme are as under:-

- (a) 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).
- (b) The estimated cost of one police station is ₹2.00 crore.
- (c) The State Government will ensure a minimum strength of 40 police personnel in each of such police stations.
- (d) The approval for construction of new police stations will be granted wherever land is available with State Government.

4.92 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 a total amount of

₹623.89 crore (as on 31.12.2015) of the Central Share has been released so far to the 10 LWE affected States under this Scheme. As on 31.12.2015 out of the 400 Police Stations (PSs) sanctioned under this scheme, construction work for 278 PSs have been completed and construction work for 122 PSs is in progress.

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

4.93 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 programmes 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.

4.94 During the current financial year 2015-16, as on 31.12.2015, an amount of ₹19.02 crore has been released to the CAPFs deployed in the LWE affected States to carry out civic action programme in the affected areas.

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

4.95 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 that they 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.

4.96 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 Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) etc.

4.97 An expenditure of ₹2.82 crore has been incurred under this Scheme during the current financial year 2015-16 as on 31.12.2015, on broadcasting of jingles through AIR in LWE affected States and for organizing 8th Tribal Youth Exchange Programme through NYKS.

(VIII) SCHEME OF MODERNISATION OF PRISONS:

4.98 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 is known as Modernization of Prisons is being implemented in 27 States over a period of five years (2002-07) with an outlay of ₹1800.00 crore on cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively. The scheme which was extended by a further period of 2 years without additional funds to enable the State Governments to complete their activities, stood closed on 31.3.2009.

4.99 Under the Scheme of Modernisation 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. Most of the jails constructed under the scheme were made operational after 2009 and as a result, the rate of overcrowding in prisons steadily declined 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, 118.4% in 2013 and 117.4% in 2014.

REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION:

4.100 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 (ICA) 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. Besides, specific training courses are also undertaken for the police personnel, doctors, etc.

4.101 In addition, a Regional Institute for Correctional administration, namely Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA) is also functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu. The said Academy is being funded jointly by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, 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.

4.102 The regular interactions with ICA Chandigarh, APCA Vellore and RICA Kolkata by way of meetings, letters are being conducted to review the courses of these Institutes. To streamline procedures, performance audit is also being planned for the 3 RICAs to gauge the outcome evaluation.

REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS ACT, 2003:

4.103 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was 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.

4.104 The Government of India has so far signed bilateral agreements with 27 Countries viz United Kingdom (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, Brazil, Australia, HKSAR, Mongolia, Kazakhstan and Qatar. The

Government of India has also acceded to the Inter American Convention (IAC) on serving criminal sentences abroad of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the same is operation w.e.f. 5th June 2014. Negotiations have also been finalised with the Governments of Canada, Spain, Nigeria and Bahrain.

4.105 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	7	1	UK	6
2	France	1	2	Mauritius	13
3	Israel	1	3	Sri Lanka	29
4	Germany	1			
5	UAE	1			
Total		11	Total		48

Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF)

4.106 Government of India is deeply concerned with well being of victims of crime. Although tackling crime against women and children is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments / UT Administrations, the Ministry of Home Affairs attaches highest priority to this issue and supplements the efforts made by the States / UT's through various schemes and Advisories. A new section 357A was inserted in CrPC vide Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Act (2008) to provide for compensation to victims of crime and all the states and union territories were required to put in place their Victim Compensation Schemes (VCS).

4.107 Ministry of Home Affairs reviewed the Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) being implemented by the various State Governments/ UT Administrations and found that in some states the scheme was not fully operational and also wide disparities existed among states in the amount of compensation being paid to the victims of similar crimes. The compensation amount for the cases of rape victims varied from ₹20,000 to ₹10.00 lakh and in case of rape of a minor, it varied from ₹30,000 to ₹3.0 lakh. Considering the scenario, Central Government felt an urgent need to bring parity in disbursement of financial assistance to victims of various crimes in all the states and Union Territories by formulating a Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The scheme has been approved and guidelines were issued in October 2015 to States/ Union Territories for its implementation. The initial corpus of ₹200.00 crore will be met from Nirbhay fund. States/UTs will receive reimbursement on a matching basis limited to the actual budgetary support provided to the state victim compensation fund and utilized for compensating the victims of crime as per the objectives of the state/UT victim compensation scheme. Victims will be compensated on the grounds of various injuries, loss and death with respect to acid attack, rape, human trafficking, disabilities and burns affected on them. Women victims of cross border firing suffering permanent or partial disability or death will also be compensated under the Central Victim Compensation Fund Scheme. The amount of compensation varies from ₹50,000/- to ₹3.00 lakh depending on the grounds for such compensation.

4.108 The scheme also envisages special financial assistance up to ₹5.00 lakh to the victims of Acid attack to meet treatment expenses over and above the compensation paid by the respective States/UT Administrations through a cashless treatment mechanism. The CVCF shall be administered by an Empowered Committee chaired by the Additional Secretary (CS) Ministry of Home Affairs with members from Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Women and

Child Development and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and other members from MHA.

4.109 A sum of ₹10.00 crore has been earmarked during the Financial Year 2016-17 and the actual amount sought towards reimbursement by the States for compensating the victims under the CVCF would be released later during the financial year.

(IX) NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB):

Enforcement:

4.110 The quantity of drug seized by Narcotics Control Bureau during the year 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 AND 2015 (Up to December) are as under:-

(In Kg)						
Name of the Drug	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	(Upto December,2015)
Heroin	145	69	265	303	396	108.443
Opium	52	74	117	296	283	64.321
Morphine	0	1	68	0.05	2	50.190
Ganja	5642	3124	3622	5889	10790	3741.422
Hashish	451	791	262	197	201	103.858
Cocaine	2	1	30	21	3	26.608
Methaqualone	0	0	28	72	6	60.795
Ephedrine	2041	131	4143	1702	536	108.64
Amphetamine	36	4	1	34	169	30.140
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	0	0	360	20	0	0
II Number of Seizures						
Cases	115	174	206	229	239	163
III Persons arrested						
Indians	107	145	186	231	273	153
Foreigners	34	24	25	31	39	37

Important Operations from January, 2015 to December 2015:

4.111 As many as 164 operations were carried out all over the country by NCB officers and huge quantity of drugs/heroin/hashish/cocaine etc were seized and destroyed.

Destruction

4.112 During the crop year 2015, the Narcotics Control Bureau with the help of State agencies identified and destroyed illicit opium poppy cultivation over an area measuring 3524 acres of land in the states of J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur.

Conviction:

4.113 During the year 2015 (up to December), out of 61 cases 46 cases culminated in conviction on the basis of complaints filed before the designated courts by NCB.

Drug Disposal:

4.114 During the year 2015 (up to December) 511 kg of Heroin, 2000.800 kg of Ganja and 13.632 kg of Pseudo Ephedrine HCL (expired) were disposed off by various Zonal Units of NCB.

(X) DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:

Introduction:

4.115 Department of Official Language is the 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 equipment and their availability.

4.116 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)

4.117 The Central Hindi Training Institute (CHTI) was set up on 31st August, 1985 under the aegis of 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) Arranging Correspondence courses in Hindi Language and Hindi Typing for officials posted in far flung areas where training centers under Hindi Teaching Scheme are not available.

(iii) To conduct Refresher Courses for teachers of training Institutes in order to apprise them of the latest techniques of teaching Hindi.

(iv) To organize Five day workshops for the officers/employees of the Union Govt. who have knowledge of Hindi but feel difficulty to work in Hindi.

Sub-centers of Central Hindi Training Institute:

4.118 In order to accelerate the activities and to expand the training capacity of the Central Hindi Training Institute, 5 Sub-centers have been established at Mumbai (Sub centre at Vadodara), Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai under the Central Hindi Training Institute. In addition to these, five regional offices of 'Hindi Teaching Scheme' have also been set up in Guwahati, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. Under Central Hindi Training Institute and Hindi Teaching Scheme 152 full time training centers and 15 part-time training centers, throughout the country, are working to impart training of Hindi language and Hindi typing stenography.

4.119 Details of activities regarding Hindi teaching/training conducted by Central Hindi Training Institute are as under:-

Activities related to Hindi Teaching / Training	Year 2012-2013		Year 2013-2014		Year 2014-2015		Year 2015-2016		Year 2016-17	
	Annual Target (No. of Trainees)	Achievement (No. of Trainees)	Annual Target (No. of Trainees)	Achievement (No. of Trainees)	Target (No. of Trainees)	Target (No. of Trainees)	Target (No. of Trainees)	Achievement (No. of Trainees)	Annual Target (No. of Trainees)	Target (No. of Trainees)
(1) Hindi Language Teaching (Prabodh, Praveen & Pragya)										
(A) Hindi Teaching	28720	21154	28720	21293	31080	23132	29780	10577	29500	
(B) Intensive Training	4590	1174	3780	1151	2700	1549	2700	639	3510	
(C) Language Correspondence	4000	3874	4000	3718	4000	3966	4000	4124	4000	
Total	37310	26202	36500	26162	37780	28647	36480	15340	37010	
(2) Hindi Typing Training										
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	3010	1885	3200	1916	2790	1926	2790	2033	3210	
(B) Intensive Typing	660	416	660	418	660	437	570	258	660	
(C) Typing Correspondence	1000	870	1000	1067	1000	1079	1000	1411	1000	
Total	4670	3171	4860	3401	4450	3442	4360	3702	4870	
(3) Hindi Stenography Training										
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	1280	285	1290	325	1260	354	1260	294	1260	
(B) Intensive Training	180	33	180	30	180	25	150	28	180	
Total	1460	318	1470	265	1440	379	1410	322	1440	
(4) Hindi Workshops										
(A) Workshops	39	50	51	40	15	16	15	11	15	
(B) Trainees	1170	1213	1530	861	450	486	450	397	450	
(5) Other Short-term Training Programmes										
(A) *Programmes Based on nomination	07	06	07	08	07	08	07	05	07	
(B) Trainees		157		190		204		140		

Central Translation Bureau (CTB)

Translation work:

4.120 In the Central Translation Bureau, a subordinate office of the Department of Official Language, 49,152 standard pages were translated during the year 2014-2015 against a target of translating 59,000 standard pages. During the year 2015-16 again against the annual target of translating 41,500 standard pages, a total of **24820** standard pages have been translated up to 31st December, 2015. A target of Translating 40,600 Standard pages through the Regular Establishment has been fixed for the year 2016-2017 also.

Translation Training Programmes:

4.121 The details of various Translation Training programs, organized by the Central Translation Bureau are as under:-

Translation Training related activities	Year 2014-2015		Year 2015-2016		Year 2016-17 Target	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1) Three Month' Translation Training Course	16 Programme 250 Trainees	12 Programme 188 Trainees	-	-		
(2) 21 days Translation Training Course	02 Programme 30 Trainees	-	-	-		
(3) Short Term Translation Training Courses	16 Programme 400 Trainees	05 Programme 137 Trainees				
(4) Advanced / Term Translation Training Course	06 Programme 90 Trainees	02 Programme 38 Trainees	-	-		
(5) Special Translation Training Programme	03 Programme 45 Trainees	-				
(6) National Training Programme	04 Programme 40 Trainees					
(7) Level-1,2 &3		22 Programme 357 Trainees	96 Programme 1440 Trainees	42 programme 767 Trainees	96 Programme 1440 Trainees	

Technical aspects of Official Language Hindi

4.122 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 liaising with Ministries/Departments, Undertakings, Banks etc. through technical seminars and are trying to overcome the difficulties as faced in working in Hindi Software applications being used.

4.123 Technical Cell is organizing computer training programmes for the use of Hindi for Central Government employees through Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan, the subordinate office of Department of Official Language. The employees/officers of Ministries/Departments of Central Government, Undertakings, Bank's take part in these programmes without paying any fees. During the year 2014-15, a total no. of 98 training programmes was conducted by Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan. During the year 2015-16, 55 training programmes have so far been conducted through the aegis of Central Hindi Training Institute up to December, 2015 against the target of 100 computer training programmers. Efforts are being made to organize the remaining programmes. There is a target of conducting 100 Hindi computer training programmes for 2016-17.

4.124 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 2014-15. There is a target of conducting 04 technical seminars in the current financial year 2015-16. One Technical Session is organized in Amritsar during the year 2015-16 and 3 more Technical Sessions are proposed in the year 2015-16. There is a target of conducting 4 seminars in 2016-17.

Activities of Research Unit:

Publicity and propagation through periodicals and literature on Official Language:

4.125 For the purpose of presenting strongly the aspect of propagation and development of official language Hindi in Govt. system, Research Division has been 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, 2015, 141 editions of this magazine have been published and its 142 and 143 editions are under print.

Activities performed by Research Unit

Publicity and prorogation through periodical and literature on Official Language.

4.126 For the purpose of presenting strongly the aspect of propagation, progress and spread of Official Language Hindi in the govt. offices, Research Section has been established in Department Of Official Language.

4.127 For compliance of policies of Department of Official Language, a more intensive and comprehensive annual programme has been prepared and issued to all the offices of central Government with a request to achieve the targets fixed in annual programme to be implemented by offices of Govt. of India for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various purposes of the union.

4.128 An 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 and activities of its subordinate offices. Annual

assessment report of department is a compilation of consolidated assessment report prepared on the basis of data received from various Ministries/Department undertakings and banks etc. In this report details of measures taken and progress achieved is included. Printing, publishing and distributing of all the three reports are done and follow-up action on annual assessment report is ensured to be taken by all Ministries/Department after compilation and printing annual assessment report is placed before both the Houses of Parliament.

4.129 Other than the reports mentioned above, research section have been given with the responsibility of work related to constitution /reconstitution of Hindi Advisory Committee, its meetings, preparation of list of Hindi scholars to be nominated as non govt. members in Hindi Advisory Committees of various Ministries/Departments.

4.130 Besides the above Rajbhasha diaries, wall calendars and posters of great writers and philosophers are also printed and distributed in all ministries/Department by research section. Annual programme, Annual report, Annual assessment report, diaries and wall calendars for the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 were prepared and printed as follows:-

Year	Annual programme	Annual report	Annual assessments report	Year	Diaries and calendars
2013-14	2000	2000	400	2013	7000/13,500
2014-15	2000	2000	400	2014	2500/2500
2015-16	1500	Yet to be printed	Yet to be printed	2015	2000/2500

4.131 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 Grih Patrika Puraskar Yojna' has been introduced.

Under this scheme, two awards each are conferred to Ministries/Departments and Public Sector Undertakings for outstanding magazines.

4.132 Till date, 20 lists of standard Hindi books have been issued in December, 2014 and these lists include about 47,987 books.

Implementation and Monitoring aspects of Official Language of Union Government:

Committees:

4.133 To ensure the implementation of Official Language Policy in the offices of Central Government following committees have been constituted:

Kendriya Hindi Samiti:

4.134 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 in on the decisions taken in this meeting. The committee has been reconstituted to 07.01.2014. The file is under submission in the Prime Minister's Office for the upcoming meeting.

Committee of Parliament on Official Language:

4.135 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 out 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 by 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 the 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.

4.136 The Committee of Parliament on Official Language have so far 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:

4.137 With a view to advising the Ministries/Departments of Central Government for smooth implementation of Official Language Policy, Hindi Salahkar Samitis have been constituted in 33 Ministries/Departments 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:

4.138 With a view to reviewing the maximum use of Hindi for the Official purposes in the Ministries/Departments 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/Departments are members of this Committee.

Town Official Language Implementation Committees:

4.139 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. 424 Town Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted in different towns of the country. Out of these, 21 committees have been constituted for nationalized Banks, 44 for Public Sector Undertakings and 359 for Central Government Offices. Meetings of these Committees are required to be held twice a year.

Departmental Official Language Implementation Committees:

4.140 Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted in all Ministries/Departments 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:

4.141 For effective implementing the official language policy of Govt., eight Regional Implementation offices have been working in different parts of the country that 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 1,503 govt. offices against the target of annual inspection of 1740 offices of Central Govt. during the year 2014-15. Till December, 2015, 799 inspections have been carried out against the target of 804 inspections during 2015-16.

Meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs):

4.142 531 meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs) were held against the target of 680 meetings of Town official Language Implementation Committees during 2014-15. 343 meetings were held till December, 2015 against the target of 770 meetings during the year 2015-16.

Regional Official Language Conferences:

4.143 For publicity and propagation of Hindi as Official Language of Union and due compliance of constitutional provisions related to 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 are discussed in these official language Conferences. 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. There was a target of conducting 04 conferences in the year 2014-15. The target was achieved by organizing the four conferences at Lucknow on 19.11.2014 Bhopal on 30.01.2015, Kolkata on 18.02.2015 and Manglore on 27.03.2015. One conference has been held at Amritsar on 16.10.2015 out of target of four conferences during the year 2015-16.

Awards for Promotion of Rajbhasha

4.144 Rajbhasha Kirti Puraskar for the year 2014-15 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 Rajbhasha Gaurav Puraskar at national level for original book writings in Hindi were awarded on 14.09.2015 in New Delhi for the year 2014. These awards were given away on the occasion of Hindi Day by the President of India.

Central Secretariat Official Language Service:

4.145 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	86
4.	Assistant Director	204
5.	Senior Translator	320
6.	Junior Translator	347
Total		1011

The Central Secretariat Official Language Service has a total post of 1011.

4.146 Financial Provision: An amount of ₹42.0675 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 ₹8.2265 crore for the year 2012-13, an amount of ₹8.3120 crore (Proposed Revised Estimates) for the year 2013-14, an amount of ₹8.4150 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. Last financial year (2014-15), ₹47.09 crore was allotted under Non-Plan programs to this Department ₹51.42 crore has been allocated to this Department under Non-plan during the current financial year 2015-16.

(XI) REHABILITATION SCHEMES/PROJECTS:

Sri Lankan Refugees:

4.147 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.

4.148 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 October, 2015, about 1, 01,368 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in the country. Out of them, 64,368 refugees are staying in 109 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Odisha. Remaining 37,000 refugees are staying outside the camps of their own, after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

4.149 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 ₹752.00 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July 1983 to 31st August, 2015.

Tibetan Refugees:

4.150 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 27.02.2008). 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 ₹19.00 lakh has been released to the State Government of Uttarakhand for this scheme during the financial year 2013-14 and 2014-15. A provision of ₹0.09 crore has been made in B.E. 2016-17 for release of balance amount to the State Government of Uttarakhand.

4.151 For the first time, the Government of India has sanctioned a scheme of providing grant-in-aid of ₹40.00 crore to His Holiness The Dalai Lama's Central Tibetan Relief Committee(CTRC) over a period of five years commencing from 2015-16 to 2019-20 to meet the administrative and social welfare activities

expenses of 36 Tibetan Settlement Offices located in different State of the country.

REHABILITATION OF RETURNEES FROM FORMER INDIAN ENCLAVES AND CREATION AND UP GRADATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN ERSTWHILE BANGLADESHI ENCLAVES IN INDIA AND IN COOCH BEHAR DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL.

4.152 While considering the Constitutional (Amendment) Bill for implementing the India – Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974 the Standing Committee on External Affairs (2014-15) of Sixteenth Loksabha had recommended inter-alia that the Government create a blueprint for development and integration of Bangladeshi enclaves in India, addressing issues of rehabilitation and compensation in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal. Accordingly, the proposals received from the State Government of West Bengal comprise variable cost for temporary and permanent rehabilitation of about 1000 persons returning from former Indian Enclaves in Bangladesh and also fixed cost for creation and up gradation of infrastructure of the former Bangladeshi enclaves as well as that of Cooch Behar District. The Government of India has approved rehabilitation measures to be implemented by the State Government of West Bengal at the cost of ₹1005.99 crore to be implemented by Govt. of West Bengal over a period of five years commencing from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

Ex-gratia payment etc. to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947 and Non-Camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area, 1971:

4.153 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: -

- (i) Payment of ex-gratia @ ₹25,000/- per family to non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb Niabat Area (1971)
- (ii) Payment of ex-gratia @ of ₹25,000/- per family to displaced persons from POK (1947)
- (iii) 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).
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Payment of ₹25.00 lakh to the State Government for improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularized colonies.

4.154 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 families. The Government of India has further released ₹49 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 ₹31.4458 crore to the 2577 eligible beneficiaries @ ₹25,000/- per kanal subject to maximum amount of ₹1.5 lakh till December, 2015.

4.155 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 lakh 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.

(XII) POLICE NETWORK (POLNET):

4.156 Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) (DCPW) is maintaining a Satellite based National Communication Network (POLNET) between Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) (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.

4.157 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 Siri Fort Road, New Delhi.

4.158 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 DCPW/State Police Organizations and CPOs throughout the country controlled by one Hub Station located at New Delhi.

4.159 An amount of ₹8.50 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.

(XIII) NATIONAL CYCLONE RISK MITIGATION PROJECT:-

Sl. No.	Components of the Projects	Performance							
		2014-15				2015-16			
I.	COMPONENT - A	Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement	
	Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS).	Execution of LMC contract & subsequent finalization of supply of equipment contract.	Technology option approved.		Preparation of Bid & Finalization of vendors for supply and installation of equipments.		For procurement of equipment for EWDS, Andhra Pradesh has already floated the tender on 26.08.2015. Odisha is in the advanced stage of finalizing the RfP.		
II.	COMPONENT - B	Andhra Pradesh		Odisha		Andhra Pradesh		Odisha	
	Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure	Target (Nos)	Achievement (Nos)	Target (Nos)	Achievement (Nos)	Target (Nos)	Achievement (Nos)	Target (Nos)	Achievement (Nos)
	Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters	73	35	67	65	91	41	29	0
	Roads	182	157	74	55	22	12	43	13
	Bridges	8	2	Nil	Nil	10	1	Nil	Nil
	Saline Embankments	Award of 2 sites and subsequent execution	15% completed	Award of work at 12 sites and subsequent execution	30% completed	2	40% completed	12	73.5% completed
Sl. No.	Components of the Projects	2014-15				2015-16			

	COMPONENT - C	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	Technical Assistance				
	Consulting services for cyclone Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (HRVA) for the 13 coastal states/UTs (NDMA).	Execution of HRVA contract & achievement of deliverables as per schedule of contract.	Upto 3 rd deliverable received Data collection for 4 th under progress	Execution of HRVA contract & achievement of deliverables as per schedule of contract.	3 deliverable out of 13 have been approved, draft 4 and 5 deliverable submitted by the consultant & being processed for the final approval.
III.	Preparing Long Term Training and Capacity Building (CB) Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction in India (NIDM).	Execution of CB contract & achievement of deliverables as per schedule of contract.	All the 17 deliverables accomplished/ approved.	Execution of CB contract & achievement of deliverables as per schedule of contract.	All the 17 deliverables under this study have been completed and approved by the Competent Authority. Two committees have been formed to finalize the Operational Plan for roll out of Training of Trainers (TOT) Modules to be implemented under Phase-II of the Project and recommending the way forward for finalization of Policy/ Guidelines
	Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) Study (NIDM).	Execution of PDNA contract & achievement of deliverables as per schedule of contract.	Accomplished upto 5 th deliverable out of total 12.	Execution of PDNA contract & achievement of deliverables as per schedule of contract.	Final Report on PDNA Tools for India along with draft Web-Based Portal and Training Module (deliverable 7 th) is in the

					process of finalization.
	Components of the Projects	Performance			
		2014-15		2015-16	
	COMPONENT - D	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
IV.	Benefit Monitoring & Evaluation Study (BME).	Execution of BME contract & achievement of deliverables as per schedule of contract.	Upto 3 rd deliverable, Mid-term monitoring & evaluation report accomplished.	Execution of BME contract & achievement of deliverables as per schedule of contract.	End term evaluation to be completed three months before the closure of Phase-I of the project.

OTHER DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

4.160 NDMA in its efforts to realize its mandate has undertaken small and medium size demonstration projects/pilot projects/ studies under an umbrella scheme called “Other Disaster Management Projects (ODMP)”. For the same the following pilot projects have been undertaken which may be up-scaled depending up on the responses:-

(i) Preparation of Upgraded Earthquake Hazards Maps/Atlases:-

4.161 BMTPC has prepared Upgraded Hazard Earthquake draft Maps / Atlases which have been reviewed by the Expert Group in a meeting held at NDMA on 19th May, 2015. Implementation of suggestions/recommendations of the Expert Group is being taken care of. In continuation, SOI has been approached to issue no objection for printing the Maps and Atlases Project is likely to be completed by December, 2015.

(ii) Soil Piping Project

4.162 Soil piping is a recently noticed phenomenon in Kerala which has wide consequences/ impending disasters. The sub-surface soil erosion leading to sudden caving and subsidence and has the potential of massive loss to property and human life. This phenomenon is new and requires proper instrumentation for studying and suggesting measures for its mitigation. On a

proposal from CESS/Govt. of Kerala, NDMA has decided to provide financial assistance of ₹49,73,100/- to CESS in June, 2012. ₹36,67,000/- has been released as on date (Oct, 2015). An independent evaluation has commended the initiative. The project is likely to be completed by next quarter.

(iii) **M 8.7 Shillong 1897 Earthquake Scenario: NE Multi-State preparedness Campaign'**

4.163 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 visualize and assess the impact of a big earthquake and to build capacity and multi-State preparedness for such an incident. CSIR-North East Institute of Science and Technology (NEIST), Jorhat and other institutions were roped in through an MoU with CSIR – NEIST signed in 2013 to undertake the following major activities for NE States and Sikkim :-

- (A) Scenario Development
- (B) Mega-Mock exercise
- (C) School Sensitization
- (D) Awareness generation
- (E) RVS training

4.164 Major portion of the project has been completed except sensitization of School and submission of final report etc. An impact assessment which has been made part of the project would be taken up after the completion of the project.

(iv) **Construction of Cyclone Shelters under Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF).**

4.165 The work of construction of 50 shelters at a estimated cost of ₹138.65 crore in 03 districts of West Bengal was awarded to HSCL (15 Nos) and EPIL (35 Nos).

4.166 So far 15 shelters of HSCL and 22 shelters of EPIL has been completed and handed over. Construction of shelters by EPIL got delayed due to various reasons including inaccessible reveries sites, change in sites, change in contractor etc. Review meetings have been conducted in NDMA on 9.3.2015 and 7.7.2015 with all stakeholders to ensure completion of balance of 13 shelters.

POLICY AND PLANNING

NATIONAL POLICY ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

4.167 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 disaster 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.

4.168 This Policy is an instrument that would help 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:

4.169 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. List of the guidelines released by NDMA are as follows:

S. No.	Name of the guidelines prepared by NDMA	Month and year of preparation/ release
1.	Earthquake	April 2007
2.	Chemical (Industrial) Disasters	April 2007
3.	Preparation of State Disaster Management Plans	July 2007
4.	Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management	October 2007
5.	Floods	January 2008
6.	Cyclones	April 2008
7.	Biological Disasters	July 2008
8.	Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies (Unclassified part –I)	February 2009
9.	Landslides and Snow Avalanches	June 2009
10.	Chemical (Terrorism) Disaster	June 2009
11.	Psycho-social support and mental health services in disasters	December 2009
12.	Incident Response System	July 2010
13.	Tsunami	August 2010
14.	Urban Flooding	September 2010
15.	Drought	September 2010
16.	National Disaster Management Information and Communication System	February 2012
17.	Scaling, Type of Equipment and Training of Fire Services	April 2012
18.	Seismic Retrofitting of Deficient Buildings and Structures	June 2014

NATIONAL SCHOOL SAFETY PROGRAMME (NSSP):

4.170 The National School Safety Programme (NSSP) – A Demonstration Project approved by the Government of India in June, 2011 with a total cost outlay of ₹48.47 crore as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Demonstrative Project was implemented by National Disaster Management Authority in collaboration with Ministry of Human Resources Development in partnership with the State Governments/UT Administrations within a time frame of 24 months. The project

covered 8600 schools in each of the selected 43 districts spread over 22 States/UTs with the following outcomes:-

- (i) National Disaster Management Guidelines on School Safety policy has been formulated and is currently under process for finalization and approval
- (ii) Teachers Training Module on School Safety has been prepared by NIDM
- (iii) Capacity Building of Teachers, School Staff, Engineers, Officials of District Administration of the 43 identified districts in each of 22 States/UTs (15 Teachers trained as trainers per District and 500 teachers trained on School Safety- district wise)
- (iv) Development and circulation of Information, Education & Communication (IEC) material to make the school children, parents, teachers, school administrators and larger community aware of School Safety and Disaster Risk Reduction mechanisms.
- (v) Preparation of School DM Plan (200 in each District)
- (vi) Distribution of Disaster Preparedness Kits (200 in each District)
- (vii) Conduct of Mock Drills (200 schools per District)
- (viii) Non structural measures in all 8600 schools including Rapid Visual Screening
- (ix) Demonstrative Structural Retrofitting in one model secondary school with strength of at least 1500 students in each District (22 schools covering project States/UTs).

4.171 Under the scheme, ₹32,83,90,626/- was released to the States/ UTs and as per the UCs received up to August, 2015, the States/UTs have utilized ₹17,04,23,614/- under the scheme of National School Safety Programme (NSSP).

4.172 In respect of demonstrative retrofitting workshops to formulate the guidelines and education and communication materials, it is stated that a compendium was collated by NDMA and circulated to all concerned states/UTs.

TOTs modules and IC materials were also developed by National Institute of Disaster Management under the guidance of NDMA and forwarded to the all concerned states/UTs for translating the same into vernacular language of states concerned for wide dissemination.

4.173 A draft on National School Safety has been formulated and will be issued after due procedures are followed.

4.174 Some of the States have forwarded the information pertaining to non structural mitigation measures and waited from rests.

Preparedness Activities to Respond to CBRN Emergencies:

4.175 NDMA is mandated to deal with all types of disasters – either natural or man-made, with the exception of such other Emergencies that are to be handled by the extant mechanism that is, by the National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) one of which being the Chemical, Biological, Radiological & Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies. Para 3.2.3 of the National Policy on Disaster Management, 2009, states that the NDMA may, however, formulate guidelines and facilitate training and preparedness activities in respect of CBRN emergencies. The status on this account is elucidated as under:-

National Guidelines formulated:

4.176 (i) The NDMA in compliance of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, and the National Policy on Disaster Management, 2009, has formulated the following Guidelines pertaining to CBRN emergencies with their date of release stated within brackets:- (i) Management of Chemical (Industrial) Disasters [28th May 2007]; (ii) Management of Chemical (Terrorism) Disasters [4th August 2009]; (iii) Management of Biological Disasters [22nd August 2008]; (iv) Management of Nuclear & Radiological Emergencies [24th February 2009]; (v) Medical Preparedness & Mass Casualty Management [14th November 2007].

Trainings imparted by NDMA on CBRN Emergencies:

4.177 (ii) The Parliament House Training Unit requested NDMA to conduct CBRN training of their Security staff in the beginning of November 2010. With the backdrop of excellent feedback from the participants, it was requested to conduct more elaborate courses. Subsequently, the JPC sitting on the CBRN Security of the Parliament House complex issued directions that all the Parliament House Security personnel should be trained in the management CBRN emergencies. Accordingly, 14 courses on CBRN emergencies so far have been conducted by the NDMA for the Parliament House Security staff. In the calendar year 2015, the 13th Sensitizing Course on Preparedness to Respond to CBRN Emergencies for the Parliament House Complex Security Staff was conducted at NDMA Bhawan's Auditorium from the 11th to 13th February 2015 and its 14th Course from the 8th to 10th September 2015. The syllabi of these courses covered the complete gamut of CBRN agent characteristics and the methodology to counter its deleterious effects by protection, detection, decontamination and medical treatment. The expert faculties for these training sessions are drawn from the nation's nodal CBRN institutions and NDMA's consultants who have imparted theoretical lectures and demonstrated specialized CBRN equipment. Even the HAZMAT vehicle of Delhi Fire Service was displayed. The culmination of this training was the Table Top exercise followed by Mock Drill conducted by the National Disaster Response Force which encapsulated the theoretical knowledge translating into its application in various CBRN scenarios.

PUBLIC RELATION & AWARENESS GENERATION

4.178 The review of past two financial years (2013-14 & 2014-15) performance is indicated in the following table:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	B.E.	R.E.	(₹ In crore) Actual expenditure
1.	2013-14	9.05	6.14	6.67
2.	2014-15	12.00	6.80	4.84

(XIV) SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA:

Census 2011:

4.179 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. Indian Population Census is the largest administrative exercise in the country that provides primary and comprehensive data on demography, different socio-cultural and economic parameters of the entire population of the country or in a well delimited part of the country at a specified time. The census data is of utmost importance as it is used for planning and policy formulations for the welfare of the inhabitants of the country.

4.180 The Census operation 2011 was 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. This provides the information on housing, amenities available to households and assets possessed by the households quantity and quality of housing in addition to preparation of a uniform and unambiguous frame for population enumeration. The second phase of Population Enumeration was conducted in February-March, 2011. This provides detailed population data on age, sex, literacy, religion, disability, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, languages/mother tongues, status of economic activity, migration and fertility.

4.181 The Provisional figures of Population Enumeration of Census 2011 were 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 were released one year ahead of schedule. Data on female headed households and data on slum households based on Housing Census were also released for the very first time. Primary Census Abstract (PCA) (Table A5) based on Population Enumeration giving district/sub-

district/village/wards level final figures were released ahead of schedule. Other data already been released includes Villages by population size and class (Table A-1 & A-3), Institutional Households and Houseless Households and their Population, PCA of Slums and SCs & STs. In addition to these, the Economic Tables (B-1, B-11 & B-13) for total, SCs and SCs by type of workers i.e. main, marginal and non-workers, and population seeking/available for work by age-groups, sex and residence, Tables on Socio-cultural data i.e. Single year age -wise data by residence & sex (Table C-13) and Population by Five Year Age Groups (Table C-14) in respect of total, SC & ST Population, Table C-23 and C-24 for disabled population by type of disability, age, sex and residence for total, SCs and STs have also been released. Further, data on Household by types and size of Households (HH-1, HH-2, HH-11 including SC/ST, HH-12, HH-12 Appendix, HH-13 and HH-14) have been released. An Atlas on Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) including SC/ST has been released. The report on Post Enumeration Survey on Population Enumeration of Census 2011 pertaining to omission and duplication in coverage and content has been released. In November 2014, The Special Table on Adolescents and Youth has been released. Datasets on Disabled Population (by type of disability, literacy, sex and residence), Disabled Population (by type of disability, literacy, sex and residence (SC)), and Disabled Population (by type of disability, literacy, sex and residence (ST) have been released. Datasets on Households by number of literates among the members of household age 7 years and above (HH-08), Households by number of literates among the members of household age 7 years and above (HH-08SC), Households by number of literates among the members of household age 7 years and above (HH-08ST) have been released.

4.182 In December, 2014, Datasets on Distribution of disabled in the age group 0-6 by type of Disability, Sex and Residence (India & States/UTs), Distribution of disabled in the age-group 0-6 by type of Disability, Sex and Residence for Scheduled Castes (India & States/UTs), Distribution of disabled in the age-group 0-6 by type of Disability, Sex and Residence for Scheduled

Tribes (India & States/UTs), Single year age returns by Residence, Sex and Work-13 Appendix-B (India & States/UTs), Single year age returns by Residence, Sex and Work-13 Appendix-B for Scheduled Castes (India & States/UTs) and Single year age returns by Residence, Sex and Work-13 Appendix-B for Scheduled Tribes (India & States/UTs), by December, 2015 ORGI have released Data Sets of another 56 issues which have been tabularized totaling 126 Tables by December, 2015.

4.183 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):

4.184 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.

4.185 The proportion of registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase over the years. The registration level of births and deaths for the Country has gone up by 9.2% and 4.5% respectively during last five years. The number of states has also increased in the category of 100% Birth/Death registration.

4.186 Lower registration of Death may be attributed to less registration because of less awareness.

4.187 Training Manual Developed for Civil Registration functionaries:

Training Manual has been developed in 13 languages to assist the registration functionaries on civil registration.

Database of Medical Institutions:

4.188 The objective of ensuring 100% coverage of institutional events for registration, a data base of medical institutions where birth & death occur including Government & Private Hospitals has been prepared for all States/UTs.

Training:

4.189 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.

4.190 During 2015-16, almost ₹4.5 crore have been spent by October, 2015 for imparting training to Civil Registration Functionaries in different states.

4.191 During 2015-16, ₹3.00 crore have already been spent for digitization of various states.

Sample Registration System (SRS):

4.192 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.

4.193 During 2013-14, the SRS Bulletin containing the vital rates of 2012, SRS statistical report-2011 and the Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2010-12 have been brought out. During 2014-15 the SRS Bulletin containing the vital rates of 2013, SRS Statistical Report-2013 and the Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2011-13 have been brought out.

4.194 Conduct of Baseline Survey for Replacement of SRS Sample-More than 96% of work has been completed.

4.195 Hiring of Manpower for increase in Sample Size- This component has been completed.

4.196 Automation of SRS activities: Data Collection and Analysis Process has been automated as planned.

4.197 Initial and Periodic Refresher Training to Part Time Enumerators (PTEs)/Supervisors- The Training on Baseline Survey for DCO Supervisors and PTEs of SRS were conducted in 2013-14 and 2014-15.

4.198 RGI's award to the best field workers under Sample Registration System (SRS)- The RGI's award to the best field workers i.e. Supervisors and Part Time Enumerator's (PTEs) for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 in recognition of their outstanding performances was distributed.

(2) Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD)

Performance during the financial year 2013-14

4.199 The Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) as provided in the RBD Act, 1969, is 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 health planners and administrators, medical scientists and research workers.

Performance during the financial year 2015-16 (up to December, 2015).

4.200 Training for Medical Officers and Coders under MCCD: 19 States/UTs were financially assisted during 2014-15 for imparting training to Medical Officers and Coders under the scheme of MCCD amounting to ₹70.17 lakh. This year almost ₹4.5 crore have already been spent on Training.

4.201 The Annual Reports on MCCD for the year 2011 has been published.

(3) GPS BASED GEO-SPATIAL TOWN MAPPING (MAPPING UNDER GIS BASED TOWN):

4.202 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/UTs, 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.

4.203 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 cities 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. Bangaluru 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.

4.204 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:

4.205 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 has been completed within the target date and the detailed maps prepared under this project have been successfully utilized.

4.206 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 (Outcome) up to December, 2015:

4.207 The information on outer sprawl, number of administrative units (Ward etc.) have been collected from the Government agencies in case of 28 Satellite Towns of 6 Mega cities. In addition to it 7 NE Towns have been identified. The details on these towns are being collected.

4.208 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.

4.209 The procurement of satellite data in case of 28 Satellite Towns of 6 Mega cities is in process and the space borne data is being received in phases from National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Department of Space, Government of India, Hyderabad for generating micro level Geo-Database.

4.210 Since, the discussion held with Survey of India (SOI) and National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO) for awarding the work on generating micro level Geo-Database remain unfruitful, office has initiated the process of digitization and Field Survey with our own resources/ infrastructure

for the cities not covered under NUIS Scheme of Ministry of Urban Development.

4.211 Ministry of Urban Development has been approached for providing available maps/ information on Cities covered under NUIS Scheme. The clearance from Ministry of Defence also been communicated by M/o Urban development and accordingly, the process is on.

(4) Modernizing Data Dissemination Activity in Census:

4.212 Digital Archive workstations in 31 DCOs to access old Census Reports (1865-2001) have been established. Seventeen (17) workstations for research on sample micro-data in Universities /Institutes from Census -2011 were planned and set-up. 39 Data Dissemination workshops were organized in DCOs to popularize the Census Data.

4.213 The 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. 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 and sex up to district level, PCA of Slums and PCA of SCs & STs have been released.

(5) Setting up of Training Unit:

4.214 The Training of personnel is one of the most important prerequisite for successful implementation of any project. This not only includes the trainings/refresher trainings or re-orientation of personnel already in position but orientation of newly recruited officials as well as induction training to the newly recruited officers/officials. The faster pace of computerization within the organization demands for IT training of Non-IT officials in computer skills and updation of knowledge of IT officials from time to time.

The main jobs being carried out by the Training Unit are as follows:

- (i) To organize different types of training at the central level 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) With the consultation of the head of divisions and senior officers, preparation of training manuals which are to be provided to the participants of training programmes.
- (iv) To coordinate with all divisions of ORGI and Directorates of census operations of all states/UTs.
- (v) Overall monitoring and supervision at the central level for all types of training conducted in the states and the ORGI.
- (vi) Appraising the Head of office about the status and the progress of different trainings organized.
- (vii) Setting of the Census Resource and Training Centre (CRTC) at ORGI.

4.215 During 2013-14 training was imparted on 'Demographic Techniques' to 10 (ten) participants at ORGI (Hqrs.), Demographic Technique training was organized at Guwahati University in two batches comprising of 60 (sixty) participants from North-Eastern States, training on the same subject was organized at CDS, Thiruvananthapuram 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. Four trainings were organized for international participants, 10 participants for Myanmar, 17 (seventeen) participants from Bhutan, 8 (eight) participants from Timor Leste and 10 participants from Ethiopia were imparted training on Census methodology and

its operations under CRTC. In a nut-shell during 2013-14, a total of 387 (three hundred eighty seven) participants were imparted training in the mentioned financial years.

4.216 During 2014-15 (as on date), Census Training to Delegation from Ethiopia to 06 participants, PAO training to ORGI Cash Section Staff on Accounting Software to 15 officers/officials, Demographic Techniques Training at IIPS-Mumbai & Lucknow University to a total of 60 participants of various DCOs and Induction –cum- Technical Training at Chennai to SIG-I to 20 officer have been organized. A total of 101 officers/officials (including delegates from Ethiopia) have been training on various subjects successfully.

4.217 During Current Financial Year 2015-16 (Upto 31.12.2015), the officers from Ethiopia (07 participants) and Afghanistan (03 participants) have been imparted training on different aspects of Census Operations & Methodologies. Also, several experts from CRTC have visited different countries to provide consultancy services in Census related activities. The Centre has also imparted various in-house training on different aspects such as Basic Demographic Techniques to 40 (Forty) officers/officials of DCOs (located in the states of J&K, Punjab & Haryana) at Kashmir University, Srinagar. Advance MS-Excel Training (In house) to a total of 58 officers/officials of ORGI in 03 batches. Till date, a total of 108 participants including international participants have been imparted training successfully on different aspects.

(6) Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI):

4.218 Language is the most valuable single possession of the human race. India with a population of 121 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.

4.219 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.

4.220 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**.

4.221 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 Five Year Plan.

4.222 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 Five Year Plan.

4.223 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 March, 2015. 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.

4.224 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 are:

- (i) Improved and enhanced questionnaire comprising of 1000 words, 500 sentences and 1 free discourse, viz-a-viz 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

4.225 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 as on date

4.226 Training has been imparted to about **non-linguistic personnel** has been conducted for carrying out the field-work. After that, till date, field surveys of **438 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. Till date transcription for a total of 951 samples and data analysis for 887 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. 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 completed for 96 Mother Tongues.

4.227 Another **200 MTs** are being taken up for field survey (Videography) during 2015-16 by National Film Development Corporation (NFDC), Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. In addition, the transcription and analysis of some MTs whose field-work was completed in the last quarter of 2013-14 are also being 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.

(7) National Population Register:

(A) Scheme for creation of National Population Register (NPR) in the country:

4.228 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.

4.229 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 personalization have been well established and tested indigenously.

National Population Register (NPR):

4.230 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).

4.231 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.

4.232 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.

4.233 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.

4.234 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.

4.235 The NPR database would be sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and assigning of the UID numbers (Aadhaar). The list of "Usual residents" along with the Aadhaar 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

(smart) 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.

4.236 The data digitization of these records has been completed as on date, more than ₹119.73 crore records have been digitized. The process of collecting biometrics is in progress. The collection of biometrics of more than ₹30.99 crore persons has been completed. The NPR packets of ₹23.77 crore persons have been sent to UIDAI for de-duplication and Aadhaar generation. Aadhaar has been generated for ₹23.98 crore persons.

4.237 The competent authority has approved a proposal for setting up of approx. 2500 static NPR centers, one each at Tehsil/ Taluka level, in 12 NPR States/UTs. These NPR centers would cater to the need of those usual residents for NPR enrolments, which have not been covered even after two rounds of NPR biometric camps in their local areas. Of the 2500 static NPR centers proposed, already **2177** are operational in 12 NPR States/UTs.

(B) National Population Register (NPR) in Coastal Areas:

4.238 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 this scheme, 3331 Villages located on the coastline in 13 coastal States/UTs were taken up for implementation.

4.239 The Cabinet approved the scheme of creation 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 of age 18 years of age and above, at an estimated cost of ₹216.31 crore.

4.240 The data collection for the coastal villages has already been completed. The production and personalization of identity (smart) cards has also been completed and more than ₹65.53 lakh cards have been personalized and dispatched to the usual resident of 18 years and above in these areas. Of the

4000 Smart Card ordered, 2569 Cards readers have already been provided to the Security Agencies.

4.241 Smart Card Readers capable of demographic and biometric authentication on off-line mode have been manufactured indigenously by M/s. ECIL and M/s. ITIL in consultation with NIC. Orders have been placed with ECIL and ITIL for supply of 2000 Smart Card Readers each. Of the 4000 Smart Card Readers for which orders have been placed, 3566 Readers have already been supplied to the scrutiny agencies in the coastal areas across 13 coastal States/UTs.

Updation of NPR database and seeding of Aadhaar in NPR database:

4.242 The scheme envisages conduct of door to door survey at an estimated and approved cost of ₹951.35 crore. Necessary notification under the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 as amended has been issued and communicated to the States/UTs for republishing the same. Many States/UTs have re-notified the same and the period of field work also. Training/Workshops of States/UTs and DCOs have been held. As per the PMO's directive, the field work in all the States/UTs should be completed by December, 2015. The field work has since been completed in 7 States/UTs. In 25 States/UTs, the work is in progress.

Updation NRC in Assam:

4.243 The NRC in Assam is being updated as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the provisions contained in the Schedule framed under Rule 4A (4) of Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 as amended. The Office of the Registrar General of Citizen Registration, India, has notified in the Central Gazette on 05th December, 2013 that enumeration in respect of Assam State shall take place

from the date of publication and shall be completed within three years. Subsequently, the same was re-published in the State Gazette on 11th May, 2015.

4.244 The Images of the NRC, 1951 and all available Electoral Rolls upto the midnight of 27th March, 1971 have been loaded on the server and are being used in all the 2500 NRC Sewa Kendras (NSKs). The Application Form for updation of NRC, 1951 prescribed for the purpose has a provision of photograph of all the members in a household. The Application Form, printed in three languages (Assamese, English and Bangla), were distributed door to door in the State. The last date for submission of the Application Forms was 31st August, 2015. The process of receipt and disposal of claims and objections would start once the draft NRC is published. To take care of any clarification that would be required with regard to the modalities in the preparation of the NRC, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has constituted a Committee consisting of 3 former Judges and subsequently re-constituted it with 2 former Judges. The Hon'ble Supreme Court is directly monitoring the implementation of the Scheme. The Hon'ble Court, while observing that in view of the nature of the voluminous work involved, it may not be possible to publish the draft NRC on 01st January, 2016 and final NRC on 31st March, 2016 as originally directed by the Court, which has, in its order dated 01.12.2015, directed that the State Coordinator may ensure that the work is carried on in full swing and all Endeavors are made to complete the same within the shortest possible time. The verification process, which commenced during September, 2015, is in progress. The Office of the Registrar General, India as well as the Office of the State Coordinator, NRC, Assam have been receiving representations from various organizations/ethnic and indigenous groups/individuals/VIPs, Political Parties, etc., on inclusion of names in the NRC. The same are being disposed of after getting comments from the State Coordinator/advice of MHA/rulings of the re-constituted 2-Member Committee.

(XV) CENTRE SECTOR SCHEME

Police Training Institutes of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs):

4.245 This Scheme supplements the CAPFs efforts in upgrading their Training infrastructure. Funds are mainly meant for purchase of Computers, Books, Training Aids & Equipments, Class Room Equipment's, LCD color Photo Printers, Interactive Board, GPS, Hand Held Metal Detectors, and Digital Cameras etc. in the institutes. Approximately 57265 CAPFs personnel have been trained by the six CAPFs from their respective training institute/Academies so as to make them to be effective in their performance when on their duties and in the operation fields.

4.246 During the year 2015-16, ₹10.22 crore have been allocated to CAPFs viz. AR/BSF/CRPF/SSB and ITBP to implement the scheme meticulously. Out of which, ₹3.78 crore has been utilized. The scheme is in progress.

SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad:

4.247 SVP National Police Academy is a premier police training institution in the Country. It was established in 1948 at Mount Abu. After shifting to Hyderabad in 1975, it is now functioning as '**Centre of Excellence**' The Academy primarily conducts the basic courses for the directly recruited IPS probationers and compulsory Mid-career Training Programme for officers of SP,DIG and IG/Addl. DG level of the Indian Police Service, Training of Trainers courses for the trainers of various police training institutions in the country and short specialized thematic courses, Seminars and workshops on professional subjects for all levels of police officers.

4.248 Since 2009, a number of additional responsibilities are being shouldered by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad which include among others Mid-career Training Programme (MCTP) Training of larger batches of IPS Officer Trainees and Tactics Courses.

4.249 With a view to meet infrastructural requirements on account of increased training activities, the Government has approved a comprehensive plan for augmentation of infrastructure of NPA at a cost of ₹200.67 crore on 23rd April, 2011. Major works include:-

4.250 Major works include:-

- Construction of 140 rooms, Sr. Officers Mess,
- 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

4.251 Out of 29 construction projects approved by the Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure (CNE) at a cost of ₹139.92 crore on 24.04.2011, 23 projects have been completed, 03 works have been dropped due to technical reasons and 3 are underway for its completion by the NBCC. To complete these projects, the Ministry has continued these schemes in 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) for which ₹55.00 crore has been approved for Annual Plan 2015-16, out of which, ₹8.96 crore has been utilized and the remaining amount is at the disposal of NPA for further release to executing agencies to complete the on-going projects in time.

4.252 To train Indian Police Officers of the country in the Basic courses as well as in-service courses, NPA, Hyderabad has conducted various training/courses viz. Mid-Career Training Programmes, Special Tactics Courses, Courses. Accordingly during the current current year 125 IPS officers including 29 women of 68 RR (2015 batch) & 15 foreign officers of neighboring countries, 965 police officers in 41 in-service courses and 261 police officers from State/CAPFs in Special Tactics courses have attended in the training/courses. 287 Police Officers have also participated in three Mid-Career Training Programmes (MCTP). In addition to the plan funds, ₹147.58 crore was allocated under Non-Plan head to meet the requirement under Salary, Wages

and other objective heads of NPA for the year 2015-16, out of which, NPA has utilized ₹73.60 crore.

Strengthening of Infrastructures of North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA), Shillong:

4.253 The North Eastern Police Academy, spread over an area of 204 acres was established in 1978 on the recommendation of the Gore Committee, with the objective to provide training to the police personnel of the North Eastern States. 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. The Academy has been transferred to this Ministry from DONER w.e.f. 01.04.2007.

4.254 To strengthen NEPA, in January, 2011, Government took up a scheme with an estimated cost of ₹82.13 Crore. Its basic objective is to create infrastructure comparable to the best police training institutes of Central Police Organisations. The Major works are;

- Construction of Constable Mess.
- Constable Swimming Pool.
- Indoor Sports Complex
- Training block, Class Room.
- QM & Electrical Stores.
- Tradesman shop
- Road development
- Auditorium, Shopping Complex and extension of MT garage; and
- 32 Nos. Residential quarters, Community Hall.

4.255 All the projects mentioned above approved by the Ministry on 24.01.2011 have been completed at a cost of ₹75.04 crore on 30.06.2014. To cater for the training need of NEPA, a proposal under phase-II to upgrade/strengthen the infrastructures of NEPA, Shillong to the tune of ₹98.63

crore comprising of 09 construction projects mainly, construction of lady cadet mess, SOs Mess, Trainees mess, Horse Stable etc. & procurement of motor vehicles, Machinery Equipments and creation of 43 posts additional posts vide letter dated 18.11.2014. To implement the scheme, ₹42.00 crore {Rev-₹24.00 crore & Cap- ₹18.00 crore.} has been allocated during the CFY 2015-16, out of which NEPA has utilized ₹25.32 crore {Rev-₹17.00 crore & Cap- ₹8.23 crore}. And the remaining amount has already been released to WAPCOS/ CPWD as mobilization advance as well as soil testing and other ancillary works.

4.256 To impart better training to the Police Personnel posted in the North East Region, NEPA has primarily conducted two courses mainly viz. **(i) Basic courses of DySP (P) & Sub Inspectors** - 230 trainees are undergoing for 48 weeks from 15.01.2015 to 19.12.2015. **(ii) In-Service courses** : CIJW, CCTNS course, Course on Disaster Management, ATA Course, Basic Armourer Course, Workshop on Cyber Crime, Workshop on Homeland security, workshop on advance Scientific Investigation tech, Course of ToT, PT, Course of Forensic Science, Workshop on collection of intelligence, Explosive and Bomb disposal course, workshop on departmental enquiry, workshop on Narcotics Law Enforcement have been conducted and approximately 1343 trainees of all over country have been trained.

4.257 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 public would see the entire police administration. 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 probationer. Besides, 71

DySP probationers along with 04 faculty members of North Eastern States have undergone 05 days foreign course training w.e.f. 02nd November, 2015 to 13th November, 2015 in two batches at Civil Service College Singapore.

Plan Schemes of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D):

4.258 The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) under the Ministry of Home Affairs, was set up in August, 1970 (vide Resolution No. 8/136/68/P-1 (Pers.1) dated 28th August 1970 with the objectives to promote a speedy and systematic study of police and prison problems in a changing society and bringing about rapid application of science and technology to the methods and techniques of the police in the country.

4.259 Planning Commission approved following schemes at a cost of ₹130.14 Crore for the schemes related to augmentation of infrastructure in Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) under 11th Five Year Plan. The total outlay has been revised to ₹816.12 under 12th Five Year Plan:-

Scheme No. 1: Construction of BPR&D & NCRB HQrs

4.260 (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.

4.261 The Construction work has been assigned to NBCC Ltd and MoU has been signed between BPR&D & NBCC on 27/09/2012 The BPR&D has already released ₹87.37 crore to NBCC. Physical progress of the work upto 87% has

been completed. To complete the project, BPR&D has utilized ₹10.75 crore against the allocation of ₹32.20 crore during the current financial year 2015-16.

(b) Setting up of two new Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs (₹130.00 crore) :

4.262 Ministry of Urban Development has allotted 8.37 Acre of land at a cost of ₹2.18 crore at Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad to set up CDTS at Ghaziabad.

4.263 The Govt. of Rajasthan has allocated the land measuring 8.09 Hectare at DhamiKalan, District Jaipur for the establishment of CDTS, Jaipur. The possession of land has been taken in the month of February, 2014.

4.264 To complete this scheme in 12th Five year Plan, this Ministry has allocated funds for ₹69.50 crore (Capital – ₹59.50 crore and Revenue – ₹10.00 crore) for the year 2015-16 under Plan head to meet the requirement for construction of and other object head salary/wages etc. for CDTSs Ghaziabad & Jaipur. Besides of above, three existing CDTSs located at Hyderabad, Chandigarh and Kolkata are also functioning under Non Plan head have been allocated funds to the tune of ₹9.87 crore in Revenue head and Capital Head ₹0.45 crore to meet their requirement under salary, Wages and other object head in the year 2015-16, out of which ₹20.95 crore under Plan and ₹5.67 under head Non-Plan has been utilized.

(ii) Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs): Ghaziabad:

- Work of Construction of CDTS at Ghaziabad is assigned to NBCC Ltd.
- Physical progress of the work upto 76% completed.
- 25 courses/workshops has been conducted in which 418 Police Officers were trained during 2015-16.
- Progressive expenditure of ₹39.01 crore has been spent on the Project upto 31.12.2015.

4.265 (iii) Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS), Jaipur:

- SFC of CDTS Jaipur has been approved by MHA on 29.10.2014.
- Work of Construction of CDTS at Jaipur assigned to WAPCOS Ltd.
- MoU has been signed between BPR&D and WAPCOS on 26.12.2014.
- Approval of Plan design etc. is under process.
- 24 courses/workshops has been conducted in which 456 Police Officers were trained during 2015-16.
- An amount of ₹6,46,19,292/- has been released as 10% of mobilization advance to WAPCOS Ltd.
- Progressive expenditure of ₹13.24 crore has been spent on the Project upto 31.12.2015.

Scheme No. 2: Setting up of Central Academy for Police Training, (CAPT) Bhopal.(at a cost of ₹ 281.00 crore).

4.266 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 to provide basic training to direct recruited Dy.SP of the States.

Construction :-

- The Construction of CAPT at Bhopal is being carried out by CPWD.
- Construction of boundary wall for Part A and B has been completed (Sept, 2015).
- Construction of sub base and base course for internal road in Part B has been completed (Sept, 2015).
- 80 % Construction work of GOs, SOs, SI Mess & Girls Hostel completed.
- Construction of Admn, Academic Block Library and Forensic Lab-20% completed.
- Construction of residential quarters, shopping complex, QM Stores, Armory, sport complex etc.-15% completed.
- Other developments works are in progress.

- ₹54.50 crore {Rev- ₹8.50 crore & Cap- ₹46.00 crore} has been sanctioned to CPWD for the year 2015-16 for construction works of CAPT, out of which CPWD has booked an expenditure of ₹46.10 crore {Rev- ₹1.52 crore & Cap- ₹44.57 crore}.

Training:-

4.267 As on date, CAPT has conducted 30 in-service courses including Training of Trainer/Workshop etc. successfully in which 511 officers from across the country that have undergone specialized training in Police related subjects since its inception.

Scheme No. 3: Research & Development (R&D) Projects:

4.268 BPR&D is overhauling the R&CA Division the details of Research Projects are as under: -

- (I) Evaluation of Research study on Crime against Women in North East Region, Northern Region, Western Region and Eastern Region are under process with TISS, Mumbai.
- (II) The study title 'National Requirement of Manpower for Police for 8 hour Shifts in Police Stations' has been completed

Scheme No. 4: Training Intervention Projects: (at a cost of ₹36.96 crore).

4.269 (a) The Scheme of Training Intervention with an outlay of ₹25.00 crore was approved by MHA in November 2008.

4.270 (b) The Training Intervention scheme has now total 13 components (12 Training Intervention and one component 'Development of Specialist Investigators' under Plan Scheme. Studies on 7 components are awarded to

firms in process for 5 new components. Process of selection and award of 5 new components is under process.

4.271 (c) During the plan period 2012-17, a sum of about ₹28.00 crore has been kept for 8 components of Training Intervention Scheme (including one component of DSI Courses) and remaining for 5 new components which are yet to be awarded to Firms.

4.272 (d) During the year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015), under the scheme “Developing Specialist Investigators, Total-55 courses in 12 different fields were organized by different Institutions/ Academy’s/CDTS/CAPF and 1230 police personnel of various States/UTs/CAPFs/CPOs have been trained.

4.273 (e) For training abroad to Police Officers, one training course on ‘Traffic Accidents and Management’ was conducted in France from 30th March, 2015 to 4th April, 2015 in which 8 Police Officers of different States got trained. A sum of ₹11.00 Lakh incurred on said course. Proposal for conducting course on ‘Interrogation Techniques’ in Canada during April, 2015 which was under consideration earlier, has been dropped. The 3rd Training course abroad on “Forensics” has been successfully conducted in Finance w.e.f. 11/10/2015 to 15/10/2015 in which 11 officers participated.

Scheme No.5: Re-location and development of infrastructure facilities of CDTS, Chandigarh:

4.274 The MHA have approved SFC for “Re-location and development of infrastructure facilities of CDTS, Chandigarh” at a cost of ₹86.18 crore to be executed by WAPCOS Ltd on 11/11/2014. ₹28,64,00,000/- on account of cost of land measuring five acres (24200 Sq. Yds) has been released to GMADA, Mohali under the Govt. of Punjab, in the month of March/April,2015. The work is in progress.

Training Activities

(A) DOMESTIC COURSES:

- (I) VICs- Out of 14 approved VICs during 2015-16, training division conducted 8 VICs during April 2015-December, 2015 and trained 169 IPS/Senior Police Officer.
- (II) MDPs – Out of 24 approved MDPs during 2015-16, training division conducted 15 MDPs during April 2015- December, 2015 and trained 53 Senior Police Officers.
- (III) Long Term courses- MHA has approved 4 Long term courses were sponsored from the period April 2015 – December, 2015-16 and trained 6 Police Officers. Besides above 3 thematic courses on ‘Cyber Security and Forensic Investigation’, 25th International Course on Transportation Planning and Safety’ and ‘NASSCOM-DSCI 10th Annual Information Security(AISS)’, were sponsored for Police Officer at different Institutions in which 14 Officers were nominated.
- (IV) Developing Specialist Investigator Courses- Out of 118 approved courses, 55 courses have been conducted by BPR&D in co-ordination with State/Central Training institutions during April 2015- December, 2015 and 1230 Police personnel were trained.
- (V) Exclusive Women Police Officer courses-
 - (i) Out of 5 approved courses for CDTs, 4 courses have been conducted by CDTs during April 2015- December, 2015 on theme ‘Self Developing and Conflict Management’ in which 98 women Police Officers were trained.

- (vi) Out of 15 MDP courses 2 MDPs on the theme “Enhancing Leadership Capabilities among Professional Women” at IIM Ahmadabad and “Developing Leadership Excellence in Women” at IIM Lucknow were sponsored by BPR&D which was attended by 8 IPS/Senior Women Police Officers.

Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSS) Hyderabad, Lucknow and Hyderabad:

4.275 During April 2015 to 31st December, 2015, 110 courses/Workshop have been approved to be organized at CDTSS Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Ghaziabad and Jaipur, in which 2340 number of police personnel have been trained.

(B) ATA COURSES BY US EMBASSY IN INDIA & USA (2015-16):

4.276 Around 13 courses would be conducted by US Embassy in collaboration with BPRD/MHA for India Police officers in India & USA in 2015-16 on subjects like Crisis Management Exercise Design Training Course, Best CT Practices in Community Policing Consultation, Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation, Maritime Port and Harbour Security Management, Interviewing Terrorist Suspects, Fraudulent Document Recognition Course, Senior Crisis Management Seminar, Post Blast investigation, Identification and Seizure of Digital Evidence, Introduction to Digital Forensic Investigation Course, Chemical, Biological Radiological and Nuclear-Operation” (CBRNO) Preventing Terrorist Attacks on Bus and Rail System. Maritime Interdiction of Terrorism, Rural Border Patrol Operations and Explosive Incidents Countermeasures. 11 courses out of 15 would be conducted in India and 04 courses would be conducted in USA in which approximately 300 officers would be trained upto 31/3/2016.

4.277 Till 31st December, 2015, 8 courses (out of 15) have been conducted in which 139 officers have been trained. Out of 8 courses, 7 have been conducted in India in which 115 officers were trained and 01 course has been organized in USA in which 24 officers have been trained.

Scheme No. 6 Setting up of two Specialized Training Institutes (at a cost of ₹95.37 crore).

A. National Institute of Traffic Management & Research:

4.278 Land for institution has been earmarked at Bhopal. The project has been assigned to NPCC. Revised SFC for ₹263.18 crore for setting up of NITM&R at the existing land of CAPT at Bhopal was forwarded to MHA(P-I Div), but was returned to this office due to certain observations. The firm NPCC has been advised to revise the estimate of construction and to submit revised estimates.

(b) National Institute of Coastal Policing:

4.279 BPR&D is taking steps for establishing this institute under the advice from Border management department, MHA. The final allotment of land by the Gujarat Govt. was being awaited. The final land allotment has recently been done vide Govt. of Gujarat DO letter which has been forwarded by Ministry of Home Affairs (BM Division) vide Note No.F.1-9-2015-Coastal Security (Pt.I) dated 18/09/2015. The DG, BPR&D and IG (Trg.), BPR&D has visited Gujarat to see the land allotted for institution. Project Execution Committee under the chairmanship of DG, BPR&D with JS(BM) & JS(P-I) MHA , PDNT, Indian Navy, IG(Policy & Plans), Indian Coast Guard, IG(Marine Task Force) Gujarat Police, ADGP/IG(Coastal Security), TN & AP and IG (Trg.), BPR&D as members has been constituted for setting up of Marine Police Training Institute.

Scheme No. 7 Modernization projects (at a cost of ₹15.06 crore).

(i) Setting up of National Police Technology & Development Centre (NPTDC Total cost of ₹12.06 crore.)

4.280 MHA has approved for setting up of NPTDC at Ghaziabad within the existing campus of CDTS, Ghaziabad and preparation of detailed project report through professionals by outsourcing. It has been proposed to rope in govt. technical establishments like DRDO, EIL, IIT etc. Accordingly, BPR&D has approached DRDO in this regard. Director, LIC (Low intensity conflict), DRDO has given one presentation at BPR&D and suggested various aspects/methodology on the issue. **Work is in progress.**

(ii) Construction of Model Police Station Gd.III under 12th Five Year Plan (Total cost of Rs.03.00 crore).

4.281 On approval of MHA, BPR&D had initiated construction of Model Police Stations under 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). The construction of Model Police Stations Grade-III in Champai, Mizoram and Porompat, Manipur, Imphal and Alwar, Rajasthan were approved by MHA on 26.12.2013 at a cost of ₹1.00 crore each. After signing MoU with Manipur Police and Mizoram Police, first instalment of ₹33.33 lakh each was released and works are under progress.

(iii) Smart Policemen-Developing, Designing and trail of High performance Uniform Article and Accessories(Total cost of ₹40.00 lakh).

4.282 The Research project was sanctioned during XI Five Year Plan at the cost of ₹40.00 Lakh (excluding 10% remuneration for Project Director). This project was assigned to National Design Business Incubator (NDBI), National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmadabad, Gujarat. MHA had accorded approval and expenditure sanction for subject research project from XI Plan Scheme to XII Plan scheme vide letter no.23012/01/2013-PC dated 4.3.2014. The next

meeting on the subject is likely to be organized on 25th January, 2016. The project is likely to be completed by the end of June, 2016.

(a) International Bilateral Training Programme (Non- Plan)

4.283 A separate scheme under the “International Bilateral Training Programme” is being dealt PMA Section. A separate head for capacity building was created namely “International Bilateral Training Programme” in MHA in the year 2009-10. So far training has been provided to the Mongolian, Nepalese, Vietnamese, Maldives, SAARC police personnel etc. In the current financial year 2015-16, a sum of ₹2.00 crore have been allocated under Grant No.55- Police Revenue Section, 2055-Police (Major Head) **(Non Plan)**, 2055.00.003.08 **“International bilateral Training Programme “(Sub Head)**, 08.00.20.-Other Administrative Expenses (Object Head). The above amount has not yet been expended as the course for these countries have not yet finalized/conducted. Moreover, Govt. of USA has also not offered required courses/training under Homeland Security Dialogue

In the year 2016-17, ₹6, 05,00,000/- is required to meet the expenditure for following courses:-

1.	SAARC	15,00,000.00
2.	Mongolian	20,00,000.00
3.	Vietnam	15,00,000.00
4.	Homeland Security Dialogue Related courses with USA	5,50,00,000.00
5.	Unforeseen Expenditure	05, 00,000.00
Total		6, 05, 00,000.00

(b) Other Expenditure Police Medal-other charges (Grant No. 53):

4.284 This Ministry has entrusted responsibility to award various type of police medals to police personnel of all states/UTs/CAPFs/CPOs and also supply the

same to concerned State/ Organization after fabrication by I G Mint Kolkata/ Mumbai. In the current financial year 2014-15, a sum of ₹0.90 crore has been allotted. In addition to the above, ₹61.00 crore has also been allocated under grant No. 55 Police (Bureau of Police Research & Development (sub-head) for newly proposed medal **to mark the completion of 150 years of Policing in India**. Details are as under:-

1.	Service/Gallantry Medal	64, 04,768.00
2.	Police (Special Duty) Medal	73, 80,000.00
3.	Police (Antarik Suraksha Seva)Padak	73,80,000.00
4.	Prakram Padak	59,000.00
5.	150 Years of Policing Medal	86, 01, 00,000.00
Total		88, 13, 23,768.00

4.285 As per the criteria for award of Police Medals in the various fields, this Ministry has awarded the following medals to the deserving Police/CAPFs personnel of the Country during the year 2014-15:-

1.	Service/Gallantry Medal	899Nos.
2.	Police (Special Duty) Medal	9838 Nos.
3.	Police (Antarik Suraksha Seva)Padak	16415 Nos.
4.	Prakram Padak	76 Nos.
5.	150 Years of Policing Medal	Yet to finalize.

Scheme No.8: National Police Mission Project

4.286 The National Police Mission was announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in 2005 in his address to the DGsP/IGsP conference (October 6, 2005) to transform the Police Forces in the country into effective instrument for maintenance of internal security and challenges of the next century, by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and organizational resources & to create a "New Vision" for the police.

4.287 In view of the above the Micro Mission of National Police Mission have submitted three projects on Community Policing with a motive to involve the community as stake holder in day to day policing. The project “Investigation Support Units for Police Stations” has been developed with an objective for capacity building at Police Station level (first responder) for quick and scientific investigation of crime scenes. These four projects will be implemented on financial approval by competent authority.

4.288 The SFC notes of all four projects are already under submission to MHA for financial approval.

Scheme No.9 Establishment of National Centre for Gender Issues at Rajasthan, Jaipur (Cost of the project is ₹17.67 crore)

4.289 The proposal for Establishment of “National Centre for Gender Issues” in Rajasthan is under process. The outcome expected from this scheme will be:-

- (i) Improved service delivery by the Police
- (ii) Problem solving approach, better motivation, increased work output.
- (iii) Positive attitude and better behavior among the police personnel.
- (iv) Better public satisfaction and cooperation from the public.
Improved police image.
- (v) Development of Women in Police.

(XVI) IMMIGRATION SERVICE:

S. No.	Project	Progress
1.	Introduction of Online Visa Application system in Indian Missions abroad.	The new software has been installed in 08 Indian Missions abroad during 2015-16. The new system has been implemented and operationalized at 163 Indian Missions from 2010 to December, 2015.

2.	Implementation of C-FRO Module envisaging online registration, visa extension system etc. in 500 District Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs).	C-FRO module has been implemented in 100 FROs in 2015-16. Total 13 FRROs/ 545 FROs have been covered from 2010 to December, 2015.
3.	Introduction of Biometrics with two biometrics traits (finger print and facial) in 40 Indian Missions abroad.	Biometric Enrolment Software has been implemented in 14 Indian Missions abroad during 2015 -16. Total 79 Indian Mission covered to capture the biometric traits of Visa Applicants from 2010 to December, 2015.
4.	VPN connectivity for 40 Indian Missions/ Posts and all Airport ICPs, Missions/ Posts	VPN connectivity has been established at 163 Indian Missions till December 2015.
5.	Installation of CCTV cameras at all Airports and FRROs	The proposal being prepared in consultation with Bol.
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 and 20 FROs	C-FORM has been implemented in 100 FROs in 2015-16. Total 13 FRROs/ 545 FROs have been covered from 2010 to December, 2015.

9.	Implementation of Foreign Students Information System module in all FRROs and 20 FROs.	S-FORM has been implemented in 100 FROs in 2015-16. Total 13 FRROs/ 545 FROs have been covered from 2010 to December, 2015.
10.	Implementation of online Registration module at all FRRO offices with backend automation	Online registration Application System has been automated and implemented at 13 FRROs.
11.	Implementation of Centralized sharing of BL/LOC module for all 77 ICPs.	Activity completed. Implementation of Centralized sharing of BL/LOC module has been done for all 81 ICPs out of 83 ICPs
12.	Setting up and operationalization of Central Processing office for supporting ICPs/FRROs/FROs	Activity completed
13.	Inclusion of 150 countries under e-Tourist Visa Scheme (e-TV scheme)	113 countries have been included under e-Tourist Visa scheme (e-TV).

CHAPTER-5

OVERALL TRENDS OF EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS BUDGET ESTIMATES/REVISED ESTIMATES

5.1 The Demands for Grants Vol. I comprise four Grants pertaining to MHA and Vol. II comprises five Grants pertaining to five UTs. A synopsis of the Budget Estimates 2015-2016; Revised Estimates 2015-16 and Budget Estimates 2016-17 of the Nine Grants handled by MHA are as follows:-

REVENUE

(₹ in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2015-2016			REVISED ESTIMATES 2015-2016			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2016-2017		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
46- Ministry of Home Affairs	704.59	816.98	1521.57	999.59	717.34	1716.93	1066.70	3263.84	4330.54
47- Cabinet	0.00	416.99	416.99	0.00	713.27	713.27	0.00	419.64	419.64
48- Police	1233.00	51949.11	53182.11	1264.07	52925.65	54189.72	1704.80	59508.73	61213.53
* Other Expdtr. of MHA	62.50	2143.56	2206.06	79.43	2043.31	2122.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
49-Transfer to UTs.	1139.00	557.00	1696.00	1138.90	616.00	1754.90	1175.00	901.00	2076.00
Total Revenue (Grant No 46-49)	3139.09	55883.64	59022.73	3481.99	57015.57	60497.56	3946.50	64093.21	68039.71
90 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1656.34	1514.89	3171.23	1645.56	1594.47	3240.03	1604.39	1759.05	3363.44
91 – Chandigarh	403.14	2640.42	3043.56	345.57	2631.84	2977.41	370.88	2877.95	3248.83
92 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	444.10	138.50	582.60	551.04	128.15	679.19	518.20	153.17	671.37
93 – Daman & Diu	320.38	154.55	474.93	228.06	154.55	382.61	297.97	186.95	484.92
94 – Lakshadweep	330.41	549.64	880.05	330.41	599.64	930.05	359.50	699.59	1059.09
Total Revenue (Grant No.90-94)	3154.37	4998.00	8152.37	3100.64	5108.65	8209.29	3150.94	5676.71	8827.65
Total – 9 Grants (Revenue)	6293.46	60881.64	67175.10	6582.63	62124.22	68706.85	7097.44	69769.92	76867.36

* Other Expenditure of MHA Grant has been merged with Grant No.46 of MHA w.e.f. financial year 2016-17

CAPITAL

(₹ in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2015-2016			REVISED ESTIMATES 2015-2016			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2016-2017		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
46- Ministry of Home Affairs	0.41	48.02	48.43	0.41	33.82	34.23	183.30	117.06	300.36
47- Cabinet	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48- Police	6138.98	2803.43	8942.41	5889.09	3534.32	9423.41	5845.20	3125.85	8971.05
*Other Expdtr. of MHA	264.50	94.03	358.53	10.83	70.92	81.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
49-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 46-49)	6403.89	3017.48	9421.37	5900.33	3711.06	9611.39	6028.50	3314.91	9343.41
90 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	543.66	26.49	570.15	681.27	36.53	717.80	645.61	35.97	681.58
91 – Chandigarh	456.86	-45.92	410.94	289.25	-45.62	243.63	329.12	-43.41	285.71
92 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	305.90	3.06	308.96	356.93	3.06	359.99	381.80	2.67	384.47
93 – Daman & Diu	403.22	0.67	403.89	305.54	0.67	306.21	277.03	0.77	277.80
94 – Lakshadweep	179.99	-0.05	179.94	179.99	-0.05	179.94	165.50	-0.05	165.45
Total Capital (Grant No.90-94)	1889.63	-15.75	1873.88	1812.98	-5.41	1807.57	1799.06	-4.05	1795.01
Total – 9 Grants (Capital)	8293.52	3001.73	11295.25	7713.31	3705.65	11418.96	7827.56	3310.86	11138.42
Total – 9 Grants (Revenue + Capital)	14586.98	63883.37	78470.35	14295.94	65829.87	80125.81	14925.00	73080.78	88005.78

Note: - The above estimates are net of recoveries.

* Other Expenditure of MHA Grant has been merged with Grant No.46 of MHA w.e.f. financial year,2016-17

5.2 Grant No. 47 - 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. 49 -Transfer to UTs, the schemes are scrutinized and sanctioned by the Central Ministries under whose purview the particular scheme falls. Thus effectively only two Grants are controlled and administered by the Ministry. These are:-

1. **Grant No. 46 – Ministry of Home Affairs**
2. **Grant No. 48– Police**

5.3 The actual expenditures of the last two years; BE/RE 2014-2015, 2015-16 and BE 2016-17 and percentage variations with reference to preceding years of these Grants are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Grant	Actuals 2013-2014	BE 2014-15	RE 2014-15	Actuals 2014-15	Percentage variation w.r.t. preceding year (Actuals)	BE 2015-16	RE 2015-16	BE 2016-17	Percentage variation w.r.t. preceding year (BE)
46-MHA	1880.33	1644.67	1265.32	1151.88	-38.74%	1570.00	1751.16	4630.90	194.96%
48-Police	50375.17	59450.76	56372.45	56254.59	11.67%	62124.52	63613.13	70184.58	12.97%
*-Other Exp. of MHA	1280.02	2489.83	1977.37	1697.77	32.64%	2564.59	2204.49	0.00	-100.00%

*** Other Expenditure of MHA Grant has been merged with Grant No.46 of MHA w.e.f. financial year, 2016-17**

5.4 The graphs in the following pages depict budgetary allocation and its utilization in the preceding three years 2014-15; 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2015) in respect of major schemes administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ in crore)

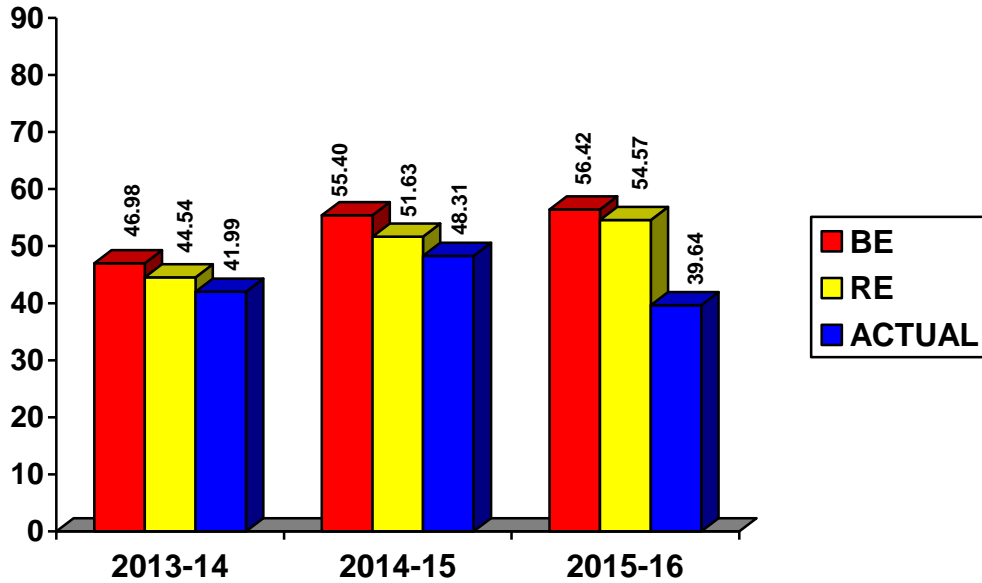
Demand No.		BE 2015-16			RE 2015-16			BE 2016-17		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
46- MHA	Revenue	704.59	816.98	1521.57	999.59	717.34	1716.93	1066.70	3263.84	4330.54
	Capital	0.41	48.02	48.43	0.41	33.82	34.23	183.30	117.06	300.36
	Total	705.00	865.00	1570.00	1000.00	751.16	1751.16	1250.00	3380.90	4630.90
47-Cabinet	Revenue	0.00	416.99	416.99	0.00	713.27	713.27	0.00	419.64	419.64
	Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	416.99	416.99	0.00	713.27	713.27	0.00	419.64	419.64
48- Police	Revenue	1233.00	51949.11	53182.11	1264.07	52925.65	54189.72	1704.80	59508.73	61213.53
	Capital	6138.98	2803.43	8942.41	5889.09	3534.32	9423.41	5845.20	3125.85	8971.05
	Total	7371.98	54752.54	62124.52	7153.16	56459.97	63613.13	7550.00	62634.58	70184.58
* Other Expenditure of MHA	Revenue	62.50	2143.56	2206.06	79.43	2043.31	2122.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Capital	264.50	94.03	358.53	10.83	70.92	81.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	327.00	2237.59	2564.59	90.26	2114.23	2204.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
49- Transfer to UTs	Revenue	1139.00	557.00	1696.00	1138.90	616.00	1754.90	1175.00	901.00	2076.00
	Capital	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
	Total	1139.00	629.00	1768.00	1138.90	688.00	1826.90	1175.00	973.00	2148.00
Total Grant No.46-49	Revenue	3139.09	55883.64	59022.73	3481.99	57015.57	60497.56	3946.50	64093.21	68039.71
	Capital	6403.89	3017.48	9421.37	5900.33	3711.06	9611.39	6028.50	3314.91	9343.41
	Total	9542.98	58901.12	68444.10	9382.32	60726.63	70108.95	9975.00	67408.12	77383.12
90- Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Revenue	1656.34	1514.89	3171.23	1645.56	1594.47	3240.03	1604.39	1759.05	3363.44
	Capital	543.66	26.49	570.15	681.27	36.53	717.80	645.61	35.97	681.58
	Total	2200.00	1541.38	3741.38	2326.83	1631.00	3957.83	2250.00	1795.02	4045.02
91- Chandigarh	Revenue	403.14	2640.42	3043.56	345.57	2631.84	2977.41	370.88	2877.95	3248.83
	Capital	456.86	-45.92	410.94	289.25	-45.62	243.63	329.12	-43.41	285.71
	Total	860.00	2594.50	3454.50	634.82	2586.22	3221.04	700.00	2834.54	3534.54
92- Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Revenue	444.10	138.50	582.60	551.04	128.15	679.19	518.20	153.17	671.37
	Capital	305.90	3.06	308.96	356.93	3.06	359.99	381.80	2.67	384.47
	Total	750.00	141.56	891.56	907.97	131.21	1039.18	900.00	155.84	1055.84
93- Daman & Diu	Revenue	320.38	154.55	474.93	228.06	154.55	382.61	297.97	186.95	484.92
	Capital	403.22	0.67	403.89	305.54	0.67	306.21	277.03	0.77	277.80
	Total	723.60	155.22	878.82	533.60	155.22	688.82	575.00	187.72	762.72
94- Lakshadweep	Revenue	330.41	549.64	880.05	330.41	599.64	930.05	359.50	699.59	1059.09
	Capital	179.99	-0.05	179.94	179.99	-0.05	179.94	165.50	-0.05	165.45
	Total	510.40	549.59	1059.99	510.40	599.59	1109.99	525.00	699.54	1224.54
Total Grant No.90-94	Revenue	3154.37	4998.00	8152.37	3100.64	5108.65	8209.29	3150.94	5676.71	8827.65
	Capital	1889.63	-15.75	1873.88	1812.98	-5.41	1807.57	1799.06	-4.05	1795.01
	Total	5044.00	4982.25	10026.25	4913.62	5103.24	10016.86	4950.00	5672.66	10622.66
Total all Grants	Revenue	6293.46	60881.64	67175.10	6582.63	62124.22	68706.85	7097.44	69769.92	76867.36
	Capital	8293.52	3001.73	11295.25	7713.31	3705.65	11418.96	7827.56	3310.86	11138.42
	Total	14586.98	63883.37	78470.35	14295.94	65829.87	80125.81	14925.00	73080.78	88005.78

* Other Expenditure of MHA Grant has been merged with Grant No.46 of MHA w.e.f. financial year 2016-17

**GRANT NO. 53 – MHA
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
During the year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

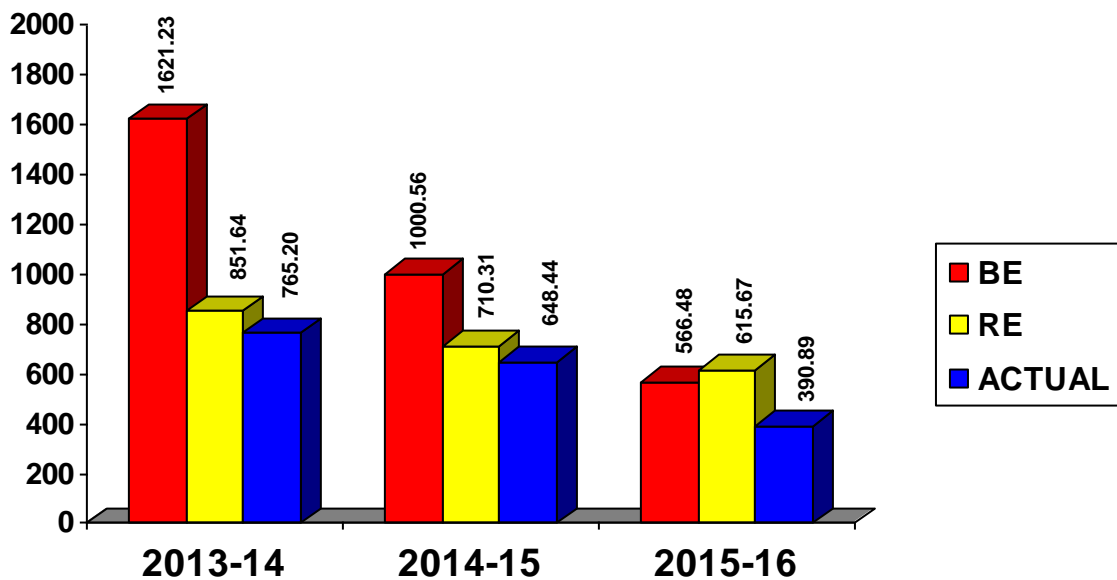


Actuals upto 31-12-2015

**GRANT NO. 53 – MHA
SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA
During the year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

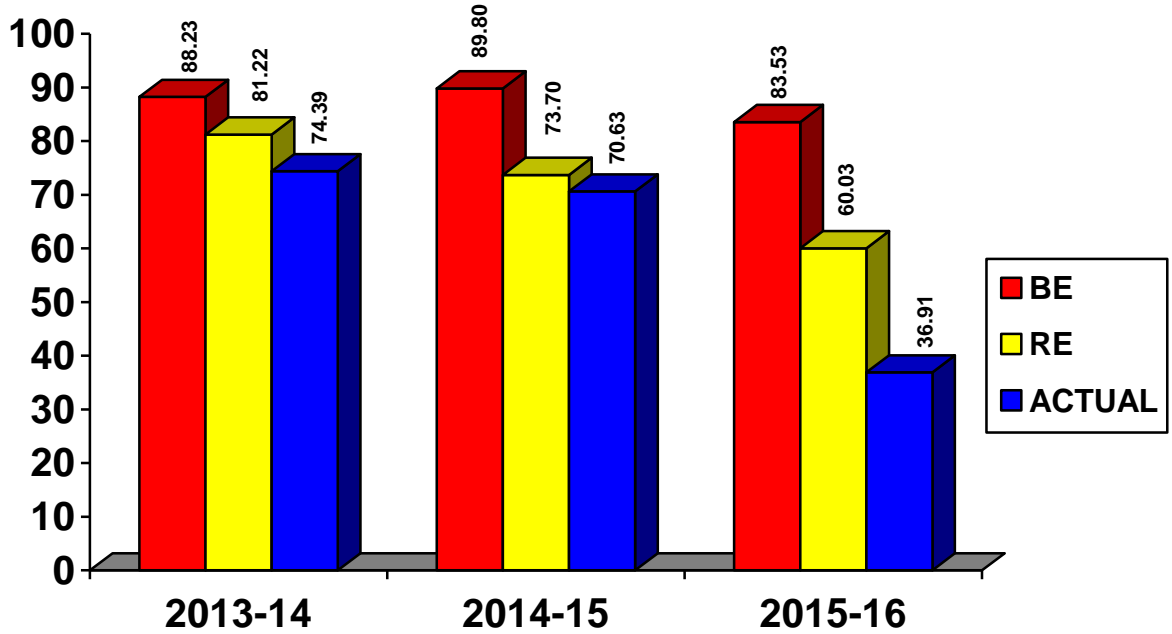


Actuals upto 31-12-2015

**GRANT NO. 55 – POLICE
NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU
During the year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

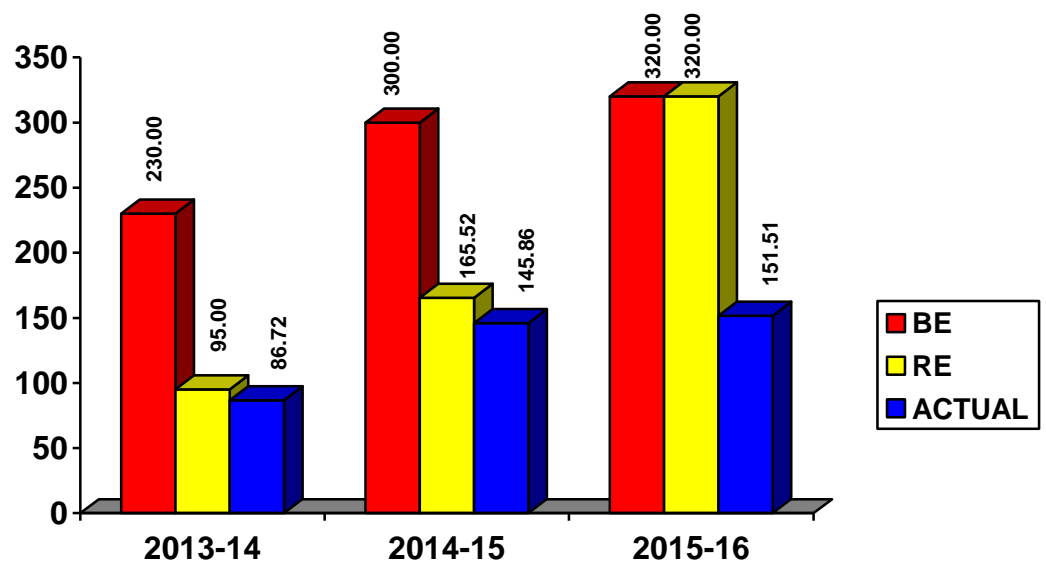


Actuals upto 31-12-2015

**GRANT NO. 55 - POLICE
INDO - PAKISTAN BORDER WORKS
During the year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

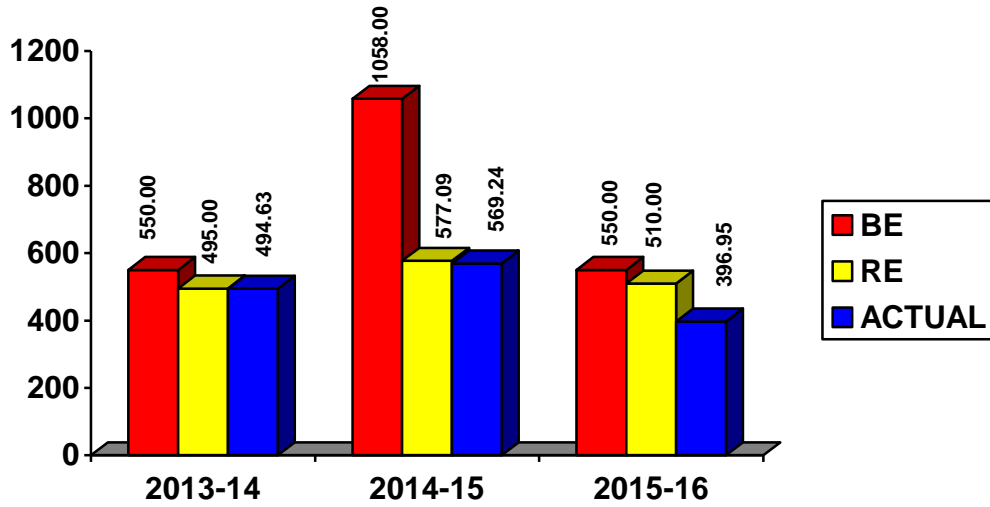


Actuals upto 31-12-2015

GRANT NO. 55 – POLICE
INDO - BANGLADESH BORDER (ROAD & FENCING) PROJECT
 During the year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

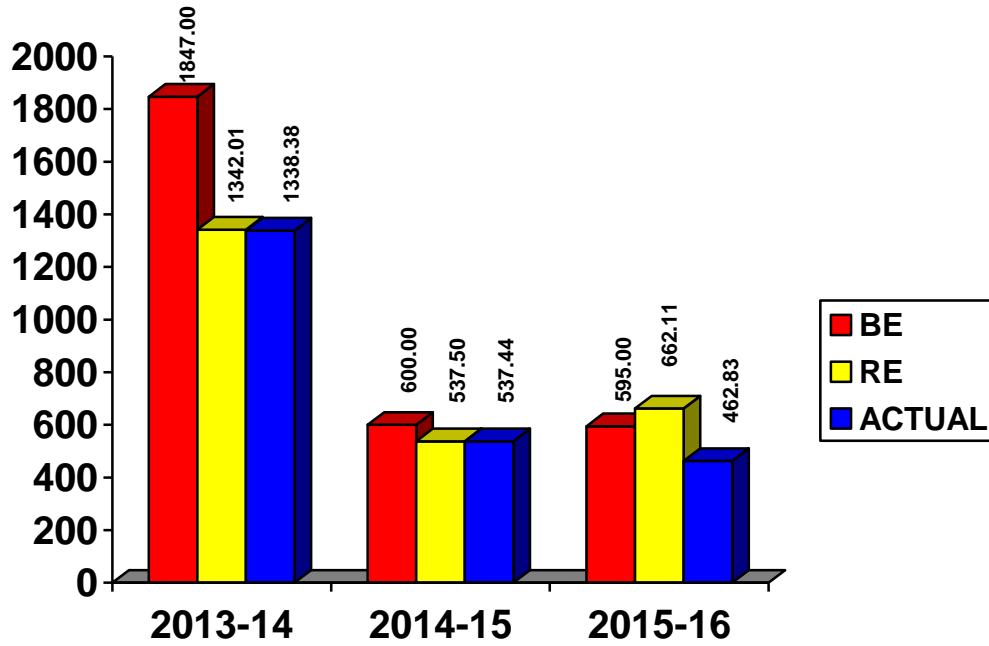


Actuals upto 31-12-2015

GRANT NO. 55 – POLICE
MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES
 During the year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

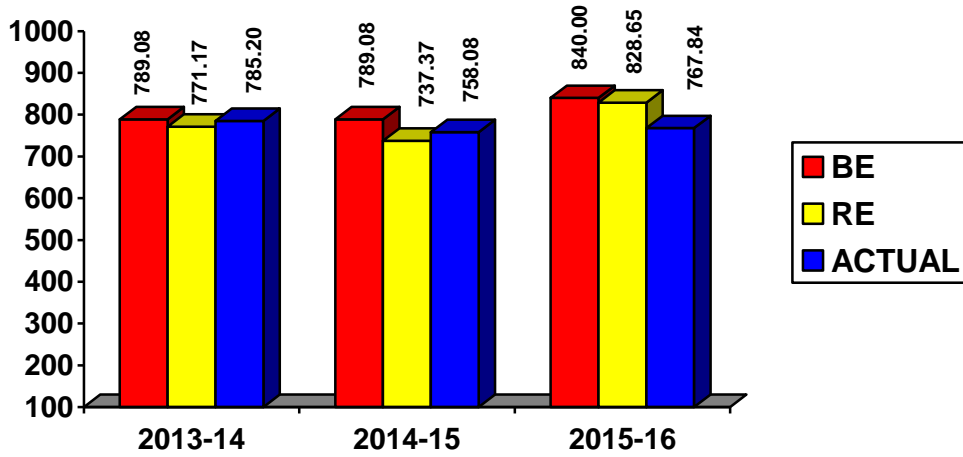


Actuals upto 31-12-2015

**GRANT NO. 55 – POLICE
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES
During the year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)



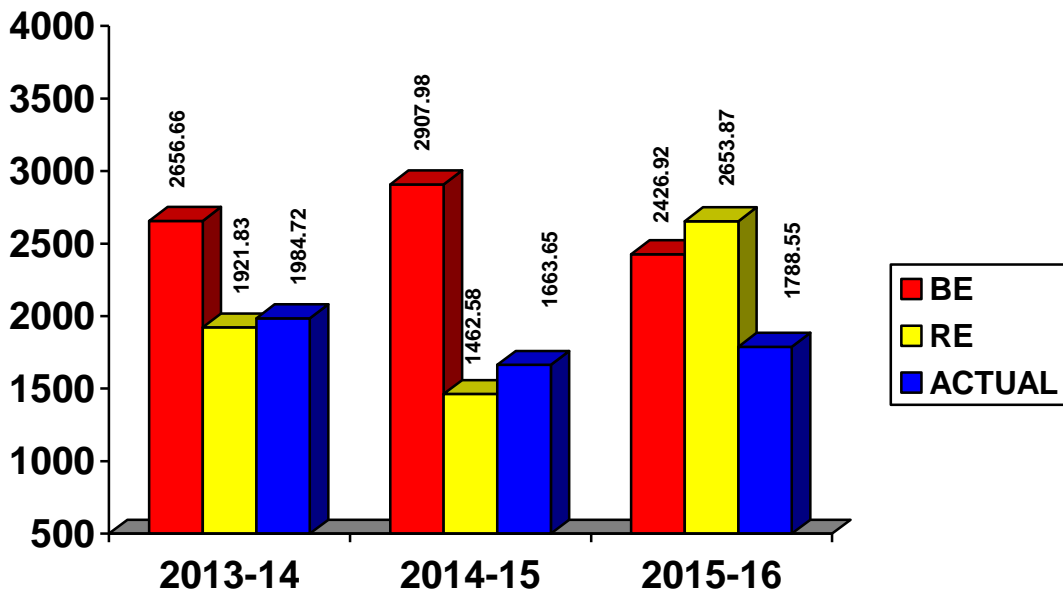
Actuals upto 31-12-2015

**GRANT NO. 55 – POLICE
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES
During the year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

OFFICE BUILDING

(₹ in crore)



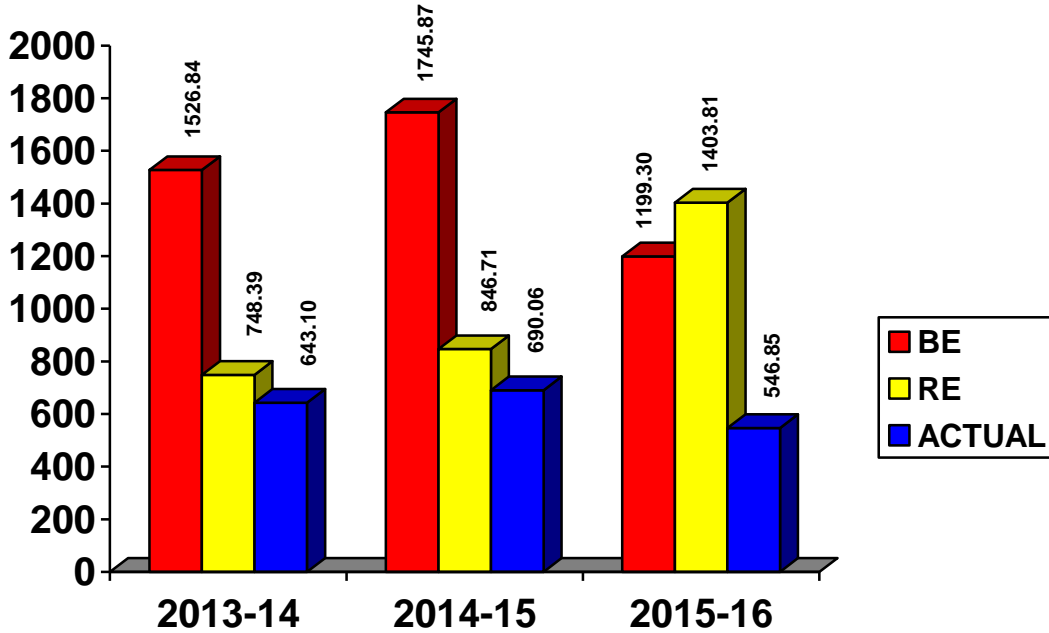
Actuals upto 31-12-2015

GRANT No. 55 – POLICE
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES
 During the year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

(₹ in crore)



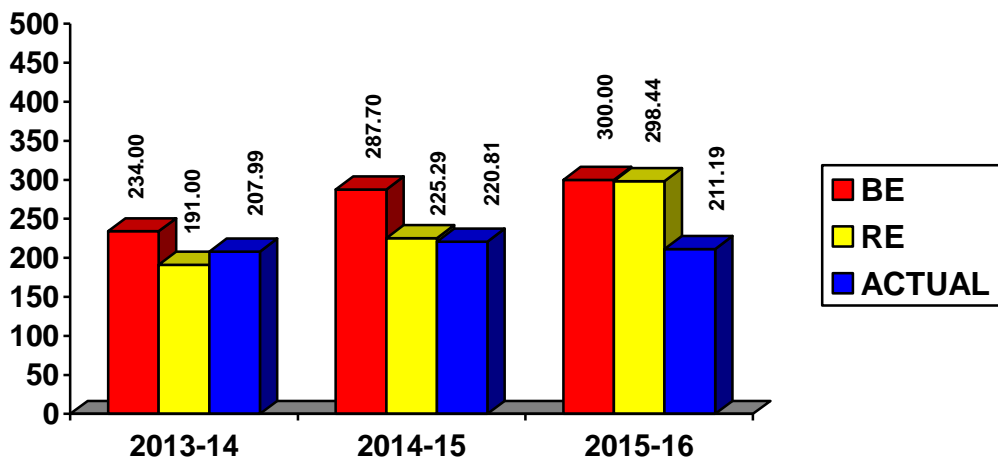
Actuals upto 31-12-2015

GRANT No. 55 – POLICE
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES
 During the year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

BORDER OUTPOST

(₹ in crore)



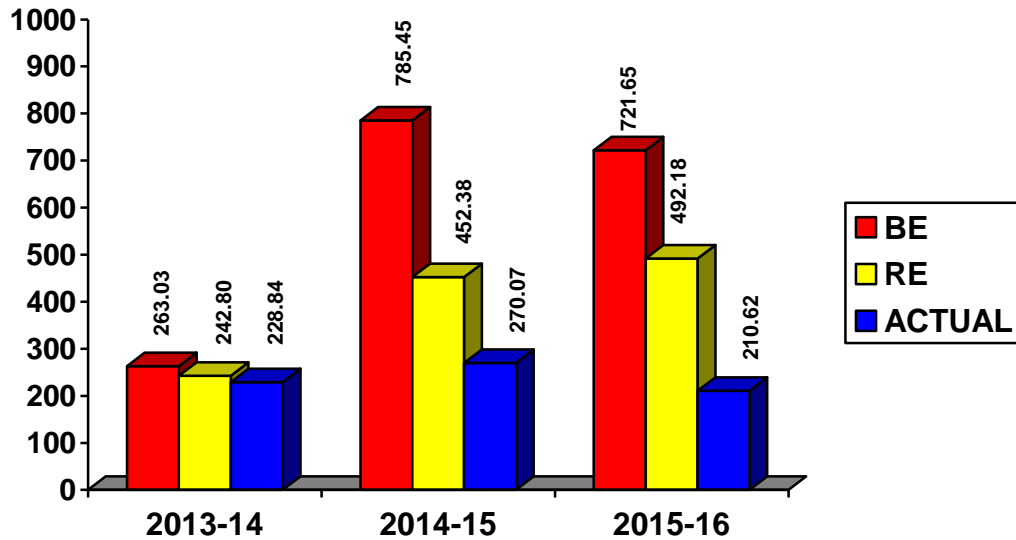
Actuals upto 31-12-2015

**GRANT NO. 56 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SCHEMES OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND
REPATRIATES**

During the year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)



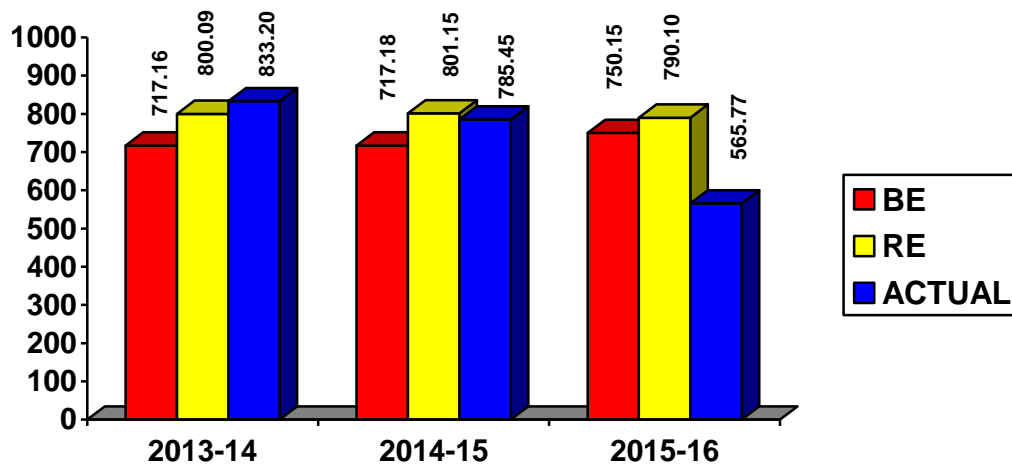
Actuals upto 31-12-2015

**GRANT NO. 56 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN PENSION**

During the year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

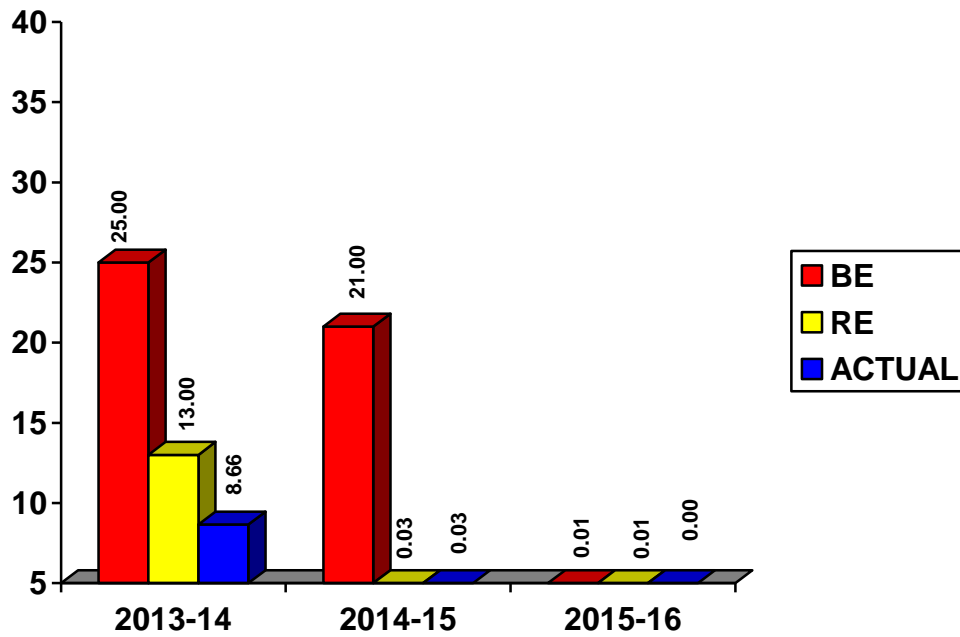


Actuals upto 31-12-2015

**GRANT NO. 56 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
FREE RAILWAY PASSES TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS
During the year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)



Actuals upto 31-12-2015

Ministry of Home Affairs

Police

Central Armed Police Forces

Budgetary Provision Vs. Actual Expenditure from 2012-2013 to 2014-2015

(₹ In crore)

Deptt.	Trend for the year 2012-2013				Trend for the year 2013-2014				Trend for the year 2014-2015			
	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	8969.04	9595.67	9696.23	100.56	10496.53	11140.43	10883.27	-257.16	11783.72	12542.42	12520.66	-21.76
BSF	8415.58	8861.28	8934.45	73.17	9665.11	10370.41	10175.93	-194.48	11093.63	11588.19	11550.30	-37.89
CISF	3766.27	3965.08	3990.55	25.47	4222.50	4535.26	4520.93	-14.33	5001.72	5195.53	5193.64	-1.89
ITBP	2320.75	2411.75	2457.61	45.86	2630.93	3010.91	2979.94	-30.97	2990.94	3344.53	3341.82	-2.71
Delhi Police	3514.83	3681.71	3643.70	-38.01	3910.99	4042.14	4091.35	49.21	4516.00	4539.11	4525.95	-13.16
NSG	455.70	442.83	443.46	0.63	520.31	491.31	479.72	-11.59	590.28	517.18	509.66	-7.52
AR	2872.55	2821.41	2812.11	-9.30	3179.68	3190.81	3178.61	-12.20	3492.21	3353.38	3346.33	-7.05
IB	1028.50	991.00	963.96	-27.04	1151.58	1100.18	1026.29	-73.89	1176.43	1137.19	1113.94	-23.25
S.S.B.	1845.28	2074.65	2114.13	39.48	2394.02	2689.28	2655.37	-33.91	2980.79	3095.67	3091.01	-4.66
TOTAL	33188.50	34845.38	35056.20	210.82	38171.65	40570.73	39991.41	-579.32	43625.72	45313.20	45193.31	-119.89
CAPITAL												
CRPF	1741.27	1389.55	1343.78	-45.77	1111.80	1114.11	1049.79	-64.32	1327.45	848.40	787.93	-60.47
BSF	816.23	797.37	781.04	-16.33	759.64	748.62	765.50	16.88	1310.18	1102.63	975.98	-126.65
CISF	223.61	204.37	193.26	-11.11	121.60	126.58	112.08	-14.50	172.50	116.75	101.78	-14.97
ITBP	560.36	488.36	460.46	-27.90	422.84	404.33	377.74	-26.59	495.78	355.53	345.01	-10.52
Delhi Police	350.50	435.78	380.53	-55.25	440.32	402.23	352.30	-49.93	477.47	306.24	274.38	-31.86
NSG	246.34	156.69	100.41	-56.28	178.05	109.74	59.42	-50.32	123.00	83.14	63.81	-19.33
AR	246.07	231.08	226.10	-4.98	741.75	741.75	479.45	-262.30	618.69	465.90	455.90	-10.00
IB	219.57	116.92	93.64	-23.28	123.22	107.00	79.59	-27.41	83.65	52.34	45.66	-6.68
S.S.B.	791.33	662.48	573.98	-88.50	754.25	510.92	330.22	-180.70	547.61	316.22	308.69	-7.53
TOTAL	5195.28	4482.60	4153.20	-329.40	4653.47	4265.28	3606.09	-659.19	5156.33	3647.15	3359.14	-288.01
GRAND TOTAL	38383.78	39327.98	39209.40	-118.58	42825.12	44836.01	43597.50	-1238.51	48782.05	48960.35	48552.45	-407.90

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE FOR 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

Grant No	B.E.	Suppl.	Total Grant	Expenditure upto 31 st March 2015	+ Excess - Saving	% of saving/ excess with reference to Total Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53 – MHA	1644.67	0.01	1644.68	1151.88	(-) 492.80	(-) 29.96
55 – Police	59450.76	1011.92	60462.68	56254.60	(-) 4208.08	(-) 6.96
56- Other Exp. of MHA	2489.83	0.01	2489.84	1697.76	(-) 792.08	(-) 31.81
Total	63585.26	1011.94	64597.20	59104.24	(-) 5492.96	(-) 8.50

**COMPARISON OF OBJECT HEADWISE EXPENDITURE GRANT NO. 53 - MHA; 55- POLICE and 56 - OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA FOR THE YEAR
2013-14 TO 2015-16 (Upto 31st December, 2015)**

(₹ in crore)

	HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	MHA			POLICE			OTHER EXP OF MHA			TOTAL OF ALL GRANTS YEAR WISE		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
1	Salary	381.74	415.74	342.70	33017.65	37597.90	34222.75	318.42	371.34	328.88	33717.81	38384.98	34894.33
2	Wages	0.24	0.24	0.20	32.70	38.39	29.45	0.01	0.00	0.00	32.95	38.63	29.65
3	Overtime	0.21	0.15	0.09	0.55	0.60	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.75	0.42
4	Pensionary charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	832.99	784.34	565.78	832.99	784.34	565.78
5	Rewards	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.20	14.30	9.67	0.16	0.22	0.16	13.36	14.52	9.83
6	Medical Treatment	5.18	6.00	4.09	218.06	256.31	207.62	3.66	2.93	2.19	226.90	265.24	213.90
7	Domestic Travel Expenses	14.43	12.08	9.95	979.16	1045.21	1008.85	11.43	9.69	6.58	1005.02	1066.98	1025.38
8	Foreign Travel Expenses	1.72	1.83	1.50	11.84	27.87	20.53	0.57	0.55	0.22	14.13	30.25	22.25
9	Office Expenses	381.36	350.19	165.59	584.55	636.26	528.70	11.79	11.73	8.79	977.70	998.18	703.08
10	Rent, Rates & Taxes	61.20	44.38	42.61	60.46	74.68	51.93	0.46	0.61	0.29	122.12	119.67	94.83
11	Publication	2.50	5.15	3.57	10.23	9.44	5.69	0.61	0.11	0.09	13.34	14.70	9.35
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	6.07	6.22	4.60	26.01	25.10	14.25	1.69	1.71	0.54	33.77	33.03	19.39
14	Supplies & Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.49	11.84	10.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.49	11.84	10.89
15	Arms & Ammunitions	0.00	0.00	0.00	931.35	695.98	599.86	0.00	0.01	0.06	931.35	695.99	599.92
16	Cost of Ration	0.00	0.00	0.00	2286.54	3126.17	2891.39	20.64	25.78	32.86	2307.18	3151.95	2924.25
17	Petrol, Oil & Lubricant	1.22	0.34	0.16	621.37	599.40	328.07	4.44	3.99	2.62	627.03	603.73	330.85
18	Clothing & Tentage	0.00	0.00	0.00	577.25	467.98	402.63	12.49	12.92	3.37	589.74	480.90	406.00
19	Advt. & Publicity	23.66	28.43	9.34	38.90	41.88	37.59	13.78	12.66	8.53	76.34	82.97	55.46
20	Minor Works	9.64	8.69	4.36	432.46	479.52	343.37	1.63	2.28	1.51	443.73	490.49	349.24
21	Prof. Services	22.45	27.91	16.96	257.09	315.81	243.12	8.14	2.44	3.28	287.68	346.16	263.36
22	Grants-in-Aid	156.72	130.48	99.57	1864.36	2657.53	848.28	266.20	338.01	279.87	2287.28	3126.02	1227.72
23	GIA for creation for capital	0.00	0.00	388.00	816.65	1279.00	1452.32	200.66	0.00	0.00	1017.31	1279.00	1840.32
24	Contributions	1.97	2.44	1.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08	1.19	1.25	3.05	3.63	3.11
25	Subsidies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.49	53.41	73.60	37.49	53.41	73.60
26	Scholarship	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.07
27	Secret Service	0.00	0.00	0.00	116.14	119.71	101.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	116.14	119.71	101.18
28	Lump-Sum Provision	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	2.70	0.08	0.00
29	Other charges	157.07	60.88	51.07	1803.21	2319.49	1478.06	90.80	35.41	27.05	2051.08	2415.78	1556.18
30	Motor Vehicles	0.10	0.06	0.03	394.81	372.71	247.64	2.63	6.11	6.34	397.54	378.88	254.01
31	Mach. & Equipments	3.64	1.66	1.22	697.98	692.55	653.61	23.13	16.46	11.71	724.75	710.67	666.54
32	Major works	41.01	53.02	8.33	4414.33	3493.79	3602.28	14.18	15.91	11.85	4469.52	3562.72	3622.46
33	Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Loans & Advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.34	0.00	0.00
35	Misc.	5.18	7.41	5.07	146.81	160.37	89.23	1.25	0.93	0.87	153.24	168.71	95.17
	GRAND TOTAL	1280.01	1163.30	1160.87	50373.60	56559.87	49429.35	1880.34	1710.83	1378.30	53533.95	59434.00	51968.52

**Object head-wise statement of proposed/agreed BE 2016-17 in respect of
Grant No.46-MHA and Grant No.48-Police**

Non-Plan				
	(₹ In thousand)			
Object Head	MHA		Police	
	BE 2016-17 (Proposed)	BE 2016-17 (Agreed)	BE 2016-17 (Proposed)	BE 2016-17 (Agreed)
Revenue Section				
Salaries	10315290	9655340	459180400	477168100
Salaries(Charged)	0	0	5900	5400
Wages	4800	3570	553400	448500
Overtime Allowance	3550	3690	8200	6520
Rewards	3900	2500	194700	169330
Medical Treatment	122450	108600	3559400	3198300
Pensionary Charges	8000300	7600300	0	0
Domestic Travel Exp.	274700	261910	15209900	12886500
Foreign Travel Exp.	62750	47500	553000	414080
Office Expenses	809950	1994650	10008600	8553300
Rent,Rate & Taxes	600970	466790	944910	721780
Publication	63090	59870	1332000	102100
Banking Transaction Tax	0	0	0	0
Other Admn.Expenses	358800	359680	1287900	422450
Supplies & Material	10	27250	145000	198600
Arms & Ammunition	1600	1600	11790710	9362800
Arms & Ammunition(M)	0	0	209400	400400
Cost of Ration	526400	421900	38587900	34775100
P.O.L.	59050	44050	7389100	5342690
Clothing & Tentage	211100	180100	8587700	6149400
Clothing & Tentage(M)	0	0	526400	113400
Adv. & Publicity	180300	533900	570100	560550
Minor Works	287850	227100	7830800	6226900
Prof. Services	204650	575000	16614500	3153200
Grants-in-aid-General	11320250	12072600	57204500	10285900
Grants-in-aid Salary	0	0	45100	65100
Grants-in-aid-for creation of Capital Assets	0	5600000	0	19950000
Contribution	42200	91700	0	0
Subsidies	764500	860000	0	0
Scholarship & Stipends	200	200	8500	3600
Secret Service Expr.	10000	10000	1426500	1274500
Lump-sum Provision	0	0	0	0
Other Charges(Voted)	927160	1959000	66646180	29489100
Other Charges(Charged)	0	0	124500	69000
Information Technology	241092	136600	2291600	1658500
Rectt. (Office Expenses)	0	0	578000	355500
Rectt.(Adv.& Pub.)	0	0	64200	0
Inter Account Transfer			0	1500000
Motor Vehicles(Voted)	197200	115300	7175800	5296300
Motor Vehicles(Charged)	0	0	7400	7400
Motor Vehicles(Mod.)	100	0	1292500	515900
Machiney & Equipment(M)	100	0	7545300	1204600
Machiney & Equipment	766500	514200	21723600	14619500
Office Bldg(Voted)	420000	0	37331100	22183900
Office Bldg.(Charged)	0	0	0	0
Residential Bldg.	100	0	17777300	10470900
Border Out Posts	0	0	2286400	3000000
Loans & Advances	0	0	50000	50000
Major Works(IBB/IPB etc.)	0	0	18645700	12766700
Major Works	534000	2374100	500000	2100000
Investment	0	0	0	0
Total	37314912	46309000	827814100	707245800
Deduct Recovery	0	0	-5400000	-5400000
Grand Total	37314912	46309000	822414100	701845800

**UTILISATION CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT
OF GRANTS/LOANS RELEASED UPTO 31ST December, 2015**

(₹ in crore)

No. of UCs due in r/o grants released upto, March 2015	Amount involved (₹ in crore)	No. of UCs received	Amount involved in respect of UCs received (₹ in crore)	No. of UCs outstanding as on 31.12.2015	Amount involved on outstanding UCs (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1132	17966.15	1226	15446.165	322	2999.32

UNSPENT BALANCES AS ON 31.12.2015

A. UNSPENT BALANCES WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Scheme	Amount
1.	Modernisation of Police Forces	2460.50
2.	Scheme for Modernisation of Prisons	12.20
3.	Special Infrastructure Scheme in (SIS) LWE affected States	101.07
4.	Scheme for construction/strengthening of Fortified Police Stations	116.05
5.	Grants-in-aid to State/UT Governments for Capacity Building, System Integrator and Project Management Consultancy under CCTNS Scheme	148.22
6.	Grant-in-aid to ATIs	0.05
7.	NPCBAERM/NPCBEERM	2.91
8.	Scheme for revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country	31.84
9.	Scheme for strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services	32.79
10.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (MCRMP)	0.10
11.	State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP)	1.44
12.	Assistance to the State Government for Establishment of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist School	1.91
13.	Rehabilitation of refugees in Tripura	0.28
14.	Ex-Gratia/cash for land deficiency to displaced from POK1947 Payment of Ex-gratia to Chhamb DPs of 1971 (non Camp)	23.72 0.83
15.	Additional Relief & Rehabilitation to the victims of communal riots of 2002 in Gujarat	0.66
16.	Additional relief to Bhagalpur riot victims	0.16
17.	Essay competition	0.02
18.	Construction of 266 housing units for Tibetan Refugees at Dehradun in Uttarakhand	0.10
19.	National School Safety Programme (NSSP)	15.79
20.	Digital Mapping and Information System for Ayodhya	0.20
21.	BADP	243.67
	Total	3194.492

B. UNSPENT BALANCES WITH IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES as on 31.12.2015

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Scheme	Agency	Amount
1.	Civic Action Programme in LWE Affected Areas	CAPFs (BSF, CRPF,ITBP,SSB)	23.24
2.	Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration Tracking (VFRT)	National Informatics Center, New Delhi	18.31
3.	Complaint Handling Management System	NHRC	0.20
4.	Assistance to State UTs for availing assistance for strengthening their enforcement capabilities in combating illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substance	NCB	3.33
	Total		45.08

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 in a proficient and well-coordinated manner.

Guidelines already released and under process

6.2 NDMA has released guidelines on various hazards and themes, such as—(a) Earthquake; (b) Chemical (Industrial Disasters); (c) Formulation of State Disaster Management Plans; (d) Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management; (e) Floods; (f) Cyclones; (g) Biological Disasters; (h) Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies (Unclassified Part – I); (i) Landslides and Snow Avalanches; (j) Chemical (Terrorism) Disaster; (k) Psycho-Social Support and Mental Health Services; (l) Incident Response System; (m) Tsunami; (n) Drought; (o) Urban Flooding; (p) National Disaster Management Information and Communication System; (q) Scaling, Type of Equipment and Training of Fire Services; and (r) Seismic Retrofitting of Deficient Buildings and Structure.

6.3 NDMA has released guidelines for preparation of State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) in July 2007 and have been regularly following up with States/UTs and offering advice to States/UTs. As a result of which all States/UTs, have prepared their SDMPs.

Disaster Management Plans of Ministries/ Departments of Government of India

6.4 NDMA has engaged with all the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India for preparation of their Disaster Management Plan (DMP) and has issued a 'Suggested structure for preparation of DMP by the Central Ministries/ Departments' to all the Central Ministries/ Departments.

District Disaster Management Plans

6.5 As per Section 31 of the DM Act 2005, there shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the state which shall be prepared by the District Disaster Management Authority and approved by the State Disaster Management authority. Preparation of DDMPs is being consistently monitored at NDMA. To catalyze the preparation of DDMPs in a uniform format, NDMA has finalized a 'Model Framework of DDMP' and 'Explanatory Notes for preparation of DDMP'. The State/UT Govt. have been requested to prepare/update/revise the DDMP as per the framework. As per information available 544 DDMPs have been prepared and 112 are under preparation.

Brief on 'Strengthening of State Disaster Management Authorities and District Disaster Management Authorities'

6.6 Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Strengthening of SDMAs and DDMAAs at a cost of Rs. 42.51 crore is being implemented during 2015-16 and 2016-17 for 36 SDMAs and 256 DDMAAs.

6.7 Out of 36 States/ UTs, so far MoUs with 8 States / UTs have been finalized and 6 are in the process of finalization. During 2015-16, Sanctions have been issued for Rs. 5.00 crore to various States/UTs.

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).

6.8 The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) was constituted under an Act of Parliament with a vision to play the role of a premier institute for capacity development in India and the region. The efforts in this direction that began with the formation of the National Centre for Disaster Management (NCDM) in 1995 gained impetus with its redesignation as the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) for training and capacity development. Under the Disaster Management Act 2005, NIDM has been assigned nodal responsibilities for human resource development, capacity building, training, research, documentation and policy advocacy in the field of disaster management.

Training Programmes

6.9 During the year 2015-16, NIDM had conducted 28 face-to-face training programmes which were attended by 870 participants. In addition to this NIDM had conducted 5 web based online courses, during this period which were attended by 190 participants. NIDM has brought out two training modules on Incident Response System, which are customized to suit Indian conditions.

Bihar Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (BCDRR), Patna: 13th –14th May 2015.

6.10 NIDM in partnership with the State Government of Bihar organized Bihar Conference on DRR (BCDRR) on May 13-14, 2015 at Patna. The main objective was to develop a road map for disaster risk reduction (DRR) from 2015 to 2030 for the State of Bihar. Officials from the Central and State

governments, NGOs, community representatives, civil society organizations and experts from all over the country participated in the Conference.

Brainstorming Workshop on “Nepal Earthquake: Unfolding Uncertainties for Secondary Hazards” at NIDM – 28th May 2015.

6.11 A brainstorming workshop on “Nepal Earthquake: Unfolding Uncertainties for Secondary Hazards” was organized to discuss the key lessons learnt from the recent earthquake activity in Nepal and recommend suitable actions to be taken proactively to avert or reduce the potential impending risk in a post- earthquake situation.

Expert Group Discussion on “Heat Wave: Managing the Emerged Challenge”, on the Occasion of World Environment Day – 5th June 2015.

6.12 A brainstorming session on “Heat Wave-The Emerged Challenge” was organized to meet the rising challenge of climate change and increasing heat waves.

Brainstorming workshop on National capacity building strategy for healthcare sector on 12th June 2015.

6.13 A half day brainstorming workshop on National capacity building strategy for healthcare sector was organised in which experts from various organizations such as NDMA, Indian Medical Association, World Health Organization, SAARC Disaster Management Centre, ICRC, IFRC, NABH, CAHO, Emmanuel Hospital Association, (SEMI) Society for Emergency Medicine India -Institution for Disasters, Emergency and Accidents Sphere India, Doctors for You, St John Ambulance brigade, OCS-MCS, Trained Nurses Association of India, Healthcare Sector Skill Council, Sushtra Trauma Centre, Apollo Hospital, Max Healthcare and all representatives from various states participated.

National Consultation of Partner Agencies: Scientific and Technical Institutions, 25th August 2015.

6.14 NIDM organized the national consultation of scientific and technical institutions, second in line after the donor's partners' meeting. The meeting was attended by representatives from various institutions like SDMAs, CBRI, IMD, NDRF, IITs, NRSC, Ministry of Earth Sciences, FICCI, UNDP, IFRC, UNW, etc. Shri Kiren Rijiju, Hon'ble Minister of State (Home), during his inaugural address, once again reiterated the importance of scientific institutions in not only managing disasters but also in reducing the risk. He said that Science is important in disaster management but application of science is even more important. He said that Government of India is committed for facilitating research in this field. Following were the recommendations:

- (I) NDRF would get assistance from various scientific institutions in providing new and innovative equipment and methodology available for rescue.
- (II) IMD is committed for its continued support in providing timely and effective early warning to India as well as the region.
- (III) India is committed for facilitating the DRR activities in the region.
- (IV) Participating institutions and other institutions can provide solutions to the ever increasing distress due to disasters in the region in such a way that the same can be flagged during IAP meetings.
- (V) Scientific community may work for solutions and methodology for last mile connectivity.

Launch of "Disaster Research Programme (DRP)" of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) recognized as a Centre for Excellence in Disaster Research in collaboration with National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), 21st September 2015.

6.15 A MoU was signed between NIDM and JNU on 6th August 2015. An interaction between faculties of JNU and NIDM was launched. Full day National

Seminar on 'Exploring Social Sciences Tools in Teaching Disaster Risk' was held after the launch ceremony at JNU convention centre.

The Asian Leaders and the 2nd IAP meeting of 2015 held on 17th - 19th Nov 2015 in New Delhi.

6.16 The Asian Leaders Meeting successfully managed to provide a policy direction towards the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the region. This policy direction will be the cornerstone for development of the 'Regional Plan for implementation of the Sendai Framework in Asia' in collaboration with all countries and partners in Asia. This regional plan along with a political declaration and voluntary commitments from stakeholders will be the main outcome of the AMCDRR 2016.

SAARC regional Workshop on Sharing Best Practices on DRR at Hotel Ashok, New Delhi on 27th November, 2015.

6.17 India hosted a one day Best practice workshop on the 27th November, 2015, soon after the completion of South Asia Disaster Management combined exercise in New Delhi. The aim of this workshop was to provide a platform to member countries for sharing best practices in the field of disaster risk reduction, sharing experiences of response to Gorkha earthquake, Nepal and sharing the outcomes of the SAARC Annual Disaster Management Exercise (SAADMEX), which was held in India from November 23-26, 2015 and was attended by member countries.

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 appraise 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. It guides them to comply with the canons of good budgeting and promotes 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 CAPF, 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, Departmental Accounting Organisation 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 of PFMS (Public Financial Management 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. 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. 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 (PAO) of this Ministry are mostly done through GEPG (Government Electronic Payment Gateway) facilitating a seamless and real-time transfer of funds. Some of the PAOs of the Ministry have commenced disbursement through the PFMS (Public Financial Management System). All the PAOs of this Ministry have migrated to the GEPG platform.