



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**OUTCOME BUDGET**

**2010-2011**

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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. 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. In the Union Government, the responsibilities for maintenance of internal security, centre-state relations, para-military forces, border management, disaster management etc. have been entrusted to the Ministry of Home Affairs. These responsibilities are being discharged by undertaking 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 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, and the targets set for the year 2010-2011.

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 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 alongwith position of outstanding utilisation certificates and details of unspent balances with State Governments and implementing agencies.
- Chapter – 6** Includes review of performance of statutory and autonomous bodies.
- Chapter – 7** Follow up action after presentation of Outcome Budget.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There are ten Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Of these, five Grants (95, 96, 97, 98 and 99) 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. 52 – Cabinet and Grant No. 55 – Transfers to Union Territories (with legislatures), since the concerned line ministries of the Government of India are responsible for scrutinizing and sanctioning the schemes falling under their purview.

2. The Ministry of Home Affairs is, therefore, directly responsible for the budgetary allocations provided under only three Grants, viz., Grant No. 51 – Ministry of Home Affairs, Grant No. 53 – Police, and Grant No. 54 – Other Expenditure of MHA.

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

(Rs. in crore)

Grant No.	BE 2010 – 11		Total
	Plan	Non-Plan	
51 - MHA	911.71	2371.68	3283.39
53 - Police	940.29	28999.92	29940.21
54 -Other Expdr. of MHA	149.00	1346.95	1495.95
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2001.00</b>	<b>32718.55</b>	<b>34719.55</b>

3.1 Grant No. 53 – Police caters to the Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs) and Central Police Organisations (CPOs) and has the highest budgetary allocation. This Grant also includes provisions for Delhi Police.

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

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

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

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

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

9. Chapter - 4 reviews the physical and financial performances of major schemes/activities undertaken in the recent past and achievements against these schemes are also reflected. A trend analysis of the allocations and utilisations 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.

10. Chapter - 6 highlights the role and responsibility of the two statutory and autonomous bodies under the Ministry, viz. National Disaster Management Authority and National Institute of Disaster Management.

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



# CHAPTER-1

## Mandate, Vision, Goals and Policy Framework

### MANDATE:

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

- Department of Internal Security, dealing with police, law & order and rehabilitation;
- Department of States, dealing with Centre-State relations, Inter-State relations, Union Territories and freedom fighters' pension;

- Department of Home, dealing with the notification of assumption of office by the President and Vice-President, notification of appointment of the Prime Minister and other Ministers, etc.;
- Department of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) Affairs, dealing with the constitutional provisions in respect of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and all other matters relating to the State excluding those with which the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned;
- Department of Border Management, dealing with management of borders, including coastal borders; and
- Department of Official Language, dealing with the implementation of the provisions of the constitution relating to official languages and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 and Official Languages Rules, 1976.

1.3 The Department of Official Language has a separate Secretary and functions independently. The Department of Internal Security, Department of States, Department of Home, Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs and 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 the individual as well as for fulfilling aspirations of the society and for building a strong, stable and prosperous nation. To this end, it is envisaged that the Ministry of Home Affairs will strive to:

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

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

### **GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:**

1.5 The responsibilities of the Ministry of Home Affairs cover a wide arch of subjects. In brief, the goals and objectives of the Ministry, would 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 Police Forces (CPFs);
- Modernising State Police Forces;
- Protecting and upholding the principles of human rights;
- Managing effectively the international border and coastline;
- Extending relief and mitigating the hardships on account of disasters;
- Working for the welfare of freedom fighters;
- Carrying out the population census decennially;
- Preventing and combating drug trafficking and abuse;

- Implementing the official language policy; and
- Administering the IPS Cadre as per IPS Rules.

## **POLICY-FRAMEWORK**

### **Internal Security**

#### **Jammu & Kashmir**

1.6 The Union Government, conjointly with the State Government of J&K, are pursuing a multipronged strategy to bring peace and normalcy to the state of Jammu & Kashmir. The four major elements of the strategy are:-

- Pro-active tackling of cross-border terrorism by security forces. The counter terrorism strategy is aimed at securing the State from infiltrates and terrorists. The strategy includes controlling/minimizing infiltration, neutralization of terrorists in the hinterland and winning the 'Hearts and Minds' of the people of the State.
- Accelerating economic development and redressal of public grievances within the State. As part of the integrated approach to combat terrorism in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the Government has been taking various measures to offset the adverse impact of terrorism on the general public with emphasis on economic development for building up physical and social infrastructure and improving the productive potential of Jammu & Kashmir. The Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan 2004 is a flagship programme for economic development in the State.
- Openness to dialogue with all groups in J&K, especially those which eschew the path of violence and express a desire for such talks. A series of Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) have been initiated by the Government in the form of a composite dialogue process for

improvement of relations between India and Pakistan, on the one hand and, in the context of different regions and segments of the population in Jammu & Kashmir, including promotion of cross -LoC people to people contacts on the other. As regards the CBMs within the State, a process of internal dialogue and consultation had been initiated in 2005 in the form of a Round Table Conference (RTC) on Jammu & Kashmir, comprising representatives of various shades of people, opinion and regions in the State, to identify measures required to further strengthen and consolidate the process of peace and normalcy in the State.

1.7 The above stated strategy is supported by the Government's efforts in the diplomatic and media spheres. The Government is committed to carry forward the dialogue with all groups and different shades of opinion on a sustained basis, in consultation with the democratically elected State Government, and have initiated a process of consultation with various political groups and others to resolve the problems.

1.8 The Central Government has also been providing financial assistance to the State Government by way of reimbursement for various types of security related expenditure, including honorarium to SPOs, expenditure on carriage of constabulary, rent for accommodation, airlift charges, raising cost of Indian Reserve Battalion, and various other relief and rehabilitation measures for migrants, widows, orphans and militancy affected persons etc. This assistance is provided under the head of SRE (Police) and (R&R). During 2009-10 approximately Rs. 230.14 crore have been incurred under this head.

### **North East**

1.9 Militant activities of various underground groups and ethnic divisions have resulted in violence in several areas of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and in some areas of Meghalaya, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh. Presence of a

long and porous border and highly inhospitable terrain facilitates the movement of militant groups and flow of illegal arms into the region. Inadequate economic development, infrastructure facilities and employment opportunities in the region have also contributed to induction of neo-literate youth into militancy.

1.10 The Government is following a multi-pronged policy 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 mainstream of national life, and sustained counter insurgency operations against the elements who 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 aid the State authorities in counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations based on threat assessments; vigilance and surveillance on the border, including the construction of border fencing; border roads and flood lighting; sharing of intelligence; financial assistance for strengthening of the local police forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; provision of assistance for various aspects of counter insurgency operations by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure, assistance to the States for raising additional forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc.

### **Naxalism**

1.11 The aim of the naxalites is to destroy the effectiveness of states' institutions, with the ultimate object of attaining political power by violent means. Towards this end the naxalites attack the police and the police establishments, infrastructure, like rail and road transport and power

transmission; forcibly oppose execution of development works, like road construction; intimidate government functionaries, contractors and business entities, inter-alia, for extorting money. Naxalities activity has also been manifesting itself in mobilizing the people on issues such as land reforms, land acquisition, displacement, thereby trying to expand their area of influence.

1.12 Government's approach with the overall objective to uphold the law of the land is to provide security of life and property and a secure environment for development and economic growth, to deal with naxalite activities in a holistic manner, in areas of security, development, administration and public perception management. Considering the inter-state ramifications of naxalite activities, the need for inter-state coordination and cooperation has also been emphasized, both in terms of uniformity in approach and in terms of ground-level joint police action, with the intent of enforcing the law of the land and to deal with naxalite crime and violence effectively and in accordance with law. On 22.6.2009, CPI (Maoist) was included in the Schedule of terrorist organisation under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

1.13 Union Home Minister chaired a meeting with Chief Ministers of seven naxal affected States, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal on 07.01.2009 and also on 17.08.2009 with a view to build consensus among the States for taking up coordinated action.

1.14 The States, while being advised to take time bound steps for filling-up of the vacancies and augmenting the State Police Forces, including raising of special forces, and taking various other measures, are also being assisted by the Central Government through a variety of ways, including (i) deployment of Central Para Military Forces; (ii) financial assistance for strengthening police infrastructure, including establishment of secure police station buildings, armories, etc.; (iii) provision of specialized equipment, weaponry and vehicles,

particularly at the police station level; (iv) sharing of intelligence and strengthening of the State Intelligence set-ups (v) creation of additional training capacity and provision of training slots in the training centres of the Army and CPMFs; (vi) raising of specialized units/task forces for anti-naxalite operations, e.g. CoBRA Battalions under CRPF; (vii) Setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) schools and (viii) sanction of 13,566 SPOs to the states etc. A special infrastructure scheme for naxal affected areas has also been launched with the aim of filling up critical infrastructure gaps with reference to the security related requirements, which cannot be met under the existing schemes. The union Government has also been emphasizing upon the State Governments the need for focused attention on development activities in the affected areas, and proper implementation of Central and State development schemes, including schemes oriented towards the tribes and other weaker sections, fair and firm revenue (land) administration, with attention on elements like proper maintenance of lands records, expeditious recording of mutations and fair disposal of land disputes and putting in place effective mechanisms for grievance redressal, public contact and public awareness, for creating an overall positive environment and confidence among the people in the state administrative machinery.

1.15 Revised Guidelines and package for surrender and rehabilitation of naxalities were issued on 26.08.2009 to encourage the states to facilitate surrender of naxals who abjure violence and intend to return to mainstream. The Central Scheme for Assistance to Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist and Communal violence has been extended to victims of naxal violence and now Rs. 3.00 lakh would also be provided for each victim of naxal violence as per the submitted guidelines. Government of India has approved a connectivity plan for construction of national highways, state highways and major district roads in the 34 focus districts and their peripheries at a cost of Rs. 7,300.00 crore during the 11th Five Year Plan.



### **Counter – terrorism:**

1.16 Government recognizes that the threat of terror has neither vanished nor receded and accordingly a number of steps have been taken. These measures include (a) augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; (b) amendment of the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture or private industrial undertakings; (c) establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; (d) legal powers have been given to DG, NSG for requisitioning aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; (e) online and secure connectivity between Multi-Agency Centre, Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres and State Special Branches. A Scheme with an aim at strengthening of State Special Branches (SSBs) by way of support for monitoring, security, surveillance and other related equipments, has recently been approved. Support would be given in this scheme for networking, computers and data management.

1.17 The National Investigation Agency Act has been enacted and notified on 31.12.2008 and the National Investigation Agency has been constituted. The Director General has been appointed and 217 additional posts have been created at various levels in the Agency. NIA Hqrs. in Delhi has been notified as 'Police Station'. Eight cases have been assigned to the Agency for investigation and prosecution. Out of these eight cases, charge-sheets have been filed in two cases. Special Courts have been notified in Assam, Delhi and Kerala. Further, Recruitment Rules for Group C posts in NIA have been notified. One time method of recruitment for filling up posts of group A and B, has been finalized in consultation with the UPSC.

1.18 Close and continuous interaction has also been maintained at the highest level with the State Governments who have also been urged to fill up vacancies in the State Police on a time bound basis, to augment the strength of the State Police, raise Special Forces and strengthen their intelligence machinery.

1.19 In order to conduct Election to Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) under the Sikh Gurdwara Act, 1925, Justice (Retd.) H.S. Brar has been appointed as the Chief Commissioner, Gurdwara Elections.

### **NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU**

1.20 The national drug control strategy involves supply and demand reduction measures. In multi-agency approach, several Central and State agencies like Customs & Central Excise, DRI, CBN, Border Guarding Forces, State Police, Excise, Forest Departments are empowered under the NDPS Act, 1985 to enforce and implement various provisions of the said Act, which is a stringent legal framework (non-bailable offence, up to 20 years imprisonment, death penalty for certain repeat offences, Special courts for speedy trials etc.). International coordination in the form of bilateral agreements/MOUs on Drug related matters with other countries, controlled delivery and coordinated operations also form a strong plank in the drug control strategy.

### **Border Management**

1.21 In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other cross border criminal activities, the Government have undertaken erection of fencing with patrol roads, floodlighting and construction of Border Out Posts (BOPs) 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 Run of Kutch area in Gujarat. Along with Indo-Bangladesh border, about 78% of border fencing works have been completed and balance works are going on. An additional 509 Border Outposts have been sanctioned on Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders. The construction of 82 BOPs will be undertaken during 2009-10.

1.22 Good border management is mandated by India's security concerns and to this end, it is important to put in place systems which address security imperatives while also facilitating trade and commerce. With a view to provide better management and providing all facilities in a single complex, as also for facilitation/boosting trade and security along land borders, the Government has approved construction of 13 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at identified entry points on India's border with Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Myanmar in two phases. An allocation of Rs. 635.00 crore has been made for this scheme in the XIth Five Year Plan. Pre-construction activities like preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), Detailed Engineering Reports (DERs), acquisition of land etc. have been undertaken and construction of some of the ICPs will start during 2010-11.

1.23 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is being implemented in 361 border blocks of 96 districts covering 17 States. In the past four years, an amount of Rs. 2,060.00 crore has been allocated under BADP. The allocation for 2009-10 is Rs. 635.00 crore. Funds under the programme are provided to the States for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors.

### **Coastal Security**

1.24 India has a coastline of 7,516.6 km. running along 9 States and 4 Union territories. A Coastal security scheme has been commenced in consultation with the State Governments of coastal States for giving focused attention to secure the coasts against illegal cross border activities of criminals and anti-national elements. Under the scheme, 73 Coastal Police Stations, 58 Out Posts and 30 Barracks have been approved with 204 boats and vehicles. The approved outlay is Rs. 400.00 crore for non-recurring expenditure and Rs.151.00 crore for recurring expenditure for 5 years. So far, 64 Police Stations have been made operational and 56 interceptor boats have been

supplied to the coastal states and UTs. 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 proposal to be named as Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme is being formulated.

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

### **Communal Harmony**

1.26 Government takes initiatives to instill a sense of safety, security and confidence in the minds of the people, especially those belonging to minority communities. It monitors the communal situation in the country, and takes steps to prevent disturbances, and promote harmony among various communities.

### **Human Rights**

1.27 The Constitution of India has provisions and guarantees for safeguarding civil and political rights. Government of India has set up a forum for redressal of human rights violations by constituting the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and provided for the setting up of State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been taking various initiatives for the spread of human rights education.

### **Central Police Forces**

1.28 Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for raising, administering and deploying the Central Police Forces (CPFs). CPFs assist the State Governments in the maintenance of law and order and in the performance of various internal security duties. Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal, Indo Tibetan Border Police and Assam Rifles are deployed along the International borders and provide assistance to local administration in maintenance of law and order. These CPFs are also deployed for counter insurgency and internal security duties. The Central Industrial Security Force assists PSUs, other Central/State Govt. agencies and important Private and Joint Sector establishments in the protection of properties, and also deployed for VIP Security. The National Security Guard is a task oriented force for engaging and neutralizing threats in specific situations, undertaking anti and counter-hijacking operations in air, on land and water and also undertaking hostage rescue missions. As recommended by the Group of Ministers on Reforming National Security, the Central Reserve Police Force is entrusted as the prime force for aiding civil authorities in the states and for counter insurgency duties. In the CRPF, Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) - specialized forces to counter left wing extremism and militancy - are also being raised. The force conducts commando/guerilla type short and quick operations on pin pointed intelligence. Two CoBRA battalions have already started operating.

1.29 Recently, approval has been obtained for raising 38 new battalions in the CRPF and 29 new battalions in the BSF. Also, four regional hubs of the NSG have been set up in June/July, 2009 at Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and

Hyderabad, and approval has been obtained for establishment of two Regional Centres of the NSG at Hyderabad and Kolkata.

### **Modernisation of Police Forces**

1.30 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, naxalism etc. Under the Scheme, assistance is provided to the State Governments in the form of grants-in-aid towards construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, for purchase of vehicles, security/surveillance/communication 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.

1.31 The annual central allocation was enhanced by the Government to Rs. 1,645.00 crore with effect from the financial year 2005-06. Hundred percent Central funding was being provided to 8 States (NE States except Sikkim and J&K) and 75% central funding to the remaining 20 States until the year 2006-07. From the year 2007-08, Sikkim has also been classified as Category “A” State, making it eligible for 100% central funding under the Scheme.

### **MODERNISATION OF PRISONS**

1.32 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, improving in sanitation and water supply and construction of living accommodation for prison personnel. The scheme known as Modernization of Prisons was implemented

in 27 States over a period of five years (2002-07) with an outlay of Rs.1,800.00 crore. The cost was being shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25 respectively. The scheme was extended by a further period of 2 years without additional funds to enable the State Governments to complete their activities by 31.03.2009.

1.33 As against the total Central share of Rs.1,350.00 crore, an amount of Rs.1,346.95 crore has been released to the State Governments leaving 3.05 crore. Out of this amount, Rs.1.50 crore pertains to the State of J&K which could not be released to the State Government due to non-submission of utilization certificate. The balance amount of Rs.1.55 crore was the uncommitted fund. The progress of the scheme is being monitored closely with a view to ensure that the funds released to the States are properly utilized for the purpose for which they have been released. The scheme of modernization of prisons has ceased to exist on 31.03.2009.

#### **REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION;**

1.34 To improve the quality of Prison Administration, continuous efforts are made by imparting training the prison personnel. The Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs had decided that regional training centres for prison personnel be established by the Central government preferably in Union territories. In pursuance of this decision, the Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh was set up in 1989 with full financial assistance from the Central Government. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh caters to the training needs of Prisons personnel/Correctional Officers of various State Governments.

### **REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS ACT, 2003:**

1.35 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 enacted by the Government of India for the repatriation of foreign nationals imprisoned in Indian jails and vice-versa to serve the remainder of their sentence in their native countries. For implementation of the Act, a treaty/agreement is required to be signed with countries having mutual interest with us in this manner. The Government of India has so far signed agreements with the Government of U.K., Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt and France. Negotiations have also been concluded with the Government of Canada, Israel, Hong Kong, UAE, Korea, Brazil and Bosnia & Herzegovina. Negotiations are under way with the Government of Sri Lanka, Iran and Maldives.

1.36 Under this Act, 12 Indian prisoners have so far been repatriated from Mauritius to India and 4 British Prisoners have been repatriated from India to U.K. for serving the remainder of their sentence in their respective countries.

### **Arms Policy**

1.37 Ministry of Home Affairs grants licenses for manufacture of arms and ammunition in the private sector. The policy aims to regulate the proliferation of arms and ammunition in the country and also for prevention of their misuse.

### **Disaster Management**

1.38 India is vulnerable to a large number of natural as well as human induced disasters in varying degrees. Disasters erode development gains achieved over the years. Development, therefore, cannot be sustained unless disaster mitigation measures are made part of the development process. Keeping this in view, the Government has brought about a shift in its approach to one covering all aspects of disaster management such as prevention, mitigation, preparedness, relief, response and rehabilitation.



1.39 In pursuance of this approach, the Government enacted the Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005 on 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2005. The Act provides for constitution of an institutional mechanism to frame and monitor the implementation of the disaster management policies and plans, ensuring necessary measures by the various agencies and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation.

1.40 Recently, Government has approved the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) which has been prepared in pursuance of Disaster management Act, 2005 with a vision to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness & response. It addresses the concerns of all the sections of the society including differently able persons, women, children and other disadvantaged groups.

1.41 The Government has constituted the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the National Executive Committee (NEC), the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

### **Other Functions**

1.42 The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with matters pertaining to immigration, visa, citizenship, international cooperation to fight terrorism and organized crime at bilateral and multilateral (viz. BIMSTEC, SAARC) levels, implementation of India-Africa Forum Summit, rehabilitation of refugees and census. The Ministry is responsible for promotion of Official Language and for implementation of welfare schemes for the freedom fighters.

## **MAJOR PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES:**

1.43 Major programmes/schemes implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs are listed below:-

- (i) Construction of Fencing, Roads, Border Outposts and Flood lighting along the international borders;
- (ii) Schemes for Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE);
- (iii) Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF);
- (iv) Scheme for Police Housing;
- (v) Modernisation of Prison Administration;
- (vi) Schemes for promoting the use of Official Language;
- (vii) Rehabilitation Schemes/Projects;
- (viii) Police Network (POLNET);
- (ix) National Disaster Management/Mitigation Programmes/Projects;
- (x) Modernisation of Fire and Emergency Services;
- (xi) Revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country;
- (xii) Central scheme for assistance to victims of terrorist and communal violence;
- (xiii) Scheme for grant of financial assistance to states for strengthening their enforcement capability to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
- (xiv) Schemes under the Registrar General of India;
- (xv) Strengthening of North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong.

The details of these schemes are discussed in subsequent chapters.

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## **CHAPTER – 2**

2.1 Of the ten Grants under Ministry of Home Affairs, only three Grants are directly controlled and administered. They are Grant No. 51 - Ministry of Home Affairs, Grant No. 53 – Police and Grant No. 54 – Other Expenditure of MHA. Information contained in this Chapter relates to details of financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected outcomes in respect of various activities/schemes covered under the above three Grants.

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

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

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

**GRANT No. 51-MHA**

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors	
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources					
1.	Secretariat General Services	<p>(i) Establishment expenditure of various offices of MHA.</p> <p>(ii) To cater for the expenditures 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 &amp; Kolkata) has merged into MHA.</p> <p>National Human Right Commission.</p>	145.93	0.50	-	<p>(i) The deliverables in respect of establishment expenditures includes various heads such as Salary, Wages, Medical Treatment, Domestic Travel Expenses, Foreign Travel Expenses, Office Expenses, Rent, Rates &amp; Taxes, Publication, Other Administrative Expenses, Advertisement &amp; Publicity, Minor Works, Professional Services Other Charges, IT- Salaries, IT- Office Expenses, IT- Machinery &amp; Equipment and Machinery &amp; 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 the Govt. of India. Specific outputs for promotion of Official Languages have been indicated in Chapter-IV.</p> <p>(iii) As regards Custodian of Enemy Property for India, situated in Mumbai &amp; Kolkata, the allocations cater mainly to the salaries and other establishment related expenditure of the office.</p> <p>A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been kept for construction of Manav Adhikar Bhavan – New Building for National Human Right Commission.</p>	<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 &amp; Kolkata. This expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related costs.</p> <p>New Building will be constructed.</p>	<p>Specific activities under this Grant are required to be timely processed for decision making. The endeavour is to ensure effective utilization of resources.</p> <p>New Building to be completed by 31.03.2010.</p>	-	<p>Work being executed by CPWD</p>

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
2.	<b>Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)</b>	The provision is for secretariat expenditure of Narcotics Control Bureau (Both Hqrs & field units i.e. 11 Zonals, 1 RIU & 10 Intelligence Cell)	36.62	0.00	-	<p>The deliverables in respect of establishment related expenditures cannot be quantified.</p> <p>Seizures of illicit drugs and arrests cannot be predicted. However, details of seizures of drugs and arrest of persons in the recent past have been indicated in Chapter-IV</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>(c) Construction of new NCB offices</p> <p>(d) Enhanced coordination</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>(4) Increased international cooperation</p>	<p>3 phase 100 days Action Plan</p> <p>5 year scheme</p> <p>This activity is administered under close supervision.</p> <p>Continuous process</p>	<p>(1) (i) Multi agency approach dependant on close coordination with other concerned Ministries and State Governments in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.</p> <p>(ii) Funds availability</p> <p>(2) (i) Funds availability</p> <p>(ii) Lesser priority for a few states</p> <p>(3) Problem in getting data from DCGI/State Drug Controllers</p> <p>(4) Varied international interests and diplomatic relations vis-à-vis India</p>

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
3.	<b>Census Surveys &amp; Statistics</b>	Conduct of Houselisting & Housing Census and Population Enumeration in 2010-11.	1255.91	743.71	-	Conduct of Houselisting & Housing Census and Population Enumeration in 2010-11	Houselisting Operations will provide the frame for undertaking population enumeration, besides providing host of data on housing stock, amenities and the assets available for each of the households.	(i) Houselisting & Housing Census is scheduled to be conducted in April to September, 2010.  (ii) Population Enumeration is scheduled to be conducted in February, 2011.	Availability and engagement of suitable manpower.
	<b>(A) Improvement in Vital Statistics System</b>	<b>(i) Civil Registration System:</b>  To improve and sustain the level of registration of births and deaths in the states.				(i) Improved registration of births and deaths, especially in low performing states.  (ii) Availability of data on Registration of births and deaths at district level.	Better planning of schemes/programmes of primary health, education sectors etc. at district and state levels by State Governments.	(i) Organise awareness campaign through release of advertisements in various mass electronic media; release of advertisements through print media, especially during school admission time; and other modes of publicity.  (ii) Capacity enhancement of State Governments through training of the civil registration functionaries at different levels in various States/UTs.	Outcome heavily depends upon involvement of States, which in turn depends on effective coordination between departments of the respective State Governments involved in the registration of births and deaths.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<p><b><u>(ii)Medical Certification of Cause of Death:</u></b></p> <p>To Improve the system of collection of data on causes of death through 'Medical Certification of Cause of Death' by States and UTs.</p>				<p>Availability of trained medical professionals and statistical personnel for proper classification of causes of death as per International Classification of Diseases - 10<sup>th</sup> revision.</p>	<p>State Governments can use this information for better targeting of health schemes/programmes and channelization of resources under NRHM</p>	<p>(a) Impart training to medical professionals and statistical personnel for proper classification of causes of death as per International Classification of Diseases- 10th Revision.</p> <p>(b) Inviting proposals from states for central assistance on recruitment of computer Systems and processing thereof.</p> <p>(c) Persuading states for creating and filling up the post of Nosologist.</p>	-
		<p><b><u>(iii)Sample Registration System:</u></b></p> <p>Provide annual estimates of fertility and mortality indicators viz., birth rate, death rate, Infant mortality rate, total fertility rate, institutional deliveries, medical attention at death and expectation of life at birth.</p>				<p>Availability of annual estimates of birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, total fertility rate, medical attention at birth/death and expectation of life at birth at state and national levels separately for rural and urban areas.</p>	<p>Enabling Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare and State Govts. to plan appropriate interventional strategies / schemes, based on data on these fertility and mortality indicators and cause-specific mortality by age &amp; sex specially for maternal and child health.</p>	<p>Continuous and retrospective recording of birth &amp; death events every half yearly and other related information including risk factors, during half yearly surveys in all States and UTs.</p>	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<b>(B) GIS Based Town Mapping</b>	<p>(i) To create digital database of the towns showing ward boundary alongwith other major physical landscape, infrastructure, major cultural/historical features etc.</p> <p>(ii) To prepare detailed ward-wise map of 33 capital cities/towns showing layout.</p>				<p>(i)To update the external limit, ward boundaries, their numbers of class-IV, V &amp; VI towns as per the latest jurisdictions.</p> <p>(ii) To create digital database of class-IV town maps.</p> <p>(iii)To prepare detailed ward-wise map of 33 capital cities/towns showing layout of buildings/premises, lanes, sub lanes in digital format for carving out geo referenced Census Enumeration Blocks for Census 2011.</p>	<p>(i) Dissemination of Census data at ward level.</p> <p>(ii)Complete coverage at the time of enumeration will help in proper demarcation of Census Enumeration Blocks.</p>	<p>(i) To process latest information from Municipal Corporation /Other Govt. Agencies and complete by March, 2010.</p> <p>(ii) To undertake the field survey work on the basis of satellite imageries digitization, linking of attribute data and complete by March, 2010.</p>	
	<b>(C) Modernization of Data Dissemination Activities of Census Data</b>	Improving dissemination of Census 2001 data				<p>(i) Dissemination Census data in books, CDs and Internet for use.</p> <p>(ii) Organising data dissemination workshops for securing availability and use of census data.</p> <p>(iii)Updating census of India web site regularly.</p>	Making available latest census results in a user friendly manner to data users till next census results become available.	(i)To conduct activities in prescribed manner.	-
	<b>(D) Training Unit in Officials of Registrar General of India</b>	To impart training to officials of ORGI for capacity building and enhancement of analytical skills.				<p>Imparting training to officers and employees already present and those who are likely to join ORGI and Directorates by holding about 60 training programmes</p>	<p>(i)Enhancement of understanding and analytical skills of officers and employees of ORGI and Directorates.</p> <p>(ii)Develop the competence in the Officers to shoulder the responsibilities of 2011 Census successfully.</p>	-	-



S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<b>(E) Mother Tongue Survey of India</b>	Classification of unclassified language returned in Census 2001.				Conduct of the survey of about 200 unclassified mother tongues for proper classification.	This would help in proper classification of such Mother Tongues in future censuses starting from 2011 Census.	-	-
	<b>(F) National Population Register</b>	Registration of every citizen of India and issue of National Identity card to him  Creation of National Database of all Usual Residents				(i) Direct data collection  (ii) Personalisation of Identity Cards, delivery & supervision.  (i) Training to field functionaries.  (ii) Printing of NPR Manuals, Schedules etc.  (iii) Dispatch of NPR Manuals, Schedules etc. (iv) Publicity (v) Canvassing of NPR Schedules alongwith Houselisting (vi) Payment of Honorarium to field functionaries for data collection (vii) Scanning of NPR Schedules (viii) Digitization of NPR Schedules (ix) Collection of Photography & Biometry.	Creation of NPR in 3,331 coastal villages and issuance of identity (smart) cards to usual residents in these villages.  Creation of National Database of all Usual Residents.		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<b>(G) Advertisement &amp; Publicity for Census 2011</b>	To sensitize the public about 2011 census and seeking their cooperation.				(i) Houselisting operation by April-September, 2010; (ii) Population enumeration in February, 2011.	To help in proper Houselisting in housing census with full cooperation of the public.	The printing and audio visual media could be used for publicity during the Houselisting Operation in 2010 and Population Enumeration in 2011.	-
	<b>(H) Upgradation of Data Centres</b>	Upgrade the Data Centres for processing of data of 2011 Census.				Renovation of 15 Data Centres and purchase of hardware/software.	Better and timely processing of Census 2011 data.	-	-
4.	<b><u>Official Language:</u></b>  <b><u>A. Central Hindi Training Institute</u></b>  Provide training for : (i) Hindi Language (ii) Hindi Typing (iii) Hindi Stenography	To provide training for learning Hindi language, Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography to the Central Government employees so that they may have working knowledge of Hindi for use in offices.	28.67	5.50	-	(i) Training to 21,336 employees in Hindi Language. (ii) Training to 2,545 employees in Hindi typing. (iii) Training to 416 employees in Hindi stenography.	(i) Increased number of employees having working knowledge of Hindi. (ii) Availability of adequate number of Hindi Typists. (iii) Availability of adequate number of Hindi stenographers.	One year	Willingness of the employees and the support of the parent organization.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<p><b>(B)Central Translation Bureau</b> <b>(a subordinate office)</b></p> <p>(i) Provide translation of documents</p> <p>(ii) Provide training in translation</p>	<p>To provide Hindi translation of codes, manuals, forms, procedural literature etc. in the Central Government offices and to give training for translation from English to Hindi.</p>				<p>(i) Hindi translation – 34,950 standard pages</p> <p>(ii) Quarterly translation training programme – 12 (118 trainees)</p> <p>(iii) 21 - day translation training programme – 01 (55 trainees)</p> <p>(iv) Short terms translation training course: Programme – 13 Trainees - 339</p> <p>(v) Advanced/Refresher translation training course: Programme – 05 Trainees – 112</p> <p>(vi) Training under National Training Policy: Programme – 03 Trainees - 41</p>	<p>(i) Availability of codes and manuals in bilingual form.</p> <p>(ii) – (vi) Strengthening/ improvement in translation facilities.</p>	One Year	Nil

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<p><b>(C)</b> <b>Technical Cell (Deptt. of OL)</b></p> <p>(i) Provide training for use of computers in Hindi.</p> <p>(ii) Develop Language Computing Application Tools</p> <p>(iii) Technical Conferences / Seminars</p>	<p>Train employees for use of computers in Hindi.</p> <p>Develop such tools for use of Hindi on computers as may be useful for associating Hindi with modern technology.</p> <p>Provide information regarding bilingual electronic equipment and soft wares so that they may use the facilities available in Hindi.</p>				<p>(i) 5 day training programme - 64</p> <p>(ii) Development of following tools / softwares :-</p> <p>(a) Development of on-line examination system for Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya.</p> <p>(b) Organised two programs of 'Training of Trainers'.</p>	<p>Facilitate effective working on computers in Hindi</p> <p>One Year</p>	<p>Nil</p>	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<p><b>(D) Implementation of Official Language Policy of the Union</b></p> <p>(i) Regional Implementation Offices (Deptt. of OL)</p> <p>(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 + expenditures on 271 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) Inspections of 1,437 Central Govt Offices to ensure implementation of Official Language Policy.</p> <p>(ii) Distribution of Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha awards 2007-08 / Regional Awards (in 08 regions) / Rajiv Gandhi National Gyan Vigyan Maulik Pustak Lekhan award- 07-08.</p> <p>(iii) 298 meetings of TOLICs.</p> <p>(iv) 32,399 offices/sections were notified up to December, 2009 under rule 10(4) of the O.L. Act, 1963</p>	<p>(i) Better implementation of Official Language Policy.</p> <p>(ii) Promotion of Rajbhasha.</p> <p>(iii) Better implementation of Official Language Policy.</p>	Nil	Nil
	<p><b>(E) Publicity and Propagation of Hindi as official language (Deptt. of OL)</b></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 and its policy.</p>	Nil	Nil

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks / Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
5.	<b>Intelligence Bureau</b>	<p>Budget provision includes expenditure on establishment, travel expenses, machinery and equipment etc. Also includes provision for Bureau of Immigration and Border Check Posts managed by IB.</p> <p>The National Institute of Smart Government (NISG) was commissioned to prepare an e-Governance project report for development of a comprehensive and integrated e-Governance model for Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking with a view to establishing immigration services of an international standard.</p> <p>Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) : <b>Phase-II</b></p>	764.37	15.00	-	<p>This expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related matters. The expenditure also includes Capital Outlay of Rs. 40.00 crore for construction of various types of semi-permanent/residential quarters and barracks for Jawans and single room accommodation including acquisition of land/ready built flats.</p> <p>Expedient immigration clearance and enhancing security screening of passengers.</p>	<p>The outcome will be in shape of framing of policies, and their implementation/ monitoring as per Charter of the Ministry.</p> <p>Immigration clearance as per International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) recommendations.</p>	<p>The activity is conducted as per the I.B.'s Charter.</p> <p>Presently APIS is implemented at 6 (six) Airports (Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Cochin) in a decentralized manner. However, it has been decided to implement APIS to all 26 airports handling International flights on a centralized mode during the year 2010-11.</p>	-

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks / Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
6.	<b>Payment to State Governments for Administration of Central Acts and Regulations</b>	The budget provision includes provision for administering the Citizenship Act, Registration and Surveillance of Foreigners and other Acts/Rules & Regulations.	13.03	0.00	-	The allocation is meant for re-imbursement to State Governments of the establishment expenditure incurred by them on employees in administering Central Acts.	The outcome of this allocation is to administer Central Acts and related Rules and Regulations.	Re-imbursement is done as and when demands are raised by State Governments.	-
7.	<b><u>Civil Defence:</u> (A) Revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country.</b>	<p>The overall objective of the scheme is to strengthen and revitalize the Civil Defence set up in the country so as to play significant role in disaster management and assisting the police in internal security and law and order situation while retaining their primary role.</p> <p>The project will have the following outcomes:-</p> <p>Civil Defence organization revamped in States and at the district level.</p>	18.74	48.00	-	<p>The share of Central Government will be reimbursed to the States for raising, training and equipping of Civil Defence volunteers in 225 categorised Civil Defence towns.</p> <p>The scheme will have following deliverables:-</p> <p>(a) Renovation/up-gradation of States Training Institutes.</p> <p>(b) Transport for State Training Institutes.</p> <p>(c) Training equipments for State Training Institutes.</p> <p>(d) Up-gradation of Civil Defence set up in 100 Multi Hazard Prone Districts including transport and rescue equipments.</p>	<p>(a) Renovation/Up-gradation of identified training institute will continue.</p> <p>(b) Provisioning of equipment and transport for existing training institutes.</p> <p>(c) Construction work of infrastructure for new training institutes will commence.</p> <p>(d) Up-gradation of Civil Defence set up and efforts to transform it from town centric to district centric.</p> <p>(e) Training of CD volunteers under the pilot project</p>	Processing of the allocations for this activity is linked to demands projected by the State Governments. Under the scheme, upgradation/ renovation of existing State Training Institutes and also upgrading Civil Defence set up in 100 Multi Hazard Prone Districts is there.	Increase in the cost of training aids and equipments.

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks / Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						<p>(e) Implementation of a Pilot project to involve Civil Defence machinery to deal with internal security and law &amp; order situation.</p> <p>(f) Publicity &amp; awareness regarding Civil Defence/Disaster Management amongst the general public.</p>	<p>involving Civil Defence in community policing, internal security and law &amp; order situation will be completed in the States.</p> <p>(f) Reorientation programme, monitoring and training exercises/camps will be carried out.</p> <p>(g) Awareness programme on Civil Defence and Disaster Management will continue.</p>		
	<p><b>(B) Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the Country</b></p>	<p><b>Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services:</b></p> <p>The overall objective of the scheme is to strengthen/modernize the Fire and Emergency Services in the country and progressively transforming it into a Multi-hazard Response Service capable of acting as First Responder in all types of emergencies.</p>				<p>Fire Services will be well equipped with modern technology to respond effectively to any emergent situations.</p> <p>(i)Response time reduced reasonably;</p> <p>(ii)Outreach of Fire Service particularly in divisional level increased;</p>	<p>(i)Ministry of Home Affairs has issued the administrative approval for the scheme on 10<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 with the approval of competent authority. Technical Committee, constituted under the scheme finalized the specifications for the equipments to be procured by the State Governments and circulated the same to the State Governments. During the year 2009-10, Rs.14.00 crore has been allocated. Accordingly, the sanction letter were issued for timely utilization of funds.</p> <p>(ii)Items other than procurement of equipment, namely training publicity, school safety</p>	<p>The project costing Rs. 200.00 crore has been sanctioned as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during November, 2009. Therefore, it may not be possible for the State Governments to utilize the allocated</p>	



S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks / Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						<p>(iii) Capability for responding to fire fighting and rescue operations built;</p> <p>(iv) Morale of Fire Services boosted;</p> <p>(v) Confidence of the society in Fire Service enhanced.</p>	<p>programme, risk analysis and hazard mapping, monitoring &amp; evaluation, would be fully funded by the Central Government. DAVP have been approached for publicity on fire safety.</p> <p>(iii) Technical Committee finalized the technical specifications for procurement of equipments by the State Governments and the same has been circulated to all the State Governments.</p> <p>(iv) All recurring expenditures will be borne by the State Governments.</p>	amount.	
8.	<b>Home Guards</b>	Home Guards are raised by States/UTs under their respective Acts. The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the Policy with regard to the role, target strength, raisings, training, equipping and other important areas of Home Guards Organization. Expenditure on Home Guards is paid by the employing Department /Organization. Expenditure on raising, training and equipping is shared between the	42.00	0.00	-	<p>The Central financial reimbursements to States are meant as an incentive to States/UTs for raising, training and equipping of Home Guards and also to share the financial burden with the State Governments .</p> <p>Rs. 2.00 crore is allocated for deployment of Home Guards for election duty (Lok Sabha &amp; Vidhan Sabha) .</p>	<p>Supplement the efforts of States/UTs in assisting their Police Forces for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property and guarding international borders along with BSF.</p> <p>This allocation would help to strengthen police forces of States/UTs as well as BSF in guarding the internal borders effectively.</p>	Processing is linked to demands raised for reimbursements of claims by State Governments/UTs.	The claims for reimbursements are not generally raised by States/ UTs. promptly.

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks / Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<p>Centre and the State Governments at the rate of 25:75 and for North Eastern States (excluding Assam) 50:50 respectively on reimbursement basis. Role/Objective of raising and maintaining Home Guards are as under :-</p> <p>(a) Serve as an auxiliary to the police and assist in maintenance of law and order situations.</p> <p>(b) Assist the community in emergent situations such as air raid, fire, flood, break of epidemics, etc.</p> <p>(c) Organise functional units to provide essential services such as motor transport, pioneer and engineer groups, fire brigades, nursing and first aid, operation of water and power supply in installation etc.</p> <p>(d) Promote communal harmony and give assistance to the administration in protecting weaker sections of the Society.</p> <p>(e) Participate in socio-economic and welfare activities such as adult education, health and hygiene, developmental schemes and such other tasks as are deemed useful.</p>							

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks / Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
9.	<b>Other items</b>	Budget provision includes provisions for Zonal Councils, Inter State Council Sectt., National Fire Service College, Special Commission of Inquiry, Contribution to ICPO, Interpol and U.N. Convention on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, up-gradation of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, up-gradation of NCDC into a college of excellence.	50.08	7.00	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditures.			
10.	<b>National Investigation Agency</b>	The Provision is for meeting the establishment related expenditure of 'National Investigation Agency (NIA), recently established under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs by an act of Parliament.	16.33	0.00	-	The allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditure with the aim to make National Investigation Agency fully functional.	The National Investigation Agency would be fully functional by way of filling up of the sanctioned posts, creating facilities required for professional investigation of the cases assigned to it.	During the financial year 2010-11.	
11.	<b>Lump sum provision for project/ schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim</b>	The allocation is meant for utilization in N.E. Region and Sikkim by office of the Registrar General of India for 'Census' purposes.	0.00	92.00	-	The allocation of funds is for preparation of National Population Register (enumeration for National Identity Cards) for the people of North Eastern States including Sikkim.	-	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 51-MHA</b>			<b>2371.68</b>	<b>911.71</b>	<b>-</b>				

**GRANT NO. 53-POLICE**

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks / Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1.	Central Reserve Police Force	Assisting the State Govts. in the maintenance of Law and Order and performance of various internal security duties	5745.62	0.25		The bulk of Non-Plan amount pertains to establishment cost and provision for clothing and tentage, arms and ammunitions etc. of the Force.	Will help to modernize and strengthen the effectiveness of the Force.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the forces	Time and cost over runs
2.	National Security Guard	Combat terrorism in all forms and take specific action under terrorist attack	352.58	0.00		The bulk of Non-Plan amount pertains to establishment cost and provision for clothing and tentage, arms and ammunitions etc. of the Force.	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the forces	Construction delays
3.	Border Security Force	Keeping vigil along the Indo-Pak & Indo-Bangladesh borders and providing support to internal security in Counter Insurgency / anti terrorist operations	5471.08	0.25		The bulk of Non-Plan amount pertains to establishment cost and provision for clothing and tentage, arms and ammunitions etc. of the Force.	Will help to modernize and strengthen the effectiveness of the Force.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the forces	Time and cost over runs
4.	Indo Tibetan Border Police	Keeping vigil along the Indo-China border and providing support to internal security in Counter Insurgency / anti terrorist operations	1519.86	0.25		The bulk of Non-Plan amount pertains to establishment cost and provision for clothing and tentage, arms and ammunitions etc. of the Force.	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the forces	Time and cost over runs

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
5.	Central Industrial Security Force	Providing security to critical and vital installations, PSUs, VIPs and important monuments of national / international heritage.	2021.93	0.25	Cost of deployment is reimbursed by PSUs / Departments except for buildings identified to be supported under MHA's budget.	The bulk of Non-Plan amount pertains to establishment cost and provision for clothing and tentage, arms and ammunitions etc. of the Force.	Will help to modernize and strengthen the effectiveness of the Force.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the forces.	Delays in recruitment and training
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.	2014.28	0.25	-	The bulk of Non-Plan amount pertains to establishment cost and provision for clothing and tentage, arms and ammunitions etc. of the Force.	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the forces	Time and cost over runs
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.	1294.50	0.25		The bulk of Non-Plan amount pertains to establishment cost and provision for clothing and tentage, arms and ammunitions etc. of the Force.	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the forces	Time and cost over runs

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple-mentary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
8.	Departmental Accounting Organisation of CPMFs	The allocation is meant for re-organised PAOs of Central Para Military Forces under an integrated administrative and functional control.	52.80	0.00		The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditures.	-	-	-
9.	National Intelligence Grid	The allocation is meant for utilization for linking data bases for combating terrorism by NATGRID.	1.50	0.00		Improve capability to counter internal security threats	-	-	-
10.	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.	99.13	21.96	-	Greater reliability and effectiveness of CPOs in discharging their duties.  Includes provision for establishment of Central Police Training College & 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.	In accordance with the training programme of the respective training institutions.	
11.	Criminal Investigation and Vigilance	This covers expenditure on Central Forensic Science Laboratories and Government Examiner of Questioned Documents. The provision is also for modernization of Central Forensic Science	43.20	27.00	-	The expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related expenditure on Directorate of Forensic Science; Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CBI) and Central	For enhancing the investigation capabilities of CFSL as well as GEQD.	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11						
		Laboratories & Government Examiners of Questioned Documents with emphasis on human resources development and Research and Development schemes, establishment of Regional Forensic Laboratories and DNA Centre.				Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSL) and Government Examiner of Question Documents (GEQD) so as to improve their capabilities. The plan components are for modernization of Central Forensic Science Laboratories & Government Examiners of Questioned Documents.			
12.	Inter-State Police Wireless Scheme	Directorate of Coordination, Police Wireless (DCPW) is entrusted with the responsibility for coordinating the Inter-State Police Telecommunication by setting up a separate network through Police Net (POLNET) throughout the country up to the Thana level for providing foolproof communication including national disasters.	48.02	0.00	-	The allocations are meant for the payment of the equipments of the POLNET Project.	Reliable and efficient communication network.	Allocation would be fully utilized during the year for the desired objectives.	Delays in procurement, installation.
13.	National Crime Records Bureau	It covers salaries and other establishment related costs on National Crime Records Bureau and to upgrade the Black & White System to the Colour Portrait Building System with added operational improvements.	14.26	0.21		Software to be developed in three phases as per Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to be released to all States/UTs.	A reliable Colour Portrait Building System for use by State police & other CPOs.	(i) Development of Software in three phases; (ii) Its testing; (iii) Training and (iv) Release.	-
14.	Delhi Police	The Non Plan allocations are for maintenance and enforcement of law and order in National Capital Region of Delhi.	2711.53	93.50	-	The Non Plan expenditure caters for establishment related cost.	To meet establishment related expenditure of Delhi Police	-	Delay in project execution.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11						
		<p><b>1. Delhi Police Building Programme :</b></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>				The constructions of 23 staff quarters at PS Maya Puri have to be completed. Estimates of PS Punjabi Bagh, Sector-15 Rohini, Mukherjee Nagar and PP Sukhdev Vihar, Yamuna Vihar, C-Block Jahangir Puri, Kondli Gharoli, Sec-2 Rohini, Maurya Enclave, Pocket-4 Sub City Dwarka Bindapur yet to be prepared.	The aim to complete the construction work of 23 staff quarters at PS Maya Puri.		
		<p><b>2. Modernization of Traffic and Communication Network of Delhi Police :</b></p> <p>The Scheme has the following four components :</p>							
		(i) Road Safety Cell for providing adequate facilities to the vehicle owners and pedestrian and adopting latest technology for traffic regulations/control.				Providing adequate facility to the vehicle owners and pedestrian and adopting latest technology for better traffic management and prevention of crime control in Delhi.	The deliverables cannot be quantified as the allocations are for the development of road safety, system and technology.		
		(ii) Traffic Signals/ Blinkers				15 signals and 20 blinkers are to be installed for better traffic flow.	The aim to install the 15 signals and 20 blinkers is to be completed.	-	-
		(iii) Developing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega Cities and Model Traffic System and				Providing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega Cities and Model Traffic System	The ITS project to be implemented in the areas connected with CWG-2010 in the first phase.	-	-
		(iv) Up-gradation or expansion of Communication infrastructure				Purchasing of 4 vehicles with technical equipments.	4 vehicles with technical equipments are to be purchased.		
		<b>3. Induction of Latest Technology and Capacity</b>							



S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11					
		<b>Building :</b> The scheme has the following two components:						
		(i) Induction of latest technology in Delhi Police				Procurement of equipments including security equipments, equipments for crime branch, up-gradation of existing equipments of mobile crime teams and bomb disposal squads as well as development of human resources through training	This will help Delhi Police in upgrading their level of efficiency and effectiveness in traffic control and management, providing security and controlling crime.	
		(ii) Up-gradation of Training in Delhi Police				The purpose is for optimum development of human resources through training during this year. Special emphasis is being paid to structural modification of Libraries. Procurement of more books/journals and computer based training materials including internet connectivity and other technological equipments for imparting training to meet the growing challenges is also proposed during the financial year 2010-11.	This will help Delhi Police in developing human resources by imparting training compatible with the growing challenges.	
15.	<b><u>Other Police Expenses</u></b>	The allocations are mainly for salaries and other related expenditure on tear smoke unit; reimbursement to State Govts. for production of Cryptographic documents and other charges paid to Govt./other departments.	22.60	0.00	-		-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11						
16.	<b>Welfare Grants</b>	Welfare grant given to all the personnel of Central Police Organisations for their welfare.	60.00	0.00	-	Welfare grant allocated will be utilized on the following priority:-  (i) 1 <sup>st</sup> Priority – Payment of Ex-gratia lum-sum compensation to NOK of CPMF including J&K police personnel who died while on duty;  (ii) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Priority – Release of Special welfare grant of Rs.7.00 crore against 75% of sale proceed of EFC deposited amount; and  (iii) 3 <sup>rd</sup> Priority – Balance grant is released to all CPOs in the shape of Normal Welfare Grant on pro rata basis as per their strength by the end of financial year.	-	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 compensation to the NOK of deceased and other welfare activities of CPMF personnel which boosts their morale.
17.	<b>Research</b>	Expenditure incurred on research	2560.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
18.	<b>Assistance to States</b>	Central Assistance to State Govts. for Security Related Expenditure; Modernisation of all Police Forces, Critical Infrastructure in Extremist affected areas, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS), assistance to counter insurgency and anti terrorist schools and India Reserve Battalions.	1690.00	285.82	-	The allocation will help to modernize the police forces of the States through greater infrastructural support.  Approximately, 298 police stations/outpost buildings etc. are to be constructed. Also, 32 houses for sub-ordinate police personnel are to be constructed. Besides this, around 3,882 light/medium/heavy vehicles/ motor cycles are to be procured. Also about 14,786 weapons namely INSAS, AK-47, 9mm. carbine and	To increase the effectiveness, reliability as well as capabilities of the State Police Forces to counter emerging challenges of naxalism, terrorism, left-wing extremism and counter violence.  (i) Filing of complaints/information to the concerned Police Station.  (ii) Status of the complaint or case registered at Police Station.	(i) Rollout of application software by March, 2010.  (ii) Rollout finger print	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11						
		The Central Govt. reimburses a part of the expenditure incurred by the Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir on security related activities fighting terrorism. Assistance to Himachal Pradesh is to prevent spill over of terrorism from J&K.				<p>SLR are to be procured by States.</p> <p>(i) Hardware and connectivity in all remaining police stations.</p> <p>(ii) Establishment of data centres in States/UTs and Centre.</p> <p>(iii) Finger Print (FP) application system shall be deployed across the selected police stations and offices.</p> <p>(iv) Rollout of Application Software.</p> <p>(v) Introduction of advanced and specialized software applications.</p> <p>(vi) Setting up of 8 CIAT schools.</p> <p>Expenditure on security related operations are intended to supplement the activities of the State Governments.</p>	<p>(iii) Portal for sharing information and enabling citizens to download required forms / certificates etc.</p> <p>(iv) Improved response to handle counter insurgency related crime in naxalite affected States.</p> <p>(v) Security related expenditure in naxalite districts is reimbursed to State Governments.</p> <p>(vi) Expected e-services from CCTNS to citizens.</p> <p>Financial assistance from Central Govt. by way of reimbursement of security related expenditure has made the State Police Forces strong enough to contain the menace of terrorism.</p>	application system by March, 2010.	This is an ongoing process and financial assistance to the States of J&K and Himachal Pradesh has to be continued till cross border terrorism is completely eliminated.
19.	<b>Assistance to Union Territories</b>	Assistance to Delhi Police for Modernization; Strengthening of Police Organizations in UTs (With Legislature) and Modernization of Police	176.80	0.00	-	The allocation will help to modernize Delhi Police and Police Organizations of Union Territories covering areas of communication, vehicles,	The financial assistance shall increase the effectiveness, reliability as well as capabilities of the	The Police Modernization Scheme for Union Territories was	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11						
		Organizations in UTs (Without Legislature).				equipments, computerization, strengthening of Forensic Science Labs, modern weapons, new Police Station buildings and police housing, etc.	Delhi Police and Police Forces of Union Territories.	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.	
20.	<b>Immigration Services</b>	To improve the existing infrastructure at Border Check posts and setting up of Integrated Check posts etc.	15.00	140.00	-	<p>Computerization and Networking of the remaining 43 ICPs.</p> <p>Implementation of APIS in a Centralized Mode for all the airports.</p> <p>Installation of CCTV System in Immigration area at Attari Rail, Munabao &amp; Gede Rail.</p> <p>Up-gradation of PRMs (Passport Reading</p>	<p>Would bring in uniformity in Immigration functions and online data pulling and analysis of these ICPs at CFB would become possible.</p> <p>APIS data would be received at a central location as per International practice and advance profiling of the passengers would be possible. Further, it would speed up the Immigration clearance process in due course.</p> <p>Surveillance in the Immigration area on the suspected movements of the passengers would be possible. It would also help in re-organizing the development of staff on the basis of passenger load.</p> <p>Would help in reading</p>	<p>28<sup>th</sup> Feb., 2010</p> <p>28<sup>th</sup> Feb., 2010</p> <p>31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010</p> <p>31<sup>st</sup> March,</p>	Delays in procurement of equipments and installation.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11							
						<p>Machines) to make them compatible to read e-Passports. Also install e-PRMs against the additional requirements.</p> <p>Office automation of BOI &amp; FRROs.</p> <p>Taking over of Immigration &amp; Registration functions at Bangalore &amp; Hyderabad Airports.</p> <p>Replacement/Up-gradation of CCTV System at Amritsar Airport, Kolkata Airport and Chennai Airport.</p> <p>Implementation of scanning system for D/E Cards at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Amritsar Airports.</p> <p>Procurement of Web Cameras for remaining ICPs.</p>	<p>and capturing data from the e-Passports.</p> <p>This would help in moving towards paperless office.</p> <p>This would improve Immigration &amp; Registration functions at these places with the deployment of trained BOI staff. Further, would bring in uniformity in the functioning of these ICPs.</p> <p>Present CCTV System was installed about four years ago. The up-gradation/replacement of existing CCTV System would help to cover the additional counters/area with the latest technology for more effective surveillance.</p> <p>The revised D/E Cards are scanable and therefore, the data would be captured by using ICR Readers and Scanners. This would help in keeping the updated data of D/E Cards. Also with the use of the scanning system, the accuracy level would be much better.</p> <p>This would help in capturing the Photo Image of the passengers passing through the Immigration area at the</p>	<p>2010</p> <p>31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>31<sup>st</sup> December, 2010</p> <p>31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010</p>		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11							
						<p>ICPs and would be very helpful for future references from Intelligence, Investigation and security point of view.</p> <p>Development of Registration software for FRROs/FROs.</p> <p>Computerization of C-Form Data.</p>	<p>Computerization including development of Registration software would help in bringing in uniformity, faster processing, better data management, speedy data retrieval analysis of data etc.</p> <p>At present, the hardcopies of 'C' Form data are physically handed over by the Hoteliers, Hospitals, and Guest Houses etc. to the FRROs/FROs. Thereafter, the details provided are compiled manually by the FRROs/FROs. With the computerization of 'C' Form the information from the 'C' Forms would be captured like D/E Cards and stored in the data base for future reference. Thus, it would help in better data management.</p>	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2010	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2010	
21.	<b><u>Bandwidth Charges to MTNL</u></b>	The allocation is meant for utilization for Bandwidth Charges by MTNL in connection with Commonwealth Games 2010.	0.00	0.01		This is one time requirement for payment to MTNL in connection with CWG 2010	-	-	-	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11						
22.	<b><u>Housing</u></b>  <b>Construction of residential accommodation for Police</b>	The Provision has been made for:-  (i) Construction of residential accommodation for Central Police Organizations;  (ii) Scheme of construction of residential buildings for providing residential buildings to maximum number for Delhi Police personnel.  (iii) Construction of residential accommodation for other organizations such as Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Bureau of Police Research & Development and National Crime Records Bureau etc.;  (iv) Construction of accommodation for various projects/ schemes for the benefit of North-Eastern Region/Sikkim.	239.08	318.40	-	7,295 dwelling units for CPFs are likely to be completed during 2009-10 under Plan and Non-Plan.  Housing project at Dwarka for construction of 342 dwelling units will be completed.  Construction of accommodation for various projects/ schemes for the benefit of North-Eastern Region / Sikkim.	Construction of residential accommodation will result into increased level of housing satisfaction.  This will raise the housing satisfaction level to 21.39% from the present level of 19.39%	The executions of residential projects take time and expenditure on projects sanctioned in a particular year is required to be phased and gets spilled over to subsequent years.  Resources already provided to Delhi Police. Monitoring Mechanism has been put in place.	The risks could be failure of contracts and lack of capacity of construction agencies mainly CPWD to undertake the works or delay on their part. There are other constraints in remote areas like short construction season, non-availability of capable agencies/ contractors etc.
23.	<b><u>Public Works</u></b>  <b>Construction of Buildings for Police</b>	This covers expenditure on construction of Office Buildings for:-  (i) Central Para Military Forces;  (ii) Scheme of construction	840.16	51.89	-	The expenditure of Rs.41.58 crore under non-plan is for work on 3,903 buildings/elements to be undertaken for construction of border outposts/building infrastructure for CPFs.  5 Police Station buildings	It will result in creation of infrastructure facilities for CPFs.  The Police Stations/offices will have their	The execution of office building projects take time and expenditure on projects sanctioned in a particular year are	The risks could be failure of contracts and lack of capacity of construction agencies mainly CPWD to undertake the works or delay on their

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11						
		<p>of Office Buildings for providing own regular buildings for all Police Stations/Offices of Delhi Police.</p> <p>(iii) Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, National Crime Records Bureau and Government Examiner of Questioned Documents etc.</p>				will be completed.	own regular building and this will fulfill the functional requirements of Delhi Police.	<p>required to be phased and gets spilled over to subsequent years.</p> <p>This is a continuing scheme. However, as per the instructions of MoF, the scheme was appraised by EFC on 27.5.2009 and process for obtaining CCEA approval is underway.</p>	part. There are other constraints in remote areas like short construction season, non-availability of capable agencies/contractors etc.



S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
24.	<p><b><u>Border Management</u></b></p> <p>24.1 Indo-Bangladesh Border Works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erection of barbed wire fencing</li> <li>Construction of roads &amp; BOPs</li> <li>Construction of floodlighting</li> </ul>	Erection of barbed wire fencing, construction of roads, BOPs and floodlighting on Indo-Bangladesh border to check illegal immigration and anti-national activities.	1489.28	0.00	-	<p>The balance work of construction of approximately 716 Km of fencing and approximately 586 Km of roads under Phase-II will be undertaken.</p> <p>The balance work of construction of approximately 92 Km of fencing under Phase-III will also be undertaken.</p> <p>Construction of approximately 100 BOPs and floodlighting work in approximately 1000 Km will also be undertaken.</p>	Improving the effectiveness of border management.		The risk could be in the form of natural calamities like floods which can affect the pace of work. This could also be in the nature of failure of contracting agencies to execute the work awarded.
	24.2 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.				The balance works of fencing, floodlighting and border roads in approximately 50 Km in Gujarat sector will be undertaken during 2010-11.	Improving the effectiveness of border management.	-	The risk could be in the form of natural calamities like floods which can affect the pace of work. This could also be in the nature of failure of contracting agencies to execute the work awarded.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	24.3 Indo-China Border Works	Construction of link roads of operational significance along Indo-China border. Link roads will provide connectivity to ITBP BOPs.  Induction of hi-tech surveillance equipments along Indo-China border.				Approximately 200 Km of roads along Indo-China border will be constructed.  Equipments such as Communication Receivers and High Power Telescopes will be procured during 2010-11.	Improving the effectiveness of border management.  Effective border management.	-	The roads to be constructed are located in high altitude areas between 9000 to 14000 feet. In addition, working season is limited.
	24.4 Indo-Myanmar Border Works	Erection of fencing and induction of hi-tech surveillance equipments on Indo-Myanmar border for effective border management.				10 Km of fencing in Moreh sector along Indo-Myanmar border will be undertaken.  Induction of PNV Binoculars, Low Level TV and Spotter Scopes will be done during 2010-11.	Improving the effectiveness of border management.	-	
25.	<b><u>Coastal Security</u></b>  (a) Coastal Security Scheme for enhancing coastal security by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas including close coastal waters.  Assistance under Coastal Security Scheme to UTs :  Puducherry  Daman & Diu	Enhance the capabilities of the State Police for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas including close coastal waters.	192.71	0.00	-	78 interceptor boats will be supplied to the coastal States and UTs. In addition, assistance will be provided to the coastal States and UTs for equipping them with jeeps and motorcycles.	Strengthening the infrastructure of the coastal States and UTs to patrol the coastal areas for effective surveillance.	---	Delays in procurement.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	Lakshadweep A&N Islands								
	(b) Scheme for strengthening of Joint Coastal Patrolling off the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat under Operation SWAN	The existing arrangement for patrolling off the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat with trawlers is not satisfactory and the scheme aims to create additional infrastructure for Coast Guard so that it can take over the responsibility of joint coastal patrolling off Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts under Operation SWAN.		---	---	Assistance will be given to Coast Guard to acquire 15 Inceptor Boats and set up 3 Coast Guard Stations.	Patrolling and surveillance of Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts under Operation SWAN will be undertaken by Coast Guard with coast guard vessels which will be more effective than the existing arrangement of patrolling using trawlers.	The scheme is targeted to be completed within 6 years starting from 2005-06.	Ministry of Home Affairs is meeting the non-recurring expenditure and Ministry of Defence is meeting the recurring expenditure. Procurement of the boats and setting up of Coast Guard Stations are done by the Ministry of Defence.
	Setting up of Integrated Check Posts	To improve the existing infrastructure at the entry point of land borders.				Construction of 7 ICPs in Phase-I i.e. Petrapole, Moreh, Raxaul, Attari, Dawki, Akhaura and Jogbani will be undertaken during 2010-11.	ICPs will act as a sanitized zone with dedicated passenger and cargo terminal providing adequate customs and immigration counters, x-ray scanners and other related facilities.	---	Delays in construction. Inter-agency co-ordination.
26.	<b>Maintenance of Border Works</b>	Maintenance of fencing, floodlighting and roads on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.	110.00	0.00	-	Expenditure is being incurred on maintenance of fencing, floodlighting and roads on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.	Improving the effectiveness of border management.	---	
27.	<b>Border Out Posts</b>	Effective Border Management by various Central Para Military Forces.	125.00	0.00	-	The proposal is for construction of additional 509 BOPs (383 on Indo-Bangladesh and 126 on Indo-Pak borders) to be completed by the year	The establishment of additional BOPs will result in better domination of the borders.	-	Delays in land acquisition and construction.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						2013-14. During the CFY construction of 83 BOPs will be started and physical achievement of 50% targeted by March, 2010.			
28.	<b>Miscellaneous Items</b>	Purchase of 8 ALH/Dhruv Helicopters from M/s HAL and for loans and advances to India Reserve Battalions.	74.00	0.00	-	An amount of Rs. 5.00 crore has been kept for reimbursement of claims to State Govts. in respect of India Reserve Battalions raised by the State Governments. 8 ALH/Dhruv Helicopters will be procured by BSF at the cost of Rs.403.30 crore.	It will help in making the State Govts. self reliant in the field of their security needs.	Non - Plan expenditure is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the States for their security needs.	
29.	<b>Reimbursement to States for deployment of Battalions</b>	Provision for reimbursement to States for deployment of Battalions	15.00	0.00	-	The reimbursement is made to States as per extant policy.	Reimbursement to States against deployment of Bns. for election or other duties as per directions of MHA.	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 53-POLICE</b>			<b>28999.92</b>	<b>940.29</b>	-				

**GRANT NO. 54-OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA**

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1.	<b><u>Social Security and Welfare Rehabilitation:</u></b> <b>Repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees and their rehabilitation</b>	Provision of relief to Sri Lankan refugees	35.00	0.00	-	Relief assistance to about 73,087 Sri Lankan Refugees staying in 115 camps. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees is incurred by the State Government and is subsequently reimbursed by the Govt. of India.	The expenditure are for providing support to refugees	-	-
2.	<b>Relief and Rehabilitation of J &amp; K Migrants</b>	This scheme is intended 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.	100.00	0.00	-	Not quantifiable	Relief and Rehabilitation of the displaced persons and ex-gratia relief to Next of Kin of the Security Forces personnel killed.	This will be required until terrorism ends in the State of J & K.	This scheme has to be continued till all the migrants are rehabilitated and cross border terrorism is effectively combated in Jammu and Kashmir State.
3.	<b>Repatriates from Other Countries</b>	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.	47.36	0.00		Output is contingent on court orders.	To provide payments to displaced persons.		Displaced Persons (C&R) Act under which payments made to displaced persons stand repealed w.e.f 6.9.2005. The provision is kept to meet the situation arising out of court orders.
	(i) Displaced Persons from Pak occupied Kashmir & Chhamb Niabat Area of J & K	Provision of ex-gratia/grant to Displaced Persons of Pak occupied Kashmir (1947) and Chhamb Niabat Area, 1971 of J&K				Relief assistance to DPs of POK and non-camp DPs from Chhamb Niabat Area of J&K.	-	-	Delay in receipt of reimbursement claims from the State Government.

S. N o.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(ii) Rehabilitation of Old Migrants in West Bengal	To provide relief & rehabilitation to displaced persons from former East Pakistan.				Reimbursement of claim from Government of West Bengal for acquisition of land for regularization of 149, 175 & 607 group of Squatters.	-	-	Requisite information from the State Govt. regarding their claims is still awaited.
	(iii) Rehabilitation of New Migrants in Non-agricultural occupation outside Dandakaranaya	Relief & rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan settled in Chhattisgarh.				-	-	-	-
	(iv) Rehabilitation –Tibetan Refugees	To provide rehabilitation assistance to Tibetan Refugees.				Housing Project for Tibetan Refugees in Uttarakhand, Dehradun.	Housing Project for Tibetan Refugees	-	-
	(v) Ex-gratia payment to Indian Nationals for properties seized by Pakistan during and after 1965 conflict.	Sanction of ex-gratia payment to the extent of 25% of verified claim of lost properties subject to ceiling of Rs.25.00 lakh to Indian Nationals and companies who were in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh)				The allocation will be used for payment of claims of Indian Nationals who lost their properties in Bangladesh.	The expenditure is for re-imbusement of claims to Indian Nationals.	-	-
4.	<b>Other Rehabilitation Programmes</b>	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 expenditure on enhanced compensation to 1984 riot victims and for implementation of Assam Accord.	72.22	0.00		The Budget provision is kept for relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict, 1971, Reang refugees, victims of Bodo-Santhal clashes and compensation to 1984 riot victims	Effective rehabilitation of displaced persons.	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
5.	<b>Pensions &amp; Other Benefits to the Freedom Fighters</b>  <b>5.01</b> Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme	To honour Freedom Fighters for their contribution/sacrifices in freedom movement.	615.07	0.00		Approx. 40-50 thousand pensioners/dependents are provided central pension through Banks/Treasuries.	To honour the freedom fighters for their contribution/sacrifices in freedom movement.	The pension to eligible pensioners/dependents is for life.	-
	<b>5.02</b> Free Railway Passes to Freedom Fighters	To enable freedom fighters to travel free of cost.				14,000-16,000 Railway Passes are being issued by Railway Board & amount is reimbursed by MHA to Railway Board.	To enable freedom fighters to travel free of cost.	Passes are renewed on yearly basis.	-
6.	<b>Jails</b>  <b>Modernization of Prison Administration</b>	The scheme for modernization of prisons launched in 2002-03 has ceased to exist on 31.3.2009. The proposed second phase of the scheme was initiated by MHA. Before seeking the approval of Cabinet, the proposal of second phase of the scheme of Modernisation of Prisons was considered by the Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure (CNE) in its meeting on 27.8.2009. During the meeting it was decided to discontinue the scheme of Modernisation of Prisons owing to heavy commitment of Government of India towards other important	0.01	0.00		The second phase of scheme has been discontinued	-	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
	Regional Institute of Correctional Administration  <b>Grant No. 54</b> Major Head 2056 Jail	schemes.  To provide grant-in aid to the Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh which caters training needs of Correctional/prison Officers particularly from the States of H.P., Punjab, Haryana & Jammu & Kashmir				The institute shall provide training to nearly 500 prison/correctional officers in the year 2009-10. Some specialized training courses for police personnel of U.T of Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh shall also be organized. Training programmes on Human Rights and Women's Rights are also being conducted for the personnel of BSF/CRPF/ITBP. The Institute has also undertaken various research projects on Prison Administration and Human Rights.	It shall help in improving the prison administration in the country wherever such trained officers are posted.  The implementation of correctional philosophy in prisons shall be done more effectively and efficiently.	The training to correctional officers is ongoing process.	
	Repatriation of India Prisoners from other countries  <b>Grant No. 54</b> Major Head 2235 Social Security	Under the Repatriation of Prisoners Act 2003, the foreign prisoners imprisoned in Indian jail or vice versa are to be repatriated to their native countries with a view to serve remaining part of their sentence in order to enhance their social rehabilitation.				To repatriate Indian prisoners imprisoned in the jails of the countries with whom we have entered into an agreement for transfer of sentenced persons under the provisions of Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 and the rules made there under. Such prisoners after their repatriation to India shall serve remaining part of their sentence in an Indian jail.	During 2010-11, five Indian prisoners are likely to be repatriated to India.	Repatriation of prisoners requires approval of both the concerned governments. Once the concerned countries agree, all other clearances are obtained before the prisoners are repatriated.	-



S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
7.	<b>Civil Aviation Subsidy for Helicopter Services in North East Region</b>	Provision for payment of subsidy for operating helicopter services in the North East Region.	35.00	0.00	-	Subsidy is given to Helicopter services operating in the North Eastern Region.	Improved connectivity to inaccessible areas of the North Eastern Region.	-	-
8.	<b>Other General Economic Services</b>  <b>Other Items</b>	The budget provision includes provision for pensions in lieu of jagirs, Schemes of national integration, reimbursement of expenditure to Ministry of Defence for civic action programme in North Eastern areas, National Identity Card Scheme, advertising and publicity in North Eastern areas, etc. This also includes provision for revival of Ashok Paper Mills under the Assam Accord.	28.25	4.00		A Pilot Project on Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNIC) has been under implementation since November, 2003 in a few selected sub-districts in various districts of 12 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and Union Territory of Puducherry, covering a population of nearly 31 lakh. The Pilot Project has been undertaken to develop the processes indigenously as well as technical specifications and standards having interoperability which can then be up scaled for the National Roll-out, as and when it is decided to be implemented. The necessary legal framework has been put in place by enactment of the Citizenship Act, 2003. Rules have been framed.	The prototype of the National Identity Card has been finalised and in the process of production.	-	The Project is heavily dependent on State Government's support for undertaking a census of households and subsequently, for conducting the verification of citizenship of each individual. The latter is extremely cumbersome as the document base for proving citizenship is not readily available in the rural areas.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
9.	<b><u>Disaster Management</u></b>  <b>(A) National Disaster Management Authority</b>	The provision is for expenditure on National Disaster Management programmes (both natural disasters and man-made disaster). It also covers assistance to capacity-building activities such as Human Resource Development, Research and consultancy services, studies, documentation and interaction with regional and international agencies in the field of disaster management.	414.04	145.00	-	Broadly Administrative expenditure including salaries and wages, travel expenses, minor works, professional services, advertisement & publicity, information technology etc. Identified activities under Advertisement & Publicity include awareness generation through print and electronic media on various disasters. Table top exercises and mock drills are conducted to taste the efficacy of disaster management plans. Disaster specific guidelines will be issued for facilitating the Central Ministries, State Governments to prepare appropriate action plan to mitigate the impact of disasters.	The Policy and Guidelines will facilitate preparation of DM Plans by various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and State Governments.	-	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
	<b>(B) Mitigation Projects of NDMA:</b>  (i) National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project  (ii) National Flood Mitigation Project  (iii) National Landslide Mitigation Project  (iv) National Disaster Communication Network.  (v) Other Disaster Risk Mitigation Projects.	These National level disaster specific mitigation projects will help in reducing the impact of the disasters, their preparation and building disaster resilience.			These projects, once implemented, will minimize losses to lives, livelihood and property and help in conserving developmental gains.		Detailed Project Reports are likely to be ready in 2010-11 to enable NDMA to obtain necessary government approvals.	Delays in the preparation of project reports.	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
	<b>(C) Plan Scheme relating to National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)</b>	The objective of the project is to strengthen the structural and non-structural mitigation efforts to reduce the cyclone risk and vulnerability in the 84 coastal districts of 13 States/Union Territories prone to cyclones.			This is an Externally Aided Project (EAP) to be posed to World Bank for assistance. Quantum of assistance that will be provided in 2010-11 will be known after necessary approvals are obtained.	States/UTs which are prone to cyclones will build capacities for cyclone risk mitigation, strengthen cyclone preparedness and improve emergency response capacities in cyclone prone areas. Construction of cyclone shelters, coastal canals and embankments for improved drainage, shelterbelt plantation, mangroves, construction of missing road links/bridges are some of the physical outputs expected to be achieved. National and regional training institutions, putting in place the techno-legal regime for cyclone mitigation, commissioning of different studies on risk assessment and cost benefit analysis of cyclone risk mitigation measures are some of the deliverables.	The project will strengthen the infrastructure for cyclone risk mitigation in 13 cyclone prone States/UTs. In Phase-I, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh will implement the Project from 2010-11.	The Project has been posed to the World Bank in August, 2009. World Bank has approved the Appraisal documents furnished to it relating to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. World Bank Appraised the Project in December, 2009. The process for appraisal by EFC is likely to be completed by March, 2010.	
	<b>(D) Capacity Building for Disaster Management</b>	(i) National Programme for Capacity Building of Engineers in Earthquake Risk Management and National Programme for Capacity Building of Architects in Earthquake Risk Management.  (ii) National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)-discharge of responsibilities as per the mandate given by the				(i) The scheme is likely to be extended for another two years, beyond March, 2010 subject to Government approving extension of the scheme. Approximately 8,000 engineers and 9,000 architects will be trained under the scheme. (subject to availability of funds).  (ii) NIDM will conduct 90 training	(i) Capacity building of the engineers & architects for design and construction of earthquake resistant buildings and structures.  (ii) Human Resource Development in the	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
		Disaster Management Act, 2005.				courses/workshops and train about 2,250 senior and middle level officers of the Central and State Governments. 31 of these programmes shall be conducted in the State capitals. In addition, NIDM will conduct on-line courses; undertake research, documentation and publication on disaster management. NIDM will continue to implement the proposed revised scheme for financial support to the Administrative Training Institutes in States for operation of a Centre/Faculty of Disaster.	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 Government through NIDM to impart training to officers and other stakeholders at the State/ District/Local Body levels keeping in view the vulnerability of the States to different kinds of disasters. The new campus of NIDM will provide adequate infrastructure to enable it to discharge its mandate under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 more effectively.		-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2010-11			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<b>(E) Capital Outlay on NIDM</b>	Setting up of a dedicated Campus for the Institute.				Acquisition of land for construction of new campus of NIDM and preparation of building plans.	The case for purchase of land is continuously being pursued with DDA, but the land has not so far been allotted. Allotment of land is expected in the year 2010-11. Therefore, provision has been kept of Rs.10.00 crore for land and Rs. 2.50 crore for development of campus.		
	<b>(F) National Disaster Response Force</b>	NDRF battalions are envisaged as being a part of a multi-disciplinary, multi-skilled, high-tech force, capable of effectively responding to all types of disaster. These are located at different places in the country, on the basis of vulnerability profile of the area and the population, so that the response time for their deployment is minimized. At present 08 battalions of NDRF have been raised from 04 different CPMFs. Each battalion has 18 response teams consisting of 45 members, for prompt movement in disaster prone areas.				In the long run, NDRF capabilities for rapid intervention in the event of disasters/disaster like situations will be enhanced.	NDRF has been constituted to provide specialist response to disaster/disaster like situation. 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 procured/to be procured for the Battalions will ensure effective response and rescue measures in saving the precious human lives.	-	Delays in creation of adequate posts and appointment against them.
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>			<b>1346.95</b>	<b>149.00</b>					
<b>GRANT No. 54 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA</b>									

# 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 delivery mechanism, MHA has initiated a few reform measures and policy initiatives which are highlighted in the following paragraphs. Considering the nature of the responsibility of the Ministry, Public Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives as alternate delivery mechanisms are not readily applicable. However, MHA is examining the feasibility of such initiatives in areas, such as, Police Housing. Similarly, wherever possible, greater de-centralization is also being considered.

### **POLICE HOUSING FOR CENTRAL POLICE FORCES (CPFs):**

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

3.3 The Group of Ministers on Reforming the National Security System recommended enhancement of the satisfaction level from 14% to 25% for Other Ranks (ORs). As on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2009, 1,19, 948 dwelling units (including accommodation provided by PSUs for CISF deployment) have been constructed, achieving a satisfaction level of 15.39%. Ministry of Home Affairs proposes to accelerate the pace of construction in the coming years from Plan and Non-Plan resources.

## **CENSUS DATA DISSEMINATION:**

3.4 Major Policy decisions to be taken by the Office of Registrar General, India during 2010-11 are aimed at:-

- i) Houselisting and Housing Census, being the first phase of the ensuing Population Census of India will be conducted during April-September, 2010. The main purpose of the Houselisting Operations is to prepare the frame for undertaking population enumeration, besides providing host of data on housing stock, amenities and the assets available for each of the households.
- ii) Population Enumeration, being the second phase of ensuing Population Census of India will be conducted during February 9-28, 2011. In this phase, the data on various socio-economic and demographic parameters like age, sex, literacy, religion, languages known, economic activity status and migration etc. will be collected in respect of each individual.
- iii) For the first time, an initiative to improve the quality and coverage of Census taking and to avoid any duplication or omission, 'GIS Based Town Mapping' has been undertaken in 33 capital cities of the country. This will facilitate carving out the Census enumeration blocks before the actual enumeration.
- iv) The Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR). As the preparation of National Population Register (NPR) involves house-to-house enumeration, the particulars required for the purpose will be collected along with the Houselisting Operations of Census 2011 i.e. from April to September, 2010.



- v) The Annual Health Survey (AHS) has been conceived at the behest of the National Population Commission, PMO and Planning Commission as an annual survey to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level and to map its rate of change on a continual basis to assess the efficacy of various health interventions including those under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The survey would, inter-alia, generate indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) at appropriate level of aggregations which are not available from any other survey. The AHS will be implemented in all 284 districts of the Empowered Action Group (EAG) States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Assam) during the mission period 2007-2012.

### **FREEDOM FIGHTERS PENSIONS:**

3.5 The basic pension of freedom fighters and spouses of deceased freedom fighters was enhanced from Rs. 4,000/- per month to Rs. 6,330/- per month with effect from 2.10.2006 so that the total pension, inclusive of dearness relief, became Rs.10,001/- per month. The dearness relief has been enhanced from 79% to 96% per month of the basic pension with effect from 1.8.2009 for all categories of freedom fighters. The total pension to freedom fighters has been increased to Rs.12, 407/- per month with effect from 1.8.2009. Since the inception of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972, a total of 1,70,673 freedom fighters have been granted pension till 31.12.2009.

### **NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES:**

3.6 A number of initiatives have been taken during 2009-10 to strengthen and institutionalize Disaster Management in the country. The National Policy on Disaster Management received the approval of the union

Cabinet on 22<sup>nd</sup> 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”. Guidelines on Earthquakes, Chemical (Industrial) Disasters and Medical Preparedness Mass Casualty Management, Floods, Biological Disasters, Cyclones, flood, landslides & Snow Avalanches, Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies (Unclassified, Part-1) have been released. The guidelines on “ Incident Response System”, “Psycho-Social and Mental Health Care”, Management of the Dead, Curriculum for Training of Civil Defence, Tsunami, Nuclear-Radiological Part-II, Drought, Minimum Standards of Relief, Community based Disaster Management, Communication & Information Network are under process. Chapter on Disaster Management has been included in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan document in consultation with the Planning Commission.

3.7 The National Cyclone Risk Management Project (NCRMP) has been posed to the World Bank in August, 2009 by making available appraisal documents relating to Andhra Pradesh and Orissa to the World Bank. The World Bank had also undertaken the pre-appraisal Mission to these States from November, 30 to December, 4, 2009. With these developments, DPR is likely to be prepared during the current financial year.

3.8 The Project Management Consultant engaged by NDMA for preparation of DPR relating to the National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project has submitted the DPR. The DPR is under examination in NDMA. It is hoped that Government approval to the Project will be sought during the current financial year.

3.9 The project of Micro-zonation, Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis has already been entrusted for a detailed study by Structural Engineering Research Centre, a CSIR body located in Chennai.

3.10 Efforts have been undertaken to mainstream disaster management into developmental process and a chapter on disaster management has been included in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan document finalized by the Planning Commission.

3.11 Between 2007 and 2008, NDMA had carried out 135 exercises. NDMA planned to conduct 112 exercises during 2009-10. So far NDMA has conducted 82 Mock Exercises in different parts of the country which includes 43 such exercises in schools. These exercises also cover the industry to prepare them against industrial disasters. Training of NDRF personnel in heli-slithering exercises and deep diving has been undertaken.

3.12 Awareness generation campaigns on various themes of disasters have been undertaken. These campaigns have been undertaken through print and electronic media like advertisements in newspapers, broadcasts in AIR, telecasts in Doordarshan through DAVP. In addition, it has been decided to involve States/UTs in the awareness general activities by extending financial support for preparation of posters, documentary films, booklets/leaflets in local languages, hoardings, wall paintings etc.

## **GENDER BUDGETING**

3.13 The following initiatives have been taken in the Ministry of Home Affairs for the benefit of women:-

### **(A) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)**

- The CISF has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres (FWCs) at Reserve Battalions and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefit of women. Presently, FWCs are being constructed at RTC Behror (Rajasthan) and RTC Arakkonam (TN). These Family Welfare Centres are constructed exclusively for women to learn new skills and augment their family income by

earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts, production of food items etc.

- Budgetary provision of Rs. 1.34 crore in BE 2009-10 has been reduced to Rs. 0.81 crore in RE 2009-10, keeping in view the pace of construction of buildings at both the locations. However, construction of FWCs will be completed in next financial year 2010-11.

## **(B) Bureau of Police Research & Development**

3.14 BPR&D which is undertaking studies on police problems and formulating and coordinating policies and programmes for police training has undertaken a number of activities for the benefit, welfare and development of women in police. A provision of Rs. 1.00 crore in Budget Estimates 2009-10 was been made for the following schemes benefiting women:-

- i) Research Study (Rs. 26.00 lakh);
- ii) Research Study on identification of best prison practices awarded to Dr. Upneet Lalli, Chandigarh (Rs. 3.18 lakh);
- iii) Research Study on 'Police performance in Extremist & Non-extremist affected areas - An introspective understanding' awarded to Dr. Anuradha Dutta, Project Director, Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Changes and Development, Guwahati. Research project is coordinated by Prof. (Dr.) V. Veeraraghavan, New Delhi (Rs. 31.60 lakh);
- iv) Research Study on Central Act and all the rules framed by the States on the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 awarded to Ms. Menaka Guruswamy, Advocate, Supreme Court of India (Rs. 1.00 lakh);
- v) Research Study on 'Status of Crime against Women in Southern Region, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and North East Region'

co-ordinated by Prof. (Dr.) Deepti Shrivastava, Bhopal (Rs. 4.03 lakh);

- vi) Award of Junior Research Fellowships for doctoral work in Police Science and Criminology as per the guidelines laid down by the UGC (Rs. 5.35 lakh);
- vii) Courses on Self Development and Conflict Management for Women Police Officers of the rank of Dy. SP to ASI at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D (Rs. 6.00 lakh);
- viii) Courses on Crime Against Women vis-a-vis Human Rights, Juvenile Justice & Human Rights at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D (Rs. 5.00 lakh);
- ix) Seminar-cum-workshop on "Trafficking of Persons and Role of Police in the country" (Rs. 7.00 lakh);
- x) Vertical Interaction Course for IPS and other Senior Officers on issues relating to Gender & SC/ST categories (Rs. 10.00 lakh);
- xi) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme - Publication of Hindi Books (Rs. 84,000/-).

**Research and Training activities undertaken by BPR&D during the year 2009-10 benefiting the women:**

- Three women have been selected for the award of Doctoral fellowship in Police Science and Criminology during 2009-10 and one installment of Rs. 54,500/- each released during 2009-10.
- Research Study on 'Identification of Best Prison Practices' was awarded to Dr. Upneet Lalli, Chandigarh with a total outlay of Rs. 4,77,500/- out of which final installment amounting to Rs. 1,59,168/- has been released.

- Reserch Study on Central Act and all the rules framed by the States on the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 awarded to Ms. Menaka Guruswamy, Advocate, Supreme Court of India and Rs. 1.00 lakh sanctioned.
- Second installment amounting to Rs. 11,70,556/- being awarded to Dr. Anuradha Dutta, Project Director, Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Changes and Development, Guwahati and Prof. (Dr.) V. Veeraraghavan, New Delhi, coordinator of the Research project.
- Second installment amounting to Rs. 13,40,794/- being awarded to Prof. (Dr.) Deepti Shrivastava, Bhopal, coordinator of the Research study on 'Status of Crime against Women in Southern Region Kerala, Tamil Nadu and North East Region'.
- Research Study on 'Follow-up of Released Offenders on their Reformation and Rehabilitation' has been awarded to Dr. Deepti Shrivastava, Bhopal with outlay of Rs. 4,99,800/- out of which the final installment of Rs. 1,66,600/- has been released.
- Second installment amounting to Rs. 83,000/- awarded to Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Lecturer, Bangalore University for the Research study on "A Comparative Sociological Analysis of the Job Stress, Vulnerability and subsequent Security Need for the Women in the ITES and Garment Industries in the Silicon Valley of India, Bangalore."
- Final installment amounting to Rs. 60,000/- being awarded to Dr. Anupam Sharma, Lecturer, Meerut University for the Research study on "Democratic System, Administrative, Cultural and Police Administration (A case study of Western Uttar Pradesh).
- Five (5) women were sanctioned fellowship (ongoing) amount totaling Rs. 3.83 lakh for the Doctoral Work in Police Science and Criminology.

- Six (6) courses on Crime against Women vis-à-vis Human Rights and Juvenile Justice and Human Rights were conducted at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D, incurring an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakh during 2009-10.
- Five (5) courses on Self Development and Conflict Management exclusively for Women Police Officers of the rank of Dy. SP to ASI were organized at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D, incurring an expenditure of Rs. 6.00 lakh during 2009-10.
- Fifteen (15) Seminars-cum-Workshops on trafficking of personnel and role of police in the country have been organized incurring an expenditure of Rs. 7.00 lakh during 2009-10.
- Fourteen (14) numbers of Vertical Interaction Courses for IPS and Senior Officers on the issues relating to Gender & SC/ST have been organized incurring an expenditure of Rs.10.00 lakh during 2009-10.

**(C) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)**

3.15 CRPF implemented the following schemes exclusively benefiting women during 2009 - 2010:-

- Gymnasium and other facilities for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in the ladies room.
- Common staff room for ladies for lunch etc.
- Women hostel.
- Day care centre/Creche including provision of Ayah to look after children.
- Providing embroidery machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra skills.

- Provision of women specific items and equipments like Electric Hair Cutter and Sona Belts, Abdominal Exercise Machine for the use of ladies.
- Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation/common staff rooms.

3.16 Gymsnasiums have been established in Group Centres and office of Inspectors General of Police of CRPF at various locations of the Force. At these centres exclusive facility and equipment have been provided for ladies to carry out physical training and exercises. At Delhi, a Sauna Belt and Abdominal Exercise Machine for the use of Mahila personnel have been provided exclusively for the women employees for keeping themselves fit and trim. Group Centres and IG offices at Jammu, Patna and Delhi have been provided with music systems, TVs and DVDs for recreation for women in Family Welfare Centres. Women oriented magazines and periodicals are also provided in the Family Welfare Centres and common staff rooms regularly. Provision has also been made at CRPF locations like Group Centre, Sindri for common staff room for ladies for lunch break and other women specific activities. Exclusive Women's Hostel has been provided for female employees of CRPF Mahila Battalion at GC, CRPF Gandhinagar where various female oriented facilities have been created. Besides, provision of Women's Hostel at Group Centre, CRPF, Bhubaneswar (Orissa) for various women oriented requirements has been kept during 2009-10. With a view to providing welfare for women employees, GC Pinjore has provided two Embroidery Machines in its Family Welfare Centre which is oriented to enhance skill of women employees. Creche have been opened in various locations of CRPF like Jammu, Nagpur, Pinjore, Gandhinagar, Pune, Sindri, RAF Delhi etc. where provision for an Ayah have also been made to care of the children, while women members of Force are away on duty.

3.17 CRPF has two exclusive Mahila Battalions, one at Delhi and another at Gandhinagar (Gujarat). The Mahila personnel of these Battalions are deployed for various law and order duties. In addition, CRPF also has



1,689 of Mahila employees at various levels that are part of other General Duty Battalions and rendering different kind of law and order and other police duties around the country. The strength of Mahila Battalions in the CRPF and approximate annual salary cost on their employment is as follows:-

(Rs. in crore)			
Sl. No.	Name of Battalion	Strength	Approx. Cost
1.	2 Mahila Bns. and other Offices	4,252	91.57

3.18 The first Indian Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) consisting of 125 female formed police officers reached Monrovia, Liberia on January 30, 2007 and after pre-induction training with effect from February 2, 2007 to February 5, 2007, the troops started with their first deployment at Unity Conference Centre on February 8, 2007. Main duties assigned to FFPU were to provide back up to the Special Security Service and Liberian National Police for securing Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the office complex of President of Liberia. Two sections are earmarked for the joint task force patrol. Various patrol vehicles patrol the city and neighboring areas for crime prevention. And FFPU being the only women armed wing of the UNPOL is an integral part of the patrols (in each patrol, two of the FFPU officers are integral part). Besides, the FFPU was also tasked to provide reserve at LNP (Liberian National Police) HQ for reacting to any situation which arises in the city. FFPU has also participated in special operations, which were conducted jointly with the Armed Force of the Mission, UNPOL and Liberian National Police.

3.19 On completion of tenure, the first batch has been replaced by another batch of the same strength, deployed in Liberia with effect from January 31, 2008 and second batch replaced by 3<sup>rd</sup> batch with effect from January 23, 2009 which will be replaced by 4<sup>th</sup> contingent of FFPU from India in the last week of January, 2010.

3.20 The President of Liberia has appreciated and praised the good work done by this Female Formed Police Unit (CRPF) at Liberia, which was conveyed to DG, CRPF during his last visit to Liberia to interact with the CRPF Mahila employees of CRPF posted to Liberia have been earning good name themselves both for policing duties as well as on their efforts to provide relief to the people of Liberia in their area of operation.

3.21 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allocation	
		2009-10	2010-11
1.	Day Care Centre	4.95	17.08
2.	Gender Sensitization	3.49	2.28
3.	Health Care Centre	9.45	36.67
4.	Improvised Service	2.15	2.02
5.	Nutritional Care Centre	4.96	4.34
6.	Women's Hostel/Family Accommodation	2.55	403.33
	<b>Total Budget Allocation</b>	<b>27.55</b>	<b>465.72</b>

#### (D) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

3.22 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allocation	
		2009-10	2010-11
1.	Day Care Centre	0.60	0.20
2.	Gender Sensitization	0.10	0.04
3.	Health & Nutritional Care Centre	0.80	0.26
4.	Women Hostel	1.50	1.50
5.	Separate Accommodation for women employees	1.50	1.00
	<b>Total Budget Allocation</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>3.00</b>

- A sum of Rs. 7.20 lakh has been incurred for running of women fitness centre with modern fitness equipments at Force Hqrs. already established during the year 2008-09;
- Rs. 12.50 lakh has been utilized by FTR Guwahati for running of Day Care Centre and Health and Nutritional Care Centre being run at Guwahati, SHQ, Bongaigaon / Tezpur and for the establishment of Mahila component (lady employees) posted in 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> Bn. during 2009-10;
- Expenditure of Rs. 17.01 lakh has been incurred by the field units under FTR Lucknow for running of Day Care Centre and Health and Nutritional Care Centre during 2008-09;
- Expenditure of Rs. 11.61 lakh has been incurred by AO Darjiling / Kishanganj and SHQ Ranidanga / Muzaffarpur under FTR Patna for running of Day Care Centre and Health and Nutritional Care Centre during 2008-09;
- Rs. 13.05 lakh utilized during 2008-09 for running of Creche / Day Care Centre at FA Srinagar and ATC Gwaldam;
- Rs. 4.24 lakh utilized during 2008-09 for running of Creche / Day Care Centre at ATC Shamshi / Kumarsain and Sarahan;
- Rs. 1.80 lakh utilized during 2008-09 for running of Creche / Day Care Centre already established at TC Kasumpti;
- Rs. 6.75 lakh utilized during 2008-09 for running of Creche / Day Care Centre at 25<sup>th</sup> Bn., Ghitorni;
- During the financial year 2009-10, Rs. 2.22 crore has been incurred for construction of Hostel accommodation / separate accommodation for women employees till date. The remaining earmarked amount will be utilized in full during 2009-10;
- Rs. 6.28 lakh has been incurred for running of Day Care Centre and Health and Nutritional Care Centre during 2009-10 by the field units till date.

3.23 A provision of Rs. 3.00 crore for the above schemes exclusively benefiting women has been made in the current financial year 2010-11.

### **Expenditure Information System:**

3.24 The expenditure information system is used by the Departmental Accounting Organization of MHA through web based application e-lekha which is an e-governance initiative of the Office of Controller General of Accounts. The coverage and scope of the reports have been widened to provide the information required by the executive authorities for decision making. The reporting of expenditure is on a 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 would also be migrating to the COMPACT and e-lekha systems which would help in making the coverage of the information system complete and current.

3.25 The coverage of e-lekha has been extended to four UTs without legislature. Continuous 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.

3.26 For streamlining the budget execution, expenditure control and financial reporting regional Pay and Accounts Offices have been opened for BSF, CRPF, ITBP and NSG under the Departmental Accounting Organization. Information systems on re-appropriations and surrenders as well as on pending Utilization Certificates have been developed by the Departmental Accounting Organization.

# CHAPTER –4

## REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE

### **I. FENCING AND FLOODLIGHTING OF THE BORDERS**

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

#### **(i) Indo-Bangladesh Border:**

4.2 The Indo-Bangladesh border is marked by a high degree of porosity and checking illegal cross border activities has been a major challenge. The main problem is of illegal migration from Bangladesh into India. In order to prevent illegal immigration and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India had sanctioned the construction of border roads and fencing in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border sanctioned to be fenced is 3,436.59 km; out of which 2,709.39 km of fencing has so far been completed and the work of construction of fencing in approximately 727 km is under implementation. There have been some problems in construction of fencing in certain stretches on this border due to riverine/low lying areas, population within 150 yards of the border, pending land acquisition cases which has led to delay in completion of the project. Though the schedule date for completion of the project is March, 2010, it is likely to spill over due to ground level constraints.

4.3 In addition, 3,361.19 km of border roads have also been constructed out of sanctioned length of 4326.24 km. The phase wise progress of fencing and roads is as under:

### **Fencing**

Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		(Length in Km) TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	507	507	1,021	712	1,528	1,219
Assam	152.31	149.29	77.72	72.27	230.03	221.56
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	272.17	182	470.23	380.06
Tripura	-	-	856	730.50	856	730.50
Mizoram	-	-	352.33	158.27	352.33	158.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>857.37</b>	<b>854.35</b>	<b>2,579.22</b>	<b>1,855.04</b>	<b>3,436.59</b>	<b>2,709.39</b>

### **Border Roads**

Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		(Length in Km) TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	1,770.00	1,616.57	0.00	0.00	1,770.00	1,616.57
Assam	186.33	176.50	102.42	74.56	288.75	251.06
Meghalaya	211.29	211.29	328	200.85	539.29	412.14
Tripura	545.37	480.51	645	276.36	1190.37	756.87
Mizoram	153.40	153.06	484.30	171.49	637.70	324.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,866.39</b>	<b>2,637.93</b>	<b>1,559.72</b>	<b>723.26</b>	<b>4,426.11</b>	<b>3,361.19</b>

### **Floodlighting:**

4.4 277 km of floodlighting has been completed in West Bengal as a pilot project. The Government has decided to undertake floodlighting in the states of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura in 2,840 km along Indo-Bangladesh border at an estimated cost of Rs.1,327.00 crore. The work has been assigned to Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Engineering Project India Limited and National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC). The work is scheduled to be completed by 2011-12. The work of erection of poles in 211 km along with laying of cables in 60 km has been completed so far.

### **Replacement of fencing constructed under Phase-I:**

4.5 Most of the fencing constructed under the Phase-I in West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya has been damaged due to adverse climatic conditions, repeated submergence etc. Government of India has sanctioned a project named Phase-III for erection of 861 km of fencing replacing the entire fencing constructed under Phase-I at an estimated cost of Rs. 884.00 crore.

4.6 The work has been assigned to Central Public Works Department, National Buildings Construction Corporation and National Project Construction Corporation. 532 km of fencing has been replaced so far. Although the target date of completion of the project is March, 2010, it is likely to spill over due to ground level constraints.

### **(ii) Indo-Pakistan Border:**

4.7 India shares 3,323 km [including Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) sector] of its land border with Pakistan. This border runs along the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and J&K. The Indo-Pakistan border has varied terrain and distinct geographical features. This border is characterized by attempts at infiltration by terrorists and smuggling of arms, ammunition and contraband, the LoC being the most active and live portion of the border.

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

4.9 The Government had approved a comprehensive proposal for erecting fencing, floodlighting and construction of border/link roads and Border Out-Posts in the Gujarat sector of the Indo-Pak border. Works of 219 km of fencing, 202 km of floodlighting and 241 km of border roads have been completed so far in this sector out of 340 km sanctioned. 35 BOPs have also been established out of 70 BOPs sanctioned.

4.10 There has been time overrun in completing the project due to unforeseen circumstances and natural calamities including devastating earthquake in 2001, unprecedented rains and consequential floods in 2003 & 2006. The cost of the project has also increased considerably due to price escalation, increase in the scope of work, upgradation of specifications for roads and electrical works etc. In addition, an expenditure of Rs. 224.00 crore is estimated for upgradation works as per Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) recommendations after the floods in 2006.

4.11 The Government has approved the extension of time for completion of the fencing and floodlighting project and revised cost amounting to Rs.1,201.00 crore against original sanction of Rs. 380.00 crore. The project is targeted to be completed by March, 2012 or three working seasons after the work is started.

4.12 The status of progress of fencing and floodlighting on the Indo-Pak border as on December 31, 2009 is indicated below:

### **Fencing**

(Length in km)

Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be fenced	Length of the border fenced so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced
Punjab	553.00	461.00	462.45*	---
Rajasthan	1,037.00	1,056.63	1048.27*	---
Jammu International Border	210.00	186.00	186.00	---
Gujarat	508.00	340.00	219.00	121.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,308.00</b>	<b>2,043.63</b>	<b>1,915.72</b>	<b>121.00</b>

\* Length is more due to topographical factors/alignment of fencing



## **Floodlighting:**

Name of the State	(Length in km)			
	Total length of border	Total length of border to be floodlit	Length of the border floodlit so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be floodlit
Punjab	553.00	460.72	460.72	---
Rajasthan	1,037.00	1,022.80	1,022.80	---
Jammu International Border	210.00	186.00	176.40	9.60
Gujarat	508.00	340.00	202.00	138.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,308.00</b>	<b>2,009.52</b>	<b>1,861.92</b>	<b>147.60</b>

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

4.13 There already exist 802 BOPs on Indo-Bangladesh border and 609 BOPs on Indo-Pakistan border for effective management of these borders. In order to reduce the inter-BOP distance for effective border management, a proposal for construction of additional 509 BOPs (383 along Indo-Bangladesh border and 126 along Indo-Pakistan border) at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,832.50 crore has been approved by the Government on February 16, 2009. Construction of these additional BOPs will provide all necessary infrastructures for the accommodation, logistic support and the combat functions of the BSF troops deployed on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders. The project is targeted to be completed by 2012-13.

4.14 The work of construction of 129 BOPs has been awarded to Engineering Project India Limited, National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC) and Central Public Works Department (CPWD). Cost estimates/Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 87 BOPs, prepared by the executing agencies, have been approved by the High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) on August 26, 2009. The work of construction of BOPs has commenced in October, 2009.

### **III. STRENGTHENING OF COASTAL SECURITY:**

#### **(i) Coastal Security Scheme for enhancing coastal security by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas including close coastal waters:**

4.15 A supplemental scheme called 'Coastal Security Scheme' is under implementation in the 9 coastal States and 4 coastal Union Territories (UTs) since 2005 for strengthening infrastructure for coastal patrolling and surveillance. Under the scheme, assistance has been/is being given to all the coastal States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to set up 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks and to equip them with 204 boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles for mobility on the coast and in close coastal waters. A lump-sum assistance of Rs. 10.00 lakh per police station is also given for equipment, computers and furniture.

4.16 The approved outlay of the scheme is Rs. 400.00 crore for non-recurring expenditure and Rs.151.00 crore for recurring expenditure for 5 years on fuel, repair and maintenance of boats and training of manpower, which is provided by the States and UTs.

#### **Progress of implementation**

4.17 64 out of 73 coastal police stations proposed have been made operational in Gujarat (10), Andhra Pradesh (6), West Bengal (4), Goa (3), Tamil Nadu (12), Kerala (1), Maharashtra (12), Karnataka (5), Orissa (5), Puducherry (1), Lakshadweep (4) and Daman & Diu (1).

4.18 The implementation of this scheme is being done by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. A statement of physical and financial progress under the scheme, as on December 31, 2009, is as under:

**Physical progress:**

State/ UT	Coastal Police stations					
	Sanctioned Nos.		Made Operational	Construction complete	Construction in progress	Construction not yet started
Gujarat	Coastal PS	10	10	9	1	-
	Check-posts	25	Nil	1	7	17
	Out-posts	46	Nil	2	33	11
Maharashtra	Coastal PS	12	12	-	2	10
	Check-posts	32	9	9	-	23
	Barracks	24	Nil	17	-	7
Goa		3	3	-	1	2
Karnataka		5	5	5	-	-
Kerala		8	1	1	5	2
Tamil Nadu	Coastal PS	12	12	12	-	-
	Check-posts	40	26	26	11	3
	Out-posts	12	4	4	4	4
AP		6	6	6	-	-
Orissa		5	5	-	2	3
West Bengal	Coastal PS	6	4	-	3	3
	Barracks	6	Nil	-	-	6
Puducherry		1	1	-	-	1
Lakshadweep		4	4	1	2	1
Daman & Diu		1	1	1	-	-
A&N Islands		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Coastal PS</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>
	<b>Check-posts</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>43</b>
	<b>Out-posts</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>Barracks</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>13</b>

**Financial status:**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Approved Outlay	Approved estimated Boat component	Approved component for construction cost of coastal police stations, check-posts, out-posts, barracks, vehicles and lump-sum assistance for office equipment and furniture etc.	Total release of funds
1	Gujarat	5842.60	5000.00	842.60	842.600
2	Maharashtra	4092.60	3400.00	692.60	692.600
3	Goa	1653.50	1500.00	153.50	153.500
4	Karnataka	2711.90	2500.00	211.90	211.900
5	Kerala	4356.00	4000.00	356.00	356.000
6	Tamil Nadu	4408.00	3600.00	808.00	808.000
7	Andhra Pradesh	3267.00	3000.00	267.00	267.000
8	Orissa	2765.75	2500.00	265.75	265.750
9	West Bengal	3353.40	3000.00	353.40	353.400
10	Puducherry	544.50	500.00	44.50	44.500
11	Lakshadweep	936.80	800.00	136.80	136.800
12	Daman & Diu	668.35	600.00	68.35	68.350
13	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2603.90	2500.00	103.90	77.788
14	<b>Sub-total (States/UTs)</b>			<b>4304.30</b>	<b>4278.188</b>
15	Stage payment for Boats	--			10251.564
16	Custom Duty for Boats	--			1989.259
17	<b>Sub-total (Boats)</b>		<b>32900.00</b>		<b>12240.823</b>
18	<b>Sub-total (Non-recurring)</b>	<b>37204.30</b>			<b>16519.011</b>
19	Training charges to Coast Guard	-			152.339
20	Advance POL charges				1121.000
21	<b>Sub-Total (Recurring)</b>	<b>15100.00</b>			<b>1273.339</b>
22	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>52304.30</b>	<b>32900.00</b>	<b>4304.30</b>	<b>17792.350</b>

**Procurement of boats:**

4.19 The procurement of the interceptor boats is being done centrally through Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) viz. M/s Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Goa and M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited

(GRSE), Kolkata. Ministry of Home Affairs has signed a contract in March, 2008 with these vendors for supply of 84 nos. 5 Ton boats and 110 nos. 12 Ton boats. So far, funds to the tune of Rs. 91.75 crore for stage payments for the boats and Rs.13.57 crore for reimbursement of Custom Duty for the imported items of these boats have been paid to the two shipyards.

4.20 As per the contract mentioned above, the original delivery of the boats was scheduled to commence from April, 2009 and complete by April, 2011. However, a need was felt, in the wake of Mumbai incidents, for expeditious supply of boats to the States/UTs. Accordingly, the delivery schedule of the boats has been compressed by six month and delivery of all the boats will now be completed by October, 2010.

4.21 The State/UT-wise distribution of interceptor boats, approved under the scheme and being manufactured by GSL, Goa and GRSE, Kolkata is as under:

**Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL):**

State/UT	12 Ton	5 Ton	Total
Gujarat	20	10	30
Maharashtra	6	22	28
Goa	6	3	9
Karnataka	10	5	15
Kerala	16	8	24
Lakshadweep	2	4	6
Daman & Diu	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>116</b>

**Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE):**

State/UT	12 Ton	5 Ton	Total
Tamil Nadu	12	12	24
Andhra Pradesh	12	6	18
Orissa	10	5	15
West Bengal	12	6	18
Puducherry	2	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>78</b>

**Progress of delivery of boats:**

4.22 The supply of interceptor boats has started since April, 2009. A total of 71 boats have been delivered by the vendors to the coastal States and UTs as per the details given below:

**Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL)**

State/UT	Boats supplied		
	12 Ton	5 Ton	Total
Gujarat	5	3	8
Maharashtra	4	9	13
Goa	1	2	3
Karnataka	3	2	5
Kerala	4	3	7
Lakshadweep	0	1	1
Daman & Diu	2	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>40</b>

**Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE)**

State/UT	Boats supplied		
	12 Ton	5 Ton	Total
Tamil Nadu	4	5	9
Andhra Pradesh	4	4	8
Orissa	2	4	6
West Bengal	2	4	6
Puducherry	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>31</b>

4.23 Supply of all the 204 boats including 10 boats for Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the scheme is expected to be completed by October, 2010.

**Initiatives after Mumbai incidents:**

4.24 Subsequent to the terrorists attack in Mumbai on 26/11, the entire coastal security scenario of the country has been thoroughly reviewed by the Government of India. Several high-level meetings were held in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Defence, Shipping and Fisheries etc. to review the coastal security arrangements of the country and to address various related issues. This included an inter-Ministerial meeting and a video conference taken by the

Cabinet Secretary on February 28, 2009 and June 26, 2009, respectively. The Union Home Secretary also reviewed the coastal security of the country in the meetings taken by him on December 5, 2008 and June 10, 2009. During these meetings, several important decisions/initiatives in respect of maritime and coastal security of the country were taken. The present status of some of the major decisions/initiatives is given below:

- (i) It has been decided to formulate Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme keeping in view the additional requirements of coastal Police Stations, interceptor boats and other infrastructure by the coastal States and UTs. In this regard, coastal States and UTs have carried out vulnerability/gap analysis in consultation with Coast Guard to firm up their additional requirements. Approval of the competent authority on Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme will be obtained shortly.
- (ii) All the fishing/non-fishing boats plying in Indian waters need to get registered under a uniform system. The Department of Shipping, the nodal department, has issued two notifications in June, 2009, one for amending the Merchant Shipping (Registration of Fishing Vessels) Rules along with revised format for registration and another for notifying the list of registrars.
- (iii) It has been decided to equip all type of boats with navigational and communication equipments to facilitate vessel identification and tracking. The Department of Shipping has issued two circulars to ensure that all types of vessels including fishing vessels, other than fishing vessels of less than 20 meters categories, are installed with Automatic Identification System (AIS) transponders for the purposes of identification and tracking.

- (iv) It has been decided to issue Identity cards to all the fishermen which should be relatable to a single centralized data-base. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F), as nodal agency, is taking necessary actions in this regard.
  
- (v) Registrar General of India (RGI), MHA, is working on a project for issuance of Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the population in the coastal villages, as a part of its project of creation of National Population Register (NPR) in the coastal States/UTs ahead of Census 2011. While doing so, it will provide suitable linkage to the existing Smart cards and the new cards to be issued by the Department of AHD & Fisheries. This is one of the several measures to strengthen the security of the coastline. The NPR for coastal areas is proposed to be made ready during the period 2009-10.
  
- (vi) A 'National Committee for strengthening maritime and coastal security against threats from the sea' has been constituted in August, 2009 under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. The Committee comprises of representatives of all the concerned Ministries/Departments/Organizations in the Government of India as well as Chief Secretaries/Administrators of the coastal States/UTs. The progress of implementation of all the major decisions in respect of the coastal security was reviewed by the National Committee in its meeting held on September 4, 2009.

4.25 The various decisions taken in these meetings are being followed up by the concerned agencies.



**(ii) Scheme for strengthening joint coastal patrolling off the coast of Gujarat and Maharashtra:**

4.26 Keeping in view the vulnerability of the Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts to illegal cross border activities, joint coastal patrolling has been introduced off the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Under this arrangement, patrolling of the close coastal water is being undertaken by a joint contingent of Navy, State Police and Customs. For making the joint coastal patrolling more effective, a scheme has been formulated for creating additional infrastructure of Coast Guard to enable the Coast Guard to undertake joint coastal patrolling of the close coastal waters in Coast Guard vessels. For this purpose, assistance will be given to Coast Guard to procure 15 interceptor boats suitable for patrolling of the close coastal waters and for setting up 3 Coast Guard Stations (2 in Maharashtra and 1 in Gujarat). The scheme is being implemented jointly by Ministry of Home Affairs by meeting the non-recurring expenditure and Ministry of Defence by meeting the recurring expenditure.

4.27 Land for the Coast Guard Stations at Dhanu, Murud Janjira and Veraval has been offered to Coast Guard by the respective State Governments. So far, total Rs. 254.61 lakh have been released to Ministry of Defence for (i) Rs.1.29 crore for one piece of land measuring 4980 sq. mtr. (1.2 acres) for Veraval Station (ii) Rs. 2.961 lakh for Murud Janjira Station and (iii) Rs. 123.32 lakh for Dhanu Station.

4.28 The Ministry of Defence has signed a contract in March, 2009 for procurement of 15 interceptor boats. As provided in the contract, an advance payment of 10% of the contract value i.e. Rs. 28.00 crore and second stage payment of same amount has been released to the Ministry of Defence in March, 2009 and September, 2009, respectively.

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

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

##### **Preparation of Detailed Project Reports:**

4.30 The work of construction of 27 ITBP roads has been assigned to Border Roads Organization (BRO) (15 roads), Central Public Works Department (CPWD) (8 roads), National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) (2 roads) and Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HP PWD) (2 roads). Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)/cost estimates in respect of 26 roads, submitted by the executing agencies, have been approved by the High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) at a total cost of Rs.1776.00 crore.

##### **Status of forest/wildlife clearance:**

4.31 Since large parts of the approved roads would pass through forest areas, it is mandatory to obtain the forest clearance under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 before commencing the construction. In addition, diversion of land for non-forestry purposes falling under Wildlife Sanctuaries/National Parks requires prior permission of National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) as well as the Supreme Court before seeking forest clearance.

4.32 Forest and wildlife clearance of 24 roads has been obtained and construction work has started in respect of 11 roads. 60 km of formation and 9 km of surfacing works have been completed so far. Construction of remaining roads will commence from the next working season i.e. April/May, 2010.

## **V. DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED CHECK POSTS:**

4.33 Existing infrastructure available with Customs, Immigration and other regulatory agencies at the Land Custom Stations (LCSs) is generally inadequate. Support facilities such as warehouses, parking lots, banks, hotels, fuel outlets etc. are inadequate. Regulatory and support functions in an integrated manner are not available in one complex. There is no single agency responsible for co-ordinated functioning of various Government authorities/service providers.

4.34 To redress this situation, Government have decided to set up 13 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at identified entry points on the international land borders of the country through a Plan Scheme in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 635.00 crore. The ICPs shall be a sanitized zone with dedicated passenger and cargo terminal providing adequate customs and immigration counters, X-ray scanners, passenger amenities and other related facilities like service stations, fuel stations etc. in a single modern complex equipped with state of the art amenities. An institutional framework viz. Land

Ports Authorities of India (LPAI) will be established and charged with the responsibility to undertake the construction, management and maintenance of ICPs. A list of 13 ICPs proposed to be set up is as under:-

**Phase-I**

(Rs .in crore)				
Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated Cost including land acquisition
1.	Petrapole	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	172.00*
2.	Moreh	Manipur	India-Myanmar	136.00*
3.	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal	120.00*
4.	Attari (Wagah)	Punjab	India-Pakistan	150.00*
5.	Dawki	Meghalaya	India-Bangladesh	50.00
6.	Akhaura	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	60.00
7.	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal	34.00

**Phase-II**

(Rs. in crore)				
Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated Cost
8.	Hili	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	78.00
9.	Chandrabangha	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	64.00
10.	Sutarkhandi	Assam	India-Bangladesh	16.00
11.	Kawarpuchiah	Mizoram	India-Bangladesh	27.00
12.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	34.00
13.	Rupaidiha/Nepalganj road	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	29.00

\* The project cost of 4 ICPs viz. Petrapole, Moreh, Raxaul & Attari has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS).

**Progress of Development of ICPs:**

**Status of land acquisition:**

- Possession of 159.58 acres and 189 acres of land has been taken for Raxaul and Jogbani ICPs, respectively.

- Action has been taken to acquire 68.5 acres of additional land for Raxaul ICP. Rs. 6.39 crore has been deposited with the DM (East Champaran), Bihar for this purpose.
- Possession of 120 acres land has been taken on February 24, 2009 in respect of Attari ICP and compensation of Rs. 33.15 crore has already been paid to the State Government of Punjab.
- Acquisition of 38.34 acres land for Moreh ICP is under way.
- The process of acquisition of 187 acres and 177 acres of land for Sonauli and Rupaidiha ICPs, respectively, is also under way.
- 107 acres of land has been identified for Petrapole ICP and Notification u/s 4 (1) of Land Acquisition Act has been issued. An amount of Rs.13.84 crore has also been released in favour of the District Collector, 24 North Parganas District, West Bengal.
- Rs.1.6 crore is being released for the acquisition of 8 acres of land for Akhaura ICP.
- Joint inspection has been carried out for finalizing land acquisition details of Dawki ICP.

**Progress of preparation of Detailed Engineering Report (DER):**

4.35 DERs for Raxaul and Attari ICPs have been prepared. The Empowered Steering Committee has approved these DERs. Preparation of DERs for Moreh, Jogbani and Akhaura ICPs are under progress.

**Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI)**

4.36 The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) would function as a body corporate under the administrative control of the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs. The LPAI will provide better

administration and cohesive management of entry points/land ports on border and would be vested with the powers on the lines of similar bodies like Airports Authority of India. The LPAI Bill was introduced in the Parliament (14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on December 18, 2008 but could not be passed during the tenure of the 14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha to its dissolution. The LPAI Bill was re-introduced on August 7, 2009 and was referred to Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee for its consideration.

## **VI. BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:**

4.37 The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management with the aim to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach and to promote a sense of security and well being among the border population. The programme covers 349 border blocks of 96 border districts of 17 States located along the international land border. The programme is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Funds are provided to the States as a non-lapsable Special Central Assistance (SCA) for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors.

### **Guidelines of BADP:**

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

International Border (km); (ii) population of the border block and (iii) area of the border block (Sq. km). Weight age of 15% over and above the total allocation is also given to States having hilly/desert/Kutchh areas. The funds are in addition to normal Central assistance and are allocated for addressing the special problems faced by the people of the border areas. Funds are released to the States in two installments. 1st installment of 90% amount of total allocation of the State and 2nd installment of 10% amount of the allocation.

4.39 The Schemes under this programme are prepared by State Government and approved by the State Level Screening Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State and executed by the agencies of the State Government. Security related schemes can be taken up under BADP by the expenditure on such schemes should not exceed 10% of the total allocation in a particular year. The funds under BADP are to be used for schemes in the identified border blocks only.

**Empowered Committee:**

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

**Revision of guidelines of BADP:**

4.41 A Task Force was constituted earlier under the chairmanship of Shri B.N. Yugandhar, Member, Planning Commission, for revamping the Border Area Development Programme. In accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force, guidelines of BADP were revised in February, 2009 after due consultation with the State Governments concerned and communicated to the

State Governments. The revised guidelines emphasized the need for participatory planning, convergence of all Centrally Sponsored Schemes with BADP funds, filling up critical gaps in infrastructure, providing livelihood opportunities. In the new guidelines, emphasis has been given on the need for organized work selection, effective monitoring and review of the programme.

4.42 In order to ensure more qualitative implementation of BADP and to ensure implementation of schemes in those villages which are located closer to the border, the emphasis has now been given in the revised guidelines on specific socio-economic and infrastructure development of villages falling between '0 to 10 km' from the border. The villages have been arranged in an order from the zero line to 10 km. The village development profile of each and every village is being prepared. All the major developmental infrastructure facilities like pucca road connectivity, electricity, safe drinking water, telephone facilities, primary school building, PDS shop, and community centre are being developed in a planned way. Village plan and block plan of each and every village are being prepared. After saturating the villages falling between zero to 10 km from the border, the next set of villages falling between 10-15 km and 15-20 km will be taken up for implementing the schemes under the BADP. The State Governments have been directed that ad-hoc projects should not be taken at all. The village plan should be integrated with district plan for the proper and sustainable development of the remote villages. The selection of the projects is, therefore, expected to be more organized and responsive to area needs.

4.43 In the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, the emphasis would be on allocation of more resources from the Centre and dove-tailing other on-going schemes and adopting bottom-up area planning approaches, so as to augment the resources and to upgrade infrastructure and socio-economic services. The review and monitoring of BADP is being done at the district level, State level and in the



Ministry of Home Affairs. Periodical visits of the officers from the State level and Govt. of India are being taken.

**Optimal Utilization of Waters of Eastern Rivers of Indus River System:**

4.44 Given the importance of Optimal Utilization of Waters of the Eastern Rivers of Indus River System has been taken up under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in States of Punjab (03 projects) and Jammu & Kashmir (06 projects) as a special initiative. An amount of Rs. 5,023.50 lakh [Punjab (Rs.1,994.00 lakh) & J&K (Rs. 3,029.50 lakh)] has been released during the year 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. Work on two projects (Madhopur & Hussainiwala headwork) in Punjab has been completed and work on third project (Harike headwork) is under progress whereas work on the projects in J&K is going on.

**Flow of funds:**

4.45 An allocation of Rs. 635.00 crore was made during 2008-09 which was entirely utilized. During 2009-10, budget allocation of Rs. 635.00 crore has been made for BADP. The details of funds allocated and released to the States under BADP during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 and allocation during 2009-10 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (As on 31.01.2010)	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	6608.00	6608.00	7965.62	7965.62	5849.00	5658.74
2.	Assam	1969.00	1969.00	2106.87	2106.87	2424.00	2395.62
3.	Bihar	3172.00	3172.00	3358.80	3358.80	3660.00	3660.00
4.	Gujarat	2249.72	2249.72	2144.48	2144.48	2769.00	2769.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1119.00	1119.00	1297.00	1297.00	1276.00	1276.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	10583.00	10583.00	10394.88	10394.88	10000.00	8715.18
7.	Manipur	1244.63	1244.63	1533.37	1533.37	1336.00	1336.00

8.	Meghalaya	1127.80	1127.80	1267.00	1267.00	1247.00	1247.00
9.	Mizoram	2086.00	2086.00	2535.00	2535.00	2495.00	2494.42
10.	Nagaland	1000.00	1000.00	2674.47	2674.47	1150.00	1150.00
11.	Punjab	2173.94	2173.94	2218.00	2218.00	2188.00	2186.50
12.	Rajasthan	7659.00	7659.00	8916.23	8916.23	8696.00	8696.00
13.	Sikkim	1000.00	1000.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00
14.	Tripura	2282.89	2282.89	2604.11	2604.11	2746.00	2745.89
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2369.15	2369.15	2385.52	2385.52	2869.00	2830.23
16.	Uttarakhand	1191.82	1191.82	1915.90	1915.90	2261.00	1944.50
17.	West Bengal	10164.05	10164.05	9032.75	9032.75	9790.00	5244.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58000.00</b>	<b>58000.00</b>	<b>63500.00</b>	<b>63500.00</b>	<b>61906.00</b>	<b>55449.75</b>
<b>Kept reserve for contingencies etc.</b>						<b>1594.00</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>						<b>63500.00</b>	

## **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 States which are affected by insurgency/militancy in the North East. The objective of the scheme is to assist the eligible State Governments to undertake effective counter insurgency operations and to maintain internal security. The scheme is being implemented in the States of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya. Items of expenditure eligible for reimbursement, inter-alia, include (a) payment of ex-gratia to the next of kin of the State police personnel and civilians killed in militant violence, (b) providing logistic support to the Central Para Military Forces, (c) maintenance of designated camps of militant groups with whom Central Government/State Government have entered into Suspension of Operation agreement, (d) surrender and rehabilitation of militants as per approved scheme, (e) special training for State Police Personnel for counter insurgency operations, (f) raising of India Reserve Bns., etc. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 220.04 crore was released to the eligible North Eastern States under this scheme.

During 2009-10 (upto 31-12-2009), an amount of Rs. 155.48 crore has been reimbursed under this scheme.

**Civic Action Programme in North Eastern States:**

4.47 Army and Central Paramilitary Forces have been conducting Civic Action Programme for boosting their image among the citizens and for soliciting their cooperation in combating insurgence in the North Eastern States. Under this programme, various welfare/developmental activities are undertaken like holding of medical camps, sanitation drives, sports meets, distribution of study material to children, minor repairs of school buildings, roads, bridges, etc. and running adult education centres, etc. Other initiatives undertaken by Central Police Forces under the Civic Action Programme include running of medical camps, provision of medicines, medical equipments, sanitation in the hospitals, provision of computer with accessories, distribution of sports material, sewing machine, CTVs, DVDs and generator sets to villages. The thrust of the Civic Action Programme has been revisited and is now more youth oriented. During current financial year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 11.84 crore has been released (upto 31-12-2009) against a budget provision of Rs. 13.20 crore.

**Rehabilitation – other Rehabilitation Scheme 04 – Assam under Grant No.51 Major Head 3601 – MHA:**

4.48 A series of incidents of ethnic violence took place in the 1990s in Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon and Dhubri districts of Assam. Certain communities were attacked and killed. This rendered nearly 2.75 lakh of people homeless. A decision was taken to provide Rs.10,000/- per family as rehabilitation grant for construction of their houses/dwellings. An amount of Rs. 52.67 crore was released to the Government of Assam between 2000-2001 to 2008-2009.

4.49 Further an amount of Rs. 2.61 crore was released to Government of Assam in March, 2009 for providing rehabilitation grant to families affected by violence in Udalguri and Darrang districts of Assam. The Government of Assam has incurred expenditure of Rs. 6.20 crore on account of providing rehabilitation grant for operation on these families. Balance amount Rs. 3.90 crore has been released to the Government of Assam.

**Reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Foreigners Tribunals in Assam:**

4.50 Thirty two 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. A total of 5,57,528 inquiries were initiated by the State Government between the period 1986 to August, 2008, under Foreigners Act. Of this, 5,49,279 inquiries were completed and 52,011 cases were referred to the Foreigners Tribunals. The tribunals have disposed of 34,700 cases and declared 30,292 persons as foreigners. 12,453 persons have registered their names with Foreigner Regional Registration Officer (FRRO). After scrapping of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunal) Act, 1983 (IMDT Act, 1983) by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, cases pending in the tribunals constituted under the IMDT Act are also referred to the FTs for adjudication. Rs. 6.13 crore and Rs. 4.00 crore were released to Government of Assam for meeting expenditure on Foreigners Tribunals in the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. In the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 4.00 crore was earmarked for the purpose which has since been released to the State Government of Assam.

**Development of Administrative infrastructure for Bodoland Territorial Council Secretariat:**

4.51 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed between the Central Government, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) on

10.2.2003. Clause 10.3 of the MoS stipulates that Government of India will provide necessary one time financial assistance required for development of administrative infrastructure in the newly created District headquarter, Sub-divisional headquarter and Block headquarters, besides the Bodoland Territorial Council Secretariat complex at Kokrajhar. For this purpose, Ministry of Home Affairs has agreed, in principle, to provide Rs. 70.00 crore to the Bodoland Territorial Council. Rs. 57.37 crore was released to the State Government/Council for construction of Bodoland Territorial Council Secretariat Complex, two District Centres each at Baksa and Chirang District, four Sub-divisional centres one at Kokrajhar, two at Baksa and one in Udalguri and construction of Police infrastructure and Deputy Commissioner Office in the newly created districts of Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD). In the current year, a further amount of Rs. 10.00 crore has been released for Development of Administrative Infrastructure in Bodoland Territorial Council.

#### **Tripura – Relief to migrants:**

4.52 The Memorandum of Settlement signed with National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) envisages a special package of Rs. 55.00 crore for capacity building and tribal development in Tripura. The package includes grants-in-aid for construction of composite market stalls, capacity building, family oriented programmes in food processing, handlooms & handicrafts, pisciculture animal husbandry, rubber plantation and horticulture sectors, promotion of education, promotion of tribal language and promotion of sports in tribal areas. So far (upto 31-12-2009) an amount of Rs. 35.05 crore (including Rs.16.55 crore during current financial year) has been released for implementation of special package in pursuance of above Memorandum of Settlement.

4.53 At present about 30,000 Bru migrants of Mizoram are sheltered in six relief camps of Kanchanpur district of Tripura, who had migrated to Tripura from Mizoram after October, 1997 onwards because of alleged attacks by Mizo villagers. Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending grants-in-aid to

Government of Tripura for maintenance of Bru migrants sheltered in six relief camps of Tripura. During the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto 31-12-2009) grant-in-aid of Rs.14.96 crore and Rs. 5.00 crore respectively was released to Government of Tripura for maintenance of Bru migrants.

#### **Mizoram – Rehabilitation of Bru migrants:**

4.54 Ever since the migration of Brus to Tripura as a result of alleged attacks on them by Mizo villagers, Ministry of Home Affairs had been persuading Government of Mizoram to repatriate Bru migrants to Mizoram. As a result of these efforts, Government of Mizoram signed an agreement in April, 2005 with Bru National Liberation Front (BNLF) for laying down of arms, surrender of their cadres and a Special Development Scheme for development of western belt of Mizoram where the Brus would be resettled on repatriation. So far about 2,200 Bru migrants have been repatriated to Mizoram. Government of Mizoram has prepared an action plan for repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram. The first phase of repatriation was to start in December, 2009. However, this process has been delayed because of some Brus of Western Mizoram fled to Tripura in November, 2009 due to burning of some Bru hutments in Bru inhabited areas by some miscreants following the killing of a Mizo youth by suspected Bru militants on 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2009.

4.55 For repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram, Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending grant-in-aid to Government of Mizoram based on their request in this regard. So far (upto December 31, 2009) an amount of Rs. 12.49 crore has been released to Government of Mizoram for repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram and their rehabilitation in Mizoram.

#### **Helicopter Service in the North Eastern Region:**

4.56 Keeping in view the poor connectivity of States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura with rest of India and also for

providing better connectivity to remote areas of these States, the concerned State Governments have been operating helicopter services with subsidy from Ministry of Home Affairs. The subsidy portion is limited to 75% cost of operation of helicopter services minus recovery from passengers. For the purpose of calculating subsidy, annual costing of flying hours of helicopter being operated by these States have been fixed.

4.57 During the year 2009-10 (upto 31-12-2009) subsidy of Rs. 23.13 crore have been released to the North Eastern States for operating helicopter services in the respective States.

**Left Wing Extremism (LWE):**

4.58 Under this scheme, reimbursement is provided by Ministry of Home Affairs to State Governments for security-related expenditure in naxalite-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.

4.59 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, 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.

### **Jammu & Kashmir – SRE Scheme for J&K:**

4.60 The State of Jammu & Kashmir has been facing terrorism/militancy since 1989 and the State had to incur considerable expenditure to address this situation. The expenditure incurred on maintenance of CPMFs, movement of their constabulary, security works for the forces, relief and rehabilitation to Kashmiri migrants etc. has been reimbursed to the State of Jammu & Kashmir under this scheme. In 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 400 crore was reimbursed on account of SRE (Police) and Rs. 210 crore was reimbursed on account of relief and rehabilitation of migrants etc. The R.E. for 2009-10 is Rs. 168.00 crore under SRE (Police) and Rs. 170.00 crore for Relief & Rehabilitation. The B.E. for 2010-11 is Rs. 168.00 crore under SRE (Police) and Rs.100.00 crore for Relief and Rehabilitation.

### **SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES (MPF):**

4.61 The law and order situation and crime scenario has made it necessary to modernize the State Police Forces quickly. The State Police, being directly concerned with the law and order, needs to improve its functioning and be equipped with the latest technology so that it is able to successfully meet emerging challenges. The Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces is a significant initiative of the Ministry of Home Affairs towards capacity building of the State Police Forces (SPF), especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc. The main objective of the scheme is to reduce the dependence of the State



Governments on the Army and Central Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situation by way of equipping the State Police Forces adequately. The Scheme also aims at a balanced development of the State Police Forces.

4.62 Some of the major items provided under the scheme include construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, ensuring mobility, security, provision of modern weaponry, security, surveillance, communication, forensic equipments, upgradation of training infrastructure, police housing, computerization, etc. These items only indicate the broad areas for which assistance is admissible under the Scheme. The Annual Action Plans, covering these broad areas, are prepared by the State Governments, and submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs for consideration and approval. Based on the approved Annual Action Plans, Central funds are released to the States, as per the terms of the Scheme. The Scheme has made perceptible impact in all the States and has provided the much needed assistance and impetus to police modernization. Quarterly Concurrent Audit (QCA) of the scheme has also been initiated by the Internal Audit Organisation of Ministry of Home Affairs. Regular corrective actions are taken by the implating Division based on the reports of the QCA.

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

4.63 The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Project was conceived as a Mission Mode Project fully sponsored by the Government of India under the National e-Governance Programme with a provision of Rs. 2,000.00 crore in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The project period is three years. The CCTNS project is to be implemented in a manner where the major role would lie with the State Governments in order to bring in the requisite stakes, ownership and commitment, and only certain core components would be in the hands of the Central Government, apart from the

required review and monitoring of project implementation on a continuing basis.

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

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

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

4.67 An indicative list of e-services expected from CCTNS to citizens inter-alia, would be filing of complaints/information to concerned Police Station; obtaining status of complaint/cases registered at Police Stations; obtaining copies of FIRs, post-mortem reports and other permissible documents etc.

4.68 The project received the approval of the Expenditure Finance Committee on 12.09.2008. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved the project on 19.06.2009. The project was approved by the Planning Commission on 08.07.2009. The approved project:-

- (i) has an expenditure budget of Rs. 2,000.00 crore on Plan side for the Ministry of Home Affairs in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.
- (ii) software development for CCTNS is to be owned and managed by NCRB for Ministry of Home Affairs, under the guidance of NIC, Department of IT and Ministry of Home Affairs.

4.69 With a view to develop and manage the Core Application Software (CAS) for the project, NCRB published the Expression of Interest (Eoi) document on 28.07.2009 seeking expression of interest from interested, reputed Software Development Agencies (SDA). The Eoi responses were evaluated and NCRB released the Request for Proposal (RFP) on 24.10.2009 to the twelve firms which qualified in the Eoi evaluation.

4.70 In order to implement the CCTNS project at the State/UT level, a draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to be executed between the Centre and States was finalized with the approval of the Union Home Minister and sent to the States & UTs on 29.08.2009. All States and UTs have signed the MoU .

4.71 An amount of Rs. 164.43 crore has been allocated as per Budget Estimates for the year 2009-10 for CCTNS project under Demand No. 53 (Police) budget head 2055.00.800.11.00.31–CCNS. An amount of Rs. 89.00 crore has been allocated to the States for capacity-building. Of this, orders have been issued as on 11.01.2010 for disbursement of Rs. 76.18 crore to 31 States/UTs which have fulfilled all terms and conditions for such disbursement. The allocated amount is likely to be spent during the current financial year.

## **SCHEME FOR POLICE HOUSING:**

### **Housing for Central Police Forces (CPF) personnel:**

4.72 Initially, housing for CPFs 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 CPFs was included as a Plan scheme during the 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (FYP) from the year 1993-94. The actual Plan expenditure incurred in the 8<sup>th</sup> FYP was Rs.119.65 crore against an outlay of Rs.130.00 crore. In the 9<sup>th</sup> FYP, the original outlay was Rs. 215.65 crore, which was subsequently revised to Rs. 340.00 crore. The actual expenditure incurred against the revised outlay of Rs. 340.00 crore was Rs. 316.28 crore. In addition, an expenditure of Rs. 303.40 crore was also incurred towards police housing under Non-Plan head during this period.

4.73 A sum of Rs. 2,000.00 crore was projected by MHA for "Police Housing" under "Plan" during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Planning Commission had earmarked a sum of Rs.1,037.50 crore for 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The actual allocation under "Plan" for "Police Housing" during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan has, however, been Rs. 689.29 crore. A sum of Rs. 683.02 crore was spent during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Construction of residential accommodation for CPFs is also being met out of 'Non-Plan' allocations. During the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, in the first two years the allocation at BE stage for Annual Plan 2007-08 and 2008-09 was Rs.150.00 crore and Rs. 250.00 crore respectively. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs. 270.00 crore was allocated under Plan for 'Police Housing' at BE stage.

4.74 In order to remove the serious deficiencies in Police Housing and Office Infrastructure, a 7 (seven) year perspective plan was formulated and mooted through a Cabinet proposal seeking special grants to meet the housing satisfaction of 25%. The draft Cabinet note was considered by Ministry of

Finance, which while endorsing the need in principle had observed that a construction programme of this magnitude must necessarily form a part of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. In the context of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, Planning Commission decided to set up a Working Group on Housing for Police Personnel and Judicial Officers under the chairmanship of Home Secretary. As per the recommendations of the Working Group, a total requirement of Rs. 6,584.10 crore for Police Housing for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period was projected. Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 2,500.00 crore for Police Housing of CPMFs during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

### **DELHI POLICE:**

#### **INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

4.75 Delhi Police intends to improve the present level of housing satisfaction from 17.89% to 40% by the end of current five year plan. As regards office building particularly for Police Stations, out of total 169 Police Stations, only 93 Police Stations are having regular buildings. Remaining Police Stations are functioning either in Police Post Buildings or temporary structure or rented accommodation. Land has been got allotted for 27 such Police Stations and efforts are afoot to start/complete construction at all these 27 sites by the end of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

4.76 In order to fulfill these objectives 25 projects were targeted at the beginning of the year 2009, which were either under construction or where the construction could be initiated during the year. Out of them construction of 04 projects i.e. Police Post Saket, PS and staff quarters Timarpur, PS at Sector -3 Rohini and Central District lines & staff quarters at Todapur have been completed and handed over to Delhi Police during the year 2009. However, construction of Police Post at AU Block Pitampura and ACP Office-cum-Police Station and staff quarters at Parshant Vihar, Sector 16 Rohini have been completed but Completion Certificate in respect of these projects is still

awaited from PWD. Construction of 20 Type-IV staff quarters at Mandir Marg has also been completed but booster pump and lifts are being installed. 11 Police Stations/Police Posts/Line/Police Housing buildings at Mandir Marg (staff quarters Type-II & III & EOW building), Sector 3 Rohini (staff quarters), Jafrabad, Nabi Karim, CBD Shahdara, Seemapuri, Sector 16-B Dwarka, Mansarovar Park, Mandawali Fazalpur, Sector 9 Dwarka, AU Block Pitampura (staff quarters) are already under construction. Construction work in respect of 07 other Projects at DCP/East Office Mandawali Fazalpur, PSs Malviya Nagar & Barakhamba, Police Posts Mayur Vihar-II & Jamrudpur, Staff Quarters. at Mayapuri and Police Housing Mandoli have been started during the year 2009. Construction work of 07 other projects namely PSs Anand Vihar, Mukherjee Nagar, PP Sukhdev Vihar, Bapu Dham Security Line, PS and staff quarters at Dilshad Garden, PS and staff quarters, Tikri Kalan and ACP Office-cum-PS & staff quarters at Sector 5 Rohini are likely to commence shortly. Delhi Police has succeeded in acquiring plots/land for PSs at IFC Ghazipur, IFC Pocket Narela & Badarpur during the year.

4.77 The sanctioned strength of Delhi Police has been increased from 77,257 to 83,740 and at present, Delhi Police has 14,985 staff quarters. During the year, Delhi Police has taken possession of 39 quarters at Jaafarpur Kalan on 22.4.2009. Besides, Delhi Police has taken possession of 35 staff quarters (5 quarters at PS Timarpur and 30 quarters at Todapur) but the same are not being allotted to Delhi Police personnel in view of forthcoming Common Wealth Games (CWG) – 2010.

4.78 A few major office projects have registered considerable progress. The proposed 5,202 staff quarters at Dheerpur and New PHQ Building at Parliament Street are likely to be completed by December, 2013. The technical consultants for both these projects have been appointed. The feasibility report in respect of Police Housing Dheerpur has been received. The Transactional Advisor has been appointed. An agreement between Delhi

Police and Transactional Advisor (IDFC) has also been signed with the formal approval of Ministry of Home Affairs. The required documents have been supplied to Transactional Advisor (IDFC) for further action. The feasibility report in respect of New PHQ building, Parliament Street has not been finalized since the master plan is yet to be approved by PHQ awaiting the report of Transactional Advisor with regard to financial model. The Transactional Advisor will give presentation before CP Delhi to finalize the financial model in the first quarter of 2010.

4.79 Re-development of existing complexes is also getting due attention. The existing official and residential buildings at Old Police Lines at Rajpur Road, Police Station Punjabi Bagh, Mandir Marg, Delhi Cantt. and Police Colony Andrews Ganj have outlived their lives spans and at all the sites, modern buildings are being planned/constructed.

4.80 A "Project Monitoring Committee" (PMC) under the Chairpersonship of Joint Secretary (UT), Ministry of Home Affairs has been set up to monitor the building projects of Delhi Police. PMC had fixed a target to complete 07 projects by 31.12.2009 and again 08 projects by 31.03.2010. Out of 07 projects (which were to be completed by 31.12.2009), 03 projects i.e. PS and staff quarters Timarpur, PS at Sector 3 Rohini and Central District lines and staff quarters at Todapur have been completed and handed over to Delhi Police during the year 2009. However, construction of Police Post at AU Block, Pitampura and ACP Office-cum-Police Station and staff quarters at Parshant Vihar, Sector 16 Rohini have been completed but 'Completion Certificate' in respect of these projects is still awaited from PWD. Construction of 20 Type-IV staff quarters at Mandir Marg has also been completed but booster pump and lifts are being installed.

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

**Increase in man-power strength of Delhi Police:**

- (i) In the beginning of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan i.e. on 01-04-2002, the sanctioned strength of Delhi Police was 58,877 which has now increased to 83,740 i.e. an increase of 24,863 and the construction of houses has not kept pace with the increase in strength.
- (ii) Non allotment of land by land owning agencies.
- (iii) Non-clearance of building plans by local bodies like DDA, MCD, NDMC, Delhi Fire Service & DUAC etc. in time.
- (iv) Non completion of constructions by PWD in time.
- (v) Non allotment of ready built flats by DDA.

4.82 To increase the housing satisfaction level for constabulary, Delhi Police is planning to construct 4,256 Type-II quarters at Dheerpur. Similarly, maximum numbers of type-II quarters in the other housing projects of Delhi Police are being planned.

**SCHEME FOR SPECIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN LEFT WING EXTREMISM AFFECTED STATES:**

4.83 This is a new Centrally – sponsored scheme, with cent per cent funding by the Central Government and implementation by the concerned State Government. Rs. 500.00 crore has been allocated for this scheme over the XI Plan Period. Rs.100.00 crore was provided for the year 2009-2010(Rs. 30 crore at R.E.). For 2010-11, an outlay of Rs. 100 crore has been provided



within the overall allocation for the XI Plan. The scheme has following objectives:

- (a) to provide critical mobility to the police by upgrading existing roads / tracks in inaccessible areas;
- (b) to provide secure camping ground and helipads at strategic locations in remote and interior areas;
- (c) to provide secure police stations/outposts by strengthening those at risk of attack due to their dilapidated condition;
- (d) to upgrade and strengthen approach roads to police stations/outposts where there is risk of attack by improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and landmines and
- (e) to provide for critical needs, specific to the areas/districts where holistic anti-naxalite measures are being taken in a focused manner.

4.84 The benefits would be in the arena of security. Security, in turn, would also provide an enabling environment for development and economic growth.

### **MODERNISATION OF PRISON ADMINISTRATION:**

4.85 The Central Government launched a non-plan scheme in 2002-03 for construction of new jails to reduce overcrowding, repair and renovation and construction of additional barracks in the existing jails, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of living accommodation for prison personnel. The scheme known as Modernization of Prisons was implemented in 27 States over a period of five years (2002-07) with an outlay of Rs. 1,800.00 crore. The cost was being shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25 respectively. The scheme was extended by a further period of 2 years without additional funds to enable the State Governments to complete their activities by 31.3.2009.

4.86 As against the total central share of Rs. 1,350.00 crore, an amount of Rs.1,346.95 crore was released to the State Governments leaving Rs. 3.05 crore. Out of this amount, Rs.1.50 crore pertained to the State of J & K which could not be released to the State Government due to non-submission of utilization certificate. The balance amount of Rs. 1.55 crore was un-committed fund. The progress of the scheme is being monitored closely with a view to ensure that the funds released to the States are properly utilized for the purpose for which they were released. The Scheme of modernization of prisons has now ceased to exist on 31.3.2009.

#### **Regional Institute of Correctional Administration:**

4.87 To improve the quality of Prison Administration, continuous efforts are made by imparting training to prison personnel. The Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs had decided that regional training centres for prison personnel be established by the Central Government preferably in Union Territories. In pursuance of this decision, the Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh was set up in 1989 with full financial assistance from the Central Government. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh caters training needs of Prisons personnel/Correctional Officers of various State Governments.

#### **Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003:**

4.88 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 enacted by the Government of India for the repatriation of foreign nationals imprisoned in Indian Jails and vice-versa to serve the remainder of their sentence in their native countries. For implementation of the Act, a treaty/agreement is required to be signed with countries having mutual interest with our country in this matter. The Government of India has so far signed agreements with the Governments of U.K., Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt and France. Negotiations have

also been concluded with the Governments of Canada, Israel, Hong Kong, UAE, Korea, Brazil and Bosnia & Herzegovina. Negotiations are under way with the Governments of Sri Lanka, Iran and Maldives.

4.89 Under this Act, 12 Indian prisoners have so far been repatriated from Mauritius to India and 3 British prisoners have been repatriated from India to UK for serving the remainder of their sentence in their respective countries.

### **NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU:**

4.90 The quantity of drug seized by Narcotics Control Bureau during the year 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 are as under:

<b>(in Kg)</b>				
<b>I Seizure of Narcotics Drugs, Psychotropic substances &amp; Precursors</b>				
<b>Name of the Drug</b>	<b>2006 (January to December)</b>	<b>2007 (January to December)</b>	<b>2008 (January to December)</b>	<b>2009 (Up to Dec., 2009)</b>
Heroin	245	178	211	189
Opium	788	170	105	133
Morphine	0	0	2	1
Ganja	14919	3676	1406	4483
Hashish	956	1440	202	217
Cocaine	200	1	0	1
Methaqualone	20	1	1724	5
Ephedrine	1150	290	139	218
Amphetamine	0	0	12	41
Acetic Anhydride(ltrs.)	0	0	87	340
<b>II Number of Seizures</b>				
Cases	176	111	148	132
<b>III Persons arrested</b>				
Indians	192	93	114	88
Foreigners	53	26	21	26
<b>IV Property Frozen</b>				
Rs. (in crore)	1.02	7.14	2.62	0.48
<b>V Illicit Poppy Cultivation Destroyed in 2009 - 6050 Acres</b>				
<b>VI Arrest Of Long Time Absconders – 30 (As on 31 December, 2009)</b>				

- (i) During 2009 NCB detected one online pharmacy and one methamphetamine labs.
- (ii) **Destruction:** Joint operations with State Agencies were carried out by NCB and Poppy plants and Cannabis destroyed in large areas in the districts of Birbhum and Murshidabad of West Bengal and in the districts of Pulwama and Anantnag of J&K.
- (iii) **Assistance to States and UTs:** NCB provides grants for augmenting drug law enforcement capabilities of the States/UTs.
- (iv) On the basis of complaints filed before the designated Court by NCB, 83 persons were convicted during the period from January – December, 2009.
- (v) During January to December, 2009, Heroin 391.434 Kgs., Opium 886.843 Kgs, Ganja 7,808.455 Kgs., Hashish 126.991 Kgs., Morphine 2.097 Kgs., Ephedrine 24 Kgs, 10,318 tablets of Mandrax and 236.1 Kgs. of Psychotropic substances were disposed.
- (vi) Providing Drug Detection Kits to drug law enforcement agencies facilitating them in field testing of seized drugs.

4.91 Apart from above, NCB undertakes non-enforcement functions also which includes organizing training programmes/inter Ministerial meetings/Co-operation with international agencies etc.

## **DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:**

### **Introduction:**

4.92 Department of Official Language is the nodal Department for ensuring compliance with various constitutional and legal provisions pertaining to the Official Language Policy of the Union, Official Languages Act, 1963, Official Languages Rules, 1976 and the orders issued in this regard by the Government from time to time. It was established in June, 1975. This Department has been conducting a number of activities in order to accelerate the progressive use of Hindi in Central Government Offices. These activities include imparting training to employees of Central Government in Hindi language, Hindi stenography, Hindi typing and translation, inspection of offices, monitoring the progress through periodical reports, implementing different schemes to promote the implementation of the Official Language Policy, organization of all India & regional level conferences and coordination of the work relating to the meetings, etc. of the committees set up at different levels for the implementation of the official language policy. This Department also undertakes the publication and distribution of promotional literature for promotion and propagation of Official Language Hindi. With a view to increasing the facilities of working in Devanagari script through various electronic equipments used in the offices, the Department of Official Language is also playing a vital role in coordination of the activities relating to the development and availability of such equipments.

4.93 The Department of Official Language basically aims at promoting the use of Official Language Hindi in official work in Central Government offices through programmes and activities related to the promotion and propagation of official language Hindi. Hence, the objectives of the Department differ from those of other Departments. The Department of Official Language have, however, fix annual targets for imparting training in Hindi language, Hindi

typing and stenography, translation of official material, promotion and propagation of Official Language Hindi etc. and efforts are made to achieve these targets. The Department tries its best to make judicious use of the funds allocated in the Budget.

4.94 The Hindi teaching/training activities in brief of the Central Hindi Training Institute, a subordinate office of the Department of Official Language, are as follows:-

Hindi teaching / training activities	Year 2008-2009		Year 2009-2010 (up to 31.12.2009)		Year 2010-11
	Target (No. of trainees)	Achievements (No. of trainees)	Target (No. of trainees)	Achievements (No. of trainees)	Target (No. of trainees)
<b>1. Hindi Language Training (Prabodh, Praveen, Pragya)</b>					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	29,960	21,468	28,360	17,752	27,040
(B) Intensive Training	5,130	1,745	3,000	965	3,510
(C) Language correspondence course	4,000	2,598	4,000	2,619	4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,090</b>	<b>25,811</b>	<b>35,360</b>	<b>21,336</b>	<b>34,550</b>
<b>2. Hindi Typing Training</b>					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	2,980	1,821	2,500	1,782	2,740
(B) Intensive Training in typing	750	353	500	162	750
(C) Typing correspondence course	1,000	874	1,000	601	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,730</b>	<b>3,048</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>4,490</b>
<b>3. Hindi Stenography Training</b>					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	1,490	467	1,040	372	1,230
(B) Intensive Training	210	66	140	44	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1,440</b>
<b>4. Hindi workshops</b>					
(i) workshops	13 workshops	17 workshops	85 workshops	39 workshops	75 workshops
(ii) trainees	390 trainees	398 trainees	1,700 trainees	683 trainees	2,550 trainees

Hindi teaching / training activities	Year 2008-2009		Year 2009-2010 (up to 31.12.2009)		Year 2010-11
<b>5. Other short term training programmes</b>					
(i) programmes	07 programmes based on nominations	08 programmes 191 trainees	07 programmes based on nominations	04 programmes 92 trainees	07 programmes based on nominations
(ii) trainees					

4.95 Ministries/Departments/Offices are not nominating adequate number of trainees for **Prabodh, Praveen and Pragma courses**. Besides, the seating capacity at most of the training centres, made available by other offices, is only for around 20 trainees. Due to these reasons the achievements have been less than the targets fixed. The shortfalls in achievements against targets for Hindi typing and Hindi stenography training have been due to space constraints in most of the typing/stenography centres, which could accommodate only 10 to 15 computers. Besides this, the trainees are private secretary/personal assistant to senior officers who are reluctant to relieve them for the training.

### **Translation work**

4.96 In the Central Translation Bureau, a subordinate office of the Department of Official Language, 57,154 standard pages (38,086 pages through regular establishment and 19,068 pages under 'expansion of translation capacity' scheme) were translated during the year 2008-2009 against a target of translating 76,000 pages (46,000 pages through the regular establishment and 30,000 pages through expansion of translation capacity scheme) for the year 2009-2010, a total of 34,950 (25,613+9,337) standard pages have been translated up to December, 2009. A target of translating 76,000 pages (46,000 pages through regular establishment and 30,000 pages under 'expansion of translation capacity' scheme) has been fixed for the year 2010-2011 also. The main reasons for shortfall in the achievement of translation are 15 posts of senior translators in respect of regular

establishment remaining vacant during the last one and a half year and non-remunerative rates of translation under 'expansion of translation capacity' scheme.

### Translation Training Programmes

4.97 The details of various translation training programmes, organised by the Central Translation Bureau are as under:-

Translation training related activities	Year 2008-2009		Year 2009-2010 (up to 31.12.2009)		Year 2010-2011
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
(1) <b>Three Months' Translation Training Course</b>	16 programmes 360 trainees	16 programmes 179 trainees	16 programmes 250 trainees	12 programmes 118 trainees	16 programmes 250 trainees
(2) <b>21 Days' Translation Training Course</b>	02 programmes 30 trainees	02 programmes 54 trainees	02 programmes 30 trainees	01 programme 55 trainees	02 programmes 30 trainees
(3) <b>Short Term Translation Training Course</b>	16 programmes 400 trainees	15 programmes 435 trainees	16 programmes 400 trainees	13 programmes 339 trainees	16 programmes 400 trainees
(4) <b>Advanced /Refresher Translation Training Course</b>	06 programmes 90 trainees	06 programmes 141 trainees	06 programmes 90 trainees	05 programmes 112 trainees	06 programmes 90 trainees
(5) <b>Training under National Training Policy</b>	04 programmes 40 trainees	02 programmes 41 trainees	04 programmes 40 trainees	03 programmes 41 trainees	04 programmes 40 trainees

4.98 The shortfalls in Three Months' Translation Training Course are due to ban on new recruitment, 10% cut on posts and non-relieving of employees nominated for training programs by their concerned Departments etc.



### **Technical Aspect of Official Language Hindi:**

4.99 Technical Cell in the Department of Official Language is co-ordinating the activities for disseminating information to the Central Government offices on availability and use of computers for working in Hindi. Besides, development of the software and imparting training therein, the Technical Cell organizes conferences to solve the problems being faced, if any, while working in Hindi on computers, through direct interaction with the Ministries/Departments, Government Undertakings, Banks etc.

4.100 The Technical Cell organises Hindi Computer Training Programmes for the employees of the Central Government through National Informatics Centre (NIC), New Delhi, C-DAC, Noida, and N.P.T.I., Faridabad. Officers/Employees of the Ministries/Departments of Government of India, Undertakings, Banks can participate free of cost. 89 training programmes were organised during the year 2008-2009. During the year 2009-2010, 90 training programmes are being organized. 94 such training programmes are proposed to be conducted during the year 2010-11.

4.101 The Technical Cell organizes four technical seminars and computer exhibitions every year, in which latest information about bilingual (Hindi-English) computer facilities is given. Two technical seminars were organized during the year 2008-09. Out of targetted 04 seminars for the year 2009-10, first seminar was held on 09<sup>th</sup> October, 2009 at Puducherry and second seminar was held at Dehradun on 08<sup>th</sup> January, 2010. 04 such seminars will be organized in the year 2010-11 also.

4.102 For facilitating the use of Hindi in the Central Government Offices, the Department of Official Language has completed the following activities during 2009-10 through C-DAC, Pune:-

- **Online Examination** – The Online Examination System for Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya has been developed.

- **Training to trainers for teachers/officers of the Central Hindi Training Institute** – Two training programmes of ‘Training to Trainers’ were organized for providing the training through computers by C-DAC, Pune for Hindi Prabodh, Praveen and Pragma Syllabus.

4.103 The details of the targets and achievements of therein regarding projects being implemented through C-DAC, Pune are as under:-

	Year 2008-09		Year 2009-10		Year 2010-2011
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets
<b>Language Application Tools</b>	<b>LILA</b> through the medium of Bodo, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil & Telegu (revised syllabus)	The Prabodh versions of <b>LILA</b> through the medium of Bodo, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil & Telegu were developed.	To develop LILA softwares for revised syllabus of Praveen and Pragma through the medium of English and other 14 Indian languages.	Development work has been done.	---
	<b>MANTRA</b> for Banking, and general purpose domains	<b>MANTRA</b> -development for Banking and general purpose domains continued	To develop final version of Mantra for translation of general correspondence and to improve the quality of translation of Mantra software up to acceptable level.	Development process is underway.	---
	<b>Vachantar</b> -final version	<b>Vachantar</b> -development process continues	<b>Vachantar</b> software- to improve its quality	Development process is underway.	---
<b>Language Computing Tools</b>	Bilingual, Bi-dimensional English-Hindi dictionaries <b>E-Mahashabadkosh</b> (for information technology, agriculture, banking & financial	The development of <b>E-Mahashabadkosh</b> for health, Industries, information technology, agriculture,	Further development of Bilingual, Bi-dimensional English-Hindi dictionary- <b>E-Mahashabadkosh</b> for legal,	Development process is underway	Further development of Bilingual, Bi-dimensional English-Hindi dictionary- <b>E-Mahasha-</b>

	Year 2008-09		Year 2009-10		Year 2010-2011
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets
	domains)	banking & financial sectors continued.	education & tourism domains.		<b>badkosh</b> in sports, culture & railways domains.
<b>On-line Examination system</b>	Development work is under process	Completed the development process of on-line Examination	To complete the development of on-line Examination	Completed the development process of online Examination	---
<b>Training to Trainers</b>	Training to trainers (10 programs)	08 programs were organized	02 programs	02 programs have been organized.	---
<b>Establishment of Language Lab</b>			Establishment of one Language Lab	The location has been chosen for establishing first Hindi language lab and necessary action is being taken by C-DAC, Pune in this regard.	Establishment of one more Language Lab

#### **Publicity through Magazines, Journals and official language literature:**

4.104 With a view to presenting the aspect of promotion and development of the Official Language Hindi in the Government offices in an effective manner, a Research Division has been set up in the Department of Official Language. The work of printing, publishing and distribution of quarterly magazine '**Rajbhasha Bharti**' is carried out by the Research Division. So far 125 issue of this magazine have been published and 126<sup>th</sup> issue is under print. The work of printing, publishing and distribution of the Annual Report giving details of the official work done by the Department of Official Language, the Annual Programme giving targets in respect of the work to be done in Hindi by the Government Offices during the ensuing year and the Annual Assessment Report giving evaluation based on the data received through quarterly

progress reports relating to the work done in Hindi from all Ministries, Departments etc. of the Government of India with a view to ensuring necessary follow up action therein by all Ministries/Departments etc. are carried out by the Department.

4.105 A “**Hindi Patrika Award Scheme**” has been introduced by this Department for the magazines being published by various Ministries/Offices/Undertakings etc. of the Central Government with a view to bringing Hindi magazines up to the desired standards, promoting maximum publicity and expansion of Official Language Hindi. Under this scheme, 02 awards each for Ministries/Departments and Public Sector Undertakings are given for best magazines. Till date, 16 lists of standard Hindi books have been circulated covering about 32,213 books. The work relating to printing of calendars and posters etc. and their distribution is also done.

**Implementation aspect of the Official Language Policy of the Union Government:**

4.106 In order to effectively implement the Official Language Policy of the Government, the Department of Official Language have set up 08 Regional Implementation Offices in different regions of the country. These Offices monitor the implementation of Official Language Policy of the Union Government on regional basis. 271 Town Official Language Implementation Committees, including 04 newly constituted committees, have so far been constituted during the year 2009-10 in various towns of the country for coordination in implementation of the Official Language Policy and its propagation. As many as 359 meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees were held in the year 2008-09 against the target of 520 meetings. For some reasons such as transfer of Chairmen of some committees etc., targetted two meetings of each committee could not be held during the year. 298 meetings of these committees have been held up to December, 2009 against a target of 534 meetings during 2009-10. There is a

target of convening 02 meetings of each of the 271 Town Official Language Implementation Committees during the year 2010-2011.

4.107 With a view to creating an ideal environment for Official Language Hindi, to discuss the problems in its implementation and giving impetus to implementation of official language policy in Central Government offices at regional basis, regional official language awards are given every year. Two official language conferences had been held respectively at Ooty on 15-16 October, 2008 and at Vadodra (Gujarat) on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2009. There is a target of organizing four regional official language conferences in the year 2009-10. In this series, the first official language conference was held at Puducherry on 09.10.2009 and second was held at Dehradun on 08.01.2010. A target of organizing 04 Official Language conferences has been fixed for the year 2010-11. At the national level, Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Awards & Shields were given away (to Ministries/Departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks, Town Official Language Implementation Committees and for writing original books in Hindi) for the year 2007-08 on 14.9.2009 in Delhi. On this occasion, **Rajiv Gandhi Rashtriya Gyan-Vigyan Maulik Pustak Lekhan Puruskar** for the year 2007-08 for original book writing on Gyan-Vigyan were also distributed.

4.108 There is a monthly target of 12 inspections per officer. During the year 2008-09, 1,437 inspections of the Central Government offices were carried out against the target of 3,024 inspections. During 2009-10, 1,262 inspections of the Central Government offices have been carried out till December, 2009 against the target of 3,024 inspections. There is also a target of inspection of 3,024 Central Government offices for the year 2010-11.

## **REHABILITATION SCHEMES/PROJECTS:**

### **Sri Lankan Refugees**

4.109 Due to ethnic violence and continued disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka, a large number of Sri Lankan refugees have entered India since July, 1983. The position of influx of refugees in phases is indicated below:

<b><u>Phase</u></b>	<b><u>Period</u></b>	<b><u>No. of Refugees</u></b>
First	24.7.1983 to 31.12.1987	1,34,053
Second	25.8.1989 to 30.04.1991	1,22,078
Third	31.7.1996 to 30.04.2003	22,418
Fourth	12.1.2006 to 31.08.2009	24,512*
<b><u>Total:-</u></b>		<b><u>3,03,061</u></b>

(\*Upto 31.12. 2009)

### **Sri Lankan refugees are of the following categories:**

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

4.110 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 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2009, about 73,087 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in 115 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa. Besides, about 26,729 refugees are staying outside the camps of their own, after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

4.111 Government of India's approach is to discourage their movement but if any refugees belonging to these categories do come, they are granted relief on humanitarian grounds with the ultimate object of repatriation back to Sri

Lanka, i.e., the process of rehabilitation does not start in their cases and relief is given pending such repatriation.

4.112 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 Rs. 479.00 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July, 1983 to December, 2009.

4.113 An Inter-Ministerial Sub-Committee was constituted in July, 2004 to consider various issues relating to the repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees. Pursuant to deliberations therein, the Government of Tamil Nadu submitted a Repatriation Package in October, 2004, stating that 1,956 families comprising of 3,394 persons are willing to go back to Sri Lanka. Their willingness to go back to Sri Lanka had also been ascertained by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The total expenditure for their repatriation by air from Chennai and Trichi Airports was estimated to be about Rs. 3.08 crore. The repatriation Package of the Government of Tamil Nadu was accepted by the Government of India and an in-principle administrative approval was conveyed to the Government of Tamil Nadu in April, 2005.

4.114 In 2009, the Government has approved a provision of additional share capital to Repatriate Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited (RepcO), Chennai to the tune of Rs. 74.36 crore over a period of 3 years starting from 2009-10. Rs. 48.00 crore has already been released in the current financial year viz. 2009-10.

### **Tibetan Refugees:**

4.115 Tibetan refugees began pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness Dalai Lama in 1959 from Tibet. The Government of India decided to give them asylum as well as assistance towards temporary settlement. Care has been taken to retain their separate ethnic and cultural identity.

4.116 The current population of Tibetan refugees in India is about 1,10,095 (based on the demographic survey conducted by the 'Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama' informed vide their letter dated 27.2.2008). Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in different States in the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (44,468), Himachal Pradesh (21,980), Arunachal Pradesh (7,530), Uttarakhand (8,545), West Bengal (5,785) and Jammu & Kashmir (6,920). The Ministry of Home Affairs have spent an amount of about Rs. 18.72 crore upto August, 2009 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees. This does not include the amount incurred by the Ministry of Human Resource Development on education of Tibetan Children.

4.117 A large number of foreigners visit Tibetan settlements spread across the country in connection with educational, religious and cultural pursuits relating to Tibetan culture and Buddhism. In order to facilitate their visit to the Tibetan settlements, Protected Area Permits (PAPs) are issued to them by this Ministry. The process of Computerization of PAPs was started in 2002 and since then 8,913 permits have been issued to foreigners till December, 2009.



**Residuary work pertaining to Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons (DPs) from erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh):**

4.118 About 52.31 lakh DPs from former East Pakistan had migrated to India during the period from 1946 to 1971. The DPs numbering about 41.17 lakh who arrived upto 31.3.1958 were called Old migrants and those numbering about 11.14 lakh who arrived between 1.1.1964 and 25.3.1971 were called New Migrants. Out of the 41.17 lakh old migrants, about 31.32 lakh got settled in West Bengal. The remaining old and new migrants have been rehabilitated in different States of the country under various schemes of the Government of India. The Rehabilitation of old migrants is by and large complete barring a residuary scheme pertaining to regularization of 607 groups of squatter's colonies.

4.119 The scheme for regularization of 607 squatter's colonies of old migrants from former East Pakistan is being implemented by the Government of West Bengal. This work involved acquisition of 2,348.52 acres of private land and transfer of 798.28 acres of Central Government land. The implementation of this scheme is almost completed and token budget provision of Rs. 0.05 crore has been made for the year 2010-11 for the purpose. So far, 2,334.41 acres of private land has been acquired and 730.56 acres of Central Government land has been transferred.

**Ex-gratia payment etc. to Displaced Persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947 and non-camp Displaced Persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area,1971:**

4.120 Government of India announced relief packages in April & August, 2000 for the Non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area and displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir respectively. A Committee headed by Divisional Commissioner, Jammu was also appointed to verify the genuine claims of eligible displaced persons. Brief description of the admissible benefits is as follows: -

- (a) Payment of ex-gratia @ Rs. 25,000/- per family to non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb Niabat Area (1971).
- (b) Payment of ex-gratia @ of Rs. 25,000/- per family to displaced persons from POK (1947).
- (c) Payment of cash compensation for land deficiency at the maximum rate of Rs. 25,000/- per displaced person's family from POK (1947).
- (d) Payment of Rs. 2.00 crore to be provided for the allotment of plots to those displaced persons who have already been settled in the state of J & K and who have not been allotted plots in the past.
- (e) Payment of Rs. 25.00 lakh to the State Government for improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularized colonies.

4.121 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 Rs. 6.17 crore has been released to the Government of J&K so far for disbursement to verified and eligible families. Out of the total of 4,988 eligible beneficiaries identified by the State Government of J & K, 3,859 claims have been verified upto March, 2009. Out of the 3,859 cases verified by the Committee, the Government of J&K has disbursed an amount of Rs. 423.71 lakh to 1,872. The Government of India has further released Rs. 49.00 crore to the State Government of J&K on 24.12.2008 on account of payment of ex-gratia for land deficiency to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947 as per the package announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in April, 2008. It has been intimated by the State Government of J&K that out of Rs. 49.00 crore, an amount of Rs. 10.00 crore as a part payment has been released to Divisional Commissioner, Jammu for further disbursement to the displaced persons of 1947 as cash compensation in lieu of the land deficiency. The State Government of J&K has further stated that disbursement of the full amount

(Rs. 49.00 crore) to the displaced persons of 1947 shall be completed by the end of current financial year, viz: 2009-10.

4.122 As regards non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area (1971), the Committee has verified 1,502 cases out of total of 1,965 cases for payment of ex-gratia @ Rs. 25,000/- per eligible family. Government of India released Rs. 83.00 lakh to Government of J&K in March, 2004 for disbursement to eligible beneficiaries. The State Government has disbursed the amount to 1,198 eligible beneficiaries.

#### **ENEMY PROPERTY:**

##### **Ex-gratia payment to Indian Nationals for properties seized by Pakistan during and after 1965 conflict:**

4.123 A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been made in BE-2010-2011 under the head Ex-gratia payment of Indian Nationals for properties seized by Pakistan during and after 1965 conflict. After Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971, the Government of India passed a resolution No.12/1/1971 EI&EP dated March 15, 1971 to sanction ex-gratia payment to the extent of 25% of the lost properties subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25.00 lakh to the Indian Nationals and companies who were in West and East Pakistan. A sum of Rs. 71.04 crore has so far been paid by way of ex-gratia payment to the claimants till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2009.

#### **POLICE NETWORK (POLNET):**

4.124 POLNET is a satellite based Police Telecommunication Network to cater to the needs and maintenance of Law and Order in the country, covering States, UTs, CPMFs and CPOs. The POLNET envisages installation of 852 Nos. of Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs), 605 Nos. of Multi Access Radio Telephony Base Station Units (MART BSUs) and 11,502 Nos. of MART Radio Subscriber Units (MART RSUs) and hiring of satellite Transponder on rental basis to have end to end Police Station connectivity across the country.

The total break-up of Non-recurring component against the States, UTs and CPOs as on date is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Funds resources	Share from respective heads	Amount spent
1.	28 States from MPF Grant	63.653	59.74
2.	7 UTs from their own budget	03.921	3.74
3.	6 CPMFs from their own budget	10.402	10.35
4.	DCPW from their own budget	21.084	20.49
	<b>Total</b>	<b>99.060</b>	<b>94.32</b>

4.125 The present status of POLNET Installations is as under:-

Sl. No.	Items	Allotted (in Nos.)	Installed (in Nos.)
1.	Hub	1	1
2.	VSATs	852	852
3.	MART BSUs	605	431
4.	MART RSUs	11,502	4,421

4.126 During the current year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 18.14 lakh under 'M&E' head of DCPW has been earmarked for making payment to M/s. BEL towards the POLNET equipment costs and Rs. 8.30 crore has been earmarked under 'PSS' Sub-head of DCPW towards the Transponder Rental, License Fees, Spectrum charges etc.

### **NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES:**

#### **POLICY INITIATIVES:**

4.127 NDMA has taken up two major areas relating to Disaster Management as the priority tasks. These are the activities of Preparedness and Mitigation. NDMA has launched multipronged initiatives to engineer the desired "Paradigm Shift" towards a holistic and integrated disaster management both in planning and action.

## **PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES:**

### **NATIONAL POLICY ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT:**

4.128 The National Policy on Disaster Management prepared by the NDMA has been formulated keeping in view with the perceived paradigm shift in Disaster Management from the erstwhile relief centric approach to the one envisaging holistic management of disasters with emphasis on prevention, preparedness and mitigation. The National Policy on Disaster Management received the approval of the Union Cabinet on 22 October, 2009. The Policy reflects the National Vision “to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response”. Objectives of the National 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.
- 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.

4.129 The Government has approved that the subject of Disaster Management will be included as a standing item in the agenda of Inter-State and Zonal Councils and also as a reporting item in the National Development Council. This will bring the right emphasis on the subject at the level of top leadership in the country.

#### **MEDICAL PREPAREDNESS:**

4.130 In the recent past, India has witnessed numerous mass casualty events including the Latur Earthquake, Orissa Super Cyclone, Bhuj Earthquake, Indian Ocean Tsunami in the Southern Coastal States and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and J&K Earthquake causing large scale damage to life, property and environment. The unexpected disasters of such magnitude and our capability to cope with them highlighted the need for high level of preparedness for addressing the emergency medical health needs of disaster affected communities. The lessons learnt from these disasters revealed the need for the establishment of a community-centric institutionalized mechanism to prepare, prevent, mitigate and respond at all levels so that the adverse effects can be minimized in terms of mortality and morbidity, environment and public health related concerns. Medical management of mass casualties is an 'all hazard' concept where practically every Ministry/Department, along with the private sector health providers, will be playing a role directly or indirectly with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India acting as the Nodal Ministry.

4.131 The Guidelines already issued on Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management is exhaustive and lay down various major activities which are to be taken by the Central Ministries and the States. NDMA also

conducted an International workshop on “Pandemic Preparedness Beyond Health” on 21-22 April, 2008 in collaboration with the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT), Pandemic Influenza Contingency Team (PIC) and Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). More than 70 senior delegates/experts from the UN agencies, PIC, WHO and other International Agencies, Central Ministries/Departments and States attended this workshop.

#### **COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS FOR FLOODS:**

4.132 Sixty NDRF teams distributed over 8 States (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa, UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh) were deployed in all these States for a period of over two weeks to train community in improvising home-made flood expedients. They also trained them in rendering first aid and the value of adhering to flood warnings. This initiative has drawn great appreciation from the States.

#### **PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES IN THE NORTH EASTERN STATES:**

4.133 Considering the vulnerability profile and proneness to multi-hazard of the North Eastern states of India, preparedness activities have been initiated in the region by the NDMA in concert with the respective state governments and the North-Eastern Council. “Workshops-cum-Training Capsules” of ‘two days’ each have been conducted on 17-18 April, 2008 and 10-11 June, 2008 in Arunachal Pradesh (Itanagar) and Meghalaya (Shillong) respectively. Similar capsules will be run in the remaining NE states. Similar programmes are also proposed to be conducted in other states of the Country by NDMA.

### **AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS:**

4.134 NDMA has also launched awareness campaigns to improve risk perception, preparedness and self reliance in the context of earthquake, cyclone and flood through different means of communication such as audio-visual spots, press advertisement, print material, exhibitions, etc. Some of the major activities carried out during this year are as follows:

- **Audio-Visual:** 4 video and audio spots for Earthquake Disaster Management Awareness Campaign, 3 video spots and audio spots on Flood and one spot on Cyclone Disaster Awareness were prepared. One more video/audio spot on flood and two spots on cyclone are presently under production. The spots on Earthquake, Flood and Cyclone were telecast on private T.V. Channels, Doordarshan, AIR, FM Radio Channels for generating awareness.
- **Advertisement:** Advertisement of Full Page on Guidelines on Landslide and Snow Avalanches, Guidelines on Chemical (Terrorism) Disaster were released in various leading newspapers all over India.
- Advertisement of half page on Dos and Don'ts on disasters was published in various leading newspapers on the occasion of International Day for Disaster Reduction.

### **MOCK EXERCISES:**

4.135 NDMA is facilitating mock exercises in vulnerable districts/industries on various types of natural and man-made disasters to help the State Governments and District Administration in reviewing the adequacy and efficacy of the State and District level Disaster Management Plans and identify gaps in resources and systems. These Mock Exercises pertain to (i) earthquakes (ii) floods (iii) cyclones (iv) chemical (industrial) disasters (v)



terrorist attacks including scenarios of gas leakage and firing (like at Metro Stations and industrial areas) (vi) urban fire in high rise buildings/malls.

4.136 These exercises have had a tremendous impact and there has been large scale participation in them by the State leadership, administration and the community. One of the major areas of success has been the aspect of training and creation of disaster management facilities within the industries and emphasis on off-site evacuation plans (i.e. in immediate vicinity of the plants) jointly by the industry and the district administration. Some of the exercise have drawn over 15,000-20,000 participants. All these exercises are preceded by “Table Top” exercises, a month in advance, to streamline the roles of various officials in a disaster scenario.

4.137 Between 2007 and 2008, NDMA has carried out 135 exercises. NDMA has planned to conduct 112 Exercises during 2009-10. So far NDMA has conducted 82 Mock exercises in different parts of the country which also includes 43 such exercises in schools. These exercises also cover the industry to prepare them against industrial disasters.

#### **NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (NDRF):**

4.138 The country has witnessed frequent and intense natural disasters in the past, leading to large scale destruction, death, disability, diseases, panic and fear among the people at risk. The growing tendency of over ensuring, and not having faith in the civil setup to deal with emergencies, has led to frequent deployment of the armed forces. Accordingly, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been constituted for the purpose of providing response to threatening disaster situations or disasters. The main objective of this force is to respond immediately to disasters or disaster like situations with a proactive approach. NDRF is a motivated force with advanced training, equipment, communication and mobility to respond to all types of natural or man-made disasters including nuclear, chemical and biological disasters.

4.139 Forces are being trained for Search & Rescue operations in such an eventuality. Training has been imparted in Swimming, Para dropping, Deep diving and Helislithering. NDRF battalion personnel have also been trained to act as medical first responders in such situations and for effectively dealing with collapsed structures for flood-related activities motorised boats will help in quick response time towards relief operations. NDRF is a dedicated and stand-alone force, which shall not be deployed for Law and Order duties, making it one of the primary component for helping and mitigating the effects of disasters.

#### **RESPONSE BY NDRF DURING MAJOR DISASTERS DURING 2009:**

4.140 National Disaster Relief Forces have responded very well during the major disasters in the year 2009. Some of the activities are indicated here under:-

- **Cyclone Aila** – Cyclone Aila hit the coast of West Bengal on May 25, 2009 with a wind speed of 100-110 kms per hour and storm surge with high waves (25 feet). NDRF promptly responded to the call of government of West Bengal and 14 teams (600 personnel) of NDRF Bns Kolkata and Mundali along with 84 boats, life buoys, life-jackets, fishing nets, relief materials and medicines were deployed in the affected areas of districts 24 Pargana North and South for rescue and relief operations. During the operation NDRF personnel rescued around 2,000 trapped persons including school children and evacuated them to safer places. NDRF teams distributed about 50 truckloads of relief material to the affected people. NDRF personnel distributed medicines to 30,000 cyclone victims and food packets to 16,000 homeless victims of Sandesh Khali, Hingalganj, Hasanabad, Sagar Island, Namkhana, Pathar Pratima and Gosaba areas of these districts.

- **Darjeeling Landslides** – Following a heavy landslide in Darjeeling hills several houses were damaged at various places across three hill subdivisions due to incessant rain on the intervening night of May 25-26, 2009 killing 27 people and injuring many. Promptly teams of NDRF Bn Guwahati were deployed in the area and continued search and rescue operations till June 10, 2009 clearing debris at all the affected places. A NDRF team has now been located in Darjeeling as a permanent arrangement during the disaster season.
- **Bihar Floods** – On August 01, 2009 a wide breach (60 meters) in the main embankment of river Bagmati flooded 11 Panchayats of Runnisaipur block in Sitamarhi district of Bihar. Seven teams (235 personnel) of NDRF Bn Kolkata along with 53 boats and other flood rescue equipments carried out rescue and relief operations in the flood affected areas. NDRF personnel rescued 1,034 trapped persons and distributed medicines to 831 flood victims.
- **Kerala Floods** – On request of Government of Kerala in the night of July 15, 2009, 08 teams (266 personnel) of NDRF Bn Arakkonam along with 40 inflatable boats and other life saving equipments were airlifted and deployed in flood affected districts of Wayanad, Mallapuram, Calicut, Kasarkode, Kannur & Ernakulam districts of Kerala. Next morning onwards, NDRF carried out rescue and relief operations and saved 108 precious human lives. The assiduous job of commendable nature by NDRF was highly appreciated by Hon'ble Minister of State for Home, Shri Mullappally Ramachandran and Hon'ble Revenue Minister of Kerala.
- **Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka Floods** – On requisition of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in the evening of October 01, 2009, about 963 flood rescue trained personnel (including deep divers, 308 inflatable boats & other life saving equipments) from NDRF Bns

Arakkonam, Pune, Mundali, Greater Noida and Bhatinda were airlifted on October 02-03, 2009 and deployed in flood affected 04 districts of Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool, Vijayawada, Mehboob Nagar and Nandhiyal) and 04 districts of Karnataka (Bagalkote, Raichur, Gadag and Bijapur).

- NDRF personnel immediately started rescue and relief operations in the flood affected districts of both the states and saved about 18,659 precious human lives. NDRF also distributed over 40 quintals of food and drinking water to the flood marooned people and distributed medicines to the flood victims. The excellent rescue and relief services rendered by NDRF were highly appreciated by Shri K. Rosaiah, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh in a letter written to the Vice Chairman, NDMA.

#### **MITIGATION ACTIVITIES:**

4.141 A three pronged approach has been adopted in this regard:-

- (a) Mainstreaming disaster resilience into all developmental plans/projects.
- (b) Formulation and implementation of National Mitigation Projects for those types of disasters which affect a large number of states and which also need coordinated effort involving a number of ministries.
- (c) State/Central Ministries level mitigation projects to counter state specific problems.

#### **MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RESILIENCE INTO DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS:**

4.142 A number of meetings have been held with the Planning Commission and a broad approach in this regard has been evolved. The underlying theme

is that all new built environments must be disaster resilient. It is proposed, in this regard, that:-

- (a) All Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and Committee for Non-Plan Expenditure (CNE) proposals include confirmation of compatibility with the NDMA guidelines to ensure disaster resilience.
- (b) A system of DM audit will be built into all developmental projects. Along with this step, an institutionalized arrangement to revisit all the major ongoing/proposed projects/programmes will be checked from the angle of disaster resilience. Where lacking, funds availability will have to be ensured by the Ministries.

#### **NATIONAL LEVEL MITIGATION PROJECTS:**

4.143 It has been decided to give priority to following mitigation projects:-

- (a) National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (Bulk activities are in the field of capacity building).
- (b) National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project.
- (c) National Disaster Management Communication Network Project (for both natural and man-made disaster contingencies).
- (d) National Disaster Communication Network Project.
- (e) National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project.
- (f) Other Disaster Management Projects including "School Safety Project".

#### **(a) NATIONAL CYCLONE RISK MITIGATION PROJECT (NCRMP):**

4.144 The Government of India has drawn up a National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), to be implemented with the World Bank assistance in 13 cyclone prone coastal States/UTs. The main objectives of the Project are to strengthen the structural and non-structural efforts and to reduce

the risk and vulnerability of the coastal districts which are prone to cyclones. NCRMP will assist the vulnerable States/UTs in building capacities for cyclone risk mitigation. The Project has been posed to the World Bank in August, 2009. The World Bank pre-appraisal Mission has also visited Andhra Pradesh and Orissa from 30<sup>th</sup> November to 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2009.

**(b) NATIONAL EARTHQUAKE RISK MITIGATION PROJECT (NERMP):**

4.145 The objective of this project is to strengthen the structural and non-structural earthquake mitigation efforts and to reduce the earthquake risk and vulnerability in the high risk districts prone to earthquakes. Necessary risk mitigation measures will be put in place in the States/UTs of Gujarat, Assam, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Andaman & Nicobar Islands. This project would incorporate schemes/activities in accordance with Earthquake guidelines prepared by NDMA.

**(c) NATIONAL LANDSLIDE RISK MITIGATION PROJECT (NLRMP):**

4.146 This project aims at strengthening the structural and non-structural landslide mitigation efforts and reducing the landslide risk and vulnerability in the hilly districts, prone to landslides and mud flows and reducing risks arising out of disasters in landslides. Necessary risk mitigation measures will be put in place in the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya and Manipur.

**(d) NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION NETWORK (NDMCN):**

4.147 The country requires a dedicated Communication & IT support for proactive disaster support functions including early warning & forecasting. The

support has to be converged (Voice, Video & Data), adequate and also responsive. It also has to be multilayered : both for Command and Control as also for execution and early warning/forecasting. In order to reduce risks arising out of disasters in communication network, necessary risk mitigation measures will be put in place in all States and District Headquarters.

**(e) NATIONAL FLOOD RISK MITIGATION PROJECT (NFRMP):**

4.148 This project is undertaken for mitigation or reduction in risk, severity or consequences of floods, improve capability to deal with floods; effective preparedness to deal with floods; improve promptness in response to the impending threat of flood or actual occurrence and to assess the risk and vulnerabilities associated with various flood disasters. It also aims at ensuring that arrangements are in place to mobilize the resources and capability for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery from disasters and to create awareness and preparedness and provide advice and reducing the risks arising out of disasters due to floods. Necessary mitigation measures will be put in place in the States of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tripura.

4.149 All these projects have been conceptualized and are being finalized by NDMA in consultation with the Central Ministries and States. Their execution will be primarily by the States and monitoring by a multi-sectoral team in NDMA. NDMA's endeavour is to bring all these projects for Government approval before the next year's annual plan allocations to the Central Ministries and States by the Planning Commission.

(f) **OTHER DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS/STUDIES INCLUDE:**

(I) **INFORMATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC) PROJECT:**

4.150 The Ministry of Home affairs has compiled/prepared a set of resource materials developed by various organizations/institutions to be replicated and disseminated by State Governments, based on their vulnerabilities after translating it in local languages to assist the State Government, in capacity building and awareness generation activities and to learn from past experiences including sharing of best practices. Education and training includes material for capacity building and upgradation of skills of policy makers, administrators, trainers, engineers etc. in planning for and mitigation against natural disasters. IEC material seeks to generate awareness to include mitigation and preparedness measures for risk reduction.

(II) **MICROZONATION OF MAJOR CITIES:**

4.151 Although, the geology and seismotectonics of different regions of India have been well documented, there is lack of information on ground motion data of strong earthquakes. Also, the present seismic zone map of India is based on observed damage patterns where the spatial and temporal uncertainties in the occurrence of earthquake are not included. These deficiencies are proposed to be met by Development of Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Map of India (PSHA). The main deliverables of this project is creation of a national database catalogue of earthquakes for seismic hazard analysis, which will include, development/selection of strong motion attenuation relationships for six or seven different seismogenic regions of the country and development of national PSHA map for PGA (Peak Ground Acceleration) and Sa (Design Response Spectrum) at Bedrock level on a grid of  $0.2^{\circ} \times 0.2^{\circ}$  for different return periods. This study coupled with the Geo-tech Investigations would cover the deficiencies in the existing database.



**(III) VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT PROJECT:**

4.152 It involves preparation of a Technical Document to prescribe the Methodology and the various Probabilistic Models to be adopted for vulnerability analysis and risk assessment work in the vulnerable areas.

**(IV) SCHOOL SAFETY PROJECT:**

4.153 This programme includes basic components of Promoting Awareness and Education Activities, Demonstrating Disaster Risk Management, Training and Capacity Building and Assessing Vulnerability and Taking Mitigation Option. Various initiatives under the programme have been taken at National level as well State levels. However, concerted and holistic approach needs to be planned to ensure the safety of school going children at the national level. Currently, NDMA is in the process of consulting State Governments, UNDP, Sustainable Environmental and Ecological Development Society (SEEDS) etc. which have expertise in this Programme. All major earthquakes have resulted in a generation of children being lost when the earthquakes struck in day time. Earthquakes in Bhuj, Muzzafarabad and recently in China have confirmed this. The School Safety, thus, becomes one of the most important obligations/objective for the country.

**(V) STATE/CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL MITIGATION PROJECTS FOR PREPARATION OF PLANS:**

4.154 A Scheme to provide financial assistance to Ministries/Departments of Government of India and State Governments for preparation of Disaster Management (DM) Plans was formulated for developing the capacity in support of the overall statutory obligation to implement the provision of the DM Act, 2005 namely, Section 11 of the DM Act which stipulates that the National Executive Committee (NEC) should prepare a National Plan having regard to the National Policy in consultation with the State Governments and Section 37

of the DM Act which calls upon every Ministry/Department of the GOI to prepare a DM plan in accordance with the guidelines of the NDMA. The scope of the scheme includes 13 Ministries and all the 35 States/UTs. All the States/UTs would not be treated at par and States/UTs which are large, populous and prone to multi-hazards would be in the first category and the remaining would be in the second category.

4.155 The process involves extensive consultation with all stakeholders and the outputs at the States/UTs level would be the State Plan as well as the DM plan of Departments of the State/UT and at the GOI level the National Plan and the Mitigation & Response Plan of each Ministry/Department. The process of planning is equally important as it communicates a lot of awareness to the stakeholders and ensures their ownership and future implementation of the plan.

### **National Institute of Disaster Management:**

4.156 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), a statutory body under the Ministry of Home Affairs, has inter-alia been entrusted with the responsibility to undertake training, research and documentation in disaster management and formulate and implement a comprehensive human resource development plan covering all aspect of disaster management.

4.157 During 2009-10, NIDM was to conduct a total of 90 Training courses/workshops and train about 2,250 senior and middle level officers of the Central and State Governments. 31 of these programmes were to be conducted in the State capitals. In addition, NIDM was to conduct 15 on-line courses; undertake research, documentation and publication on disaster management. NIDM will continue to implement the proposed revised scheme for financial support to the Administrative Training Institute and/or other training institutes in states for operation of a Centre/Faculty of Disaster.

4.158 NIDM has organized Second India Disaster Management Congress at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi from 4-6<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 to bring together organizations and individuals from multiple disciplines and in assembling, synthesizing and further disseminating knowledge on disaster management in diverse sectors. India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN) and India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN), two networks of crucial importance for Disaster Management set up, are now being developed/handled by NIDM. The Institute has been assisting various organizations of Government of India, State Governments, District administration and public sector undertakings in developing their disaster management plans.

4.159 NIDM has developed National Drought Manual on the request of Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation which was released by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture. NIDM conducted a study on "Finance Disaster Management in India" and submitted the same to the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission on its request for its consideration. NIDM has been working as catalyst for knowledge dissemination in the field of disaster management. It is networking with leading scientific, technical and research organization in the country which have been working on different aspects of disaster risk reduction and management. MOUs have been signed by NIDM with a number of national/international organizations and collaborative programmes have been conducted jointly with such organizations.

4.160 NIDM is also hosting the SAARC Disaster Management Centre at New Delhi, which has jurisdiction over eight countries of South Asia region, namely Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Maldives.

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF CENTRAL SCHEMES:**

### **Scheme for operation of Faculty/Centre of Disaster Management in State Administrative Training Institute/other training institutes:**

4.161 NIDM is implementing the Non-plan Scheme for operation of Faculty/Centre of Disaster Management in State Administrative Training Institute/other training institutes for the period 2007-08 to 2011-12. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the State ATIs. In addition, NIDM provides technical support to the Administrative Training Institutes/other training institutes identified by the State Government for operation of 30 Disaster Management Centre/Faculties.

### **National Programme for Capacity Building of Engineers in Earthquake Risk Management (NPCBEERM):**

4.162 The Ministry of Home Affairs has transferred the National Programme for Capacity Building of Engineers in Earthquake Risk Management (NPCBEERM) to NIDM for implementation from the year 2008-09. Under the programme, the target is to impart training to 10,000 practicing engineers. 10 National Resource Institutes (NRIs) comprising of mainly IITs have to train 420 Trainer Engineers (Faculty Member of the State Resource Institutes (SRIs)/engineers from Government Engineering Departments) who in turn would impart training to practicing engineers.

### **National Programme for Capacity Building of Architects in Earthquake Risk Management (NPCBAERM)**

4.163 The Ministry of Home Affairs has transferred the National Programme for Capacity Building of Architectures in Earthquake Risk Management (NPCBAERM) to NIDM for implementation from the year 2008-09. Under the programme the target is to impart training to 10,000 practicing architects. 07 NRIs mainly comprising of IITs and other National Level Institutes have to

train 250 Trainer Architects [Faculty Member of the State Resource Institutes (SRIs)/architects from Government Departments] who in turn would impart training to practicing architects.

## **SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA:**

### **Civil Registration and Vital Statistics:**

4.164 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/Union Territories. The progress on various components of the scheme is given below:

### **Advertisement & Publicity:**

4.165 Telecast/broadcast of video/audio spots on registration of births and deaths through Doordarshan and Private TV/All India Radio were continued. Release of advertisement on birth registration in leading local newspapers in States which have to sustain/improve the level of registration was another activity which was continued to sensitize the general public. Besides, financial assistance was provided to States/UTs towards publicity aimed at creating awareness among the general public about the need, importance and benefits of registration of births and deaths. The publicity items included pamphlets/leaflets, posters, hoardings and panel boards, wall paintings and advertisements on State transport buses/items of public utility, etc. Financial assistance was also provided to the States/UTs towards IEC materials such as name label stickers, school bags/geometry boxes/foot rules/plastic scales bearing birth registration messages, which were aimed at targeting school going children.

4.166 In 2008-09, Rajasthan has achieved significant improvement of 16.2% in the level of birth registration followed by Madhya Pradesh (11.9%), Uttar Pradesh (10.0%), Karnataka (4.6%) and Jharkhand (4.1%) over the previous years. Gujarat and Haryana respectively achieved 7.1% and 6.5% improvement in birth registration over the previous year. Further, there has been marginal improvement (1-3%) in the level of birth registration over the previous year in Orissa (3%), Jammu & Kashmir (1.7%), Maharashtra (2.2%) and West Bengal (1%) during the same period. In 2009-10, Uttarakhand has achieved significant improvement of 8.6% in the level of birth registration followed by Madhya Pradesh (7.7%) over the previous year. Rajasthan and West Bengal have improved marginally by 1.7% each over the previous year.

#### **Training:**

4.167 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. During 2008-09, financial assistance was provided to A&N Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal for imparting training to civil registration functionaries under this scheme. During 2009-10, financial assistance has been provided to Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Jharkhand, Puducherry and Uttarakhand for imparting training to civil registration functionaries. The proposals in respect of 6 States are under process.

#### **SAMPLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM:**

4.168 Since its inception in 1970, the Sample Registration System (SRS) has been a continuous source of data on fertility and mortality which *inter alia* include infant mortality, child mortality and female mortality. The SRS sample is replaced every ten years based on the results of the latest census with the main objective of making the sample more representative of the entire

population. The present sample has been replaced on the basis of 2001 census frame and sample size has been enhanced from 6,671 units to 7,597 and made effective from January, 2004.

4.169 During the year 2008-09, the SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, 2002-06 on life expectancy and SRS Bulletin containing birth rates, death rates and infant mortality rates by sex and residence for the year 2007 were brought out. The SRS Statistical Report, 2007 containing vital rates along with the detailed report on fertility and mortality for the year 2007 has also been published. The Special Bulletin on Levels of Maternal Mortality in India 2004-06 and SRS Bulletin for the year 2008 has been brought out during 2009-10. The Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators, 1971-2007 has been approved and would be released shortly. The SRS Statistical Report, 2008 is under finalization.

4.170 There is a plan to introduce direct data collection through handheld device from the field under the SRS as a part of the overall plan of developing a fully integrated online system. It would help in reducing time lag between data collection and release of reports besides, creating of electronic database. The application software for the direct data capture has been developed through NICS, the field trials have been successfully conducted in Delhi and Rajasthan. During 2009-10, the handheld devices will be introduced in 3,164 urban sample units. This would be subsequently extended to rural units during 2010-11.

4.171 The RGI's award to the best field workers i.e. Supervisors and Part Time Enumerators (PTEs) for the year 2008-09 in recognition of their outstanding performances was distributed. During 2008-09, a biennial Refresher Training was conducted for the PTEs of all the States/UTs in order to improve performance of the field functionaries and also the quality of data being collected by them.

### **Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD):**

4.172 Performance during the financial year 2008-09:

- 19 States/UTs were sanctioned the financial assistance for training about 8,747 Medical Officers/Statistical Coders in International Classification of Disease (ICD) - 10th revision.
- To implement the scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD), Gujarat issued Notification under the RBD Act, 1969, bringing the tally of total number of States/Union Territories notifying to thirty two (32).
- The Annual Report on MCCD for the data received from 24 States/Union Territories for the year 2002 was released.

4.173 Performance during the financial year 2009-10 (up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2009):

- 14 States/UTs have been conveyed the sanction of the financial assistance for training about 4,072 Medical Officers/Statistical Coders in International Classification of Disease (ICD) - 10th revision.
- To strengthen the scheme & have a better quality of data on causes of death, Kerala filled up the post of Nosologist (Medical Statisticians) bringing the tally of total number of States filling up the post to four.
- The Annual Report on MCCD based on data received from 23 States/Union Territories for the year 2003 is under print.

### **Geographic Information System (GIS) Based Town Mapping:**

4.174 The objectives of the plan scheme is to (i) 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. Pending of recruitment of manpower under the scheme, existing selected officers/officials have been trained. The procurement of all statutory towns' maps (3,801) had been completed, out of which generation of digital files of 2,314 town maps had also been completed and other steps like creation of annotation layers, topology, labeling etc. were taken up.

4.175 In 2008-09, the work of preparation of detailed ward maps (2,069) in digital format of capital cities showing building/premises, road, lane, sub-lane for each ward has been taken up. During the year 2009-10, the field survey work of 1,213 ward maps have been completed, out of which creation of digital files of 409 ward maps have also been completed.

#### **Modernizing Data Dissemination Activity in Census:**

4.176 As part of data disseminating activities in 2001 Census, new and modified Census of India website has been created and hosted on NIC server. The new website has much larger volume of Census data for use free of cost. There is software applications hosted on the site, which allow quick access to data and faster downloads. A module on shopping Cart facility has been introduced to enable choosing the book/CDs for purchase. With the release of 3 tables in 2009, almost the entire work of publication of tables based on 2001 Census has been completed. The data is disseminated in CDs, in printed volumes and on the Internet. Customized tables are also generated Census database on request from individual data users.

4.177 The Office of the Registrar General, India is setting up a workstation for research on micro data from 2001 Census at Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi for use by research scholars under the active supervision of the senior

faculty members. Fund has already been placed with JNU for this purpose for undertaking civil and electrical work and for purchase of software. This workstation is likely to be made operational in a few months time. All Census Directorates are regularly participating in book fairs and exhibitions in the states to exhibit and sell Census reports and other publications.

#### **Setting up of Training Unit:**

4.178 The training activities over the years would cover above areas to build preparedness for the organization and ensuring a level of competency and capacity for RGI personnel to meet the next census challenges. During the financial year 2007-08, Induction training for the newly recruited Assistant Directors and Statistical Investigators Grade I was conducted in which 68 officers were imparted Induction training. During the financial year 2008-09, 696 DDE officials on eight states have been trained so that they can be utilized during the ensuing census. Apart from that, for inducting the new employees to the organization and to the job, Induction Programmes have been prepared in this organization for each category of the officers and staff. Induction training programme for the newly recruited SIG-IIIs consisting 19 officials was organized at the headquarters. During the current financial year, 2009-10, so far, 845 persons have been imparted training which includes DDE staff training, DDOs training and Induction training to the newly recruited SIG-IIIs and Compilers.

#### **Mother Tongue Survey Of India:**

4.179 A Scheme on Mother Tongue Survey of India is being implemented during the 11th Five year Plan relating to Survey of Mother Tongue which is unclassified in 2001 Census. The proposed survey aims to achieve the classification and rationalization of Unclassified Mother Tongues as returned in 2001 Census. So far, 200 mother tongues/languages have been taken up for survey work. The scholars mainly from universities, engaged for survey work

have been imparted linguistic training in the regions where these mother tongues/languages are concentrated. Out of 200 mother tongues/languages, reports on 55 mother tongues have already been completed.

### **National Population Register**

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

### **Pilot Project on Multipurpose National Identity Card (MNIC) and its progress:**

4.181 To understand the complexities involved alongwith technical specifications and technology required for national roll out, a pilot project on Multipurpose National Identity Card (MNIC) has been completed on March 31, 2009 in selected areas of (12) states and (1) union territory viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Puducherry. The Pilot Project has been completed on March 31, 2009 and more than 12.50 lakh identity cards have been issued to the citizens of age 18 years and above in the pilot areas. As a result of the pilot project, processes for collection and verification of individual data as well as the technology for personalisation of identity cards using an inter-operable operating system have been established.

### **National Population Register (NPR):**

4.182 The experience of the pilot project has shown that determination of citizenship is an involved and complicated matter and that creation of National

Population Register (NPR) of all usual residents with a single reference date would be more feasible. As the preparation of NPR involves house-to-house enumeration, the data collection shall be undertaken along with the Houselisting Operations of Census 2011 i.e. from April to September, 2010. This would save the cost considerably. Once the data is digitized, photographs and finger biometrics will be captured of all usual residents who are of age 15 years and above.

#### **National Population Register (NPR) in Coastal Areas:**

4.183 For strengthening the security along the coastline of the country, the creation of NPR in 3,331 coastal villages has been undertaken ahead of 2011 Census. In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, all the towns and villages will be covered for data collection in the First Phase while in respect of the other coastal States/UTs, 3,331 coastal villages will be covered. The remaining coastal towns/cities will be covered at the time of the preparation of NPR for the country with the next Census. Direct data collection alongwith the photograph and finger biometrics has been resorted to. Government has also decided to issue identity (smart) cards to the 'usual residents' of these villages who are of 18 years of age and above. The field work of direct data collection is in progress and details of more than 4 million persons have been collected so far.

#### **Upgradation of Data Centre:**

4.184 A scheme on "Up gradation of Data Centres for processing of Data 2011 Census" at a cost of Rs. 25.60 crore is being implemented for speedy processing and compilation of census data collected during Census 2011. The computer hardware/software and associated peripherals installed before Census 2001 have become obsolete and require an up-gradation. During the financial year 2009-10 renovation of infrastructure facilities at 15 Data Centres

has been taken up through CPWD. Upgradation of Hardware & Software has also been taken up through NICSI.

**Advertising and Publicity for 2011 Census:**

4.185 The next decennial census of the country will be held from 9<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2011. For the success of the population enumeration in 2011 it is extremely important that adequate publicity measures are undertaken to enhance public awareness on this mammoth exercise. It has been the experience in the past that proper publicity on census enumeration, undertaken once in ten years, enhances public awareness and contributes towards quality data collection. At the same time publicity ensures establishment of a proper rapport with the people and when an enumerator approaches he/she is usually welcomed.

**IMMIGRATION SERVICES:**

4.186 The progress made in up-gradation of immigration facilities during the year 2008-09 was as under:-

Sl. No.	Project	Progress
1.	Up-gradation of Computer systems and installation of new Immigration Control System (ICS) software	Computerization and installation of ICS software at 35 ICPs has been completed.
2.	Installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs)	Supply and installation of Passport Reading Machines at 35 ICPs has been completed.
3.	Installation of Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) Machines	Installed at 28 ICPs.
4.	Up-gradation of Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB) and networking with various Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) and 5 Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs)	Up-gradation of CFB as hub for the networking of ICPs has been completed. Further, 33 ICPs have been networked with the CFB.
5.	Implementation of Advance Passenger Information System (APIS)	Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) has been implemented at 6 Airports i.e. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Banagalore, Hyderabad & Cochin.

4.187 The performance for the year 2009-10 (upto 31.12.2009) is as under:-

Sl. No.	Project	Progress
1	Computerization of C-form data	To streamline C-form Data system, the format of the existing C-form has been revised in consultation with FRROs. Based on such consultation, a new format for C-form has been devised in order to capture desired information of the foreigners who check in hotels/guesthouses. The computerization of C-form data would be implemented in 2010-11.
2	Office automation of Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and FRROs	The Pilot project for this purpose is being implemented at the office of FRRO, Delhi. On successful implementation, the same would be replicated at other FRROs.
3.	Taking over of Immigration and Registration function at Bangalore by BOI	The notification for the takeover has been issued by Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Government of Karnataka with effect from 01.01.2010.
4.	Second Phase of implementation of Advance Passenger Information System (APIS)	Presently, APIS has been implemented at 6 International Airports in a decentralized manner. In the second phase, APIS is to be implemented in a centralized mode at all the International Airports in the country. An amount of Rs. 10.94 crore has been sanctioned to NIC for establishing the requisite network for implementation of APIS in the centralized mode.
5.	Installation of CCTV systems at Attari Rail, Munabao Rail and Gede Rail ICPs	The technical unit at IB Hqrs. is in the process of procurement and installation of the system.
6.	Up-gradation of existing PRMs and procurement of e-PRMs.	Requisite funds have been released for supply/installation of the coupling device for up-gradation of the PRMs to e-PRMs.
7.	Networking of 42 ICPs	Requisite funds for installation of hardware and networking have been released to NIC. The concerned State Governments have been requested to complete the site preparation at the earliest so that hardware/software can be installed by NIC and networking can be established by BSNL.

#### **Targeted performance during 2010-11:**

4.188 In respect of Bureau of Immigration, expenditure of Rs. 2.00 crore under the sub-head 'Machinery and Equipments' under the capital section and Rs.154.80 crore under the sub-head 'IT(M&E)' under the revenue section have been proposed in BE 2010-11 for the following schemes/activities:-

- a) Up-gradation of ICS software.
- b) Installation of Web cameras at ICPs not controlled by BOI.

- c) Scanning system for Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai airports.
- d) Up-gradation of scanning system at CFB.
- e) Scanning system for other major airports viz. Hyderabad, Bangalore, Cochin and Trivandrum.
- f) Registration software system for FRROs.
- g) Computerization of C-forms.
- h) Office automation of BOI and FRROs.
- i) Computerization of new ICPs to be taken over by BOI.
- j) SAN storage system for integration of web cameras with ICS software at ICPs which are not controlled by BOI.
- k) Computerization of Chandigarh Airport.
- l) Replacement/up-gradation of CCTV systems at Amritsar, Kolkata and Chennai Airports.
- m) E-PRMs for smaller ICPs and additional counters.
- n) Implementation of scanning system of D/E Cards.
- o) Development of registration software for FRROs/FROs.

#### **Implementation of MMP on IVFRT:**

4.189 Modernization and up-gradation of Immigration services is identified and included as one of the MMPs to be undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). The MMP is titled “**Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)**”. This MMP aims to develop a secure, integrated service delivery framework to enhance security and facilitation in the Visa issuance process, and to strengthen the Immigration function besides fortifying the Foreigners Registration Processes for effective tracking of foreigners. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,011-00 crore. Out of this total projected cost, Rs. 132-00 crore is proposed to be spent during April, 2010 – June, 2011 (Phase I) with the remaining amount of Rs. 879-00 crore earmarked for Phase II of the implementation (July, 2011 – September, 2014). It is to be

implemented over a period of 4½ years beginning from April, 2010 and culminating in September, 2014.

4.190 This MMP has a global outreach as the scope of the project covers 169 Missions, 77 ICPs (Immigration Check Posts), 5 FRROs (Foreigners Regional Registration Offices), and FROs (Foreigners Registration Offices) in the State/District Headquarters. The project would be implemented in a planned and phased manner.

4.191 It may be mentioned that Phase-I of the MMP subsumes the existing and planned initiatives being implemented by NIC. Further the IVFRT MMP plans to leverage these initiatives and build upon them. Thus, the existing resources and the current initiatives would be seamlessly integrated in the proposed MMP on IVFRT.

4.192 The envisaged outcomes from the implementation of above schemes/ activities include:

- a) Authentication of traveler's identity at the Missions, Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) and Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) through use of intelligent document scanners and biometrics;
- b) Online registration of foreigners at the time of grant of visa and automated updation of the particulars of the foreigners at entry and exit points;
- c) Availability of a centralized system for sharing of information across the concerned Agencies about foreign travelers;
- d) Improved tracking of foreigners by integrating and sharing information captured during visa issuance at Missions, during immigration check at ICPs, and during registration at FRROs/FROs;



- e) Software aided Passenger profiling for identifying risky travelers at Missions, ICPs and FRROs, and Generation of automated alerts about overstay and failure to register with concerned FRRO/FRO;
- f) Convergence and integration with other initiatives such as e-passports, e-migration and crime and criminal tracking network for expeditious and informed decision-making.

### **North Eastern Police Academy:**

4.193 The North Eastern Police Academy was established in 1978 on the recommendation of the Gore Committee with the objective of training the police personnel of North Eastern State Police Organisation. It is situated in UMSAW, UMIAM, Meghalaya and spread in 210 acre. The Academy is looked upon as a nodal agency for all purposes for training to the police personnel (ASI and above rank) for North Eastern States.

4.194 It was decided in 2006 that the NEPA may be transferred to Ministry of Home Affairs from DONER. NEPA was transferred to Ministry of Home Affairs w.e.f. 1.4.2007. It was assessed that this will help to secure professional management inputs there. The NEPA scheme named as "Strengthening of NEPA" involves estimated expenses of Rs. 49.50 crore during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period which is under implementation. Its basic objective is to create infrastructure comparable to the good police training institutes of central police organizations. Various civil works like indoor and outdoor firing range, mess etc. are under construction. Computers and printers have been procured.

# CHAPTER-5

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

5.1 The Demands for Grants Vol. I comprise five Grants pertaining to MHA and Vol. II comprises five Grants pertaining to five UTs. A synopsis of the Budget Estimates 2009-2010; Revised Estimates 2009-10 and Budget Estimates 2010-11 of the Ten Grants handled by MHA are as follows:-

### REVENUE

(Rs. in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2009-2010			REVISED ESTIMATES 2009-2010			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2010-2011		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
51- Ministry of Home Affairs	259.72	1228.82	1488.54	183.22	1513.60	1696.82	887.58	2307.84	3195.42
52- Cabinet	0.00	378.12	378.12	0.00	324.36	324.36	0.00	334.37	334.37
53- Police	360.35	25920.69	26281.04	315.17	25051.56	25366.73	404.84	22704.90	23109.74
54-Other Expdtr. of MHA	47.00	1306.56	1353.56	22.00	1294.37	1316.37	149.00	1210.54	1359.54
55-Transfer to UTs.	2699.87	708.00	3407.87	2699.87	823.67	3523.54	1401.10	518.00	1919.10
<b>Total Revenue (Grant No 51-55)</b>	<b>3366.94</b>	<b>29542.19</b>	<b>32909.13</b>	<b>3220.26</b>	<b>29007.56</b>	<b>32227.82</b>	<b>2842.52</b>	<b>27075.65</b>	<b>29918.17</b>
95 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	577.53	1117.46	1694.99	648.13	1145.78	1793.91	607.71	1069.71	1677.42
96 – Chandigarh	117.53	1495.71	1613.24	158.53	1527.04	1685.57	142.34	1553.11	1695.45
97 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.87	86.79	187.66	112.87	93.26	206.13	138.73	85.22	223.95
98 – Daman & Diu	68.44	82.63	151.07	78.22	110.73	188.95	84.77	97.87	182.64
99 – Lakshadweep	100.22	379.02	479.24	96.38	388.82	485.20	111.52	384.26	495.78
<b>Total Revenue (Grant No95-99)</b>	<b>964.59</b>	<b>3161.61</b>	<b>4126.20</b>	<b>1094.13</b>	<b>3265.63</b>	<b>4359.76</b>	<b>1085.07</b>	<b>3190.17</b>	<b>4275.24</b>
<b>Total – 10 Grants (Revenue)</b>	<b>4331.53</b>	<b>32703.80</b>	<b>37035.33</b>	<b>4314.39</b>	<b>32273.19</b>	<b>36587.58</b>	<b>3927.59</b>	<b>30265.82</b>	<b>34193.41</b>

## CAPITAL

(Rs. in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2009-2010			REVISED ESTIMATES 2009-2010			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2010-2011		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
51-Ministry of Home Affairs	43.68	82.18	125.86	43.68	70.13	113.81	24.13	63.84	87.97
52-Cabinet	0.00	80.05	80.05	0.00	57.76	57.76	0.00	91.05	91.05
53-Police	489.25	7039.57	7528.82	515.06	5018.75	5533.81	535.45	6295.02	6830.47
54-Other expenditure of MHA	0.00	63.79	63.79	0.00	108.89	108.89	0.00	136.41	136.41
55-Transfer to UTs.	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
<b>Total Capital (Grant No 51-55)</b>	<b>532.93</b>	<b>7337.59</b>	<b>7870.52</b>	<b>558.74</b>	<b>5327.53</b>	<b>5886.27</b>	<b>559.58</b>	<b>6658.32</b>	<b>7217.90</b>
95 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	959.28	30.91	990.19	888.68	33.49	922.17	346.65	36.54	383.19
96 – Chandigarh	201.69	(-)46.71	154.98	290.69	(-)48.46	242.23	308.57	(-)87.11	221.46
97 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52.81	4.63	57.44	75.81	4.63	80.44	57.09	4.12	61.21
98 – Daman & Diu	85.90	0.58	86.48	86.90	0.58	87.48	84.46	0.67	85.13
99 – Lakshadweep	196.64	0.95	197.59	192.48	0.25	192.73	210.56	3.80	214.36
<b>Total Capital Grant No.95-99)</b>	<b>1496.32</b>	<b>(-)9.64</b>	<b>1486.68</b>	<b>1534.56</b>	<b>(-)9.51</b>	<b>1525.05</b>	<b>1007.33</b>	<b>(-)41.98</b>	<b>965.35</b>
<b>Total – 10 Grants (Capital)</b>	<b>2029.25</b>	<b>7327.95</b>	<b>9357.20</b>	<b>2093.30</b>	<b>5318.02</b>	<b>7411.32</b>	<b>1566.91</b>	<b>6616.34</b>	<b>8183.25</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL 10 GRANTS (REVENUE + CAPITAL)</b>	<b>6360.78</b>	<b>40031.75</b>	<b>46392.53</b>	<b>6407.69</b>	<b>37591.21</b>	<b>43998.90</b>	<b>5494.50</b>	<b>36882.16</b>	<b>42376.66</b>

**Note:- The above estimates are net of recoveries.**

5.2 Grant No.52-Cabinet, though included under Ministry of Home Affairs, is a Grant in which the Ministry does not have any role in scrutinizing and sanctioning expenditures. 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.55-Transfer to UTs, the schemes are scrutinized and sanctioned by the Central Ministries under whose purview a particular scheme falls. Thus effectively only three Grants are controlled and administered by the Ministry. These are:-

1. **Grant No. 51 – Ministry of Home Affairs**
2. **Grant No. 53 – Police**
3. **Grant No. 54 – Other Expenditure of MHA**

5.3 The actual expenditures of the last two years; BE/RE 2008-2009, 2009-10 and BE 2010-11 and percentage variations with reference to preceding years of these three Grants are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Grant	Actuals 2007 -2008	BE 2008- 2009	RE 2008- 2009	Actuals 2008- 2009	Percen- tage variation w.r.t. prece- ding year (Actuals)	BE 2009- 2010	RE 2009- 2010	BE 2010- 2011	Percen- tage variation w.r.t. prece- ding year (BE)
51- MHA	821.13	959.50	1163.00	1122.94	36.76%	1614.40	1810.63	3283.39	103.38%
53- Police	17459.76	21875.25	25439.00	23904.29	36.91%	33809.86	30900.54	29940.21	(-)11.45%
54- Other Exp. of MHA	1224.07	1025.25	1454.40	1517.08	23.94%	1417.35	1425.26	1495.95	5.55%

5.4 The graphs in the following pages depict budgetary allocation and its utilization in the preceding three years 2007-08; 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto 31.12.2009) in respect of major schemes administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

## BUDGET AT A GLANCE

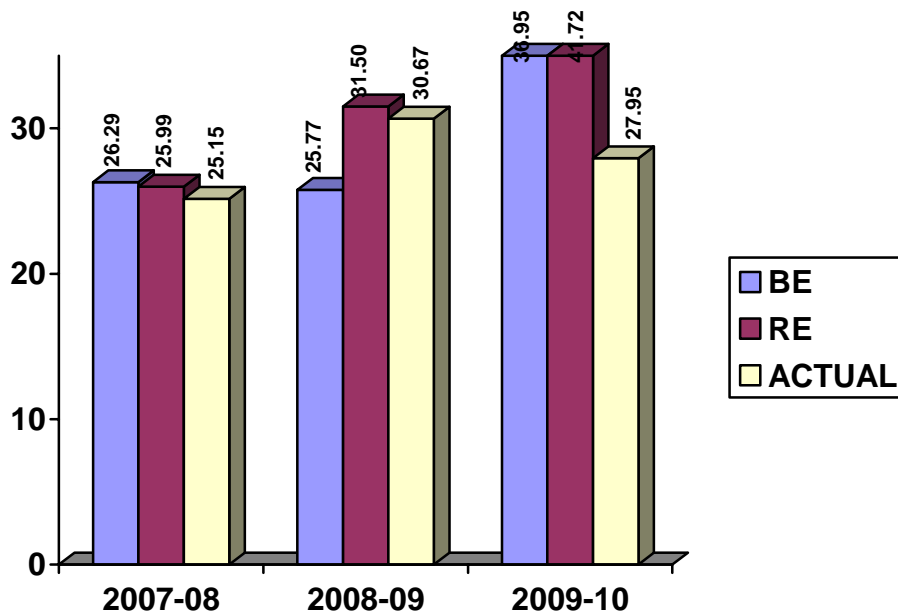
(Rs. in crore)

Demand No.		BE 2009-10			RE 2009-10			BE 2010-11		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
51- MHA	Revenue	259.72	1228.82	1488.54	183.22	1513.60	1696.82	887.58	2307.84	3195.42
	Capital	43.68	82.18	125.86	43.68	70.13	113.81	24.13	63.84	87.97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>303.40</b>	<b>1311.00</b>	<b>1614.40</b>	<b>226.90</b>	<b>1583.73</b>	<b>1810.63</b>	<b>911.71</b>	<b>2371.68</b>	<b>3283.39</b>
52-Cabinet	Revenue	0.00	378.12	378.12	0.00	324.36	324.36	0.00	334.37	334.37
	Capital	0.00	80.05	80.05	0.00	57.76	57.76	0.00	91.05	91.05
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>458.17</b>	<b>458.17</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>382.12</b>	<b>382.12</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>425.42</b>	<b>425.42</b>
53- Police	Revenue	360.35	25920.69	26281.04	315.17	25051.56	25366.73	404.84	22704.90	23109.74
	Capital	489.25	7039.57	7528.82	515.06	5018.75	5533.81	535.45	6295.02	6830.47
	<b>Total</b>	<b>849.60</b>	<b>32960.26</b>	<b>33809.86</b>	<b>830.23</b>	<b>30070.31</b>	<b>30900.54</b>	<b>940.29</b>	<b>28999.92</b>	<b>29940.21</b>
54-Other Expendi-ture of MHA	Revenue	47.00	1306.56	1353.56	22.00	1294.37	1316.37	149.00	1210.54	1359.54
	Capital	0.00	63.79	63.79	0.00	108.89	108.89	0.00	136.41	136.41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47.00</b>	<b>1370.35</b>	<b>1417.35</b>	<b>22.00</b>	<b>1403.26</b>	<b>1425.26</b>	<b>149.00</b>	<b>1346.95</b>	<b>1495.95</b>
55- Transfer to UTs	Revenue	2699.87	708.00	3407.87	2699.87	823.67	3523.54	1401.10	518.00	1919.10
	Capital	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2699.87</b>	<b>780.00</b>	<b>3479.87</b>	<b>2699.87</b>	<b>895.67</b>	<b>3595.54</b>	<b>1401.10</b>	<b>590.00</b>	<b>1991.10</b>
<b>Total Grant No.51-55</b>	Revenue	<b>3366.94</b>	<b>29542.19</b>	<b>32909.13</b>	<b>3220.26</b>	<b>29007.56</b>	<b>32227.82</b>	<b>2842.52</b>	<b>27075.65</b>	<b>29918.17</b>
	Capital	<b>532.93</b>	<b>7337.59</b>	<b>7870.52</b>	<b>558.74</b>	<b>5327.53</b>	<b>5886.27</b>	<b>559.58</b>	<b>6658.32</b>	<b>7217.90</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3899.87</b>	<b>36879.78</b>	<b>40779.65</b>	<b>3779.00</b>	<b>34335.09</b>	<b>38114.09</b>	<b>3402.10</b>	<b>33733.97</b>	<b>37136.07</b>
95- Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Revenue	577.53	1117.46	1694.99	648.13	1145.78	1793.91	607.71	1069.71	1677.42
	Capital	959.28	30.91	990.19	888.68	33.49	922.17	346.65	36.54	383.19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1536.81</b>	<b>1148.37</b>	<b>2685.18</b>	<b>1536.81</b>	<b>1179.27</b>	<b>2716.08</b>	<b>954.36</b>	<b>1106.25</b>	<b>2060.61</b>
96- Chandigarh	Revenue	117.53	1495.71	1613.24	158.53	1527.04	1685.57	142.34	1553.11	1695.45
	Capital	201.69	-46.71	154.98	290.69	-48.46	242.23	308.57	-87.11	221.46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>319.22</b>	<b>1449.00</b>	<b>1768.22</b>	<b>449.22</b>	<b>1478.58</b>	<b>1927.80</b>	<b>450.91</b>	<b>1466.00</b>	<b>1916.91</b>
97- Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Revenue	100.87	86.79	187.66	112.87	93.26	206.13	138.73	85.22	223.95
	Capital	52.81	4.63	57.44	75.81	4.63	80.44	57.09	4.12	61.21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>153.68</b>	<b>91.42</b>	<b>245.10</b>	<b>188.68</b>	<b>97.89</b>	<b>286.57</b>	<b>195.82</b>	<b>89.34</b>	<b>285.16</b>
98- Daman & Diu	Revenue	68.44	82.63	151.07	78.22	110.73	188.95	84.77	97.87	182.64
	Capital	85.90	0.58	86.48	86.90	0.58	87.48	84.46	0.67	85.13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>154.34</b>	<b>83.21</b>	<b>237.55</b>	<b>165.12</b>	<b>111.31</b>	<b>276.43</b>	<b>169.23</b>	<b>98.54</b>	<b>267.77</b>
99- Lakshadweep	Revenue	100.22	379.02	479.24	96.38	388.82	485.20	111.52	384.26	495.78
	Capital	196.64	0.95	197.59	192.48	0.25	192.73	210.56	3.80	214.36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>296.86</b>	<b>379.97</b>	<b>676.83</b>	<b>288.86</b>	<b>389.07</b>	<b>677.93</b>	<b>322.08</b>	<b>388.06</b>	<b>710.14</b>
<b>Total Grant No. 95-99</b>	Revenue	<b>964.59</b>	<b>3161.61</b>	<b>4126.20</b>	<b>1094.13</b>	<b>3265.63</b>	<b>4359.76</b>	<b>1085.07</b>	<b>3190.17</b>	<b>4275.24</b>
	Capital	<b>1496.32</b>	<b>-9.64</b>	<b>1486.68</b>	<b>1534.56</b>	<b>-9.51</b>	<b>1525.05</b>	<b>1007.33</b>	<b>-41.98</b>	<b>965.35</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2460.91</b>	<b>3151.97</b>	<b>5612.88</b>	<b>2628.69</b>	<b>3256.12</b>	<b>5884.81</b>	<b>2092.40</b>	<b>3148.19</b>	<b>5240.59</b>
<b>Total of 10 Grants</b>	Revenue	<b>4331.53</b>	<b>32703.80</b>	<b>37035.33</b>	<b>4314.39</b>	<b>32273.19</b>	<b>36587.58</b>	<b>3927.59</b>	<b>30265.82</b>	<b>34193.41</b>
	Capital	<b>2029.25</b>	<b>7327.95</b>	<b>9357.20</b>	<b>2093.30</b>	<b>5318.02</b>	<b>7411.32</b>	<b>1566.91</b>	<b>6616.34</b>	<b>8183.25</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6360.78</b>	<b>40031.75</b>	<b>46392.53</b>	<b>6407.69</b>	<b>37591.21</b>	<b>43998.90</b>	<b>5494.50</b>	<b>36882.16</b>	<b>42376.66</b>

**GRANT NO. 51 – MHA  
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE  
DURING 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)

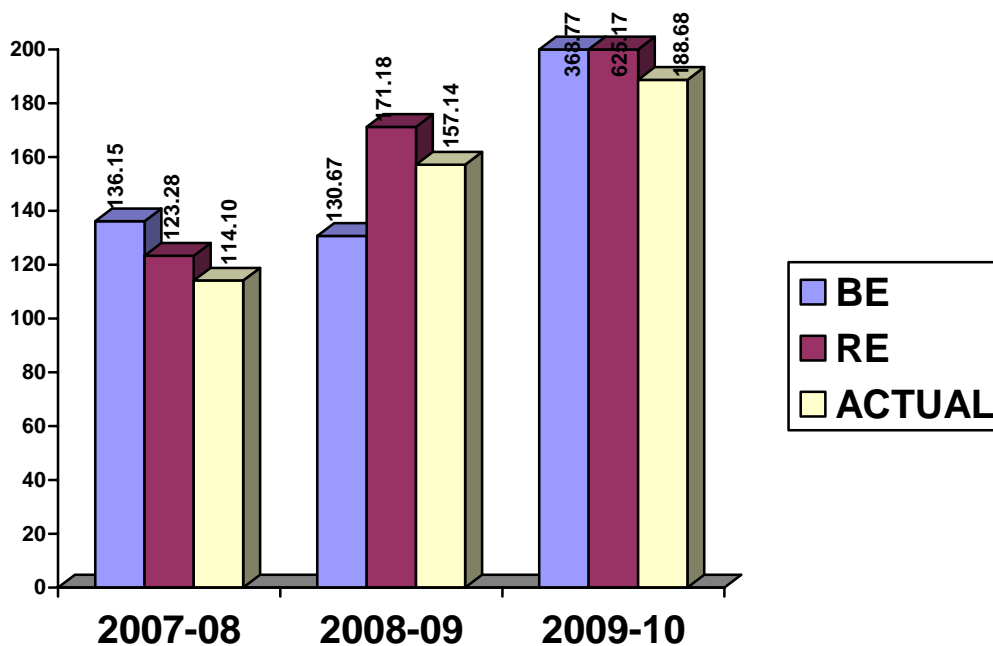


Actuals upto 31-12-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 51 – MHA  
SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA  
DURING 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)

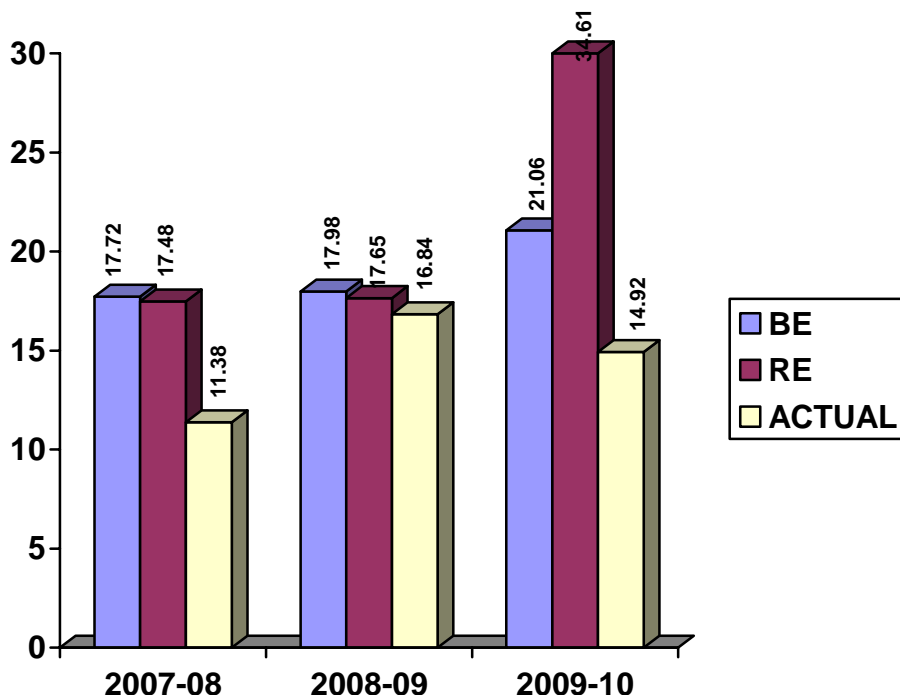


Actuals upto 31-12-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 51 – MHA  
NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU  
DURING 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)

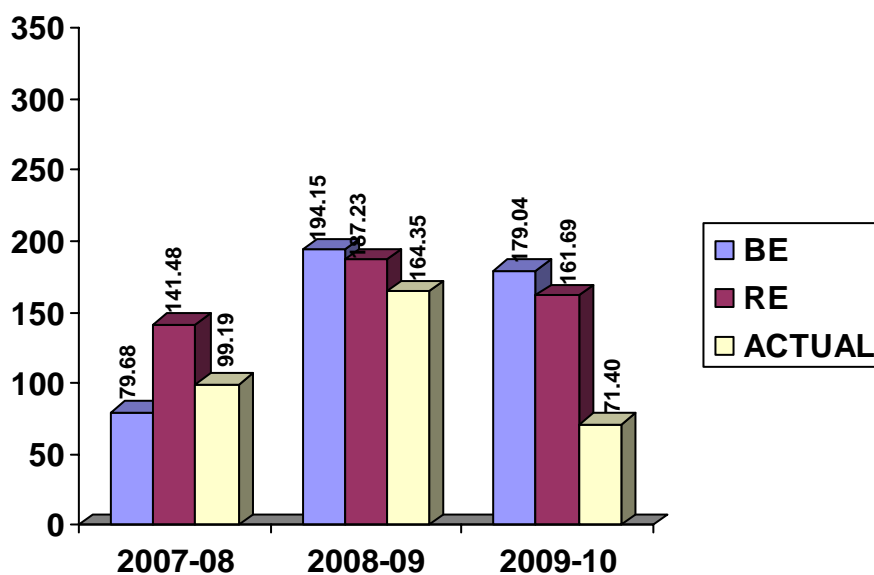


Actuals upto 31-12-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 53 - POLICE  
INDO- PAKISTAN BORDER WORKS  
DURING 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)

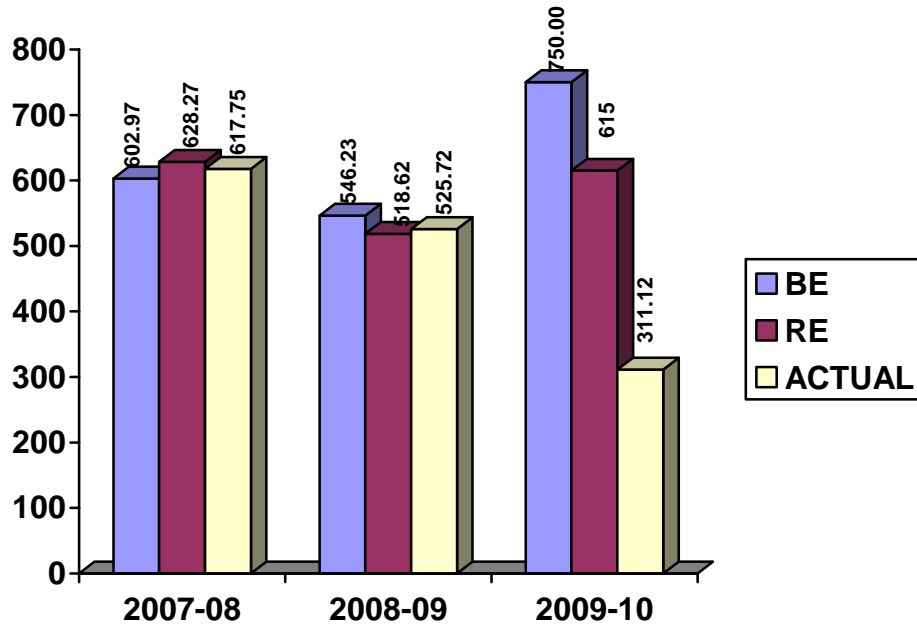


Actuals upto 31-12-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 53 - POLICE  
INDO- BANGLADESH BORDER (ROAD & FENCING) PROJECT  
DURING 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)

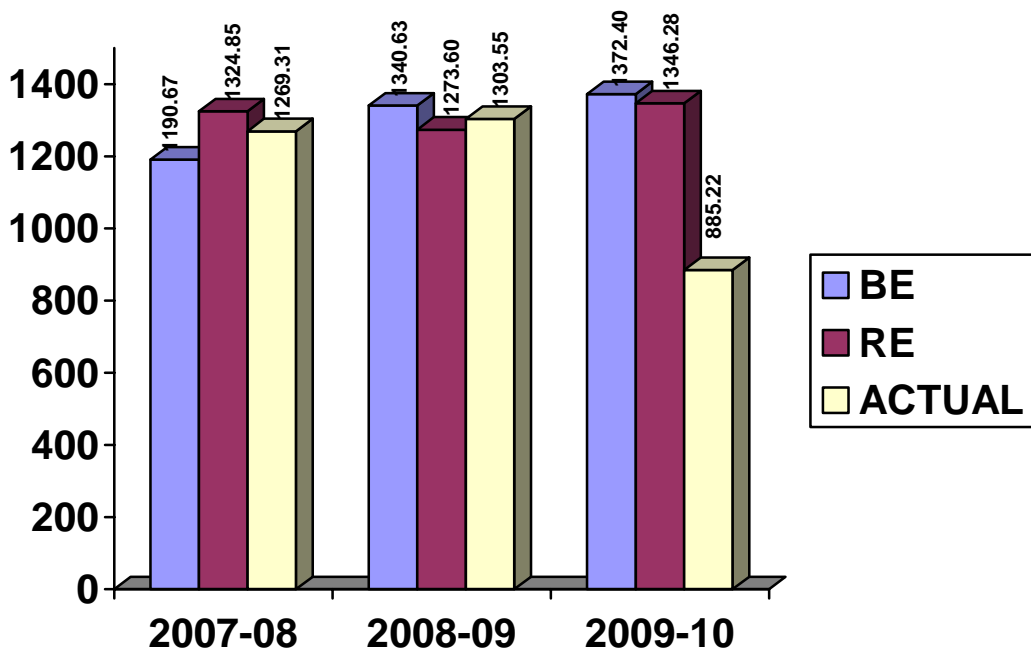


Actuals upto 31-12-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 53 - POLICE  
MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES  
DURING 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)



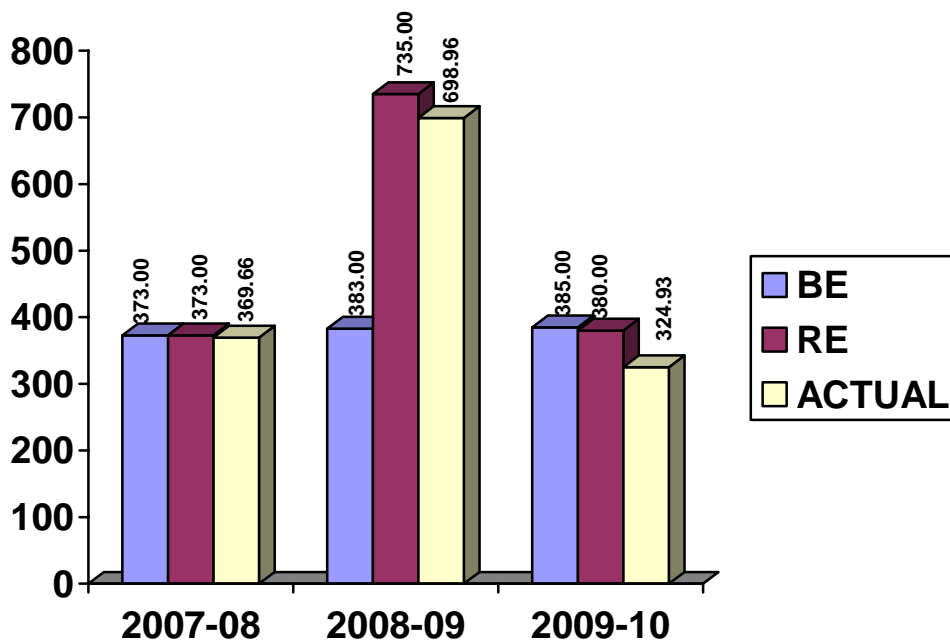
Actuals upto 31-12-2009 (Provisional)



**GRANT NO. 53 - POLICE  
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES  
DURING 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)



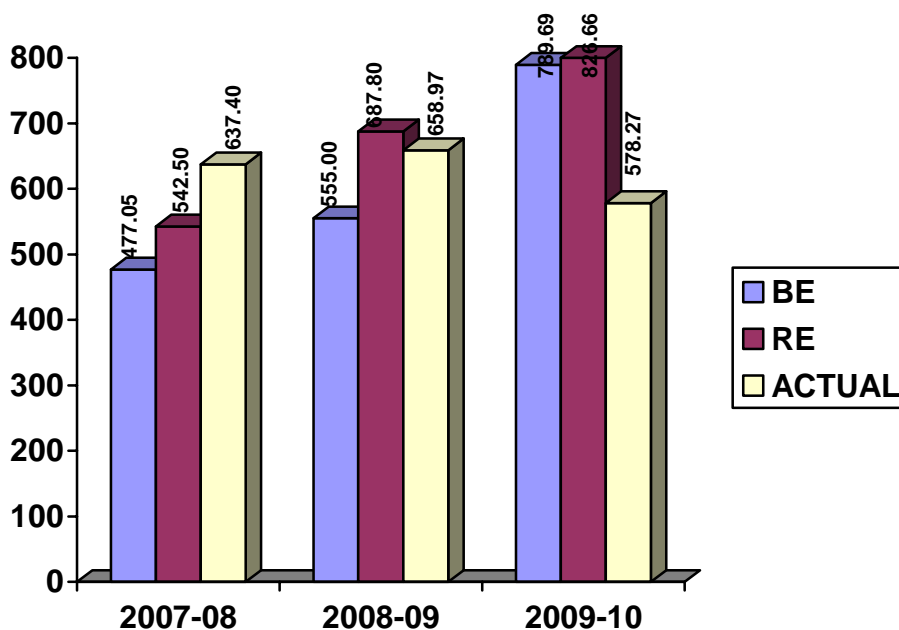
Actuals upto 31-12-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 53 – POLICE  
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL PARAMILITARY FORCES  
DURING 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

**OFFICE BUILDING**

(Rupees in crore)



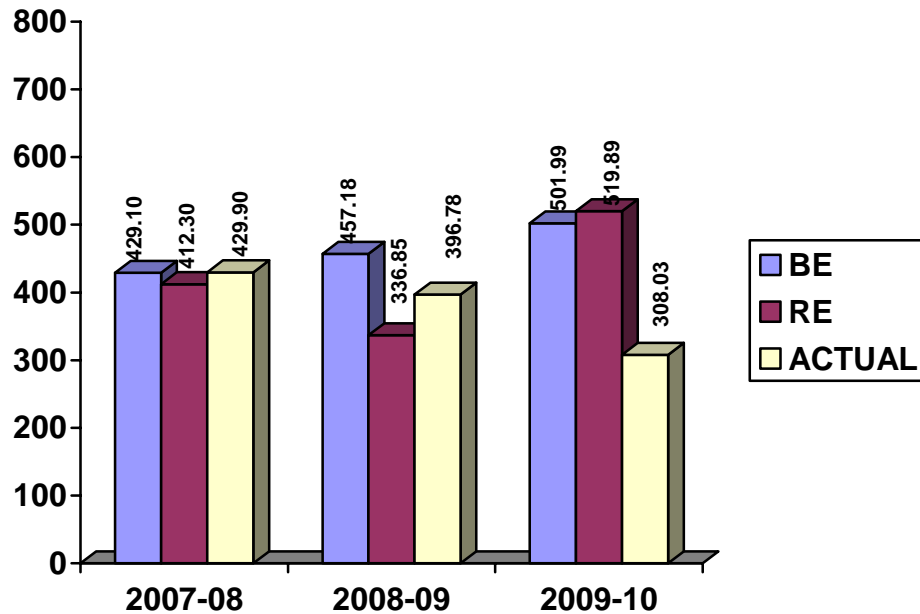
Actuals upto 31-12-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT No. 53 – POLICE  
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL PARAMILITARY FORCES  
DURING 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

**RESIDENTIAL BUILDING**

(Rupees in crore)



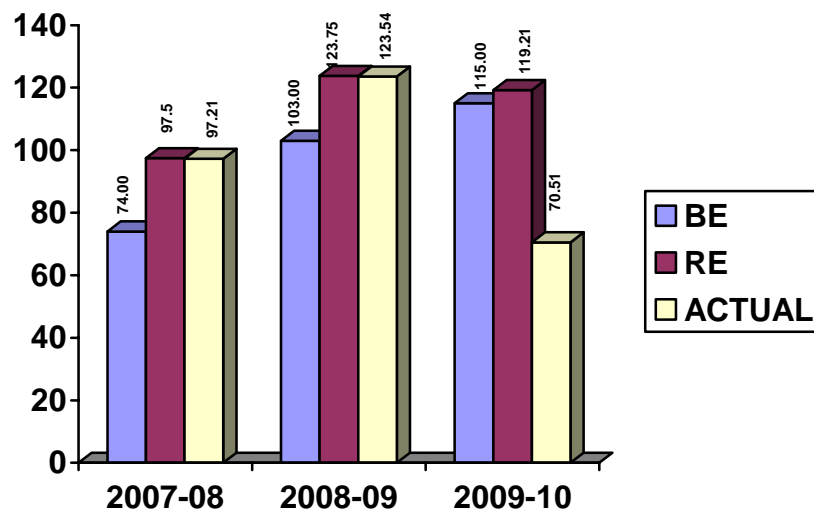
Actuals upto 31-12-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT No. 53 – POLICE  
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL PARAMILITARY FORCES  
DURING 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

**BORDER OUTPOST**

(Rupees in crore)

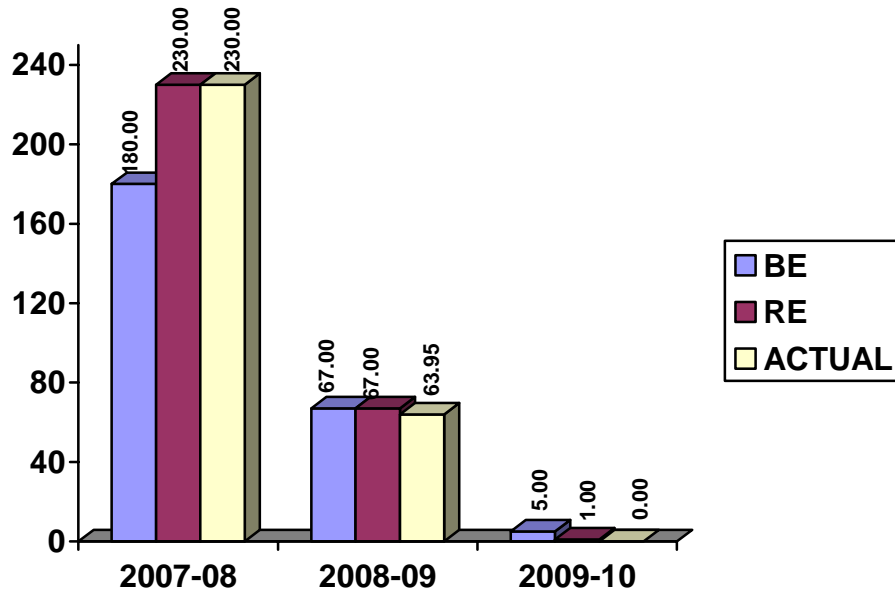


Actuals upto 31-12-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT No. 54 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA  
MODERNISATION OF PRISON ADMINISTRATION  
DURING 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)

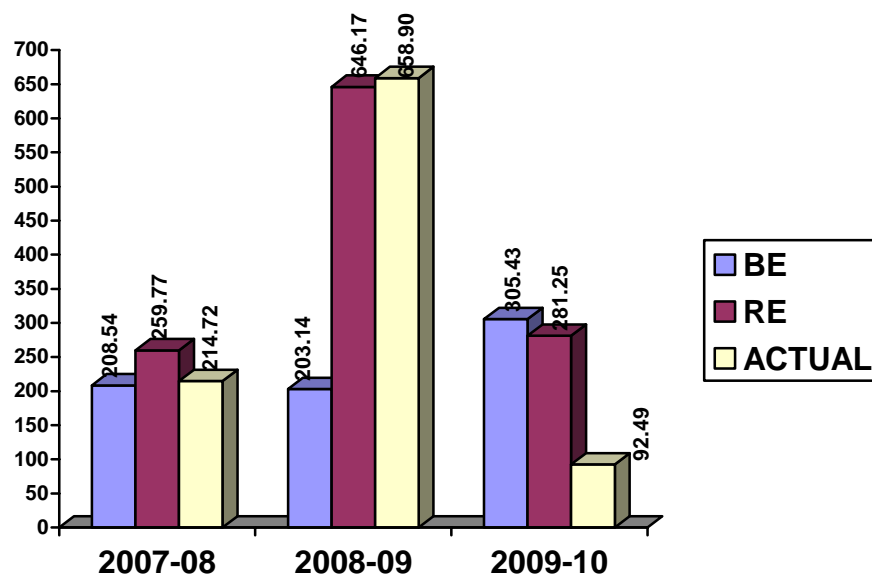


Actuals upto 31-12-2009 (Provisional)

**RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SCHEMES OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND  
REPATRIATES DURING 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

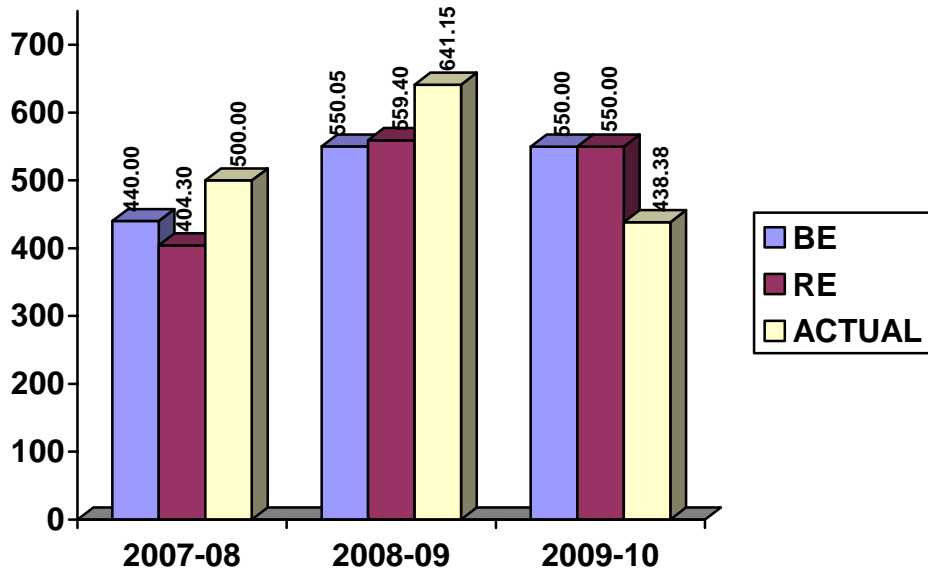
(Rupees in crore)



**Actuals upto 31-12-2009 (Provisional)  
SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN PENSION  
DURING 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)

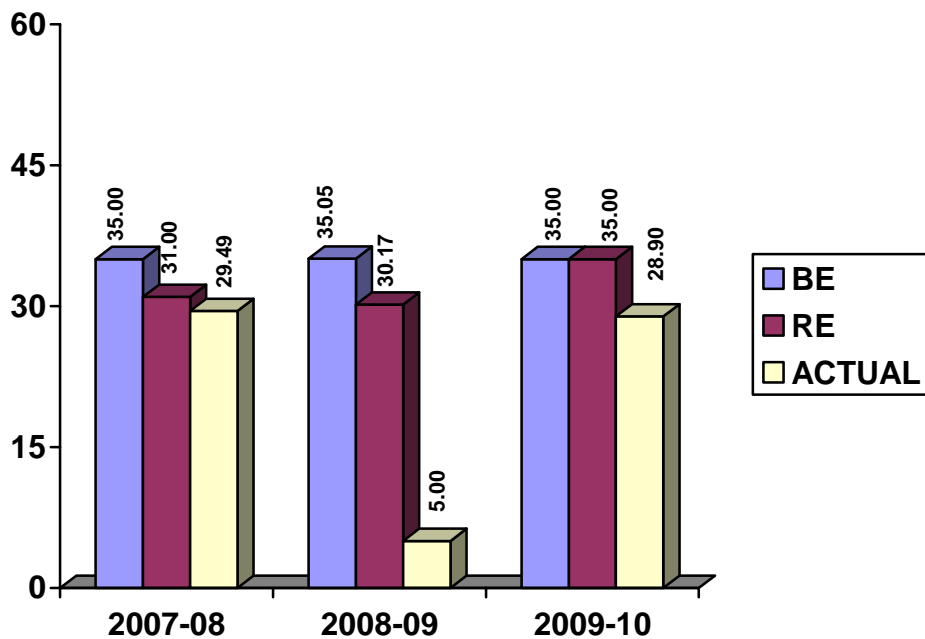


Actuals upto 31-12-2009 (Provisional)

**FREE RAILWAY PASSES TO FREEDOM FIGHTER  
DURING 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)





# Ministry of Home Affairs Police

## Central Paramilitary Forces Budgetary Provision Vs. Actual Expenditure from 2006-2007 to 2008-2009

(Rupees in crore)

Deptt.	Trend for the year 2006-2007				Trend for the year 2007-2008				Trend for the year 2008-2009			
	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
<b>REVENUE</b>												
CRPF	3158.95	3318.75	3318.87	+0.12	3588.56	3553.64	3551.95	1.69	4038.31	5181.58	5182.58	+1.00
BSF	3356.42	3248.74	3242.87	-5.87	3448.93	3451.84	3475.98	-24.14	3833.24	4982.97	4949.20	-33.77
CISF	1147.78	1190.55	1190.19	-0.36	1296.75	1333.16	1332.89	0.27	1483.62	2107.17	2106.40	-0.77
ITBP	601.59	623.91	624.00	+0.09	645.29	838.63	838.28	0.35	960.50	1225.36	1218.64	-6.72
Delhi Police	1343.86	1423.34	1423.25	-0.09	1404.13	1384.51	1397.45	-12.94	1525.90	1960.63	1964.32	+3.69
NSG	133.71	142.41	141.58	-0.83	142.38	152.54	152.53	0.01	151.58	196.64	196.68	+0.04
AR	1176.39	1231.35	1184.65	-46.70	1177.74	1203.22	1186.11	17.11	1256.04	1628.08	1621.57	-6.51
IB	389.15	406.97	406.09	-0.88	385.81	387.26	407.62	-20.36	431.53	572.20	581.57	+9.37
S.S.B.	697.59	694.06	681.08	-12.98	770.15	752.40	729.79	22.61	862.10	1080.76	1049.02	-31.74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12005.44</b>	<b>12280.08</b>	<b>12212.58</b>	<b>-67.50</b>	<b>12859.74</b>	<b>13057.20</b>	<b>13072.60</b>	<b>-15.40</b>	<b>14542.82</b>	<b>18935.39</b>	<b>18869.98</b>	<b>-65.41</b>
<b>CAPITAL</b>												
CRPF	330.00	323.52	323.52	0	474.00	366.95	359.74	4.21	431.25	376.87	369.80	-7.07
BSF	185.43	150.81	155.98	+5.17	424.76	402.58	403.02	-0.44	475.56	457.07	451.39	-5.68
CISF	50.00	35.37	35.37	0.00	64.60	43.45	43.34	0.11	54.80	64.26	63.82	-0.44
ITBP	70.00	85.50	83.99	-1.51	105.50	161.78	162.45	-0.67	190.05	224.98	216.06	-8.92
Delhi Police	110.75	75.72	75.67	-0.05	160.25	112.40	110.16	2.24	92.00	97.83	98.62	+0.79
NSG	13.20	9.50	9.27	-0.23	22.13	11.55	11.37	0.18	14.90	16.28	13.74	-2.54
AR	179.80	291.80	290.11	-1.69	290.80	364.80	355.70	9.10	335.00	357.25	351.98	-5.27
IB	21.99	21.99	22.03	+0.04	45.35	43.05	14.57	1.26	22.06	22.06	21.53	-0.53
S.S.B.	83.10	100.39	98.84	-1.55	225.00	216.40	214.11	2.29	340.50	200.66	189.45	-11.21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1044.27</b>	<b>1094.60</b>	<b>1094.78</b>	<b>+0.18</b>	<b>1812.39</b>	<b>1719.96</b>	<b>1701.68</b>	<b>18.28</b>	<b>1956.12</b>	<b>1817.26</b>	<b>1776.39</b>	<b>-40.87</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>13049.71</b>	<b>13374.68</b>	<b>13307.36</b>	<b>-67.32</b>	<b>14672.13</b>	<b>14777.16</b>	<b>14774.28</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>16498.94</b>	<b>20752.65</b>	<b>20646.37</b>	<b>-106.28</b>

## SUMMARY OF BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE FOR 2008-09

(Rupees in crore)

Grant No	B.E.	Suppl.	Total Grant	Actual Expenditure	+ Excess - Saving	% Of Saving Excess With reference to Total Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51 – MHA	959.50	255.48	1214.98	1122.94	-92.04	(-)7.58
53 – Police	21875.25	5140.75	27016.00	23904.29	-3111.71	(-)11.52
54- Other Exp. of MHA	1025.25	438.55	1463.80	1517.08	+53.28	3.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>23860.00</b>	<b>5834.78</b>	<b>29694.78</b>	<b>26544.31</b>	<b>-3150.47</b>	<b>(-)10.61</b>

**COMPARISON OF OBJECT HEADWISE EXPENDITURE GRANT NO. 51 - MHA; 53 - POLICE and 54 - OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA FOR THE YEAR  
2007-08 TO 2009-10 (Upto 31st December, 2009)**

(Rupees in crore)

HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	POLICE			MHA			OTHER EXP OF MHA			TOTAL OF ALL GRANTS YEAR WISE		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1 Salary	8919.78	14309.23	16887.90	465.13	709.70	799.93	1.78	3.07	82.22	9386.69	15022.00	17770.05
2 Wages	3.02	3.30	3.28	6.19	7.69	7.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.21	10.99	10.46
3 Overtime	0.36	0.31	0.25	0.99	0.90	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	1.21	0.77
4 Pensionary charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	594.06	691.95	441.03	594.06	691.95	441.03
5 Rewards	4.72	5.32	3.02	0.90	0.93	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.62	6.25	3.58
6 Medical Treatment	78.86	87.12	76.44	8.70	9.61	6.91	0.00	0.00	0.30	87.56	96.73	83.65
7 Domestic Travel Expenses	466.22	488.18	521.46	18.77	19.89	16.98	1.61	2.71	2.59	486.60	510.78	541.03
8 Foreign Travel Expenses	2.07	1.58	0.89	2.38	2.14	0.95	0.33	0.23	0.14	4.78	3.95	1.98
9 Office Expenses	312.13	349.54	259.25	51.35	65.22	44.59	3.16	4.00	2.63	366.64	418.76	306.47
10 Rent, Rates & Taxes	7.2	10.88	7.17	9.97	9.72	8.33	4.49	2.73	0.00	21.66	23.33	15.50
11 Publication	6.39	6.88	5.11	2.41	1.15	0.83	0.46	0.25	0.17	9.26	8.28	6.11
12 BCTT	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00
13 Other Adm. Expenses	16.25	15.76	5.75	11.32	10.06	2.45	2.89	2.66	0.83	30.46	28.48	9.03
14 Supplies & Materials	4.77	5.75	4.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.77	5.75	4.38
15 Arms & Ammunitions	837.15	711.62	508.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	837.15	711.62	508.56
16 Cost of Ration	821.45	932.02	858.82	1.63	2.44	0.07	0.00	0.00	1.55	823.08	934.46	860.44
17 Petrol, Oil & Lubricant	319.75	342.35	156.92	0.58	0.17	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.27	320.33	342.52	157.37
18 Clothing & Tentage	328.2	274.75	218.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	328.20	274.75	218.40
19 Advt. & Publicity	11.91	22.82	13.86	11.08	9.48	7.40	11.90	12.55	7.33	34.89	44.85	28.59
20 Minor Works	189.11	208.43	130.29	10.06	21.31	8.78	2.00	1.79	0.02	201.17	231.53	139.09
21 Prof. Services	227.5	226.23	168.43	10.96	12.89	7.78	0.74	1.80	2.43	239.20	240.92	178.64
22 Grants-in-Aid	1740.94	2177.46	1324.45	85.29	88.90	78.23	529.16	691.36	104.30	2355.39	2957.72	1506.98
23 Contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	1.68	1.91	0.52	0.14	0.13	1.38	1.82	2.04
24 Subsidies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.45	24.96	23.92	23.45	24.96	23.92
25 Scholarship	0.66	0.80	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.70	0.81	0.74
26 Secret Service	0	15.51	8.43	0.00	55.61	40.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.12	48.82
27 Lump-Sum Provision	0	0.00	0.00	0.96	2.25	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.96	2.25	1.47
28 Other charges	724.65	867.45	377.66	18.47	21.57	28.82	46.88	74.09	42.06	790.00	963.11	448.54
29 Motor Vehicles	254.83	330.52	230.22	5.95	7.59	6.16	0.00	0.00	0.13	260.78	338.11	236.51
30 Mach. & Equipments	404.95	360.25	549.27	14.77	40.01	31.81	0.60	2.78	8.38	420.32	403.04	589.46
31 Major works	1762.83	1949.34	1701.01	35.90	22.03	12.70	0.00	0.00	19.97	1798.73	1971.37	1733.68
32 Investments	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33 Loans & Advances	3.63	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.63	5.00	0.00
34 Misc.	10.05	195.89	17.61	46.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.56	195.89	17.61
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>17459.76</b>	<b>23904.29</b>	<b>24039.54</b>	<b>821.13</b>	<b>1122.94</b>	<b>1114.31</b>	<b>1224.07</b>	<b>1517.08</b>	<b>741.05</b>	<b>19504.96</b>	<b>26544.31</b>	<b>25894.90</b>



**UTILISATION CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT  
OF GRANTS/LOANS RELEASED UPTO 31<sup>ST</sup> March, 2008**

<b>No. of UCs due in r/o grants released upto March, 2008</b>	<b>Amount involved  (Rs. in crore)</b>	<b>No. of UCs received</b>	<b>Amount involved in respect of UCs received  (Rs. in crore)</b>	<b>No. of UCs outstanding as on 31.12.2009</b>	<b>Amount involved on outstanding UCs  (Rs. in crore)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>298</b>	<b>7,937.45</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>7,384.18</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>553.27</b>

5.6 Efforts are made to obtain Utilization Certificates (UCs) as per the guidelines issued by Government of India from time to time.

**UNSPENT BALANCES AS ON 31.12.2009**

**UNSPENT BALANCES WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>(Rs. in crore) Amount</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Reimbursement of contingent or other expenditure under the provisions of Indian Census Act, 1948</b>	<b>199.81</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Modernisation of Police Forces</b>	<b>474.52</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Scheme for Modernisation of Prisons</b>	<b>104.79</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Bodo Territorial Council</b>	<b>0.36</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>779.48</b>

# **CHAPTER – 6**

## **REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES**

### **NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NDMA):**

6.1 NDMA was constituted on 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2005 by an executive order of the Government of India. Subsequently, the Disaster Management Act was enacted on 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2005 and the Authority was notified on 27<sup>th</sup> 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 aspects of disaster management, especially the prevention, preparedness and mitigation in a proficient and well coordinated manner.

### **National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM)**

6.2 The National Policy on Disaster Management received the approval of the Union Cabinet on 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2009. The Policy reflects the National Vision “to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response”.

### **Guidelines already released:**

6.3 NDMA is engaged in the formulation of guidelines through a consultative process involving all stakeholders, including government, non-government

organizations, academic and scientific institutions, corporate sector and community. In addition to the guidelines which have already been released during the preceding years, the following guidelines were released:-

- *Guidelines for National Institute of Disaster Management*
- *Management of Earthquake*
- *Management of Chemical (Industrial) Disasters*
- *Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management*
- *Preparation of State Disaster Management Plans*
- *Management of Floods*
- *Management of Cyclones*
- *Management of Biological Disasters*
- *Management of Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies (Unclassified, Part-I)*
- *Management of Landslides & Snow Avalanches*
- *Management of Chemical (Terrorism) Disasters*

**The following guidelines are under process:-**

- *Incident Response System*
- *Psycho-Social and Mental Health Care*
- *Management of the Dead*
- *Curriculum for Training of Civil Defence*
- *Tsunami, Nuclear-Radiological Part-II*
- *Drought*
- *Minimum Standards of Relief*
- *Community based Disaster Management*
- *Communication & Information Network*

## **Awareness Campaigns**

6.4 NDMA has also launched awareness campaigns to improve risk perception, preparedness and self reliance in the context of earthquake, cyclone and flood through different means of communication such as audio-visual spots, press advertisement, print material, exhibitions, etc. Some of the major activities carried out during this year are as follows:

- Production of video and audio spots for Earthquake, Flood and Cyclone Disaster Management;
- Telecast of the spots on Earthquake, Flood and Cyclone on T.V. Channels and Radio Channels for generating awareness;
- Advertisement on NDMA Guidelines in various leading Newspapers;
- Advertisement of Do's and Don'ts on various disasters was also published in various leading newspapers on the occasion of International Day for Disaster Reduction;
- Panels, prepared for exhibiting in various exhibitions;
- Stalls have been put up by NDMA for displaying publicity materials like brochures, leaflets, guidelines;
- Brochure with the details of the activities of NDMA and NDRF were prepared and distributed to all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India, State Governments;
- Financial assistance has been provided to the State Governments/UTs for carrying out awareness generation activities in their States/UTs.

## **Mock Exercises**

6.5 Between 2007 and 2008, NDMA has carried out 135 exercises. NDMA has planned to conduct 112 Exercises during 2009-10. So far NDMA has conducted 82 Mock exercises in different parts of the country which also includes 43 such exercises in schools. These exercises also cover the industry to prepare them against industrial disasters.

## **Mitigation Projects**

6.6 Preparation of National level Mitigation Projects related to Cyclones, Earthquakes, Information and Communication Network, Landslides, School Safety and Floods etc. are under finalization. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are being formulated through multi-disciplinary teams describing all support systems like financial, technical and managerial resources and techno-legal regimes. At least three to four of these projects are likely to be launched in early 2010.

## **Response by NDRF during Major Disasters during 2009**

6.7 NDMA had responded by deputing National Disasters Response Forces during 2009 in the areas of West Bengal (Cyclone Aila), Darjeeling Landslides, Bihar, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka Floods timely and saved many human lives. They had also distributed food and drinking water in addition to medicines to the flood victims. The excellent rescue and relief services rendered by NDRF were highly appreciated by Shri K. Rosaiah, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh in a letter written to the Vice Chairman, NDMA.

# CHAPTER –7

## **FOLLOW UP ACTION AFTER PRESENTATION OF OUTCOME BUDGET**

7.1 To monitor the financial progress during the course of the year, the Principal Accounts Office in Ministry of Home Affairs prepares the Monthly Expenditure Statement after the accounts are compiled. The figures received from various agency departments viz. Central Public Works Department, Border Road Organisation, Controller of Defence Accounts etc. implementing schemes/programmes/activities of MHA are also incorporated. An analysis of the trend of expenditure for the current financial year along with the corresponding figures for the previous year is done, in respect of Revenue and Capital heads on Plan as well as Non Plan segments. On the basis of this analysis, regular monitoring of the financial progress is done in MHA to ensure that the various divisions in the Ministry utilize the budgetary allocations in a proportionate manner throughout the year, rather than rushing into expenditures during the last quarter of the financial year.

7.2 Regular expenditure review meetings are also held in the Ministry so as to sensitize the administrative divisions of MHA about the need to incur proportionate expenditure and judiciously utilize the budgetary allocations. These reviews also serve the purpose of locating savings, which can later be gainfully and timely re-appropriated to other Divisions/Organizations, which are in need of additional funds. The administrative divisions of MHA also periodically monitor the physical and financial progress of schemes and programmes being implemented by them.

7.3 Since the bulk of Capital Works are carried out by CPWD, or other Public Works Organizations, separate meetings are also held with them so as to review the pace of expenditures, and identify the impediments so that the financial as well as physical targets are achieved.

7.4 In addition to the above on the basis of expenditure statements issued by Principal Accounts Office, Ministry of Home Affairs also releases financial data on its website which indicate the following:-

- (i) Statement of receipts and disbursements;
- (ii) Statement of transfer to PSUs, autonomous bodies etc.;
- (iii) Statement of releases to States/UTs under Centrally Sponsored Schemes/State Plans; and
- (iv) Major scheme wise statement of expenditure.

7.5 These Statements are uploaded every month on the Ministry's website, showing the actuals up to the month and the corresponding figures for the previous year so as to facilitate comparison. Real time reports on Plan expenditure are also available on the website CPSMS (Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System). In this manner, MHA places financial data of the implementation of its programmes/schemes etc. in the public domain.

7.6 The administrative and functional integration of accounting organizations of BSF and CRPF have been completed. These organizations are now being brought on the common platform of COMPACT (Computerised Accounting). This would help in comprehensive expenditure reporting for all the units of MHA on a real time basis. The monitoring of Grants released to various implementing agencies and its utilization have 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. Further, the Internal Audit Function has been reoriented. It focuses on a Risk Based Approach and tries to identify major risks in

achievement of program objectives. In addition, the internal audit is to conduct its engagements keeping Outcome Budget in its perspective to evaluate whether intended outcomes and outputs are being delivered at the field level. To facilitate this, an Audit Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Home) to give overall direction to the Internal Audit Function. CCA (Chief Controller of Accounts), MHA has been designated as the CAE (Chief Audit Executive). CAE heads the Management Committee of Internal Audit of MHA. The Internal Audit has taken up Scheme Audits of Police Modernization Scheme, Security Related Expenditure as well as Schemes of Delhi Police for giving an independent objective assurance designed to add value and improve the operations of these schemes. The Internal Audit also conducted special audits of Chandigarh Administration, Puducherry Port, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.