

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

OUTCOME BUDGET

2009-2010

C O N T E N T S

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PREFACE

'Police and 'Public order' are State subjects and 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 State 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 some of the programmes, schemes, projects and activities during the year 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 and the targets set for the year 2009-2010.

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 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 scrutinising 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 2009 – 10		Total
	Plan	Non-Plan	
51 - MHA	303.40	1,311.00	1,614.40
53 - Police	849.60	32,960.26	33,809.86
54 -Other Expdr. of MHA	47.00	1,370.35	1,417.35
Grand Total	1200.00	35,641.61	36,841.61

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 attracted 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 improve (a) deficiencies in infrastructure and (b) increase satisfaction levels.

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 also releases 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. Further, flash expenditure figures are available on E-lekha – the web based expenditure information system of Controller General of Accounts (CGA).

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, is 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.

- Deepening the political process through elections at all levels and encouraging political debate within the State. The democratic processes in the State continued and the Assembly elections were held on schedule in 2002 followed by the recent elections in 2008. The elections saw an unprecedented turnout.

1.7 This 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 has 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 2008-09 approx. Rs. 606.5 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 Central 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 aspect 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 State's legitimacy, 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 etc.; intimidate government functionaries, contractors and business entities, inter-alia, for extorting money. Naxalite activity has also been manifesting itself in mobilizing the people on issues such as land reforms, land acquisition, displacement, etc., and thereby trying to expand there area of influence.

1.12 The overall objective being to uphold the law of the land, provide security of life and property, and a secure environment for development and economic growth, Government's approach is to deal with naxalite activities in a holistic manner, in the arenas 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.

1.13 The States, while being advised to take time bound steps for filling of 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 to assist the State Police in anti naxal operations; (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, 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 normal schemes. The Central 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 tribals and other weaker sections, fair and firm revenue (land) administration, with attention on elements like proper maintenance of land 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.

1.14 The States have been asked to prepare integrated action plans in the most affected districts to achieve the objectives mentioned above and towards this end, 15 Action Points have been identified for implementation in a Mission Mode. These, inter alia, include fortification of Police Stations/Out Posts located in insecure buildings, provision of mobility to the Police in inaccessible areas, preparation of a comprehensive connectivity plan for the 33 seriously LWE districts identified for intensification of development effort, filling up of vacancies in State police, redeployment of security personnel in districts highly affected by naxal violence within the State, adoption of a transfer policy

ensuring suitable incentives to security and development staff, creation of specialized Commando Forces trained and equipped in Jungle Warfare, provision of secure camping sites and helipads for security personnel, training of State Police Forces, upgradation of the level of weaponry equipment communication and mobility at the Police station level and upgradation of the intelligence machinery, etc.

Counter – terrorism :

1.15 Apart from activities of militants/insurgents/extremists in certain parts of the country, as mentioned above, there have been sporadic strikes and terrorist attacks against soft targets, particularly, in the urban and metropolitan cities, and other iconic/high value targets, in different parts of the hinterland of the country, from time to time. Such attacks constitute a serious threat to the internal security of the country and have been the cause of serious concern in the public mind, particularly, in the wake of terrorist attacks in Mumbai on 26 November, 2008. Over a period of time, the Government has taken various measures to strengthen the internal security apparatus, which include strengthening of the arrangements on the borders with a view to checking infiltration, expansion of the Central Para-Military Forces and raising of Specialized Forces, and deployment of the same to assist the States in meeting various threats to internal security, sharing of intelligence with the States on a continuing basis, strengthening and upgradation of the State Police Forces by providing assistance for weaponry, equipments, communications, mobility, training and strengthening of the intelligence machinery, etc. under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces, reimbursing various types of security related expenditure to the States, assistance for raising Indian Reserve Battalions with provision for raising a component of the same as Specialized Commando Force, etc. A series of further steps have been taken in the recent past in the light of the continuing terrorist threats. These, inter alia, include significantly strengthening of the

intelligence machinery by sanctioning additional posts in the IB and establishing/strengthening institutional mechanisms for collection, collation, analysis and sharing of intelligence among various agencies and with the States on a 24X7 basis; strengthening of the emergency response mechanisms by establishing operational Hubs of the NSG in 4 cities viz. Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai along with a decision to set up 2 regional centres of the NSG in Hyderabad and Kolkata; enabling, through a legislative amendment, the deployment of the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) in private sector/joint sector establishments which are considered vital to the national interest, and significantly expanding and strengthening the Force; a number of measures to strengthen arrangements for coastal security, etc.

1.16 Further, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended with a view to strengthening the provisions to deal with terrorism, both, in substantive terms with reference to the definition and coverage of offences related to terrorism and the procedures for dealing with cases of terrorist offences. The National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 has also been enacted with the objective of setting up a National Investigation Agency (NIA) with powers to investigate and prosecute cases of scheduled offences, including terrorism, that have inter-State and International linkages and ramifications for national security. The NIA has since been constituted and has started functioning.

1.17 Close and continuous interaction has also been maintained at the highest levels with the State Governments and they have also been urged to fill up vacancies in the State Police on a time-bound basis, augment the strength of the State Police, raise Special Forces and strengthen their intelligence machinery. Schemes for assisting the States in respect of some of these areas of activity are also under consideration.

Border Management :

1.18 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-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders. Most of the Indo-Pak border has been covered by fencing, roads and floodlighting except for a stretch in Run of Kutch area in Gujarat. Along the Indo-Bangladesh border about 65 percent border fencing works have been completed and balance works are going on. Additional 509 Border Out Posts have been sanctioned on Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders, which are expected to be started in this year.

1.19 With a view to provide for better management and single-window facilitation, as also for facilitating/boosting trade, the Government has approved the construction of 13 Integrated Check Posts(ICPs) at identified entry points on India's border with Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Myanmar at an estimated cost of Rs.635.00 crore in the XIth Five Year Plan.

1.20 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.1690.00 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 :

1.21 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 Government 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, 97 check posts, 58 out posts and 30 barracks have been approved with 204 boats and vehicles. 59 police stations have been made operational. The supply of boats has started. The approved outlay is Rs. 400.00 crore for non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 151.00 crore for recurring expenditure for 5 years. Following the 26/11 Mumbai incidents, the coastal security of the country has been reviewed comprehensively at various levels. It has, inter alia, been decided that the coastal States/UTs will carry vulnerability/gap analysis in consultation with the Coast Guard and submit 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 proposed to be formulated and approval of the competent authority obtained.

1.22 Various other measures to strengthen Coastal Security viz. establishment of vessel tracking and monitoring systems, issue of identity cards to fishermen, registration of all the boats, issuance of Identity (smart) cards to the usually residents of coastal villages and intensified patrolling on the seas are under implementation by the other Ministries concerned in close coordination with MHA.

Central Police Forces :

1.23 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. The Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal, Indo Tibetan Border Police and Assam Rifles are deployed along the International borders and for providing 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 and other Central/State Govt. agencies in the protection of properties and also 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. Schemes for modernization of all the Central Police Forces are under implementation. Recently, MHA has obtained the approval for raising of 10 Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA), a specialized force to counter extremism and militancy. The force will conduct commando/guerilla type of short and quick operations on pin pointed intelligence.

Modernisation of Police Forces :

1.24 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, computerization 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.

1.25 The annual central allocation was enhanced by the Government to Rs. 1645.00 crore in 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 up till 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.

Disaster Management :

1.26 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.

1.27 In pursuance of this approach, the Government enacted the Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005 on 23rd 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 of Government, for preventing and mitigating the effects of disasters and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation.

1.28 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 Act.

Other Functions:

1.29 The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with matters pertaining to Immigration, visa, citizenship, international cooperation to fight terrorism and organized crime, rehabilitation of refugees and census. The Ministry is also responsible for promotion of Official Language and for implementation of welfare schemes for the freedom fighters.

Administration of Union Territories:

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

Communal Harmony :

1.31 The 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 :

1.32 The Constitution of India has provisions and guarantees for safeguarding civil and political rights. The Government of India have set up a forum for redressal of human rights violations by constituting the National

Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and provided for the setting up of State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The Ministry of Home Affairs have been taking various initiatives for the spread of human rights education.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES :

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

- (i) Construction of Fencing, Roads, Border Outposts and Floodlighting 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 under the Registrar General of India;
- (vii) Schemes for promoting the use of Official Language;
- (viii) Rehabilitation Schemes/Projects;
- (ix) Police Network (POLNET);
- (x) National Disaster Management Programmes;
- (xi) Central scheme for assistance to victims of terrorist and communal violence;
- (xii) Scheme for grant of financial assistance to states for strengthening their enforcement capability to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; and
- (xiii) Strengthening of North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong.

The details of these schemes are discussed in subsequent chapters.

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 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
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 & Kolkata) has merged into MHA.</p> <p>National Human Right Commission.</p>	156.54	28.68	-	<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 & Taxes, Publication, Other Administrative Expenses, Advertisement & Publicity, Minor Works, Professional Services, Other Charges, IT- Salaries, IT- Office Expenses, IT- Machinery & Equipment and Machinery & Equipment (Capital).</p> <p>(ii) As regards Department of Official Language, it is the endeavour of that Department to increase progressively, the usage of Hindi in 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 & Kolkata, the allocations cater mainly to the salaries and other establishment related expenditure of the office.</p> <p>A provision of Rs.28.39 crore 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 & 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>

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
2.	Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)	The provision is for secretariat expenditure of Narcotics Control Bureau.	21.06	-	-	<p>The deliverables in respect of establishment related expenditures cannot be quantified.</p> <p>(i) 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>(i) Implementing obligations under International Protocols, ratified by Government of India, in respect of counter-measures against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs.</p> <p>(ii) For strengthening capabilities of State Governments in controlling drug trafficking and abuse.</p>	<p>This activity is administered under close supervision .</p>	<p>Dependent upon close co-ordination achieved with other concerned Ministries and State Governments in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.</p>

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
3.	Census Surveys & Statistics	<p>For the conduct of the housing census in 2010 and population decennial census in 2011, following advance preparations would be made:-</p> <p>(1) Pre-test in April, 2009 to test check the questionnaire for both house-listing and population census which have been made ready.</p> <p>(2) Pre-test the National Population Register (NPR) Schedule for the information required in respect of the identity of each individual as well as the time required for filling this Schedule.</p> <p>(3) Prepare and take approval for the final set of questions which will be canvassed at the housing and population census.</p>	176.05	207.72	-	<p>(1) To finalise the questionnaire for house-listing and population enumeration to be canvassed at 2011 census.</p> <p>(2) To finalise the questionnaire as well as to assess the time required for canvassing NPR schedule alongwith 2011 census.</p> <p>(3) To finalise the questionnaire for house-listing and population enumeration to be canvassed at 2011 census and to take the approval of the Government.</p>	<p>(1) Finalization of Schedule & Training Manual for house-listing operation in 2010.</p> <p>(2) Finalization of census questionnaire for population enumeration to be undertaken in 2011.</p> <p>(3) Finalisation of census and NPR schedule to be canvassed alongwith 2011 census.</p>	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<p>(4) Make the data centres ready for processing of census data with the requisite infrastructure in terms of hardware and software.</p> <p>(5) Seek approvals for procurement of paper for printing of census and NPR schedules as well as the hardware/software for the data capture and data processing.</p>				<p>(4) Renovated and upgraded data centres for processing 2011 census schedule.</p> <p>(5) Timely availability of paper for printing house-listing, population enumeration and NPR schedule. Placement of hardware/software at 15 data centres well in time.</p>			
	(A) Improvement in Vital Statistics System	<p>(i) <u>Civil Registration System:</u></p> <p>To improve and sustain the level of registration of births and deaths in the states.</p>				<p>(i) Improved registration of births and deaths, especially in low performing states.</p> <p>(ii) Availability of data on Registration of births and deaths at district level.</p>	Better planning of schemes/programmes of primary health, education sectors etc. at district and state levels by State Governments.	<p>(i) Organise awareness campaigns 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.</p> <p>(ii) Capacity enhancement of State Governments through training of the civil</p>	Outcome heavily depends upon the involvement of States, which in turn depends on effective coordination between different departments of the State Governments involved in the registration

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
							<p>registration functionaries at different levels in various States.</p> <p>(iii) Providing financial assistance for computerization of data on births & deaths.</p>	of births and deaths.	
		<p>(ii) <u>Medical Certification of Cause of Death:</u></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 -10th revision.</p>	<p>State Governments can use this information for better targeting of health schemes/programmes and channelization of resources under NRHM</p>	<p>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>(iii) <u>Sample Registration System:</u></p> <p>To provide annual estimates of fertility and mortality indicators viz., birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, total fertility rate,</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 for 2008.</p>	<p>Enabling Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and State Governments to plan appropriate interventional strategies/schemes, based on data on these fertility and mortality indicators and cause specific</p>	<p>Continuous and retrospective recording of birth & death events every half year and other related information including risk factors, during half yearly surveys in the 7,597 sample units covering 1.3 million households in all</p>	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		institutional deliveries, medical attention at death and expectation of life at birth etc. at state and national levels.					mortality by age & sex specially for maternal and child health.	States and UTs.	
	(B) GIS Based Town Mapping	<p>(i) Create digital database of all the 3,801 statutory towns showing ward boundary alongwith other major physical landscape, infrastructure, major cultural/ historical features etc.</p> <p>(ii) Prepare detailed ward-wise maps of 33 capital cities/towns showing layout of buildings, housing structures, lanes, by-lanes etc.</p>				<p>(i) Update the maps showing external limits, ward boundaries as per the latest jurisdictions.</p> <p>(ii) Prepare detailed wardwise map of 33 capital cities/towns showing layout of buildings, housing structures, lanes, by-lanes etc. in digital format for carving out geo referenced Census Enumeration Blocks.</p>	<p>(i) To ensure full coverage of towns without omissions and overlapping for 2011 census.</p> <p>(ii) Detailed digital map of 33 capital cities.</p>	<p>(i) To process latest maps from area authorities and digitize them for use.</p> <p>(ii) To undertake field surveys on the basis of satellite imageries and finalise digital map with support from Survey of India.</p>	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(C) Modernisation of Data Dissemination Activities of Census Data	Improving dissemination of Census 2001 data				(i) Preparing for dissemination of Census data in the form of books, CDs and on Internet for 2011 Census. (ii) Updating Census of India Website regularly for new data releases and for adding new features.	Making available latest census results in a user friendly manner to data users till next census results become available.	To publish Census tables and other reports in print form and on CDs to make Census data available on website.	-
	(D) Training Unit in Officials of Registrar General of India	To impart training to officials of ORGI for capacity building and enhancement of analytical skills.				Imparting training to about 1,300 officials by holding 60 training programmes.	Availability of trained manpower for better conduct of Census and SRS survey.	-	-
	(E) Mother Tongue Survey of India	Rationalization and Classification the unclassified languages returned in census 2001.				Conducting of survey of about 200 unclassified mother tongues/languages for proper classification.	The survey of these mother tongues in phased manner would help in establishing their linguistic classification and their meaningful rationalization which would be helpful in classifying the languages/mother tongues in future censuses.	-	-
	(F) National Population Register	Creation of National Database of Residents.				(i) Recruitment of manpower. (ii) Designing of NPR Schedule. (iii) Conduct of Pre-test for NPR. (iv) Analysis of Pre-test results.	Completion of data collection for creation of NPR.		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						(v) Finalisation of Instruction Manual of NPR. (vi) Printing of Instruction Manual of NPR.			
	(G) Advertisement & Publicity for Census 2011	Undertake publicity through Newspaper, Radio, Television and other modes to sensitize about house-listing operations for 2011 census.				(i) Preparation of audio/visual spots in different language. (ii) Preparation of booklets, leaflets etc.	Better coverage of Housing Census 2010 and Population Census in 2011.		
	(H) Upgradation of Data Centres	Upgrade the Data Centres for processing of data of 2011 Census.				Renovation of 15 Data Centres and purchase of hardware/software.	Quicker processing of Census 2011 data.		
4.	Official Language: A. Central Hindi Training Institute: 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.	25.95	11.00	-	(i) Training to 35,360 employees in Hindi Language (ii) Training to 4,000 employees in Hindi Typing. (iii) Training to 1,180 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	Nil

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<p><u>B. Central Translation Bureau:</u></p> <p>(i) Provide translation of documents.</p> <p>(ii) Provide training in translation.</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>(i) Hindi translation – 76,000 standard pages.</p> <p>(ii) Quarterly translation training programme – 16 (250 trainees).</p> <p>(iii) 21 - day translation training programme – 02 (30 trainees).</p> <p>(iv) Short terms translation training course. Programme – 16 Trainees - 400</p> <p>(v) Advanced/ Refresher translation training course. Programme – 06 Trainees – 90</p> <p>(vi) Training under National Training Policy. Programme – 04 Trainees – 40</p>	<p>(i) Availability of course and manuals in bilingual form.</p> <p>(ii)–(vi) strengthening /improvement in translation facilities.</p>	One year	Nil

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<p>C. Technical Cell (Deptt. of OL):</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 softwares so that they may use the facilities available in Hindi.</p>				<p>(i) 5 day training programme -90</p> <p>(ii) Development of following tools/software :-</p> <p>(a) English to Hindi Pronouncing Dictionaries.</p> <p>(b) Establishment of one Language.</p> <p>(c) Revised Praveen and Pragya versions of LILA.</p> <p>(d) Improvement in the quality of Mantra and Vachantar.</p>	Facilitate effective working on computers in Hindi.	One Year	Nil

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<p><u>D. Implementation of Official Language Policy of the Union:</u></p> <p>(i) Regional Implementation Offices (Deptt. of OL)</p> <p>(One office under Plan and seven offices under Non-Plan)</p> <p>(ii) Give awards for promoting official use of Hindi + 04 Regional Conferences/ Seminars + expenditures on 267 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 12 Central Govt. Offices per officer (in position in the Regional Implementation) to ensure implementation of Official Language Policy.</p> <p>(ii) Selection and distribution of Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha awards / Regional Awards (in 08 regions) / Rajiv Gandhi National Gyan Vigyan Maulik Pustak Lekhan award.</p> <p>(iii) 02 meetings each of TOLICs.</p> <p>(iv) 32,120 offices were notified up to February, 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><u>(E) Publicity and Propagation of Hindi as official language (Deptt. of OL)</u></p>	<p>The Department promotes and publicizes use of Hindi in offices through calendars, posters, list of standard Hindi books, message from Home Minister etc.</p>				<p>For promotion and publicity of Hindi as official language, posters, calendars, list of standard Hindi books, message of Home Minister etc. are prepared and distributed in Central Government offices.</p>	<p>Better awareness about Official Language and its policy.</p>	Nil	Nil

(Rs. in crore)

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
5.	Intelligence Bureau	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. Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) : Phase-II	786.75	-	-	This expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related matters. The expenditure also includes Capital Outlay of Rs. 23.96 crore for construction of various types of semi-permanent/residential quarters and barracks for Jawans and single room accommodations including acquisition of land/ready built flats. Expeditious immigration clearance and enhancing security screening of passengers.	The outcome will be in shape of framing of policies, and their implementation/monitoring as per Charter of the Ministry. Immigration clearance as per International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) recommendations.	The activity is conducted as per the I.B.'s Charter. Implementation at all international airports by March, 2010	-
6.	Payment to State Governments for Administration of Central Acts and Regulations	The budget provision includes provision for administering the Citizenship Act, Registration and Surveillance of foreigners and other Acts/Rules & Regulations.	6.23	-	-	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.	-

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
7.	Civil Defence: (A) Revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country	<p>The overall objective of the scheme is to strength 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>	21.01	48.00	-	<p>The Central financial reimbursements to States are meant for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising, training and equipping volunteers in 225 categorized Civil Defence towns.</p> <p>The project 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 equipment for States Training Institutes.</p> <p>(d) Construction of New States Training Institutes.</p> <p>(e) Up-gradation of 100 Civil Defence Districts.</p>	<p>(a) Renovation/Up-gradation of identified training institutes will be undertaken.</p> <p>(b) Provisioning of equipment and transport for existing training institutes.</p> <p>(c) Construction work of infrastructure for new training institutes will be commenced.</p> <p>(d) Up-gradation of Civil Defence set up and commencement of transformation from town centric to district centric.</p> <p>(e) Training of CD volunteers under the pilot project involving Civil Defence in community policing, internal security and law & order situation will be undertaken.</p>	<p>Processing of the allocations for this activity is linked to demands raised by the State Governments. The Government of India has decided to renovate/upgrade the State training institutes and also upgrade 100 districts centric.</p>	<p>Increase in the cost of training facilities.</p>

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						<p>(f) Pilot project to involve Civil Defence machinery to deal with internal security and law & order situation.</p> <p>(g) Publicity & awareness - Civil Defence/Disaster Management amongst the general public.</p> <p>(h) Transport for 100 Civil Defence Districts.</p> <p>(i) Reorientation of Civil Defence from town centric to district centric, monitoring and training exercise/camps etc.</p>	<p>(f) Reorientation programme, monitoring and training exercises/camps will be commenced.</p> <p>(g) Awareness programme on Civil Defence and Disaster Management will be launched.</p>		
	(B) Modernisation of Fire Services in the States	<p>Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services :</p> <p>The overall objective of the scheme is to strengthen/modernize the Fire and Emergency Services in the country and progressively transform the same in Multi-hazard Response Service capable of acting as First Responder in all types of emergencies.</p>				<p>The deliverables cannot be quantified as direct physical output. In the long run they will be well equipped and will respond timely which in turn will save lives and property worth several crores.</p>	<p>(i)Response time reduced reasonably;</p>	<p>The project has been discussed in detail by the Secretary, Deptt. of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. The final decisions are as under:</p> <p>(i) The scheme may be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with State contribution. States would contribute in the ratio of 75 (Centre) 25 (State) for procurement of</p>	<p>The project amounting to Rs. 200.00 crore is under consideration of the Ministry .</p>

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						<p>(ii) Outreach of Fire Service particularly in divisional level increased;</p> <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 society in Fire Service and image enhanced.</p>	<p>equipment under the scheme. For North-Eastern States, the corresponding sharing ratio would be 90 (Centre) 10 (State).</p> <p>(ii) Items other than procurement of equipment, namely training publicity, school safety programme, risk analysis and hazard mapping, monitoring & evaluation, would be fully funded by Centre.</p> <p>(iii) Technical specifications for procurement of equipments and guidelines for procurement should be laid down by the Technical Approval Committee. Empanelling a set of eligible suppliers of equipment could be explored.</p> <p>(iv) All recurring expenditures should be borne by the State Governments.</p>		

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
							<p>(v)The school safety component under the programme may be merged with the publicity component.</p> <p>(vi)Ministry may enter into appropriate Memorandum of Understandings with State Governments for proper implementation of the scheme.</p>		
8.	Home Guards	The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the Policy to cover the role, raisings, training, equipping, and other important matters pertaining to the Home Guards Organisation. On certain specified items expenditures on Home Guards are generally shared between the Centre and the State Governments as per the existing financial policy. In the financial year 2008-09, Rs. 46.52 crore has been reimbursed to the State Governments.	50.00	0.00	-	The Central financial reimbursement to States is meant for sharing the burden of financial expenditure made by States on Home Guards.	<p>Home Guards supplement the States/UTs police forces for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property and guards international borders alongwith BSF.</p> <p>Home Guards also assist the Police Force/Local Administration in dealing with calamities/disasters. They also provide certain services to the Civil Defence organization of the country.</p> <p>These allocations would thus assist States in maintenance of Law and Order and in dealing with disaster.</p>	Processing is linked to demands raised for reimbursements by State Governments.	-

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
9.	Other items	Budget provision includes provisions for Zonal Councils, Inter State Council Sectt., National Fire Service College, Special Commission of Inquiry, Contribution to ICPO, Interpol and U.N. Convention on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, up-gradation of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, up-gradation of NCDC into a college of excellence.	52.41	8.00	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditures.			
10.	National Investigation Agency	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.	15.00	-	-	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 2009-10.	
GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 51-MHA			1311.00	303.40	-				

GRANT NO. 53-POLICE

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			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	6973.61	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	
2.	National Security Guard	Combat terrorism in all forms and take specific action under terrorist attack	313.80	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	
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.	6487.89	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	
4.	Indo Tibetan Border Police	Keeping vigil along the Indo-China border and providing support to internal security in Counter Insurgency / anti terrorist operations	1539.91	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	

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			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.	2430.73	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.	
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.	2328.86	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	
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.	1557.85	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	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
8.	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.	54.17	28.37	-	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.	
9.	Criminal Investigation and Vigilance	This covers expenditure on Central Forensic Science Laboratories and Government Examiners of Questioned Documents. The provision is also for modernization of Central Forensic Science 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.	42.73	27.00	-	The expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related expenditure on Directorate of Forensic Science; Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CBI) and Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSL) and Govt. Examiner of Questioned Documents (GEQD) so as to improve their capabilities. The plan components are for modernization of Central Forensic Science Laboratories & Government Examiners of Questioned Documents.	For enhancing the investigation capabilities of CFSL as well as GEQD.	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
10.	Inter-State Police Wireless Scheme	Directorate of Coordination, Police Wireless (DCPW) is entrusted with the responsibility for coordinating the Inter-State Police Telecommunications by setting up a separate network through Police Net (POLNET) throughout the country up to the Thana level for providing foolproof communication with cryptographic cover at all times including national disasters. This organisation also shoulders the responsibility for modernizing the police telecommunications, training radio police personnel in the use of the latest equipment and the issues relating to radio frequency distribution, formulating technical specifications for communication equipment, testing/evaluating instruments for induction etc.	52.76	0.00	-	The allocations are meant for the continued modernisation of the capabilities of Inter State Police Wireless Systems.	Reliable and efficient communication network.	Allocations would be fully utilized during the year for the desired objectives.	

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11 to 25.	These schemes have been merged with the subsequent schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26.	National Crime Records Bureau	It covers salaries and other establishment related costs on National Crime Record Bureau and to upgrade the Black & White System to the Colour Portrait Building System with added operational improvements.	21.80	0.15	-	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.	1. Development of Software in three phases; 2. Its testing; 3. Training and 4. Release	Since the software for the III phase had not been completed the budget for the year 2008-09 was surrendered and a provision for the budget (Rs.8.80 lakh) may be made for the year 2009-10 towards III phase.
27.	Delhi Police	The Non-plan allocations are for maintenance and enforcement of law and order in national capital region of Delhi.	2879.03	-	-	The Non-Plan expenditure caters to establishment related cost.	To meet establishment related expenditure of Delhi Police.	Resources already provided to Delhi Police	-

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		Scheme of Road Safety Cell for providing adequate facilities to the vehicle owners and pedestrian and adopting latest technology for traffic regulations/control.				Installation of computer based Road accident analysis system, traffic monitoring system, variable message signs at important locations, conduct road awareness campaigns.	Better traffic discipline on Delhi roads, decrease in traffic congestion, improved monitoring of traffic violations and prosecutions.	This is a continuing scheme. However, as per the instructions of Ministry of Finance, the scheme was appraised by EFC on 27.5.2009 and process for obtaining CCEA approval is under way.	
		Developing traffic and communication network in NCR/ Mega Cities and Model System of Traffic Management	-		-	Putting in place an efficient traffic management system and communication network before commencement of Commonwealth Games 2010.	Reduction in travel time, uninterrupted movement, reduction in fuel consumption, reduction in accidents, detection of crime on road, effective enforcement of traffic regulations and integration of several police IT applications on converged platform.	-	-

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		Scheme of Upgradation and Expansion of Communication Infrastructure	-			Acquiring 2 Mobile Car Calling System and 2 mobile POLNET terminals and 1 Mobile Video Van for proper management of police arrangements relating to VVIP security & traffic management.	This will help Delhi Police in meeting the growing challenges in maintenance of law and order, VVIP security and traffic management	-	-
		Scheme of induction of latest technology and Capacity Building to upgrade the level of efficiency and effectiveness of Delhi Police				Procurement of equipments including security equipments, equipments for crime branch, upgradation 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.	Resources already provided to Delhi Police	-

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			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		Scheme of Installation of Traffic signals/Blinkers	-		-	Installation of 15 new traffic signals and 20 blinkers on the road intersections.	To ensure orderly and safe movement of traffic and better traffic discipline and check on speed of motor vehicles.	-	-
28.	Other Police Expenses	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.	17.93	0.00	-		-	-	-
29.	Welfare Grants	Welfare grant given to all the personnel of Central Police Organisations for their welfare.	55.00	0.00	-	Welfare grant allocated will be utilized on the following priority:- (i) 1 st Priority – Payment of Ex-gratia lum-sum compensation NOK of CPMF including J&K police personnel	-	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

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						<p>who died while on duty;</p> <p>(ii) 2nd Priority – Release of Special welfare grant of Rs.7.00 crore against 75% of sale proceed of EFC deposited amount; and</p> <p>(iii) 3rd 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.</p>			which boosts their morale.
30.	Research	Expenditure incurred on various research matters.	2900.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Assistance to States	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.	1650.00	274.93	-	<p>The allocation will help to modernize the police forces of the States through greater infrastructural support.</p> <p>Approximately, 298 police stations/outpost buildings etc. are to be constructed. Also, 32 houses for sub-ordinate police</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>(i) Filing of complaints/information to the concerned</p>	<p>(i) FRS for application software by</p>	<p>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</p>

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						<p>personnel are to be constructed. Besides this, around 3882 light/medium/heavy vehicles/ motor cycles are to be procured. Also about 14,786 weapons namely INSAS, AK-47, 9mm. carbine and SLR are to be procured by States.</p> <p>(i) Hardware and connectivity in all remaining police stations. (ii) Establishment of data centres in States/UTs and Centre. (iii) Finger Print (FP) application system to be deployed across all police stations and offices. (iv) Rollout of Application Software. (v) Introduction of</p>	<p>Police Station.</p> <p>(ii) Status of the complaint or case registered at Police Station. (iii) Portal for sharing information and enabling citizens to download required forms/certificates etc. (iv) Improved response to handle counter insurgency related crime in naxalite affected States (v) Security related expenditure in naxalite districts is reimbursed to State Governments.</p>	<p>31.5.2009.</p> <p>(ii) Rollout of application software by March, 2010. (iii) Hardware and connectivity by December, 2009. (iv) Rollout finger print application system by March, 2010.</p>	<p>eliminated.</p>

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		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.				advanced and specialized software applications. (vi) Setting up of 8 CIAT schools. Expenditure on security related operations are intended to supplement the activities of the State Governments.	Financial assistance from Central Govt. by way of reimbursement of security related expenditure has made the State Police Force strong enough to contain the menace of terrorism.	No time limit can be prescribed to root out terrorism in the State of J&K in view of assistance from across the border.	
32.	Assistance to Union Territories	Assistance to Delhi Police for Modernization; Strengthening of Police Organizations in UTs (With Legislature) and Modernization of Police Organizations in UTs (Without Legislature).	176.80	0.00	-	The allocation with help to modernize Delhi Police and Police Organizations of Union Territories covering areas of communication, vehicles, equipments, computerization, strengthening of Forensic Science Labs, modern weapons, new Police	The financial assistance shall increase the effectiveness, reliability as well as capabilities of the Delhi Police and Police Forces of Union Territories.	The Police Modernization Scheme for Union Territories was introduced for a period of five years with effect from 2006-07 and the financial assistance is provided annually on	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
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						Station buildings and police housing, etc.		the basis of Annual Action Plan.	
33.	Immigration Services	To improve the existing infrastructure at Border Check posts and setting up of Integrated Check posts etc.	19.00	125.00	-	<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 & Gede Rail.</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</p>	<p>28 Feb., 2010</p> <p>28 Feb., 2010</p> <p>31 March, 2010</p>	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
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						<p>also help in re-organizing the development of staff on the basis of passenger load.</p> <p>Up-gradation of PRMs (Passport Reading Machine) to make them compatible to read e-Passports. Also install e-PRMs against the additional requirements.</p> <p>Office automation of BOI & FRROs.</p> <p>Taking over of Immigration & Registration functions at Bangalore & Hyderabad Airports.</p>	<p>Would help in reading and capturing data from the e-Passports.</p> <p>This would help in moving towards paperless office.</p> <p>This would improve Immigration & 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</p>	<p>31 March, 2010</p> <p>31 March, 2010</p> <p>31 December, 2009</p>	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
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						<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>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 ICPs and would be very helpful future references from Intelligence,</p>	<p>31 December, 2009</p> <p>31 December, 2010</p> <p>31 March, 2010</p>	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						<p>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.</p> <p>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>	<p>31 March, 2010</p> <p>31 March, 2010</p>	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
34.	<u>Housing</u> Construction of residential accommodation for Police	<p>The Provision has been made for:-</p> <p>(i) Construction of residential accommodation for Central Police Organizations;</p> <p>(ii) Scheme of construction of residential buildings for providing residential buildings to maximum number for Delhi Police personnel .</p> <p>(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.;</p> <p>(iv) Construction of accommodation for various projects/ schemes for the benefit of North-Eastern Region/Sikkim.</p>	238.06	287.00	-	<p>7,295 dwelling units for CPFs are likely to be completed during 2009-10 under Plan and Non-Plan.</p> <p>Housing project at Dwarka for construction of 342 dwelling units will be completed.</p>	<p>Construction of residential accommodation will result into increased level of housing satisfaction.</p> <p>This will raise the housing satisfaction level to 21.39% from the present level of 19.39%.</p>	<p>The execution of residential projects take time and expenditure on projects sanctioned in a particular year are required to be phased and gets spilled over to subsequent years.</p> <p>Resources already provided to Delhi Police. Monitoring Mechanism has been put in place.</p>	<p>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 calamities in remote areas like short construction season, non-availability of capable agencies/contractors etc.</p>

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35.	<u>Public Works</u> Construction of Buildings for Police	<p>This covers expenditure on construction of Office Buildings for:-</p> <p>(i) Central Para Military Forces;</p> <p>(ii) Scheme of construction 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. and</p>	754.04	52.15	-	<p>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.</p> <p>5 Police Station buildings will be completed.</p>	<p>It will result in creation of infrastructure facilities for CPFs.</p> <p>The Police Stations/offices will have their own regular building and this will fulfill the functional requirements of Delhi Police.</p>	<p>The execution of office building projects take time and expenditure on projects sanctioned in a particular year are 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>	<p>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 calamities in remote areas like short construction season, non-availability of capable agencies/contractors etc.</p>

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
36.	<p><u>Border Management</u></p> <p><u>Indo-Bangladesh Border Works:</u></p> <p>36.01 Erection of Barbed Wire Fencing</p> <p>36.02 Construction of Roads</p> <p>36.03 Indo-Pak Border Works</p>	<p>Erection of Barbed Wire Fencing, construction of roads, O.P. Tower, B.O.P. and induction of Hi-Tech Surveillance on Indo-Bangladesh Border to check illegal immigration/anti-national activities.</p> <p>Erection of Barbed Wire Fencing and obstacles on Indo-Pakistan Border, construction of roads on I.P.B., O.P. Tower etc.,</p>	1636.07	0.00	-	<p>The balance work of construction of 787 km of fencing and approximately 1000 km of roads under Phase-II will be undertaken. 320 km of fencing and 418 km of road is targeted for completion during the CFY.</p> <p>The balance work of construction of approximately 498 km of fencing under Phase-III will also be undertaken. Floodlighting over 425 km is targeted for completion during CFY.</p> <p>Procurement of 213 numbers of Hand Held Thermal Imager would be done during 2009-10.</p> <p>The balance work of construction of 22 km link road, 99 km border road, 121 km fencing, 35 BoPs and 138 km floodlighting in Gujarat</p>	<p>Improving the effectiveness of border management.</p> <p>These equipments will act as force multiplier for effective border management.</p> <p>Improving the effectiveness of border management.</p>	-	<p>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.</p>

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	36.04 Indo-China Border Works	<p>Flood Lighting on I.P.B. and induction of Hi-Tech Surveillance on Indo-Pak Border to curb the infiltration and inflow of arms and ammunition from across the border.</p> <p>Construction of link roads of operational significance along India-China border. Link roads will provide connectivity to ITBP, BOPs.</p> <p>Induction of Hi-Tech Surveillance alongwith Indo-China Border.</p>				<p>sector will be completed in 2011-12 i.e. within the next three working seasons.</p> <p>33 Mobile Surveillance Vehicles are proposed to be procured.</p> <p>Out of the 27 roads, the construction of 10 roads has started. Construction of the remaining 27 roads is likely to be started, in a phased manner (within 2009-10) after obtaining forest/ environment clearances. The entire project is likely to be completed by 2012-13</p>	<p>These equipments will act as force multiplier for effective border management.</p> <p>Improving the effectiveness of border management</p>		<p>Forest/ environmental clearances of roads are to be obtained before commencement of work.</p>
	36.05 Indo-Myanmar Border Works	<p>Erection of Barbed Wire Fencing and induction of Hi-Tech Surveillance on Indo-Myanmar Border for effective border management.</p>				<p>Hand Held Thermal Imagers, Mobile Surveillance Vehicles, High Power Telescopes will be procured.</p> <p>Passive Night Vision Binocular, Hand Held Thermal Imagers, Spotter Scopes will be procured.</p>	<p>These equipments will act as force multiplier for effective border management.</p> <p>These equipments will act as force multiplier for effective border management.</p>		
	36.06 Indo-Nepal Border	<p>Improvement of infrastructure on Indo-Nepal border.</p> <p>Improvement of</p>				<p>The proposal for construction of roads along Indo-Nepal and indo-Bhutan borders is</p>	<p>These roads will provide connectivity to SSB BOPs.</p>		

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	Works 36.07 Indo-Bhutan Border Works	infrastructure on Indo-Bhutan border				at a conceptual stage. The proposal is being discussed with the M/o RTH also.			
37.	Coastal Security (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 Lakshadweep A&N Islands (b) Scheme for strengthening of Joint Coastal Patrolling off the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat under	Enhance the capabilities of the State Police for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas including close coastal waters. The existing arrangement for patrolling off the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat with trawlers is not satisfactory and the scheme aims to create	187.26	0.00	-	73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts and 30 barracks have been sanctioned. The coastal police stations will be equipped with 204 boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motor cycles for mobility in close coastal waters. Lumpsum assistance of Rs.10.00 lakh per coastal police station will be provided for equipment, computers and furniture etc. Assistance will be given to Coast Guard to acquire 15 Inceptor Boats and set up 3 Coast Guard Station.	The State Governments presently are not adequately equipped to patrol close coastal waters even though they have jurisdiction in the territorial waters. The scheme will strengthen the infrastructure with the State Governments to patrol the coastal areas including close coastal waters more effectively. Patrolling and surveillance of Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts	-	Ministry of Home Affairs is meeting the non-recurring expenditure and Ministry

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	<p>Operation SWAN</p> <p>(c) Scheme for reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat on hiring of trawlers for joint coastal patrolling off the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat under Operation SWAN.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Since the Coast Guard does not have suitable vessels for close coastal patrolling, Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat arrange trawlers for joint coastal patrolling with Navy and Customs to secure the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat against cross border activities of criminals and anti-national elements.</p> <p>Setting up of Integrated Check Posts to improve the existing infrastructure at the entry point of land borders.</p>				<p>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.</p> <p>The deliverables are not quantifiable.</p> <p>Close coastal patrolling of the Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts would be undertaken by the State Governments with the help of Navy and Customs which would enhance the surveillance of these coasts against activities of criminals and anti-national elements through sea routes.</p> <p>Approval of the Government has been obtained for developing 13 ICPs through a New</p>	<p>The Scheme will be implemented in six years from 2005-06</p>	<p>of Defence is meeting the recurring expenditure. Procurement of the boats and setting up of Coast Guard Stations are to be done by Ministry of Defence.</p> <p>The joint coastal patrolling of the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat was introduced in April, 1993 keeping in view the vulnerability of these coasts to cross border activities of criminals and anti-national elements. This is an ongoing arrangement.</p>	

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						Plan Scheme in the 11 th Five Year Plan. 7 ICPs, namely, Raxaul, Attari, Moreh, Petrapole, Akhaura Dawki and Jogbani are planned in Phase-I. Land is available in Attari, Raxaul and Jogbani. The process of construction is likely to start in Raxaul and Attari in 2009-10.	An ICP will act as a sanitized zone, in a single premises, with dedicated passenger and cargo terminal providing adequate customs and immigration counters, x-ray scanners and other related facilities, in a state-of-the-art fashion.		
38.	Maintenance of Border Works	Include provision on maintenance of works on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pak Border.	109.66	0.00	-	Expenditure is being incurred on maintenance of fencing, floodlighting and roads on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pak Border.	Improving the effectiveness of border management.	-	-
39.	Border Out Posts	Effective Border Management by various Central Para Military Forces.	115.00	0.00	-	The proposal is for construction of additional 509 BOPs (383 on Indo-B'desh and 126 on Indo-Pak borders) to be completed by the year 2013-14. During the CFY construction of 83 BoPs will be started and physical achievement of 50 % targeted by March 2010.	The establishment of additional BOPs will result in better domination of the borders.	-	
40.	Miscellaneous Items	Purchase of 8 ALH/Dhruv Helicopters from M/s HAL and for loans and advances to India Reserve Battalions.	408.30	0.00	-	An amount of Rs. 5.00 crore has been kept for reimbursement of claims to State Govts. in	It will help in making the State Govts. self reliant in the field of their	Non - Plan expenditure is a continuous	

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						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.	security needs.	and ongoing exercise to strengthen the States for their security needs.	
41.	Reimbursement to States for deployment of Battalions	Provision for reimbursement to States for deployment of Battalions	10.00	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.	-	-
GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 53-POLICE			32960.26	849.60	-				

GRANT NO. 54-OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1.	<u>Social Security and Welfare Rehabilitation:</u> Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lanka	Provision of relief to Sri Lanka Refugees.	35.00	0.00	Relief Assistance to about 73286 Sri Lankan Refugees staying in 117 camps.	To provide relief to refugees.	Expenditure to be reimbursed once in three months.	-	-
2.	Relief and Rehabilitation of J & K Migrants	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.	210.00	0.00	-	The budgeted amount would be utilized for providing cash & ration relief to 15045 Kashmiri migrant families living at Jammu, settling 1375 cases of one-time compensation of the NoKs of victims of militancy, in lieu of government jobs, implementation of package relating to return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley, providing pension at enhanced rate to 6345 widows of civilians killed in militancy, ex-gratia	Grant of cash and ration assistance to eligible migrant families would ensure that the difficulties and hardship of the migrants are minimized and they are provided assistance for their sustenance and support. PM's package announced in April,2008 for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants would help return	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 after cross border terrorism is effectively combated in Jammu and Kashmir State.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						compensation and incentives to surrendered militants	of willing Kashmiri migrants back to the Valley.		
3.	Repatriates from Other Countries	The provision covers expenditure on refugees from Tibet, former West and East Pakistan and for acquisition of land and distribution of title deeds for Displaced Persons from the former East Pakistan. The scheme is also for Repatriation of Indian Prisoners from other countries.	52.44	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	Relief & rehabilitation of displaced persons from PoK & Chhamb Niabat Area of J & K.				Token provision for relief and rehabilitation of left over displaced persons.	Relief & rehabilitation of displaced persons from PoK & Chhamb Niabat Area of J & K.	-	-
	(ii) Rehabilitation of Old Migrants in West Bengal	Relief & rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan.				Provision for acquisition of land for rehabilitation of displaced persons.	Relief & rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan.	-	-
	(iii) Rehabilitation of New Migrants in Non-agricultural occupation outside	Relief & rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan settled in Chhattisgarh.				-	-	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	Dandakaranaya								
	(iv) Rehabilitation – Tibetan Refugees	To provide rehabilitation assistance to Tibetan Refugees.				Housing Project for Tibetan refugees.	Housing Project for Tibetan refugees.	Expenditure to be reimbursed on receipt of claim from State Govt.	-
	(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 reimbursement of claims to Indian Nationals.	-	-

S . N o	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes Resources	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non- Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple- mentary Extra- Budgetary				
4.	Other Rehabilitation Programmes	Relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict, 1971, rehabilitation of Reang Refugees, victims of Bodo-Santhal clashes and other such assistance to North Eastern States of Tripura, Assam and Mizoram. Provisions for financial assistance to State Governments to meet expenditure on enhanced compensation to 1984 riot victims and for implementation of Assam Accord.	86.99	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.	-	-
5.	Pensions & Other Benefits to the Freedom Fighters		586.06	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/dependent is for life.	-
	5.01 Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension Scheme	To honour Freedom Fighters for their contribution/sacrifices in freedom movement.							
	5.02 Free Railway Passes to Freedom Fighters	To enable freedom fighters to travel free of cost.				14000-16000 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.	-

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Project Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
6.	<u>Jails</u> Modernization of Prison Administration	<p>The scheme for modernization of prisons launched in 2002-03 has expired on 31.3.2009. The proposed second phase of the scheme is yet to be approved.</p> <p>Regional Institute of Correctional Administration :</p> <p>To provide grant-in-aid to the Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh which caters to the training</p>	5.00	0.00	-	<p>Once the second phase of the scheme is approved budget provision will be sought. State-wise allocation alongwith quantifiable deliverables physical outputs will be made thereafter.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Could be specified only after the clearance of the scheme by the Cabinet after the proposed CNE meeting. A draft note on the second phase of the scheme with an outlay of Rs. 4270.00 crore has been prepared and with the approval of Home Minister sent to the Department of Expenditure on 10.06.2009 for consideration of Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure (CNE). The meeting of the CNE is likely to be held on 15.7.2009.</p> <p>It shall help in improving the prison administration in the country wherever such trained officers are posted.</p> <p>The implementation of correctional philosophy in prisons shall be</p>	<p>The second phase of the scheme on modernization of prisons is expected to start in October, 2009.</p> <p>The training to correctional officers is ongoing process.</p>	<p>The scheme is subject to the approval of Cabinet.</p> <p>-</p>

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Project Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<p>needs of Correctional/prison Officers particularly from the States of H.P., Punjab, Haryana & Jammu & Kashmir.</p> <p>Repatriation of India Prisoners from other countries :</p> <p>Under the Repatriation of Prisoners Act 2003, the Indian prisoners in foreign 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.</p>				<p>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.</p> <p>The officials so trained shall help in better implementation of the scheme on modernization of prisons phase II.</p> <p>The institute shall also be upgraded and new equipments/furniture etc. shall be purchased.</p> <p>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 of India shall serve remaining part of their sentence in an Indian jail.</p>	<p>done more effectively and efficiently.</p> <p>During 2009-10, 5 Indian prisoners from Mauritius and 3 Indian prisoners from UK are likely to be repatriated to India.</p>	<p>Repatriation of prisoners require approval of both the concerned governments. Once the concerned countries agree, all other requisite clearances are obtained before the prisoners are repatriated.</p>	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Project Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
7.	<u>Civil Aviation</u> Subsidy for Helicopter Services in North East Region	Provision for payment of subsidy for operating helicopter services in the North Eastern Region.	30.00	0.00	-	Subsidy is given to Helicopter services operating in the North Eastern Region.	Improved connectivity to inaccessible areas of the North Eastern Region.	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
8.	<u>Other General Economic Services</u> Other Items	The budget provision includes provision for pensions in lieu of jagirs, Schemes of national integration, reimbursement of expenditure to Ministry of Defence for civic action programme in North Eastern areas, National Identity Card Scheme, advertising and publicity in North Eastern areas, etc. This also includes provision for revival of Ashok Paper Mills under the Assam Accord.	17.65	2.00	-	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, Utrakhand, 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 . N o.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non- Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Compleme ntary Extra- Budgetary Resources				
9.	<u>Disaster Management</u> 9.1 Relief on account of Natural Calamities (A) National Disaster Management Authority	The provision is for expenditure on National Disaster Management Programmes (both natural disasters and man-made disasters). 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. It includes provision for National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, USAID Disaster Management Support Project, UNDP-Disaster Risk Management Programme, National Disaster Management Authority and National Institute of Disaster Management, Ex-gratia	347.21	45.00	-	(i) Preparation of Guidelines: The NDMA has adopted a mission-mode approach involving a number of initiatives with the help of various institutions (administrative, academic, scientific and technical) operating at the national, state and local levels. Guidelines are formulated after consultation with Central Ministries and States Governments and other stakeholders. These guidelines are disaster specific and concerned Ministries are expected to prepare Action Plan based on these guidelines. Following guidelines have been released by NDMA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of Earthquakes • 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 	The Policy and Guidelines will facilitate preparation of DM Plans by various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and State Governments.	-	

S . N o.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcom	Processes/ Timelines	Remar ks/ Risk Factors
			Non- Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Compleme ntary Extra- Budgetary Resources				
		assistance to victims of disasters, relief for earthquake victims and preparation of Detailed Project Reports for Disaster Management.				<p>Disasters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of Nuclear and Radiological Disasters. <p>(ii) Awareness and Preparedness campaigns:</p> <p>Awareness Campaigns on Earthquakes, Cyclones, Floods and other issues of Disaster Management for community preparedness will be continued in the electronic and print media at the National as well as State level in 2009-10. These campaigns generate awareness amongst the community and other stakeholders. In addition Table Top exercises and mock drills will be conducted to test the efficacy of the disaster management plans.</p> <p>(iii) National Disaster Management Force(NDRF)</p> <p>NDRF will be given specialized training in search and rescue operations. National Mitigation Reserves will be procured and place at the disposal of NDRF for enhancing their emergency response capabilities.</p>			

S . N o.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcom	Processes/ Timelines	Remar ks/ Risk Factors
			Non- Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple ntary Extra- Budgetary Resources				
	(B) Mitigation Projects of NDMA: (i) National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (ii) National Flood Mitigation Project (iii) National Landslide Mitigation Project (iv) National Disaster Communica- tion Network. (v) Other Disaster Risk Mitigation Projects.	Mitigation measures will bring a paradigm shift from the erstwhile post event relief –centric approach to advance financial planning and Management focusing on prevention and preparation aspects.				These projects, once implemented, will minimize losses of lives, livelihood and property and help in conserving developmental gains.	Detailed Project Reports will be prepared in 2009-10 to enable NDMA to obtain necessary approvals for implementing the projects.		

S . N o.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(C) Plan Scheme relating to National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)	The aim of the project is to address the cyclone hazard risk in the country. The main 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 prone to cyclones.			This is an externally aided project to be posed to World Bank for assistance. Quantum of assistance that will be provided in 2009-10 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, plantation/re-generation of 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.		
	(D) Capacity Building for Disaster Management:	(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				(i) 3,000 engineers and 5,000 architects in various States will be imparted training. (ii) NIDM will conduct 90 training courses/workshops and train about 2,250 senior and middle level officers of the Central and State Governments. 31 of these	(i) Capacity building of engineers & architects for design and construction of earthquake resistant buildings and structures (ii) Human Resource Development in	(i) 10,000 engineers and 10,000 architects to be trained by 31.03.2010. (ii) The training schedules of NIDM and State level	-

S . N o.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcom	Processes/ Timelines	Remar ks/ Risk Factors
			Non- Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Comple ntary Extra- Budgetary Resources				
		the Disaster Management Act, 2005.				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 and/or other training institutes in States for operation of a centre/Faculty of Disaster.	the field of disaster management and development of trainers in the field. Standardization of training, documentation of major disasters and dissemination of knowledge and skills. State level training institutes will utilize financial and technical support from the Central Govt. 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	institutes are prepared and implemented on year to year basis. The establish- ment of new campus of NIDM may take two to three years.	

S . N o.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcom	Processes/ Timelines	Remar ks/ Risk Factors
			Non- Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Compleme ntary Extra- Budgetary Resources				
							NIDM will provide adequate infrastructure to enable it to discharge its mandate under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 more effectively.		
	(E) USAID- Disaster Management Support Project	To reduce vulnerability to disasters in high risk areas.				Incident Command System will be put in place to strengthen the emergency response mechanism. Advance search and rescue training equipment will be procured.	All trainers in ICS will be trained in the events organized in USA and NIDM for replicating the training courses.		

S . N o.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non- Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Compleme ntary Extra- Budgetary Resources				
	(F) GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme	<p>The objectives of the programme are</p> <p>(i) Training and Capacity Building of Community, State, District, Block and Village level.</p> <p>(ii) Assisting the States and Districts in preparation of disaster management plans.</p> <p>(iii) Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions in Disaster Risk Reduction.</p> <p>(iv) Preparation of Disaster Management Plan at State, District, Block and Village level.</p>				<p>Disaster Management Committees will be formed in 176 districts, 12,000 members of disaster management committees will be trained. Disaster Management Plan will be prepared in all 176 districts, mock drills will be organized and Emergency Operation Centers(EOCs) will be made operational.</p>	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction Capital (DRR) in 176 multi-hazard prone districts in 17 States and DRM Capacities of the Communities, Local Self Govts, State Govts and District Administrations will be strengthened.</p>		

S . N o.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2009-10			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non- Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Compleme ntary Extra- Budgetary Resources				
	9.2 Capital Outlay on NIDM	Setting up of a dedicated Campus for the Institute.				Acquisition of land for construction of new campus of NIDM and preparation of building plans.	The Governing board had approved that 20 acre of land shall be acquired for the Campus. DDA has agreed to allot land @ Rs. 75.00 lakh per acre. Therefore, the cost of land will be Rs. 15.00 crore. Accordingly Rs.15.00 crore were sought in RE 2008-09. Since the land has so far not been allotted by DDA during 2008-09 additional funds for purchase of land and development of campus will be required during 2009-10.	-	-
GRAND TOTAL		GRANT NO. 54 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA	1370.35	47.00	-				

CHAPTER –3

REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

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 primary responsibility of the Ministry, its activities do not lend themselves to such initiatives as Public Private Partnership (PPP), alternate delivery mechanism, etc. 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 of family accommodation for 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 the issue of Reforming the National Security System recommended enhancement of the housing satisfaction level from 14% to 25% for other ranks. To achieve this satisfaction level of 25%, over one lakh dwelling units are required to be constructed. As on 1st April, 2008, 1,16,620 dwelling units (including accommodation provided by PSUs for CISF deployment) have been constructed, achieving a housing satisfaction level of 15.31%. The 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 of India during 2009-10 are aimed at:-

- (i) Reducing the time lag in availability of vital statistics through direct data collection using handheld devices and on-line transmission of data.
- (ii) Amendments to the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 for making it more effective and citizen friendly.
- (iii) Reducing the omission rate and then digitization of maps of major towns/cities for carving out geo referenced enumeration blocks for Census 2011.
- (iv) Amendments to the Census Act, 1948 for ensuring better supervision of census and more accuracy of coverage.

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 68% to 79% per month of the basic pension with effect from 1.8.2008 for all categories of freedom fighters. The total pension to freedom fighters has been increased to Rs.11, 331/-per month with effect from 1.8.2008. Since the inception of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972, a total of 1,70,545 freedom fighters have been granted pension till 31.03.2009.

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES:

3.6 A number of initiatives have been taken during 2008-09 to strengthen and institutionalize Disaster Management in the country. The draft for National Policy on Disaster Management has been finalized and submitted to Government for approval. Guidelines on Earthquakes, Chemical (Industrial) Disasters and Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management, Floods, Biological Disasters, Cyclones, have been released. Guidelines on Floods had been released in January, 2008. Guidelines on Biological Disasters, Cyclones, Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies had been released upto March, 2009. A chapter on Disaster Management has been included in the 11th Plan document in consultation with the Planning Commission.

3.7 A Project Management Consultant for National Cyclone Risk Management Project (NCRMP) is in position and Project Director has recently joined. With these developments, DPR is likely to be prepared during the current financial year. NDMA is in the process of selection of Project Management Consultants for assisting NDMA in preparation of DPRs and implementation of other projects.

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

3.9 Seventy six table top and mock exercises have been conducted so far in 2008-09 on various fields like Urban Fire, Flood, Cyclone Disaster and Chemical (Industrial) Disaster.

3.10 Training of NDRF personnel in heli slithering exercises and deep diving has also been undertaken.

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

3.12 Awareness generation campaigns on various themes of disasters have been undertaken with NDMA having spent Rs.14.00 crore on this account in 2008-09. These campaigns have been conducted using the print and electronic media like advertisements in newspapers, broadcasts in AIR and telecasts in Doordarshan through DAVP. In addition, it has been decided to involve States/UTs in the awareness generating activities by extending financial support for preparation of posters, documentary films, booklets/leaflets in local languages, hoardings and wall paintings.

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 an initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres (FWCs) at Recruits Training Centres (RTCs) and Reserve Battalion especially for women to enable them to acquire new techniques/skills to supplement their family income by earning through activities like stitching, handicrafts and production food items.
- In the year 2009-10, a provision of Rs.1.34 crore has been made for the construction of a building for a FWC at RTC Anantapur, Alwar (Rajasthan).

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

- BPR&D, which undertakes studies on police problems and formulates and coordinates policies and programmes for police

training, has initiated a number of activities for the benefit, welfare and development of women in police. A provision of Rs. 52.92 lakh was made in 2008-09 for the following schemes benefiting women:-

- i. Research Study (Rs. 3.35 lakh);
 - ii. Research study on “Status Appraisal of Judicial Pronouncements” regarding women prisoners and their accompanying children awarded to Prof. Deepti Srivastava, Bhopal (Rs. 4.96 lakh);
 - iii. Research study on “Identification of Best Prison Practices” awarded to Dr. Upneet Lalli, Chandigarh (Rs. 3.18 lakh);
 - iv. Award of Junior Research Fellowships for Doctoral Work in Police Science and Criminology as per the guidelines laid down by the UGC (Rs. 9.09 lakh);
 - v. 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. 8.00 lakh);
 - vi. Courses on Crime Against Women vis-à-vis Human Rights, Juvenile Justice & Human Rights at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D (Rs. 1.50 lakh);
 - vii. Seminar-cum-workshop on “Trafficking of Persons and Role of Police in the country” (Rs. 5.00 lakh);
 - viii. Vertical Interaction Course for IPS and other Senior Officers on issues relating to Gender & SC/ST categories (Rs.17.00 lakh);
 - ix. Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme – Publication of Hindi Books (Rs. 84,000/-).
- Three women have been selected for the award of Doctoral Fellowship in Police Science and Criminology and one instalment of Rs. 54,500/- has been released to each of them during the year 2008-09.

- Research study on 'Status Appraisal of Judicial Pronouncements' regarding women prisoners and their accompanying children awarded to Dr. Deepti Srivastava, Bhopal with a total outlay of Rs. 4,96,650/-, out of which the final instalment of Rs. 1,65,550/- has been released after the receipt of the project report.
- 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 two instalments amounting to Rs. 3,18,332/- have been released.
- Research study on 'Follow-up of Released Offenders on their Reformation and Rehabilitation' has been awarded to Dr. Deepti Srivastava, Bhopal with outlay of Rs. 4,99,800/-, out of which the first instalment of Rs. 1,66,600/- has been released.
- One instalment 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 Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and Garment Industries in the Silicon Valley of India, Bangalore".
- One instalment amounting to Rs.1.48 lakh awarded to Dr. Deepika Tikoo, Sr. Lecturer-cum-Assistant Director, Amity University, Noida for the Research study on "Development of Performance Index for Police Personnel".
- One instalment amounting to Rs. 30,000/- 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)".
- Expenditure of Rs.10.00 lakh has been incurred for 3rd National Conference for Women in Police.
- Five (5) women were sanctioned fellowship (ongoing) amount totaling Rs. 2.72 lakh for the Doctoral Work in Police Science and Criminology.

- Seven (7) 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 2008-09.
- Four (04) 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. 4.00 lakh during 2008-09.
- Twenty (20) Seminars-cum-Workshops on trafficking of personnel and role of police in the country were organized, for which an expenditure of Rs.10.00 lakh was incurred during 2008-09.
- Sixteen (16) numbers of Vertical Interaction Courses for IPS and Senior Officers on the issues relating to Gender & SC/ST were organized, for which an expenditure of Rs.13.00 lakh was incurred during 2008-09.
- BPR&D had spent a total amount of Rs. 55.47 lakh for the above programmes during 2008-09.

(C) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF):

- The names of the schemes for the exclusive benefit of women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Scheme	Allocation	
		2008-2009	2009-2010
1.	Day Care Centre	2.50	4.95
2.	Gender Sensitization	0.60	3.49
3.	Health Care Centre	4.00	9.45
4.	Improvised Service	1.45	2.15
5.	Nutritional Care Centre	2.30	4.96
6.	Women's Hostel/Family Accommodation	0.50	2.55
TOTAL BUDGET ALLOCATION:-		11.35	27.55

- Gymnasiums have been established in Group Centres and office of Inspector General of Police of CRPF at various locations of the Force. At these centres exclusive facility and equipment have been provided for women to carry out physical training and exercises.
- At Delhi, a Sauna belt has been provided exclusively for the women employees for keeping themselves fit and trim.
- Group Centres (GCs) and IG offices at Jammu, Patna and Delhi have been provided with music systems, TVs and DVDs for recreation of women in Family Welfare Centres.
- Women oriented magazines and periodicals are also provided in the Family Welfare Centres and common staff rooms. Provision has also been made at CRPF locations like Patna 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.
- To provide welfare for women employees, GC, Pinjore has provided two embroidery machines in its Family Welfare Centre which is aimed at enhancing the skills of women employees.
- Creches have been opened in various locations of CRPF like Jammu, Nagpur, Pinjore, Gandhinagar, RAF Delhi where provision for an ayah have also been made to take care of the children, while women members of Force are away on duty.
- CRPF has created 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 1,523 mahila employees at various levels who are part of other general duty battalions and render 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:-

<u>Name of Battalion</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Approx. Cost</u>
2 Mahila Bns. and other offices	4,407	Rs.77.99 crore

- The first Indian Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) consisting of 125 female formed police officers reached Monrovia, Liberia on January 30, 2007. After pre-induction training from February 2, 2007 to February 5, 2007, the troops started their first deployment at Unity Conference Centre on February 8, 2007. The 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 and the office complex of President of Liberia.
- Two sections are earmarked for the joint task force patrol. Various patrol vehicles patrol the city and neighbouring areas for crime prevention and FFPU, being the only women armed wing of the United Nations Police (UNPOL), is an integral part of the patrols, with each patrol having two of the FFPU officers. Besides, the FFPU was also tasked to provide reserve at LNP (Liberian National Police) Headquarter for reacting to any situation. FFPU has also participated in special operations, which were conducted jointly with the Armed Force of the Mission, UNPOL and Liberian National Police.
- 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, which has been replaced by another contingent of FFPU from India during 2nd week of February, 2009.
- The Unit has apprehended a large number of drug peddlers and has been involved in controlling many riot-like situations on the roads of Monrovia. As the trouble-torn African country limps back to normalcy after years of ethnic strife, it looks up to the

brave and thoroughly professional Indian Police women for inspiration.

- 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. The CRPF Mahila employees posted in Liberia have been earning good name for both policing duties as well as of their efforts to provide relief to the people of Liberia in the area of their operation.
- A provision of Rs. 27.55 lakh for the above schemes exclusively benefiting women has been made in the current financial year 2009-10.

(D) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB):

- The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:-

S.No.	Scheme	(Rs. in crore)	
		Allocation	
		2008-2009	2009-2010
1.	Day Care Centre	0.40	0.60
2.	Gender Sensitization	0.06	0.10
3.	Health & Nutritional Care Centre	0.54	0.80
4.	Women Hostel	1.50	1.50
5.	Separate Accommodation	1.50	1.50
6.	Buses for transportation of women	0.50	0.00
TOTAL BUDGET ALLOCATION:-		4.50	4.50

- A women fitness centre with modern fitness equipments was inaugurated at Force Headquarter (FHQ), SSB during the year 2007-08. This fitness centre will cater to the needs of all women employees posted at FHQ, SSB as well as those posted with Pay and Accounts Office, New Delhi.
- The Training Centre at Gwaldam is constructing an additional room at their campus at a cost of Rs. 2.50 lakh to meet needs for women specific programmes.

- Under General Sensitization, a provision of Rs.1.50 lakh has been kept for the Training Centre, Ksupmti (Himachal Pradesh). They have also allocated Rs. 2.00 lakh to run day care centre/crèche, health and nutritional care and physical fitness centre.
- SHQ, Bongaigon has been running a Health and Nutritional Care Centre and has proposed Rs. 0.035 crore for women specific programmes.
- The 13th Battalion at Piprakoti has submitted plans for the establishment of day care centre/crèche. Plans for Women Sensitization, establishment of Health Care Centre and Nutritional Care Centre are also under plan at the battalion.
- SHQ, Muzaffarpur has drawn up plans for schemes under day care centre, health care centre, food & nutrition and medical care. The 27th Battalion, under its command, is procuring fitness equipments besides the above schemes.
- SHQ, Ranikhet has placed supply order for fitness equipment as point of its health and nutritional care centre.
- A provision of Rs. 4.50 crore for the above schemes exclusively benefiting women has been made in the current financial year 2009-10.

EXPENDITURE INFORMATION SYSTEM :

3.14 Regular consolidated expenditure reports are being generated through E-lekha - the web-based e-governance initiative of the office of CGA (Controller General of Accounts). The coverage of the reports is being widened by ensuring uploading of expenditure data by all major spending units. In Assam Rifles, the new payment system has been introduced in phases. In CISF (Central Industrial Security Force), E-samartha – a web-based GPF (General Provident Fund) solution has been initiated.

3.15 The coverage of E-lekha has been extended to the UTs (without Legislature). Training programmes on COMPACT and E-lekha have been carried out for the officials of the UT Governments.

3.16 To streamline and improve budget execution and reporting Regional Pay and Accounts offices for BSF, CRPF and NSG are being set up under the Departmental Accounting Organization. An information system on re-appropriations and surrenders is also being set up.

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, the Government has undertaken construction of fencing, floodlighting and roads in vulnerable stretches on Indo-Pakistan and indo-Bangladesh borders.

(i) Indo-Bangladesh Border:

4.2 The Indo-Bangladesh border is marked by a high degree of porosity and therefore, checking illegal cross border activities has been a major challenge. The main problem is of illegal migration from Bangladesh into India. In order to prevent illegal immigration and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India had sanctioned the construction of border roads and fencing in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border to be fenced is 3436.56 km; out of which 2649.74 km of fencing has so far been completed and the work of construction of fencing in approximately 787 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. The project is now expected to be completed by March, 2010.

4.3 In addition, 3326.82 km of border roads have also been constructed out of sanctioned length of 4326.24 km.

The phase wise progress of fencing and roads as on 31st January, 2009 is as under:-

Fencing:

Name of State	(Length in Km)					
	PHASE-I		PHASE-II		TOTAL (PH-I + PH-II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	507.00	507.00	1021.00	686.29	1528.00	1193.29
Assam	152.31	149.29	77.72	70.09	230.03	219.38
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	272.17	180.19	470.23	378.25
Tripura	-	-	855.97	708.67	855.97	708.67
Mizoram	-	-	352.33	150.15	352.33	150.15
Total	857.37	854.35	2579.19	1795.39	3436.56	2649.74

Border roads:

Name of State	(Length in Km)					
	PHASE-I		PHASE-II		TOTAL (PH-I + PH-II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	1770.00	1616.57	0.00	0.00	1770.00	1616.57
Assam	186.33	176.50	138.70	74.56	325.03	251.06
Meghalaya	211.29	211.29	327.87	200.85	539.16	412.14
Tripura	545.37	480.51	564.12	252.45	1109.49	732.96
Mizoram	153.40	153.06	429.16	161.03	582.56	314.09
Total	2866.39	2637.93	1459.85	688.89	4326.24	3326.82

Floodlighting:

4.4 277 km of floodlighting was 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 2840 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), National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) and National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC). The work is scheduled to be completed by March, 2012.

4.5 The High Level Empowered Committee, in its meetings held on 26th August, 2008 and 13th January, 2009, has approved estimates amounting to Rs. 633.00 crore submitted by the executing agencies.

Replacement of fencing constructed under Phase-I:

4.6 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. The 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.

4.7 The work has been assigned to Central Public Works Department, National Buildings Construction Corporation and National Project Construction Corporation. So far, 375 km of fencing has been replaced.

4.8 The works under Phase-III were scheduled to be completed by 2007-08. However, the scheduled date could not be adhered to because of the need for realignment of fencing in certain stretches, objections raised by Bangladesh Rifles for construction of fencing within 150 yards, limited working season, difficult topographical features etc. The works are now expected to be completed by March, 2010.

(ii) Indo-Pakistan Border:

4.9 On the Indo-Pakistan border, construction of fencing and floodlighting of vulnerable stretches have been undertaken in the Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jammu sectors. 1914.72 km of border has been fenced and 1861.92 km of the border has been floodlit. The border fencing and floodlighting has proved to be effective in checking anti-national activities in these sectors.

4.10 The State-wise details of progress of fencing and floodlighting on Indo-Pakistan border as on 31st March, 2009 are as under:

Fencing:

Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be fenced	(Length in km)	
			Length of the border fenced so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced
Punjab	553.00	461.00	462.45*	---
Rajasthan	1037.00	1056.63	1048.27*	---
Jammu International Border	210.00	186.00	185.00	1.00
Gujarat	508.00	340.00	219.00	121.00
TOTAL	2308.00	2043.63	1914.72	122.00

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

Floodlighting:

Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be floodlit	(Length in km)	
			Length of the border floodlit so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be floodlit
Punjab	553.00	460.72	460.72	---
Rajasthan	1037.00	1022.80	1022.80	---
Jammu International Border	210.00	186.00	176.40	9.60
Gujarat	508.00	340.00	202.00	138.00
TOTAL	2308.00	2009.52	1861.92	147.60

Construction of fencing and floodlighting in Gujarat:

4.11 The Government had approved a comprehensive proposal for erecting fencing, flood lighting and construction of border/link roads and Border Out-Posts for Border Security Force in the Gujarat sector of the Indo-Pak border. Works of 217 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.

4.12 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. 223.00 crore is estimated for up-gradation works as per Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) recommendations after the floods in 2006.

4.13 Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) in its meeting held on 5th January, 2009 considered the proposal for extension of time for completion of fencing/floodlighting and revised cost for completion of the project amounting to Rs.1201.00 crore against original sanction of Rs. 380.00 crore. CCS directed that while payment may be made for the works already completed, a detailed proposal for new works should be brought for CCS approval after internal examination.

4.14 In terms of the directions of CCS, an internal review of the proposal was undertaken with CPWD and NBCC. It has been considered pragmatic/appropriate to continue with CPWD and NBCC to complete the remaining and new upgradation works as recommended by CRRI in 2006. Further, it has been felt necessary to have a Supplemental Agreement with the two executing agencies laying down strict conditions which should, inter-alia, contain the clauses that will freeze the cost, fix the new timeline/deadline, stipulate penalties for time and cost overrun etc.

4.15 Accordingly, a draft CCS Note has been prepared seeking approval on the revision of cost for completion of the project amounting to Rs.1201.00 crore and extension of time upto financial year 2011-12 or three working seasons from the date of CCS approval whichever is later, for completion of the remaining works, including the new upgradation works. Approval of the CCS is likely to be obtained shortly.

(II) Construction of Link Roads of Operational Significance along India-China Border:

4.16 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 has 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.

4.17 The work of construction of 27 ITBP roads has been assigned to BRO (15 roads), CPWD (8 roads), NPCC (2 roads) and HP PWD (2 roads). These agencies were directed to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) in respect of roads assigned to them.

4.18 DPRs/Cost estimates of 24 roads, submitted by the executing agencies, have been approved by the High Level Empowered Committee. Construction of 6 roads has commenced. Construction work in other 5 roads, where in principle forest clearance has been obtained, is likely to start from May, 2009 onwards.

4.19 Matter is being pursued with the Supreme Court, Ministry of Environment & Forests, State Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim, Central Empowered Committee for obtaining forest/environmental clearances of remaining roads expeditiously so that construction of these roads could commence during 2009-10.

SCHEME FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE):

North Eastern States:

4.20 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 2007-08, an amount of Rs.137.40 crore was released to the eligible North Eastern States under this scheme. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 220.04 crore has been reimbursed under this scheme.

4.21 The claims for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure of eligible North Eastern States are considered by a Screening Committee in Ministry of Home Affairs. The claims are also scrutinized by random verification of claims at the field level. As part of the monitoring mechanism, the expenditure for which reimbursement is sought under this scheme is also audited by the Comptroller & Auditor General.

Civic Action Programme in North Eastern States:

4.22 Since some of the North Eastern States are affected by insurgency and militancy, there is a constant need to deploy Army and other Central Paramilitary Forces in the region to combat insurgency. In order to take the local populace in confidence and boost the image of armed forces among the common people, Army and Central Paramilitary Forces conduct Civic Action Programme. Under this programme, various 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. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 7.00 crore was released to Central Police Forces and Army for conducting the Civic Action Programme in North Eastern States. During 2007-08, the Central Police Forces had undertaken projects for repair of schools/hospital buildings, construction of community halls, water storage tanks, library-cum-reading room, market stalls, etc. Other initiatives undertaken by Central Police Forces under the Civic Action Programme in the year 2007-08 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. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 10.00 crore has been released for undertaking Civic Action Programme in North Eastern States out of budget provision of Rs.1000.00 lakh. The thrust of the Civic Action Programme has been revisited and is now more youth oriented. Capacity building activities in the programme are to be taken up.

4.23 The Parliamentary Standing Committee attached to Ministry of Home Affairs during discussions on demands for grants had recommended that the budget allocation for Civic Action Programme needs to be enhanced. Accordingly, outlay for this programme has been increased to Rs.10.00 crore during 2008-09.

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

4.24 A series of incidents of ethnic violence took place in the 1990s in Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon and Dhubri districts of Assam. Certain communities particularly Adivasis 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. 45.29 crore was released to the Government of Assam between 2000-01 to 2005-06.

4.25 An amount of Rs.7.38 crore has been released in the current financial year for rehabilitation of 7,377 families for providing Rs.10,000/- to each family who were affected by violence in Kokrajhar and other districts of Assam in 1996 and 1998. Additional amount of Rs. 2.61 crore was released to Government of Assam in October, 2008 for providing rehabilitation grant to families affected by violence in Udalguri and Darrang districts of Assam.

Reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Foreigners Tribunals in Assam:

4.26 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. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 6.13 crore was released to Government of Assam for meeting expenditure on Foreigners Tribunals. In the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 400.00 crore was earmarked. The same has been released to the State Government of Assam.

North Eastern Area – Development of Administrative infrastructure for Bodoland Territorial Council Secretariat under Grant No. 51 Major Head 3601:

4.27 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 headquarters 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. 47.92 crore has already been 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).

4.28 Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) had sought additional funds of Rs.11.15 crore and Rs. 28.88 crore for completion of ongoing constructional work of BTC Secretariat in Assam. The Government of Assam has recommended the proposal of BTC for sanction of additional funds for completion of ongoing works. An amount of Rs. 9.45 crore has been released to State Government of Assam in the year 2008-09.

Tripura – Relief to migrants:

4.29 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. During 2008-09, grants-in-aid of Rs. 5.00 crore has been released to the State Government.

4.30 At present about 30,000 Reang migrants of Mizoram are sheltered in six relief camps of Kanchanpur district of Tripura, who had migrated to Tripura from Mizoram after October, 1997 because of attacks by Mizo villagers. Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending grants-in-aid to Government of Tripura for maintenance of Reang migrants sheltered in six relief camps of Tripura. During the year 2008-09, a grant-in-aid of Rs.14.96 crore was released to Government of Tripura for maintenance of Reang migrants.

Mizoram – Rehabilitation of Bru migrants:

4.31 Due to attacks on minority Bru tribals by Mizo villagers, a number of Bru families from Western Mizoram migrated to Northern Tripura from October, 1997 onwards. Ever since the migration of Reang to Tripura, 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.

4.32 On the request of Government of Mizoram, Ministry of Home Affairs conveyed to State Government their no objection to release Rs. 28.64 crore for repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram and their rehabilitation in Mizoram. Between 2004-05 and 2005-06, a grant assistance of Rs. 4.94 crore was released to Government of Mizoram for this purpose.

4.33 In July 2005, 195 BNLF cadres along with their family members surrendered to Government of Mizoram. In addition, 53 cadres of Bru Liberation Front of Mizoram (BLFM) surrendered to Government of Mizoram in March 2006. Upto March 2006, 1411 Bru migrants including the family members of BNLF/BLFM were repatriated to Mizoram. All of them have since been rehabilitated. In October 2006, another batch of 804 BLFM cadres surrendered to Government of Mizoram. Government of Mizoram is taking steps for their rehabilitation.

4.34 For repatriation and rehabilitation of surrendered BLFM cadres a grant assistance of Rs. 3.22 crore, Rs.16.08 lakh and Rs. 1.608 crore were sanctioned in 2006-07, 2007-2008 and 2008-09 respectively. Further, release of grants-in-aid to Government of Mizoram for repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram and their rehabilitation in Mizoram would depend on progress of repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram.

4.35 Ministry of Home Affairs has been persuading State Government to expedite repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram and has advised State Government to have a relook at Special Development Project proposed by them for rehabilitation of BNLM/BLFM returnees and Bru migrants on their repatriation from Tripura to Mizoram.

Helicopter Service in the North Eastern Region:

4.36 Keeping in view the poor connectivity of States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura with rest of India and also for providing better connectivity to remote areas of these States, helicopter services were introduced in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya and Tripura from December 1995, October 1998, January 1999 and September 2002. Overall ceiling of flying hours calculated on monthly basis have been fixed at 100 hours for Dauphin helicopter operating in Arunachal Pradesh. In addition, monthly ceiling of MI 172 helicopter operating in Arunachal Pradesh for providing connectivity to various places in the State has been fixed at 80 hours and the monthly ceiling of additional MI 172 providing connectivity between Guwahati and Tawang has been fixed at 52 hours. The monthly ceiling of flying hours for helicopter services operating in Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura have been fixed at 60 hours, 50 hours and 40 hours respectively. It has also been decided to provide subsidy to Government of Nagaland for operating a helicopter service in the State. The helicopter service to Nagaland is not yet operational. The four North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura are operating the helicopter services in their respective States with subsidy from Ministry of Home Affairs. The subsidy portion is limited to 75% of cost of operation of helicopter services minus recovery from passengers. The balance cost of operation of the helicopter service is met by concerned State Governments. In addition, one helicopter has been deployed at Guwahati for use of Union Ministers/Central Government Officers and State Government's Ministers. The expenditure on operation of this helicopter service at Guwahati is met by Ministry of Home Affairs.

4.37 In 2008-09, a provision of Rs. 25.00 crore was made for meeting MHA's commitments for helicopter services operating in North Eastern Region. In the year 2008-09 subsidy of Rs. 25.00 crore has been released to the four North Eastern States for operating the helicopter services in the respective States.

Left Wing Extremism (LWE):

4.38 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/checkposts/outposts and (xii) publicity material.

4.39 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:

4.40 The State of Jammu & Kashmir has been facing terrorism/militancy since 1989 and the State had to incur very heavy 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. 399.9998 crore was reimbursed on account of SRE (Police) and Rs. 209.9913 crore was reimbursed on account of relief and rehabilitation of migrants etc. The R.E. for 2008-09 was Rs. 400.00 crore under SRE (Police) and Rs. 210.00 crore for Relief & Rehabilitation. The B.E. for 2009-10 is Rs. 168-00 crore under SRE (Police) and Rs. 210.00 crore for Relief and Rehabilitation.

II. 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:

4.41 A comprehensive Coastal Security Scheme was approved in January, 2005 for implementation over a five-year period commencing 2005-06. This is a supplemental scheme, which aims at enhancing coastal vigilance by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas and is being implemented in the 9 coastal States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal as well as in the 4 Union Territories of Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Under the Scheme, 73 coastal police stations [Viz. Gujarat (10), Maharashtra (12), Goa (3), Karnataka (5), Kerala (8), Tamil Nadu (12), Andhra Pradesh (6), Orissa (5), West Bengal (6), and Puducherry (1), Lakshadweep (4) and Daman & Diu (1)] have been approved. In addition, 97 check posts, 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks have also been approved. The Police Stations will be equipped with 204 vessels fitted with modern navigational and maritime equipment. 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles have also been approved. A lump sum assistance of Rs.10.00 lakh per police station has also been approved for computers and equipments, etc.

4.42 The approved five-year outlay for the Scheme is Rs. 400.00 crore for non-recurring expenditure and Rs.151.00 crore for recurring expenditure on fuel, maintenance and repairs of vessels and training of personnel. Under this scheme the manpower is to be provided by the concerned coastal State/Union Territory.

4.43 The detail of provisions made to coastal States and Union Territories is given in the following table:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Costal Police Stations	Vessels	Jeeps	Motor Cycle s	Check post	Out-post	Barracks	Rubber Inflated Boats
1	Gujarat	10	30	20	101	25	46	-	-
2	Maharashtra	12	28	25	57	32	-	24	-
3	Goa	3	9	6	9	-	-	-	10
4	Karnataka	5	15	9	4	-	-	-	-
5	Kerala	8	24	16	24	-	-	-	-
6	Tamil Nadu	12	24	12	36	40	12	-	-
7	AP	6	18	12	18	-	-	-	-
8	Orissa	5	15	10	15	-	-	-	-
9	West Bengal	6	18	12	12	-	-	6	-
10	Puducherry	1	3	2	3	-	-	-	-
11	Lakshadweep	4	6	8	8	-	-	-	-
12	Daman & Diu	1	4	3	5	-	-	-	-
13	A&N Islands	-	10	18	20	-	-	-	-
	Total	73	204	153	312	97	58	30	10

Implementation Status of the Coastal Security Scheme:

4.44 The implementation of this scheme is being done by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations.

4.45 The physical and financial progress under the Scheme as on 31st March, 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	6	2	2
	Check-posts	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	25
	Out-posts	46	Nil	Nil	Nil	46
Maharashtra	Coastal PS	12	12	-	4	8
	Check-posts	32	9	18	Nil	14
	Barracks	24	Nil	17	Nil	7
Goa		3	3	-	1	2
Karnataka		5	5	5	-	-
Kerala		8	1	1	-	7
Tamil Nadu	Coastal PS	12	8	12	Nil	-
	Check-posts	40	Nil	9	19	12
	Out-posts	12	Nil	2	4	6
AP		6	6	6	-	-
Orissa		5	0	-	2	3
West Bengal	Coastal PS	6	4	-	-	6
	Barracks	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
Puducherry		1	1	-	-	1
Lakshadweep		4	4	-	2	2
Daman & Diu		1	1	-	1	Nil
A&N Islands		-	-	-	-	-
Total	Coastal PS	73	55	30	12	31
	Check-posts	97	9	27	19	51
	Out-posts	58	Nil	2	4	52
	Barracks	30	Nil	17	Nil	13

Financial progress:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Approved Outlay	Total release of funds as on 30.11.2008
1	Gujarat	5842.60	816.000
2	Maharashtra	4092.60	460.800
3	Goa	1653.50	122.450
4	Karnataka	2711.90	211.900
5	Kerala	4356.00	120.600
6	Tamil Nadu	4408.00	647.000
7	Andhra Pradesh	3267.00	279.00
8	Orissa	2722.50	83.370

9	West Bengal	3353.40	203.900
10	Puducherry	544.50	44.500
11	Lakshadweep	936.80	136.800
12	Daman & Diu	668.35	68.350
13	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2604.00	77.788
	Sub-total	37161.15	3272.458
14	Training charges to Coast Guard	-	136.609
15	Payments for Boats	-	8830.117
16	Customs duty for Boats	-	1357.286
	Grand Total	37161.15	13596.470

Supply schedule of Interceptor Boats:

4.46 The procurement of the interceptor boats is being done centrally through PSUs viz. M/s GSL, Goa and M/s GRSE, Kolkata under Ministry of Defence. MHA has signed a contract with these vendors for supply of 84 nos. 5 Ton boats and 110 nos. 12 Ton boats. The delivery of boats was scheduled to start from April, 2009.

Patrolling by hired boats:

4.47 Coastal States and UTs have also been directed to carry out patrolling by locally hired boats and the hiring charges will be borne by MHA. Many States/UTs have already started coastal patrolling by hired boats.

Review of Coastal Security:

4.48 Several high level inter-Ministerial meetings were held in MHA, Department of Shipping and Department of Fisheries and also involving the coastal States/UTs following the 26/11 incidents in Mumbai to consider and devise measures for strengthening coastal/maritime security. These had, in turn, led to some very important decisions taken in the meeting of the Committee of Secretaries held on 2nd February, 2009 relating to registration of all types of boats, installation of transponders on the boats, issuance of Identity Cards (Smart Cards/Application Cards) to the fishermen and issuance of Multipurpose National Identity Cards to the population in the coastal

villages. Following this, a meeting was taken by the Cabinet Secretary with senior functionaries of the Government of India and Home Secretaries and Fishery Secretaries of coastal States and UTs. Important decisions taken in the meeting are :

- (i) Department of Shipping will put in place a uniform system of registration of all types of vessels, after taking into account the legal aspects in consultation with the coastal States/UTs and Ministry of Law.
- (ii) A Group will be constituted by the Department of Fisheries with representatives from NIC, RGI, State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat to finalize the design and inter-operability of the two types of ID cards viz. ID cards to the fishermen and MNIC cards to the population in coastal villages.
- (iii) Additional requirements for Coastal Police Stations and other infrastructure will be finalized by the coastal States/UTs based on the vulnerability and gap analysis in consultation with Coast Guard and sent to MHA which will form Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme.
- (iv) Nautical Advisor will work out the technical details of the AIS transponders in consultation with the coastal States/UTs, NIC, ISRO, Coast Guard and NTRO.

4.49 Follow up action on these decisions is being taken by the Ministries/Departments concerned.

(ii) Scheme for strengthening joint coastal patrolling off the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat under Operation 'SWAN':

4.50 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.

4.51 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.131.961 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 and (ii) Rs. 2.961 lakh for Murud Janjira station.

4.52 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. 28.1232 crore, has been released to MOD in March, 2009.

(III) Development of Integrated Check Posts:

4.53 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.

4.54 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. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 6th November, 2008 has approved to incur expenditure amounting to Rs. 635.00 crore for setting up of Integrated Check Posts in the XIth Five Year Plan. 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*

Phase-II

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

* Cost yet to be firmed up and the same will vary depending upon the extent of land acquisition.

Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI):

4.55 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 powers on the lines of similar bodies such as Airports Authority of India.

4.56 The Cabinet had approved the LPAI Bill on 4th July, 2008. This Bill was introduced in the Parliament on 18th December, 2008 and has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee of MHA for its consideration. Two meetings of the Parliamentary Standing Committee have been held.

Constitution of Empowered Steering Committee (ESC) – An interim arrangement for Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI):

4.57 An Empowered Steering Committee (ESC) in the Department of Border Management has been constituted as mandated by the CCS. This is an interim arrangement, till the time Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) comes into being. The power and functions of the ESC, inter-alia, are: (i) engaging technical and commercial consultants/project developers; (ii) identifying builders/developers for execution/running of various ICPs; (iii) arranging funds; (iv) finalization of DPR/DER; (v) release of funds; (vi) monitoring of projects; (vii) coordination with various Government agencies and (viii) taking administrative and financial decisions on proposals involving expenditure upto Rs. 100.00 crore. So far, six meetings of the ESC have been held and the seventh meeting of ESC was scheduled to be held on 17th March, 2009.

Status of land acquisition:

4.58 Possession of land to the extent of 177 acres and 189 acres has been taken in respect of Raxaul and Jogbani ICPs, respectively. It has also been

planned to acquire additional lands to the tune of Rs. 68.5 crore for Raxaul ICP.

4.59 For Attari ICP, possession of 120 acres land has been taken on 24th February, 2009 and compensation of Rs. 33.15 crore has already been paid to the State Government of Punjab. The process of acquisition of 38.34 acres land for Moreh ICP is under way. The process of acquisition of land to the extent of 187 acres and 177 acres for Sonauli and Rupaidiha ICPs, respectively, are also under way. 88 acres of land was identified for Petrapole ICP and a proposal for the acquisition has been submitted on 27th February, 2009. Initiation of land acquisition process for other ICPs needs to be expedited.

Preparation of Detailed Engineering Report (DER):

4.60 M/s RITES have been appointed as technical consultants. Preparation of DER and tender documents for Raxaul ICP has been completed and the same are being scrutinized. Preparation of DERs for other Phase-I ICPs is under way.

Measurable milestones for construction of ICPs:

4.61 Timelines for completing various stages of construction of all the 6 Phase-I ICPs have been revised and approved by the Hon'ble Home Minister on 15th January, 2009. The period of construction of each ICP has now been compressed/reduced by 15 to 9 months, as the case may be. All preparatory works such as preparation of Detailed Engineering Reports (DERs) have already commenced and the time line by which each one of 6 Phase-I ICPs are proposed to be completed are as indicated below :-

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Raxaul (Bihar) | - August, 2010 |
| (ii) Wagah (Punjab) | - October, 2010 |
| (iii) Moreh (Manipur) | - October, 2010 |

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| (iv) Petrapole (West Bengal) | - October, 2010 |
| (v) Dawki (Meghalaya) | - October, 2010 |
| (vi) Akhaura (Tripura) | - October, 2010 |

Budgetary support:

4.62 The Government has approved Rs. 635.00 crore for setting up of Integrated Check Posts in the XIth Five Year Plan. A budget provision of Rs. 150.00 crore in the financial year 2009-10 has been proposed.

SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE

FORCES (MPF):

4.63 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 Modernisation of State Police Forces is 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.

4.64 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, computerisation, 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 of the scheme has also been initiated.

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems Project (CCTNS)
[Erstwhile Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA)] :

4.65 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. 2000.00 crore in the 11th Five Year Plan. The CCTNS project is to be implemented in a manner where the major role would lie with the State Governments in order to bring in the requisite stakes, ownership and commitment, and only certain core components would be in the hands of the Central Government, apart from the required review and monitoring of project implementation on a continuing basis.

4.66 With the launching of CCTNS, the erstwhile Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) programme, which was being implemented as a part of the Non-Plan Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, would be subsumed into it in a manner that the work already done thereunder 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 also to improve service delivery to the citizens. So far, 2,760 police stations, out of a total of around 14,000 police stations across the country, have been covered under the CIPA Scheme.

4.67 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.

4.68 The broad objectives of the CCTNS project are streamlining investigation and prosecution processes, strengthening of intelligence gathering machinery, improved public delivery system and citizen-friendly interface, nationwide sharing of information on crime and criminals and improving efficiency and effectiveness of Police Functioning. The project was approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee on 12.09.2008. Action is underway to seek approval of the Planning Commission and of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for the new Plan Scheme.

SCHEME FOR POLICE HOUSING:

Housing for Central Police Forces (CPF) personnel:

4.69 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 8th Five Year Plan (FYP) from the year 1993-94. The actual Plan expenditure incurred in the 8th FYP was Rs.119.65 crore against an outlay of Rs.130.00 crore. In the 9th 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.

4.70 A sum of Rs. 2,000.00 crore was projected by MHA for “Police Housing” under “Plan” during 10th Five Year Plan. Planning Commission had earmarked a sum of Rs.1037.50 crore for 10th Five Year Plan. The actual allocation under

“Plan” for “Police Housing” during 10th Five Year Plan was, however, Rs. 689.29 crore. A sum of Rs. 683.02 crore was spent during the 10th Five Year Plan. Construction of residential accommodation for CPFs is also being met out of ‘Non-Plan’ allocations. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs. 150.00 crore has been allocated under Plan and Rs. 283.00 crore under Non-Plan for ‘Police Housing’ at BE stage.

4.71 In order to remove serious shortfalls in police housing and office infrastructure, a 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 the 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 11th Five Year Plan. In the context of the 11th 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 11th Plan period was projected. Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 2,500.00 crore for Police Housing of CPMFs during 11th Five Year Plan.

DELHI POLICE:

Infrastructure Development:

4.72 Delhi Police intends to improve the present level of housing satisfaction from 19.34% to 40% by the end of the current five year plan. As regards office building particularly for Police Stations, out of total 148 Police Stations, only 88 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 allotted for 26 such Police Stations and efforts are afoot to start/complete construction at all these 26 sites by the end of 11th Five Year Plan.

4.73 In order to fulfill this objective, 23 projects were targeted at the beginning of the year, which were either under construction or where the construction could be initiated during the year. Out of these, construction of 4 Police Station/Police Post buildings at Kamla Market, Rajinder Nagar, Isolated Pocket-13, Opposite Dwarka & Jaffarpur Kalan have been completed during the year. 10 Police Station/Police Post/Line buildings at CBD Shahdara, Saket, Mandir Marg, Sector-3 Rohini, Jafrabad, Nabi Karim, Timarpur, Todapur, Seemapuri & Police Housing Sector 16-B Dwarka are already under construction. Construction work in respect of 5 other projects at PSs Prashant Vihar, Mansarover Park, Mandawali Fazalpur, PP AU Block Pritampura, and DAP Line & Staff Quarters at Sector 9 Dwarka has been started during the year. Construction of 4 other projects namely PSs Anand Vihar, Malviya Nagar, PP Mayur Vihar Phase-II, and DCP/East District Office at Mandawali Fazalpur was scheduled to commence from January, 2009.

4.74 Delhi Police has succeeded in acquiring plots/land for PSs/PPs at Haiderpur, Sector 17 Dwarka, Vasant Village, Burari, Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar Samaipur, Sawda Ghevra, & Facility Centre opp. Chand Cinema, Pandav Nagar. Besides, a piece of land for M.T. Workshop at Gandhi Vihar and NGO Mess at Dilshad Garden have also been acquired during the year.

4.75 The sanctioned strength of Delhi Police has increased from 69,645 to 77,257 and at present, Delhi Police has 14,946 Government quarters. During the year, Delhi Police has taken possession of 19 quarters at PS Kamla Market and 719 staff quarters are under construction in the premises of different Police Stations/Police Posts and at Sector 16-B Dwarka. Similarly, amalgamation work in respect of the 2,013 flats at Sector 16-A Dwarka, Sector-4 Rohini & Sector-26 Rohini purchased from DDA during the year 2004 is in progress. Out of these, 199 flats duly amalgamated have been taken into possession.

4.76 A few major office projects have registered considerable progress. The plans for Security Police Lines at Bapu Dham and Police Housing Mandoli, are likely to be cleared by civic agencies shortly. The building plans for an office complex at Barakhamba Road comprising of the PS building and office space for Vigilance and D.E. Cell have been approved by Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) and sent to NDMC for necessary approval/sanction. The process to appoint Architects for Police Headquarters Building at Parliament Street and Dheerpur Residential Complex is in progress through Public Private Partnership mode (PPP) in consultation with Planning Commission, Govt. of India. In addition, other projects which are at planning/initial stage have also shown significant progress.

4.77 Re-development of existing complexes is also getting due attention. The existing official and residential buildings at Old Police Lines at Rajpur Road, Police Stations Punjabi Bagh and Mandir Marg have outlived their life span. At all the sites, modern buildings are being planned/constructed. Newly constructed buildings were provided to 4 Police Stations namely Kamla Market, Rajinder Nagar, Jaffarpur Kalan and Palam Village, Isolated Pocket-13, Opposite Dwarka in accordance with the MHA's Action Plan to accommodate the Police Stations.

4.78 Construction of 2 Police Posts buildings at CBD Shahdara and Saket is nearing completion. Amalgamation work in respect of 1,814 flats purchased during the year 2004 at Dwarka and Rohini, is also in final stages. Possession of 199 such flats has been taken over during the year. Besides these, 19 Govt. quarters have also been completed in Police Station Kamla Market and 719 staff quarters are under construction in the premises of different Police Stations/Police Posts and at Sector 16-B Dwarka. New projects started during the year include ACP Office cum PS & Staff Quarters at Prashant Vihar, Sector-16 Rohini, PS & Staff Quarters, Mansarover Park, PS & Staff

Quarters, Mandawali Fazalpur and PP & Staff Quarters, AU Block Pritampura and DAP Line & Staff Quarters at Sector-9 Dwarka. In addition, construction of 4 major projects namely PSs Anand Vihar, Malviya Nagar, PP Mayur Vihar Phase-II and DCP/East District Office at Mandawali Fazalpur is likely to start very shortly.

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

4.79 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 will be allocated for this scheme over the XI Plan Period, with Rs.135-00 crore per year, beginning 2009-2010. The year-wise allocation may be revised subject to requirements/progress of the scheme, within the overall allocation for the XI Plan.

4.80 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 grounds 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.

4.81 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:

4.82 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 is known as Modernization of Prisons is being implemented in 27 States over a period of five years (2002-07) with an outlay of Rs. 1,800.00 crore. The cost is 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.

4.83 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 Rs. 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 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 have been released.

4.84 The aforesaid scheme of modernization of prisons has been closed on 31.03.2009. However, considering the demand of various States for granting further financial assistance for construction of new jails, technological upgradation of prison and for various correctional reform programme in prisons, action has been initiated for formulating the second phase of the scheme in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. Suitable budget provision for 2009-10 will be made once the scheme is approved by the Cabinet. However, a token amount of Rs. 5.00 crore has been proposed in the BE-2009-10.

Regional Institute of Correctional Administration:

4.85 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:

4.86 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 and Hong Kong. Negotiations are under way with the Governments of Brazil, Sri Lanka and UAE.

4.87 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:

4.88 The quantity of drug seized by Narcotics Control Bureau during the year 2006, 2007 and January, 2008 to March, 2009 are as under:-

(In Kg.)

Name of the drug	2006 (January to December)	2007 (January to December)	January, 2008 to March, 2009
Opium	788	170	105
Morphine	0	0	3
Heroin	245	178	298
Ganja	14919	3676	4020
Hashish	956	1439	276
Cocaine	200	1	0
Methaqualone	20	1	1724
Ephedrine	1151	290	234
Acetic Anhydride	0	0	87

4.89 The number of persons arrested/seizures made during January, 2008 to March, 2009 are as under:-

Indian	Foreigners	Seizures
143	29	193

4.90 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:

4.91 Department of Official Language is the nodal Department for ensuring the 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.

4.92 The Department of Official Language basically aims at promoting the use of Official Language Hindi for 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, fixed 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 being made to achieve these targets. The Department tries its best to make judicious use of the funds allocated in the Budget.

4.93 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:-

(No. of trainees)

Hindi teaching / training activities	Year 2007-2008		Year 2008-2009		Year 2009-10
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target
1. Hindi Language Training (Prabodh, Praveen, Pragya)					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	28,340	24,951	29,960	21,468	28,360
(B) Intensive Training	5,130	2,721	5,130	1,745	3,000
(C) Language correspondence course	4,000	3,268	4,000	2,598	4,000
Total	37,470	30,940	39,090	25,811	35,360
2. Hindi Typing Training					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	3,280	2,079	2,980	1,821	2,500
(B) Intensive Training in typing	750	376	750	353	500
(C) Typing correspondence course	1,000	963	1,000	874	1,000
Total	5,030	3,418	4,730	3,048	4,000
3. Hindi Stenography Training					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	1,640	459	1,490	467	1,040
(B) Intensive Training	190	69	210	66	140
Total	1,830	528	1,700	533	1,180

Hindi teaching / training activities	Year 2007-2008		Year 2008-2009		Year 2009-10
4. Hindi workshops					
(i) workshops	12	22	13	17	85
(ii) trainees	workshops 360 trainees	workshops 455 trainees	workshops 390 trainees	workshops 398 trainees	workshops 1700 Trainees
5. Other short term training programmes					
(i) programmes	08	07	08	08	07
(ii) trainees	programmes based on nominations	programmes 148 trainees	programmes based on nominations	program mes 191 trainees	programmes based on nominations

4.94 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. For 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 reluctantly relieve them for training.

Translation work:

4.95 In the Central Translation Bureau, a subordinate office of the Department of Official Language, 73,234 standard pages (46,017 pages through regular establishment and 27,217 pages under 'expansion of translation capacity' scheme) were translated during the year 2007-2008. 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 2008-2009 a total of 57,154 (38,086+19,068) standard pages were translated up to March, 2009. The main reason for shortfall in the achievement of translation is due to the non-remunerative rates of translation. The normal rates of translation of Ministry of Home Affairs are Rs. 60 per 1,000 words and those for technical nature work are Rs. 65.00 per 1,000 words which are very less in comparison to other Central Ministries/Departments. Secondly, there are 14 vacant posts of senior translators in the Central Translation Bureau.

4.96 A target of translating 76,000 pages (46,000 pages through the regular establishment and 30,000 pages through expansion of translation capacity scheme) has been fixed for the year 2009-2010. Shortfalls in achievements against the targets is likely in case of the post of the translators remaining vacant.

Translation Training Programmes:

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

Translation related activities	Year 2007-2008		Year 2008-2009		Year 2009-2010
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
(1) Three Months' Translation Training Course	16 programmes 360 trainees	16 programmes 211 trainees	16 programmes 360 trainees	16 programmes 179 trainees	16 programmes 250 trainees
(2) 21 Days' Translation Training Course	02 programmes 30 trainees	02 programmes 40 trainees	02 programmes 30 trainees	02 programmes 54 trainees	02 programmes 30 trainees
(3) Short	16	16	16	15	16

Translation training related activities	Year 2007-2008		Year 2008-2009		Year 2009-2010
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
Term Translation Training Course	programmes 400 trainees	programmes 448 trainees	programmes 400 trainees	programmes 435 trainees	programmes 400 trainees
(4) Advanced /Refresher Translation Training Course	06 programmes 90 trainees	06 programmes 113 trainees	06 programmes 90 trainees	06 programmes 161 trainees	06 programmes 90 trainees
(5) Training under National Training Policy	04 programmes 40 trainees	04 programmes 58 trainees	04 programmes 40 trainees	02 programmes 41 trainees	04 programmes 40 trainees

4.98 The shortfalls in Three Months' Translation Training Course in the year 2008-09 are due to ban on new recruitment, 10% cut on posts and non-relieving of employees nominated for training programmes 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. 87 training programmes were organised during the year 2007-08. During the year 2008-2009, 89 training programmes have been organized. 90 similar training programmes are proposed to be conducted during the year 2009-10.

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. Out of targeted 04 seminars for the year 2008-09, first seminar was held on 15-16 October, 2008 at Ooty and second seminar was held on 28.02.2009 at Vadodra (Gujarat). 04 seminars of such type will be organized in the year 2009-10.

4.102 For facilitating the use of Hindi in the Central Government Offices, the Department of Official Language has undertaken development of the following software through C-DAC, Pune:-

- In the **LILA** series, LILA Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya syllabi for learning Hindi on-line through English, Malayalam, Kannada, Tamil, Telegu, Bangla, Manipuri, Oriya, Marathi, Assamese, Punjabi, Nepali, Kashmiri, Gujarati and Bodo medium are available on world-wide-web.
- **Mantra Rajbhasha** – The software helps in Hindi translation of English documents (circulars, orders, office memorandum etc.) This software has been developed for Administration, Finance, Agriculture, Small scale Industries, Information Technology, Health care and Education domains. The standalone, internet and intranet versions of Mantra Rajbhasha have been made available.

- **Shrutlekhan Rajbhasha** – With the use of this software direct Hindi text may be obtained for Hindi speech.
- **Vachantar Rajbhasha** - With the use of this software Hindi text may be obtained from English speech.
- **E-Mahashabadkosh** – Bi-lingual and Bi-directional/Hindi pronunciation and pictorial dictionary of administrative domain has been developed.

4.103 The details of the targets and achievements of projects, developed through C-DAC, Pune, with a view to increase the use of Hindi in Central Government Offices are as under :-

	Year 2007-08		Year 2008-09		Year 2009-10
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets
Language Application Tools	LILA through the medium of Nepali, Kashmiri, Gujarati & Punjabi	LILA through the medium of Nepali, Kashmiri, Gujarati & Punjabi	LILA through the medium of Bodo, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil & Telegu	The Prabodh versions of LILA through the medium of Bodo, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil & Telegu have been developed.	To develop the revised versions of Prabodh and Praveen in English and other 14 Indian languages.
	MANTRA- for Health care and Education domains	MANTRA- for Health care and in Education domains	MANTRA for Banking, and general purpose domains	MANTRA- for Banking domains has been developed. The development process is in progress in general purpose domain.	To improve the standard of translation of Mantra software up to acceptable level.
	Vachantar -beta version	Vachantar -beta version	Vachantar -final version	Vachantar -final version – the development work is in progress	To develop the final version of Vachantar software by improving its standard
Language Computing Tools	E-Mahashaba-dkosh Bilingual, Bi-dimensional English-Hindi	E-Mahashaba-dkosh (for administrative domain)	Bilingual, Bi-dimensional English-Hindi dictionaries E-Mahashaba-	The development of E-Mahashaba-dkosh for health.	Further development of Bilingual, Bi-dimensional English-Hindi

	Year 2007-08		Year 2008-09		Year 2009-10
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets
	dictionary (For administrative, health and industries domains)		dkosh (for information technology, agriculture, banking & financial domains)	Industries, information technology, agriculture, banking & financial sectors is underway.	dictionary- E-Mahashaba-dkosh for legal, education & tourism domains.
			On-line Examination system	The development work is under process	To complete the development of on-line Examination
			Training to trainers (10 programmes)	08 programmes have been organized.	02 programmes
					Establishment of one 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 122 issues of this magazine have been published and 123rd issue is under print.

4.105 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 setting the targets in respect of the work to be done in Hindi by the Government Offices during the ensuing year and the Annual Assessment Report which evaluates the data received through quarterly progress reports relating to the work done in Hindi by all Ministries, Departments etc. of the Government of India and ensuring necessary follow up action therein by all Ministries/Departments etc. are carried out by the

Department. A compilation of orders, containing different orders regarding Official Language updated up to June, 2005, has been published.

4.106 The “**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.

4.107 Till date, 15 lists of standard Hindi books have been circulated covering about 30,000 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:

4.108 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. 267 Town Official Language Implementation Committees have so far been constituted including 06 newly constituted committees during the year 2008-09, in various towns of the country for coordination in implementation of the Official Language Policy and its propagation. As many as 372 meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees were held in the year 2007-08 against the target of 514 meetings. For some reasons such as transfer of Chairmen of some committees etc., targeted two meetings of each committee could not be held during the year. 359 meetings of these committees have been held up to

March, 2009 against a target of 520 meetings during 2008-09. There is a target of convening 02 meetings of each 267 Town Official Language Implementation Committees during the year 2009-2010 also.

4.109 With a view to create an ideal environment for Official Language Hindi, to discuss the problems in its implementation and to give impetus for the implementation of official language policy in Central Government offices at regional basis, regional official language awards are given every year. Four official language conferences have been held respectively at Hyderabad (on 04-05 October, 2007), Siliguri (on 13-14 November, 2007), Haridwar (on 13-14 December, 2007) & Goa (on 14-15 February, 2008). There was a target of organizing four regional official language conferences in the year 2008-09. In this series, the first official language conference was held at Ooty on 15-16 October, 2008 and second was held at Vadodra (Gujarat) on 28th February, 2009. A target of organizing 04 official language conferences has been fixed for the year 2009-10.

4.110 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 14.9.2008 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.

4.111 A monthly target of 12 inspections per officer has been fixed for reviewing the progress of the implementation of official language policy and compliance of Official Language Rules made thereunder. During the year 2007-08, 1,584 inspections of the Central Government offices were carried out. During 2008-09, 1,437 inspections of the Central Government offices have been carried out till March, 2009.

REHABILITATION SCHEMES/PROJECTS:

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

4.112 About 52.31 lakh DP's from former East Pakistan had migrated to India during the period from 1946 to 1971. The DP's numbering about 41.17 lakh who arrived upto 31.3.1958 were called Old migrants and those numbering about 11.14 lakh DP's who arrived between 1.1.1964 and 25.3.1971 were called New Migrants. Out of 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. 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 2348.52 acres of private land and transfer of 798.28 acres of Central Government land. The implementation of this scheme is near completion and budget provision of Rs. 5.00 crore has been made in the current year 2009-10 for the purpose. So far, 2334.41 acres of private land has been acquired and 730.56 acres of Central Government land has been transferred. The schemes for regularization of 149 and 175 groups of squatter's colonies are completed.

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

4.113 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 family of displaced persons 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; and
- (e) Payment of Rs. 25.00 lakh to the State Government for improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularized colonies.

4.114 The committee constituted for verification of genuine claimants for payment of ex-gratia/rehabilitation assistance and headed by Divisional Commissioner, Jammu has undertaken the job of identification of eligible beneficiaries of POK (1947). A total amount of Rs. 6.17crore has been released to the Govt. 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. 423.46 lakh to 1,872 eligible claimants. Further, Chief Engineer, PHE, Government of J&K has prepared the estimates for Rs. 25.00 lakh for installation of deep surface hand pumps in the displaced persons colonies of Jammu. An amount of Rs. 49.00 crore has been sanctioned to State Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir on 24.12.2008 on account of payment of ex-gratia for land deficiency to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947.

4.115 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 Govt. of J&K in March, 2004 for disbursement to eligible beneficiaries. The State Govt. has disbursed the amount to 1,198 eligible beneficiaries.

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

4.116 A provision of Rs. 4,50,000/- has been made in BE 2009-2010 for the head Ex-gratia payment to 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 National and companies who were in West and East Pakistan. A sum of Rs. 71.01 crore has so far been paid by way of ex-gratia payment to the claimants till March 31, 2009.

Sri Lankan Refugees:

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

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>No. of Refugees</u>
First	24.07.1983 to 31.12.1987	1,34,053
Second	25.08.1989 to 30.04.1991	1,22,078
Third	31.07.1996 to 30.04.2003	22,418
Fourth	12.01. 2006 to 31.03.2009	<u>23,626</u>
		<u>TOTAL: 3,02,175</u>

4.118 Sri Lankan refugees are of the following categories:

- (a) Stateless persons who had not applied for Indian citizenship of those not yet conferred Sri Lankan citizenship; and
- (b) Sri Lankan citizens.

4.119 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 March 1, 2009, about 73,293 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in 117 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa. Besides, about 26,729 refugees are staying outside the camps on their own, after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

4.120 Government of India's approach is to discourage their movement but if any refugee 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. With a view to prevent fresh mass influx of Sri Lankan refugees, several measures, including intensified coastal patrolling, collection and collation of advance intelligence and strengthening of Naval detachments in Tamil Nadu have been undertaken.

4.121 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. 456.90 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period from July, 1983 to March, 2009.

4.122 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. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been requested to take further necessary action in the matter and submit its specific proposal(s) for consideration and approval of this Ministry.

Tibetan Refugees:

4.123 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.

4.124 The current population of Tibetan refugees in India is about 1,10,095 (based on the demographic survey conducted by the 'Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama' informed vide their letter dated 27.02.2008). Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in

different States in the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (44,468), Himachal Pradesh (21,980), Arunachal Pradesh (7,530), Uttarakhand (8,545), West Bengal (5,785) and Jammu & Kashmir (6,920). The Ministry of Home Affairs has spent an amount of about Rs.18.72 crore upto October, 2008 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees. This does not include the amount incurred by Ministry of Human Resource Development on education of Tibetan children.

4.125 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 8,015 permits have been issued to foreigners till March, 2009. The rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees is almost complete and only one residuary housing scheme is at various stages of implementation in the State of Uttarakhand.

Settlement Wing:

4.126 The Settlement Wing functions as a Subordinate Office of the Rehabilitation Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs and deals with residuary matters of resettlement of displaced persons from former West Pakistan. The wing is also responsible for authorizing ex-gratia pension and family pension to displaced Government persons and their widows from the erstwhile West Pakistan.

4.127 The wing is also handling residuary work of the defunct Dandakaranya (DNK) Project. Apart from miscellaneous service matters, this wing is presently attending to pension cases of pre-1986/pre-1996 retirees and implementation of the Supreme Court's judgment regarding pay revision of ex-

teachers of erstwhile DNK Project. The wing has been responsible for managing more than ten lakh files covering the period 1947 onwards and pertaining mainly to the claims of displaced persons from former West Pakistan.

POLICE NETWORK (POLNET):

4.128 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:-

Sl. No.	Funds resources	Share from respective heads (Rs. in crore)	Amount spent (Rs. in crore)
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
	Total	99.060	94.32

4.129 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	4,370

4.130 During the current year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 54.90 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:

4.131 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 multi-pronged initiatives to engineer the desired "Paradigm Shift" towards a holistic and integrated disaster management both in planning and action.

Preparedness Activities:

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF):

4.132 For the purpose of specialised response to a threatening disaster situation or disasters/emergencies both natural and man-made such as those of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear origin, the DM Act, 2005 has mandated the constitution of a NDRF. The general superintendence, direction and control of this force shall be vested in and exercised by the NDMA. NDRF constituted under the provisions of Sections 44 and 45 of the DM Act, 2005, has started to take shape as a "Specialist Force" and set out to a planned road map towards its operationalisation during this period. All the NDRF battalions presently located at Guwahati, Kolkata, Mundali (Bhubaneswar), Arakonam (Near Chennai), Pune, Gandhinagar and Chandigarh have been assigned areas of responsibility. Another NDRF Battalion at Greater Noida sanctioned by the Government is also available now after the recruitment and basic training of their men by ITBP.

Communication Network:

4.133 NDMA has planned the design of an integrated disaster communication network to ensure connectivity of all the stakeholders before, during and after the disasters. This network is conceived to be a failsafe, multi faceted and highly reliable communication network with adequate redundancy at each level, building on the existing telecommunication facilities and infrastructure available with the Government and private sector. Some of its important features are:-

- (a) It will ensure voice, data and video connectivity for all the stakeholders before, during and after the disasters.
- (b) It will ensure the restoration of disrupted communication at the disaster site and fail-safe, last-mile connectivity to disaster affected areas.
- (c) It will provide Multi Lingual Voice Connectivity upto the “Village Level” through terrestrial and microwave based Communication and Information Technology system and Data Connectivity upto the “clusters of villages” through Fibre Optic Cable-based Community Service Centres (CSCs).

Medical Preparedness:

4.134 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.

4.135 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:

4.136 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:

4.137 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.

Mock Exercises:

4.138 NDMA is running mock exercises in the States to prepare them for generating efficient response in case of disasters. These also emphasize and ensure the coordination aspects in disaster management. 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) and (vi) urban fire in high rise buildings/malls.

4.139 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 exercises 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.

4.140 NDMA has conducted 76 Table Top and Mock Exercises so far in various disciplines in Disaster Management in different States. This trend of organising Mock Exercises would have a cascading effect within the States.

Awareness Generation:

4.141 In its endeavor to spread awareness amongst masses, NDMA has launched a few public awareness campaigns through electronic and print media. The focus was on building the appropriate environment for DM and creating a high level of impact on the target audience. Three campaigns have been launched so far by the NDMA :

- a) Cyclone awareness campaign (focused on 4 cyclone-prone key states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, and Gujarat).
- b) Earthquake awareness campaign (across the earthquake-prone states).
- c) Flood awareness campaign.
- d) Awareness Campaign on Chemical (Industrial) Disasters.

Mitigation activities:

4.142 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 level mitigation projects to counter state specific problems.

Mainstreaming Disaster Resilience into Developmental Projects:

4.143 A number of meetings have been held with the Planning Commission and a broad approach in this regard has been evolved, which will now be further refined and finalized. The underlying theme is that all new built environments must be disaster resilient. It is proposed, in this regard, that:-

- (a) All EFC and CNE notes will 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. The modality of this will be worked out shortly. To begin with, a few important national projects e.g. Infrastructure Development Projects (flyovers etc), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan projects, Indira Awaas Yojana could be taken up for DM audit. 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:

4.144 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) Other Disaster Management Projects including “School Safety Project”.
- (e) National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (DPR already under preparation).
- (f) National Mitigation Reserve: The underlying idea is to retain a reasonable reserve at the National level, to cater to emergent requirements in the wake of serious disasters in both the hilly and the non-hilly terrain.

4.145 All these projects have been conceptualized and would be developed and 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 would be 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. In addition, NDMA is also in the process of preparing a small project for the Health Ministry for attaining medical preparedness. These will broadly include procurement of ‘mobile hospitals’ and improvement of testing laboratories.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT:

4.146 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) is 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 to formulate and implement a comprehensive human resource development plan covering all aspects of disaster management.

4.147 During the year 2008-09, the Institute conducted 68 training programmes which were attended by 1,977 participants. Two Satellites based programmes were also conducted in Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka, where more than 45,000 sub-district level functionaries were trained.

4.148 NIDM is also providing technical support to the Administrative Training Institutes identified by the State Governments for operation of 29 Disaster Management Centre/Faculties. A total 581 programmes have been conducted by the State DMCs imparting training to 14,645 persons till January 31, 2009.

4.149 In addition to class-room training, the Institute also conducts on-line training courses in collaboration with World Bank Institute; Washington, USA covering comprehensive disaster risk management, community based disaster risk management, financial strategies; damage & reconstruction need assessment and safe cities. During 2008-09 Institute conducted five on line programmes (1 basic and 4 specialized). These programmes were attended by 370 participants. 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.

4.150 During the year, NIDM also conducted a study for the Thirteenth Finance Commission on financing Disaster Management in India. The draft report of the study has been submitted to Thirteenth Finance Commission.

4.151 During 2009-2010 NIDM will conduct 90 training 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 and/or other training institutes in States for operation of a Centre/Faculty of Disaster.

4.152 NIDM has been working as catalyst for knowledge dissemination in the field of disaster management. It is networking with leading scientific, technical and research organizations 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.

4.153 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.

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES:

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP):

4.154 NDMA has engaged a Consultancy Agency for managing the Project Preparation Activities. The Agency has started the assignment with effect from 19.5.2008. The Agency is also assisting NDMA in preparing different documentation such as Procurement and Financial Management Manuals, Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Operation Manual etc. required for pre-appraisal of the Project by the World Bank.

4.155 To give a momentum to the Project, a full time Joint Secretary level Project Director under technical assistance from International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) is in position with effect from 17.11.2008. The work of updating the investment Proposals and preparation of Detailed Project Report is to be completed by the participating States. The same is in progress.

4.156 With the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs, funds in the form of grants-in-aid for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) relating to the Component to be executed by the States have been released. The amounts released to the States include Rs. 1.80 crore (Andhra Pradesh), Rs. 2.50 crore (Orissa), Rs. 50.00 Lakh (Maharashtra), Rs. 12.00 Lakh (Gujarat) and Rs. 98.00 Lakh (West Bengal).

World Bank Missions of States:

4.157 The Missions from World Bank toured the States of Orissa from 3rd to 6th February, 2009 and Gujarat from 9th to 12th February, 2009. The objective of the Missions was to review the progress of preparation and the institutional readiness at the States, discuss and agree with the States on the fiduciary and safeguard management arrangements and thereby assist NDMA and the States in accelerating the pace of project preparation. The Missions consisted of Members from Disaster Management Sector Expertise (roads, bridges, cyclone shelters, canals & embankment, plantations etc.), procurement and financial management, environmental and social areas. The representatives of NDMA and Project Management Consultant accompanied the World Bank Missions. Similar joint visits were undertaken by World Bank and NDMA in the States of Andhra Pradesh (26th and 27th February, 2009) and Maharashtra (26.3.2009).

National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP)

4.158 The National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP) aims to address the critical gaps in the management of earthquake-related risks. The NERMP aims to achieve the following objectives:

- a) Capacity building of various stakeholder groups like engineers, architects, faculty members of engineering colleges, site supervisors, contractors, lead masons and masons etc;
- b) Creation of public awareness on earthquake risk vulnerability, techno-legal regime, building safety etc;
- c) Creating an enabling techno-legal regime and its enforcement and compliance by different Ministries of Government of India and State Governments;
- d) Institutional strengthening and Research and Development (R&D);

- e) Retrofitting of lifeline structures starting with district hospitals in 12 districts in seismic zones IV and V for demonstrative effect; and
- f) Project management support.

4.159 NERMP has an outlay of over Rs. 565.00 crore spread over a five year period during the 11th Five Year Plan. Pricewaterhouse Coopers, who have been appointed consultants for this project, are preparing Detailed Project Report for the programme.

4.160 As regards the retrofitting, out of 12 hospitals, inspection of 6 hospitals has already been completed and the report is under preparation. Out of these 6 hospitals, inspection of all the four hospitals of North East has been completed.

4.161 As regards Capacity Building, the tentative training plan has been prepared and the process of interaction with the institutes and experts in the field for data gathering & validation of assumptions is going on.

4.162 For public awareness, the consultants have undertaken the field visits/activity for consultation with various stakeholders and community in particular for primary collection of data. Extensive efforts are also on to collect data from secondary sources. They are also undertaking a few more field activity in different parts of the country to ensure that a practical and more workable plan is evolved.

National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project (NLRMP)

4.163 In order to evolve a comprehensive strategy for landslide hazard risk mitigation, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) intends to prepare a Detailed Project Report (DPR) on National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project (NLRMP) at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.5 crore in an expected time frame of 8 months.

4.164 The important activities under NLRMP would be designing and developing a comprehensive understanding of landslide process and mechanism, proposing strategy along with plan for mapping and assessing landslides, proposing a monitoring mechanism for active landslides, proposing modalities for assessment of loss including compiling and evaluating information on economic impacts of landslide hazards etc. The other components would be capacity development and awareness generation among the stakeholders/affected communities. The proposal has been included in the 11th Five Year Plan of the Planning Commission.

4.165 In connection with the engagement of a consultant for preparation of DPR, 9 Expression of Interests (EOIs) have been received and currently they are being examined for short listing for issue of Request For Proposal (RFP). The NDMA is currently in the process of constituting a Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) for finalizing the RFP to be issued to the short listed firms as also for evaluation of Technical and Financial Bids to be received in this regard.

National Flood Risk Mitigation Project (NFRMP)

4.166 The NDMA has drawn up a National Flood Risk Mitigation Project (NFRMP) as a comprehensive project for strengthening flood preparedness, mitigation and management in the country. The National Flood Risk Mitigation Project aims at assisting the Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments, to address the issues of preparedness and mitigation of floods to minimize vulnerability to floods and consequent loss of lives, livelihood systems, property and damage to infrastructure and public utilities. The project would be taken up for implementation during the 11th Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 500.00 crore.

4.167 Currently NDMA is engaged in the process of selection of a lead consultant for preparation of DPR for NFRMP. In this connection EOIs have been received from 14 firms and out of them 9 have been short listed for issuance of RFP.

4.168 The RFP and scope of work is currently being finalized and with this in view a TEC has been constituted. In this connection a reference has been made to the nodal Ministry i.e. the Ministry of Water Resources to get an update on the various components of their flood management programme to ensure that there is no duplication of efforts.

4.169 The Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) relating to the above mentioned project are likely to be completed in 2009-10.

SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA:

Civil Registration and Vital Statistics:

4.170 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the functionaries appointed by the State Governments under the Registration of Births & Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. The Registrar General of India coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths are the chief executive authorities in their respective States. The progress on various components of the scheme is given below:

Advertisement & Publicity:

4.171 Telecast/broadcast of video/audio spots on registration of births and deaths through Doordarshan and Private T.V./All India Radio were continued. Release of advertisements on birth registration in leading local newspapers in States with a view to sustain as well as improve the level of registration was another activity taken up to sensitize the general public. Besides, financial assistance was provided to States 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/booklets/folders, posters, calendars, hoardings and bill boards, wall paintings and advertisements on State Transport buses, etc. Financial assistance was also provided to the States towards IEC materials such as name label stickers, school bags/geometry boxes/foot rules/plastic scales, bearing birth registration messages, aimed at targeting the school going children.

4.172 In 2007-08, the State of Assam has improved the level of registration of births by 11.3% followed by Lakshadweep 10.1% over the previous year. The States of Goa, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal have achieved cent percent registration of births. There has been significant improvement (5.0 - 8.9%) in the level of birth registration in the States of Bihar (8.9%), Rajasthan (8.4%), Chhattisgarh (8.1%) and Orissa (5.1%) over the previous year. There has also been a marginal improvement (1.0 - 2.2%) in the level of birth registration over the previous year in the States of Madhya Pradesh (2.2%), Karnataka (1.8%), Haryana (1.3%) and Uttarakhand (1.0%) during the same period.

4.173 In 2008-09, the State of Rajasthan has achieved significant improvement of 16.2% in the level of registration of birth, followed by 11.9% in Madhya Pradesh and 4.1% in Jharkhand over the previous year. The States of Gujarat and Haryana have achieved 6.8% and 6.5% improvement in birth registration over the previous year. Further there has been marginal improvement (1.0–3.0%) in the level of birth registration over the previous year in the States of Orissa (3.0%), Jammu & Kashmir (1.7%) and Karnataka (1.2%) during the same period.

Training:

4.174 Each year, the registration functionaries of various States are imparted training on the provisions of the Registration of Births & Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969, procedures involved in the registration of births and deaths, compilation of statistical information, etc. During 2007-08, financial assistance for imparting

training to civil registration functionaries was provided to Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Nagaland, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal under this scheme.

4.175 During 2008-09, financial assistance has been provided to Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, A & N Islands, Puducherry and Rajasthan for imparting training to civil registration functionaries.

Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD):

4.176 During financial year 2007-08, 20 States/UTs were provided with the funds for training about 9,710 doctors/coders in ICD-10. The Annual Report on MCCD for the year 2001 was released. The State of Haryana created and filled the post of Nosologist. During financial year 2008-09, 19 States/UTs have been provided with the funds for training about 8,747 doctors/coders in ICD-10. The Annual Report on MCCD for the year 2002 is under print.

Sample Registration System:

4.177 Since its inception in 1970, the Sample Registration System (SRS) has been the chief source of data on fertility and mortality annually *inter alia* on 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. The SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, 2002-06 containing the data on expectation of life has been brought out. The SRS Bulletin, 2008 containing birth rates, death rates and infant mortality rates by sex and residence for the year 2007 has been published.

The SRS Statistical Report, 2007 containing vital rates along with the detailed report on fertility and mortality for the year 2007 has also been prepared. The RGI's award to the best field workers i.e. Supervisors and Part Time Enumerators (PTEs) in recognition of their outstanding performances was constituted in 2007-08. The award for the year 2007-08 has been distributed. Besides, the Refresher Training Programmes for PTEs, which is held every two years, has been completed in 26 States/UTs and is in progress in remaining States/UTs.

Geographic Information System (GIS) Based Town Mapping:

4.178 The objective of this plan scheme is to: (i) generate spatial geographic database for different administrative units of towns at ward level along with other major physical landscape, infrastructure, major cultural/historical features, major land use, places of tourist interest, places of entertainment, etc. (ii) link census data and store them in magnetic media for quick retrieval (iii) provide complete coverage of the spatial data of capital cities at ward level showing buildings, houses, lanes, by-lanes and important landmarks.

4.179 Pending the recruitment of manpower under the scheme, existing selected officers/officials have been trained. During 2007-08 the procurement of 3,801 statutory town maps had been completed, out of which generation of digital files of 1,512 town maps had also been completed and other steps like creation of annotation layers, topology, labeling etc. were taken up.

4.180 In 2008-09, the work of preparation of detailed digital maps of capital cities showing buildings, housing structures, road network etc. for each ward has been taken up. Digital maps are being prepared from Satellite Imageries showing layout by Survey of India for use in 2011 Census.

Modernising Data Dissemination Activity in Census:

4.181 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 application hosted on the site, which allows quick access to data and faster downloads. A module on Shopping Cart facility has been introduced to enable choosing the books/CDs for purchase. The introduction of this facility has enabled data users to place orders for data directly. With the release of 56 tables in 2008, 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. 8 volumes of census data have also been printed and released for users. New data products were brought out on various census themes on CD and also in print. Customized tables were generated using 2001 Census database on request from individual data users. National and states volumes of Census Atlases analyzing spatial distribution of important themes from 2001 Census have been made ready for release on CD.

4.182 In the calendar year 2008, census data products amounting to approximately Rs. 56.87 lakh have been sold based on information received. It will be higher as some of the Census Directorates have not sent the latest returns. A special drive, undertaken by the Census Directorates, to reach out printed publications to libraries and other research institutions within the government and outside has helped achieving higher scores.

4.183 Adequate publicity has been made to create awareness about release of new datasets from 2001 Census by placing advertisements in technical journals and sending list of new releases to regular data users. 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:

4.184 A Training Unit has been set up in the Office of Registrar General, India with the focus on improving the knowledge, capability and performance of the staff of ORGI. The purpose of training is basically to bridge the gap between the job requirements and the present competence of staff, especially in the field of data analysis with the help of latest statistical and demographic techniques. The following training programmes have been conducted:-

- a) Training for officials of Statistical cadre;
- b) IT training for all non-IT officials;
- c) Training for the officials of the Map Division and the DP Division; and
- d) Training for administrative officials at ISTM/ORGI.

During 2008-09, 370 officials have been trained in 11 different training programmes.

Mother Tongue Survey of India:

4.185 A Scheme on Mother Tongue Survey of India is being implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan relating to Survey of Mother Tongues 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, 134 mother tongues/languages have been taken up for survey work and 70 more are proposed in the remaining part of the financial year. 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 134 mother tongues/languages, reports on 16 mother tongues have already been completed while report writing of another 48 mother tongues is in progress.

Multipurpose National Identity Card (MNIC) Scheme:

4.186 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 intention.

4.187 To understand the complexities involved alongwith technical specifications and technology required for national roll out, a pilot project has been implemented 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 covering a population of 30.96 lakh. Under the project, it was envisaged to provide a unique National Identity Number (NIN) to each citizen and subsequently issue identity (smart) cards to all those citizens who are of age 18 years and above and could provide evidence at the time of verification.

Status of Implementation of Pilot Project:

4.188 The implementation phase of the pilot project on MNIC has been completed on March 31, 2008 and more than 12 lakh cards have been issued to the citizens in the pilot areas. 20 MNIC Centres, one in each tehsil/block, have been kept functional and will continue to operate till March 31, 2009 for maintaining and updating of database for changes in names, marital status, addresses, linking with registration of births and deaths etc. During this period, identity cards will be issued to those who could not be verified in the first phase and to those who attain age of 18 years as well as to those who are new entrants in the pilot areas.

4.189 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) with a single reference date would be more

feasible. Accordingly, there is a proposal for creation of NPR by collecting information on specified items of each resident, alongwith the population enumeration at the time of next decennial census in 2011. The filled up NPR schedules will be handed over to the UID Authorities, being created under the Planning Commission who will computerize the database and add photographs and finger biometrics of each individual to make the identity database complete. After the NPR is so made ready, it would be possible to create National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) independently as a subset of NPR. The Planning Commission has made an allocation of Rs. 300.00 crore for this in 11th Five Year Plan.

IMMIGRATION SERVICES:

4.190 The progress made in up-gradation of immigration facilities during the year 2007-08 was as under:

SI. No.	Project	Progress
1.	Up-gradation of Computer systems and installation of new Immigration Control System (ICS) software	Computer Systems upgraded and ICS software installed at Pune, Gaya, Varanasi, Guwahati airports and Gede Rail Check Post.
2.	Installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs)	PRMs installed at Trichy, Gaya, Varanasi, Guwahati and Pune airports and Haridaspur Land Check Post.
3.	Up-gradation of Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB) of Bureau of Immigration (BoI) and networking with 20 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) and 5 FRROs	Up-gradation of CFB completed. Connectivity with Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Jaipur, Amritsar, Trivandrum, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Cochin, Calicut, Goa, and Ahmedabad airports, Attari Rail, Wagah Road, Munabao Rail and Haridaspur Land Check Post and Mumbai and Cochin seaports established. Connectivity with FRROs at Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata has also been established.
4.	Implementation of Advance Passenger Information System (APIS)	APIS Phase-I is scheduled to be implemented at six international airports namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Cochin w.e.f. 01.04.2008. Site preparation at these airports has been completed and the requisite hardware/software has been installed. Pilot project at Delhi was in progress w.e.f. 01.07.2007.

4.191 The performance for the year 2008-09 is as under:-

Sl. No.	Project	Progress
1.	Up-gradation of Computer Systems and installation of new ICS software	Computer Systems upgraded and ICS software installed at Lucknow, Coimbatore and Port Blair airports and Cochin and Chennai seaports.
2.	Installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs)	PRMs installed at Mangalore, Lucknow and Coimbatore airports and Gede Rail Check Post.
3.	Installation of Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) Machines	QDX Machines installed at Nagpur, Pune and Gaya airports and Gede Rail Check Post.
4.	Up-gradation of Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB) and networking with various ICPs and 5 FRROs	Connectivity of CFB with Guwahati airport and FRROs at Delhi and Amritsar has been established. Connectivity at Kolkata seaport has also been established.
5.	Implementation of Advance Passenger Information System (APIS)	All international airlines operating at the six designated airports have become APIS compliant. The airlines are presently in the process of stabilizing their systems so as to furnish complete and accurate data to the Immigration Authorities at the six destination airports. APIS would effectively reduce immigration clearance time and enhance the security screening of passengers.

Targeted performance during 2009-10:

4.192 In respect of Bureau of Immigration, provisions of Rs. 5.00 crore under the sub-head 'Machinery and Equipments' and Rs. 25.00 crore under the sub-head 'IT(M&E)' have been made in BE 2009-10 for the following schemes/activities:-

- a. Computerization of C-form data'
- b. Office automation of BoI and FRROs;
- c. Taking over of immigration and registration functions at Bangalore ICP by BoI;
- d. Execution of the pilot project(s) for implementation of the Phase-II of Mission Mode Project (MMP) as per the DPR prepared by the National Institute of Smart Government (NISG);

- e. Second phase of implementation of Advance Passenger Information System (APIS);
- f. Replacement/upgradation of CCTV system at Amritsar, Kolkata and Chennai Airports;
- g. Implementation of CCTV system at Attari Rail, Munabao Rail and Gede Rail ICPs;
- h. Implementation of scanning system of D/E Cards;
- i. Upgradation of existing PRMs and procurement of e-PRMs;
- j. Procurement of Web Cameras for remaining ICPs;
- k. Networking of 43 ICPs; and
- l. Development of registration software for FRROs/FROs.

COLOUR PORTRAIT BUILDING SYSTEM (NCRB):

4.193 NCRB initiated a proposal for developing a Colour Portrait Building System through Daramsinh Desai Institute of Technology (DDIT) at present Dharamsinh Desai University (DDU), Nadiad, Gujarat for releasing it to States/UTs for developing clearer and better Portraits of suspects/accused persons than B/W version during investigation. An agreement was signed with DDIT for completion of the project in three phases with beginning of the first phase in the year 2003-04. The first, second and third phase of the software were to be delivered by the developer in October, 2004, October, 2005 and October, 2006 respectively. The total project requires an expenditure of Rs. 35.40 lakh during three years period including a hardware component of Rs. 9.00 lakh, which would be returned to NCRB after completion of the project.

4.194 The first phase of the software was delivered by the developer in September, 2005 and amount of Rs. 8.80 lakh was paid to the firm. The working prototype of the software of second phase was delivered by the firm in March, 2006 with the request to release the payment of second installment. The committee, which was constituted to evaluate and monitor the progress of

the project, gave its recommendation to release the payment towards development of second phase and accordingly required DD was prepared. Meanwhile a workshop was conducted for the personnel from States/UTs police for getting suggestions from the real users on the development of the second phase of the software. Some operational problems were observed during the workshop while running the software and it was found that the suggestion made by NCRB had not been fully resolved. The payment towards second phase was withheld. Though some features of the third phase had been developed which was to be completed by October, 2006, the firm has not finalized second and third phase of the software as on date, therefore, it was decided to surrender the budget for the year 2006-07 and a provision for Rs. 8.80 lakh was made in the budget for the year 2007-08.

4.195 The scheduled development of the software was getting delayed because of the non-availability of the project leader who had gone abroad. Another project leader was appointed by the DDU to expedite the process of development of the software. NCRB has been making its best possible efforts for early development of the software. The project had been extended to the financial year 2007-08 with the expectation that the project could be finalized within the financial year 2007-08. The project was not completed in 10th Plan (2002-2007), the project got extended to the 11th Plan (2007-2012) for the year 2007-08 and also the project was not completed in the year 2007-08, the fund of Rs. 8.80 lakh was surrendered with the request to allot the same for the year 2008-09 with the expectation that the project could be completed in the year 2008-09.

4.196 An External Technical Committee (ETC) was constituted with the approval of MHA to assess the development of CPBS and give its recommendations based on which the further course of action could be decided in the project. The ETC had visited DDU, Nadiad in the month of February, 2008 to assess the CPBS software and gave some suggestions

which were required to be incorporated in the software. ETC again visited to DDU on 04.06.2008 to re-assess the latest developments made in the software and submitted its test report. After thorough testing of the same, NCRB team visited DDU from 22.07.08 to 24.07.08 to check the compliance of the report submitted by ETC and the latest developments including the promises made by DDU but there were lots of shortcomings found and the same have been submitted to DDU and ETC.

4.197 A meeting was organized on 29th and 30th December, 2008 at NCRB, New Delhi in which DDU has demonstrated latest developments of CPBS s/w still second phase before External Technical Committee and NCRB Technical Team. Most of the developments towards 1st and 2nd phase have been completed and a Beta-version of the software has been provided by DDU on 20th January, 2009 incorporating all suggestions discussed during the meeting for field trials in pilot States.

4.198 The development upto second phase has been completed in financial year 2008-09 and the payment of Rs. 8.80 lakh has been released to DDU in February, 2009 as discussed and decided during the meeting.

4.199 The third and final phase of development will be completed in the financial year 2009-10 and the payment of Rs. 8.80 lakh will be made to DDU on completion of third phase during the financial year 2009-10 after the evaluation and recommendation of External Technical Committee as discussed in the meeting. Hence, Rs. 8.80 lakh for payment towards third phase may be allocated in the financial year 2009-10.

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 2008-2009; Revised Estimates 2008-09 and Budget Estimates 2009-10 of the ten Grants handled by MHA are as follows:-

REVENUE

(Rs. in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2008-2009			REVISED ESTIMATES 2008-2009			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2009-2010		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
51- Ministry of Home Affairs	57.00	832.27	889.27	37.50	1082.73	1120.23	259.72	1228.82	1488.54
52- Cabinet	0.00	302.79	302.79	0.00	326.28	326.28	0.00	378.12	378.12
53- Police	373.45	15990.26	16363.71	197.69	21285.81	21483.50	360.35	25920.69	26281.04
54-Other Expdtr. of MHA	25.25	973.80	999.05	14.00	1423.60	1437.60	47.00	1306.56	1353.56
55-Transfer to UTs.	1376.39	392.00	1768.39	913.32	775.68	1689.00	2699.87	708.00	3407.87
Total Revenue (Grant No 51-55)	1832.09	18491.12	20323.21	1162.51	24894.10	26056.61	3366.94	29542.19	32909.13
95 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	364.02	776.36	1140.38	443.22	1030.25	1473.47	577.53	1117.46	1694.99
96 – Chandigarh	144.50	1117.13	1261.63	163.24	1215.88	1379.12	117.53	1495.71	1613.24
97 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	59.21	60.47	119.68	80.21	321.58	401.79	100.87	86.79	187.66
98 – Daman & Diu	35.61	65.37	100.98	50.16	162.97	213.13	68.44	82.63	151.07
99 – Lakshadweep	86.58	250.31	336.89	92.46	361.97	454.43	100.22	379.02	479.24
Total Revenue (Grant No95-99)	689.92	2269.64	2959.56	829.29	3092.65	3921.94	964.59	3161.61	4126.20
Total – 10 Grants (Revenue)	2522.01	20760.76	23282.77	1991.80	27986.75	29978.55	4331.53	32703.80	37035.33

CAPITAL

(Rs. in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2008-2009			REVISED ESTIMATES 2008-2009			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2009-2010		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
51-Ministry of Home Affairs	2.50	67.73	70.23	2.50	40.27	42.77	43.68	82.18	125.86
52-Cabinet	0.00	80.00	80.00	0.00	76.24	76.24	0.00	80.05	80.05
53-Police	341.80	5009.74	5351.54	242.31	3713.19	3955.50	489.25	7039.57	7528.82
54-Other expenditure of MHA	0.00	26.20	26.20	0.00	16.80	16.80	0.00	63.79	63.79
55-Transfer to UTs.	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
Total Capital (Grant No 51-55)	344.30	5255.67	5599.97	244.81	3918.50	4163.31	532.93	7337.59	7870.52
95 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	723.83	23.64	747.47	1107.78	28.64	1136.42	959.28	30.91	990.19
96 – Chandigarh	160.15	- 227.13	-66.98	325.41	(-)252.38	73.03	201.69	(-)46.71	154.98
97 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26.82	4.53	31.35	30.82	4.53	35.35	52.81	4.63	57.44
98 – Daman & Diu	46.64	0.63	47.27	54.84	0.63	55.47	85.90	0.58	86.48
99 – Lakshadweep	177.10	2.04	179.14	178.12	1.77	179.89	196.64	0.95	197.59
Total Capital Grant No.95-99)	1134.54	- 196.29	938.25	1696.97	(-)216.81	1480.16	1496.32	(-)9.64	1486.68
Total – 10 Grants (Capital)	1478.84	5059.38	6538.22	1941.78	3701.69	5643.47	2029.25	7327.95	9357.20
GRAND TOTAL 10 GRANTS (REVENUE + CAPITAL)	4000.85	25820.14	29820.99	3933.58	31688.44	35622.02	6360.78	40031.75	46392.53

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 2007-2008, 2008-09 and BE 2009-10 and percentage variations with reference to preceding years of these three Grants are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Grant	Actuals 2006 -2007	BE 2007- 2008	RE 2007- 2008	Actuals 2007- 2008	Perce- ntage variation w.r.t. prece- ding year (Actuals)	BE 2008- 2009	RE 2008- 2009	BE 2009- 2010	Perce- ntage variation w.r.t. prece- ding year (BE)
51- MHA	774.08	836.50	880.00	821.13	(+)6.08%	959.50	1163.00	1614.40	+68.25%
53- Police	15909.01	18885.50	17674.00	17459.76	(+)9.75%	21715.25	25439.00	33809.86	+55.70%
54- Other Exp. of MHA	1401.42	1035.00	1245.50	1224.07	(-)12.65%	1025.25	1454.40	1417.35	+38.24%

5.4 The graphs in the following pages depict budgetary allocation and its utilization in the preceding three years 2006-07; 2007-08 and 2008-09 (upto 31.03.2009) in respect of major schemes administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

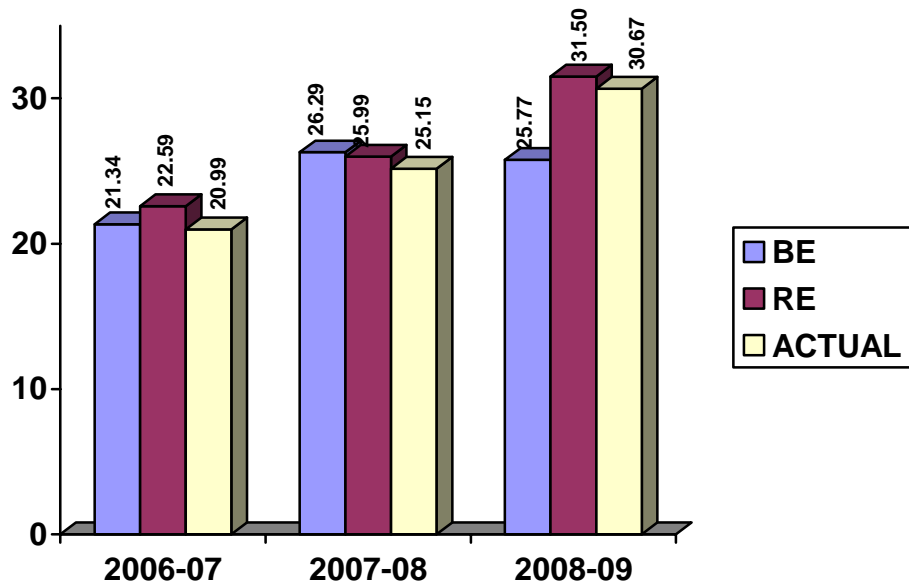
(Rs. in crore)

Demand No.		BE 2008-09			RE 2008-09			BE 2009-10		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
51- MHA	Revenue	57.00	832.27	889.27	37.50	1082.73	1120.23	259.72	1228.82	1488.54
	Capital	2.50	67.73	70.23	2.50	40.27	42.77	43.68	82.18	125.86
	Total	59.50	900.00	959.50	40.00	1123.00	1163.00	303.40	1311.00	1614.40
52- Cabinet	Revenue	0.00	302.79	302.79	0.00	326.28	326.28	0.00	378.12	378.12
	Capital	0.00	80.00	80.00	0.00	76.24	76.24	0.00	80.05	80.05
	Total	0.00	382.79	382.79	0.00	402.52	402.52	0.00	458.17	458.17
53- Police	Revenue	373.45	15990.26	16363.71	197.69	21285.81	21483.50	360.35	25920.69	26281.04
	Capital	341.80	5009.74	5351.54	242.31	3713.19	3955.50	489.25	7039.57	7528.82
	Total	715.25	21000.00	21715.25	440.00	24999.00	25439.00	849.60	32960.26	33809.86
54-Other Expenditure of MHA	Revenue	25.25	973.80	999.05	14.00	1423.60	1437.60	47.00	1306.56	1353.56
	Capital	0.00	26.20	26.20	0.00	16.80	16.80	0.00	63.79	63.79
	Total	25.25	1000.00	1025.25	14.00	1440.40	1454.40	47.00	1370.35	1417.35
55- Transfer to UTs	Revenue	1376.39	392.00	1768.39	913.32	775.68	1689.00	2699.87	708.00	3407.87
	Capital	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
	Total	1376.39	464.00	1840.39	913.32	847.68	1761.00	2699.87	780.00	3479.87
Total Grant No.51-55	Revenue	1832.09	18491.12	20323.21	1162.51	24894.10	26056.61	3366.94	29542.19	32909.13
	Capital	344.30	5255.67	5599.97	244.81	3918.50	4163.31	532.93	7337.59	7870.52
	Total	2176.39	23746.79	25923.18	1407.32	28812.60	30219.92	3899.87	36879.78	40779.65
95- Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Revenue	364.02	776.36	1140.38	443.22	1030.25	1473.47	577.53	1117.46	1694.99
	Capital	723.83	23.64	747.47	1107.78	28.64	1136.42	959.28	30.91	990.19
	Total	1087.85	800.00	1887.85	1551.00	1058.89	2609.89	1536.81	1148.37	2685.18
96- Chandigarh	Revenue	144.50	1117.13	1261.63	163.24	1215.88	1379.12	117.53	1495.71	1613.24
	Capital	160.15	-227.13	-66.98	325.41	-252.38	73.03	201.69	-46.71	154.98
	Total	304.65	890.00	1194.65	488.65	963.50	1452.15	319.22	1449.00	1768.22
97- Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Revenue	59.21	60.47	119.68	80.21	321.58	401.79	100.87	86.79	187.66
	Capital	26.82	4.53	31.35	30.82	4.53	35.35	52.81	4.63	57.44
	Total	86.03	65.00	151.03	111.03	326.11	437.14	153.68	91.42	245.10
98- Daman & Diu	Revenue	35.61	65.37	100.98	50.16	162.97	213.13	68.44	82.63	151.07
	Capital	46.64	0.63	47.27	54.84	0.63	55.47	85.90	0.58	86.48
	Total	82.25	66.00	148.25	105.00	163.60	268.60	154.34	83.21	237.55
99- Lakshadweep	Revenue	86.58	250.31	336.89	92.46	361.97	454.43	100.22	379.02	479.24
	Capital	177.10	2.04	179.14	178.12	1.77	179.89	196.64	0.95	197.59
	Total	263.68	252.35	516.03	270.58	363.74	634.32	296.86	379.97	676.83
Total Grant No. 95-99	Revenue	689.92	2269.64	2959.56	829.29	3092.65	3921.94	964.59	3161.61	4126.20
	Capital	1134.54	-196.29	938.25	1696.97	-216.81	1480.16	1496.32	-9.64	1486.68
	Total	1824.46	2073.35	3897.81	2526.26	2875.84	5402.10	2460.91	3151.97	5612.88
Total of 10 Grants	Revenue	2522.01	20760.76	23282.77	1991.80	27986.75	29978.55	4331.53	32703.80	37035.33
	Capital	1478.84	5059.38	6538.22	1941.78	3701.69	5643.47	2029.25	7327.95	9357.20
	Total	4000.85	25820.14	29820.99	3933.58	31688.44	35622.02	6360.78	40031.75	46392.53

**GRANT NO. 51 – MHA
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
DURING 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)

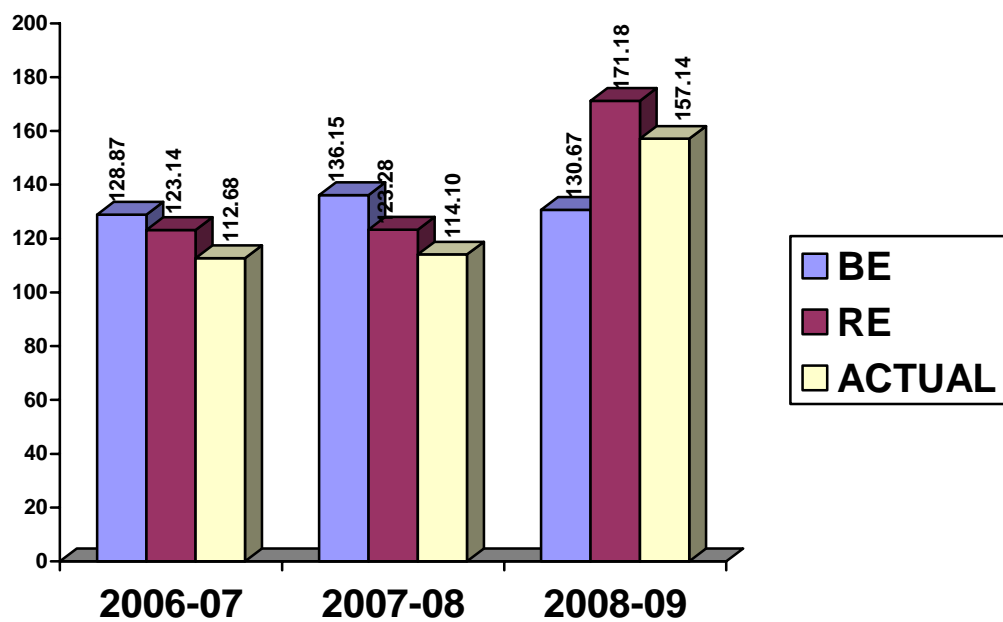


Actuals upto 31-03-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 51 – MHA
SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA
DURING 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)

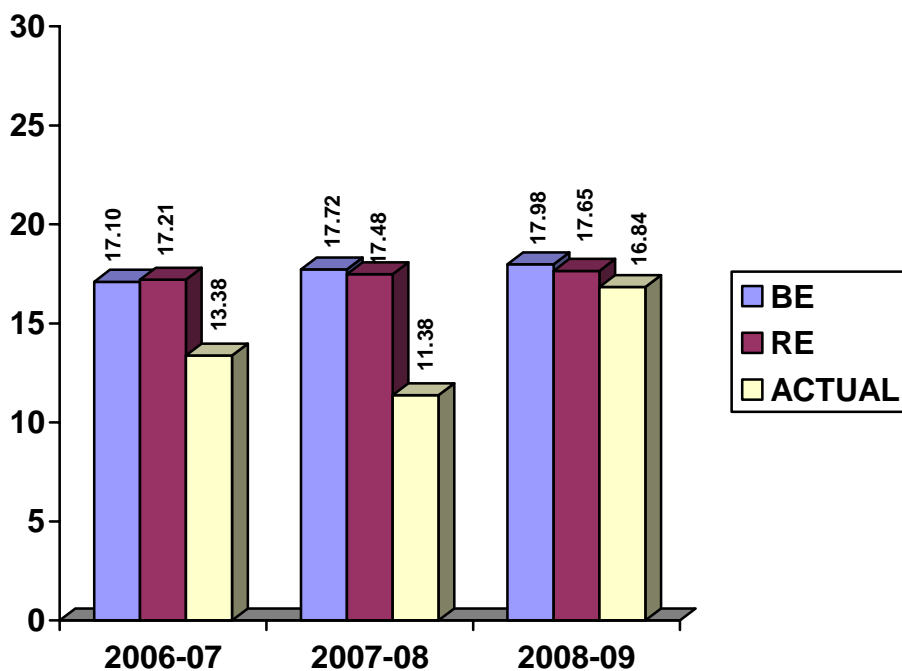


Actuals upto 31-03-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 51 – MHA
NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU
DURING 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)

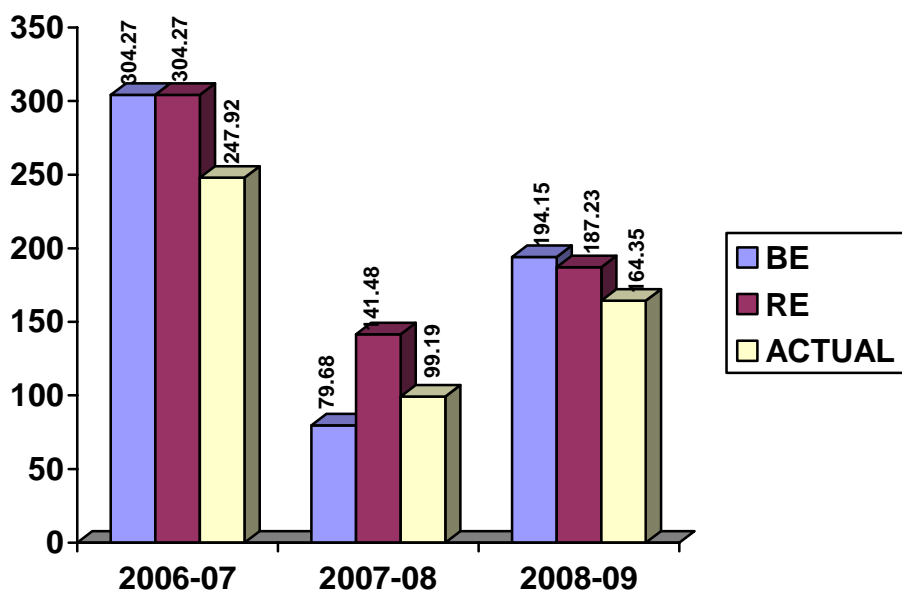


Actuals upto 31-03-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 53 - POLICE
INDO- PAKISTAN BORDER WORKS
DURING 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)

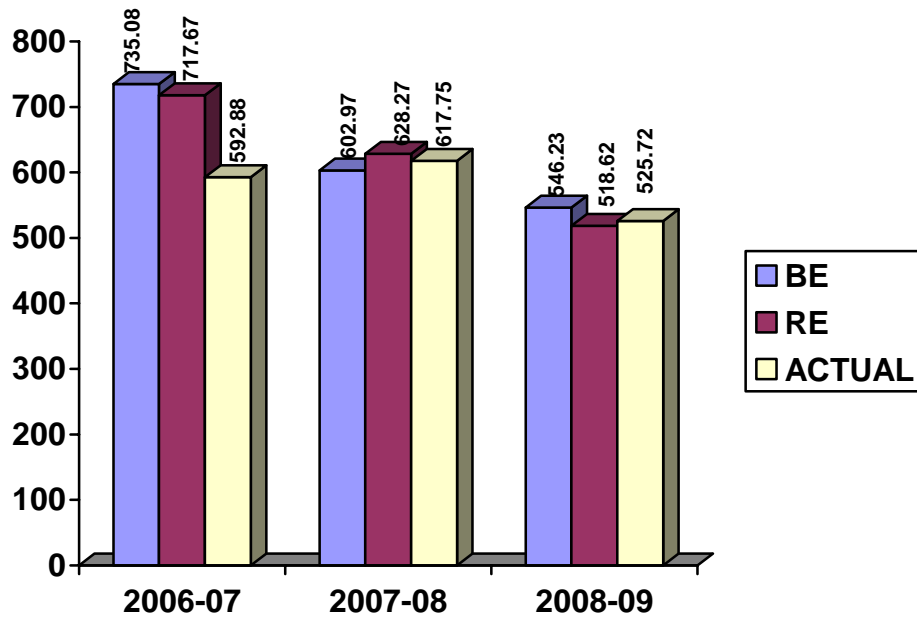


Actuals upto 31-03-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 53 - POLICE
INDO- BANGLADESH BORDER (ROAD & FENCING) PROJECT
DURING 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)

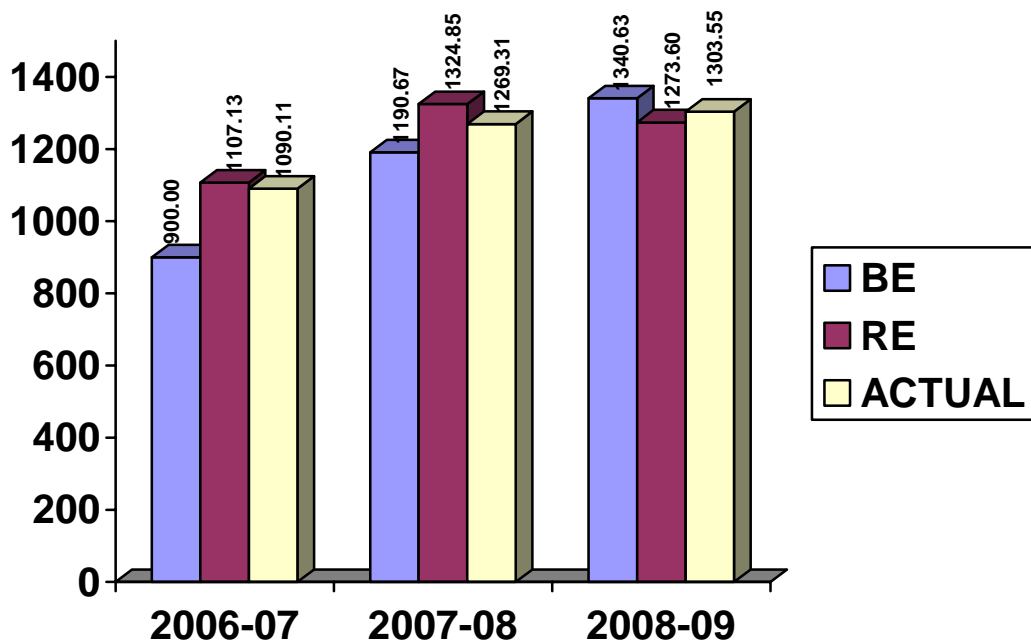


Actuals upto 31-03-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 53 - POLICE
MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES
DURING 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)

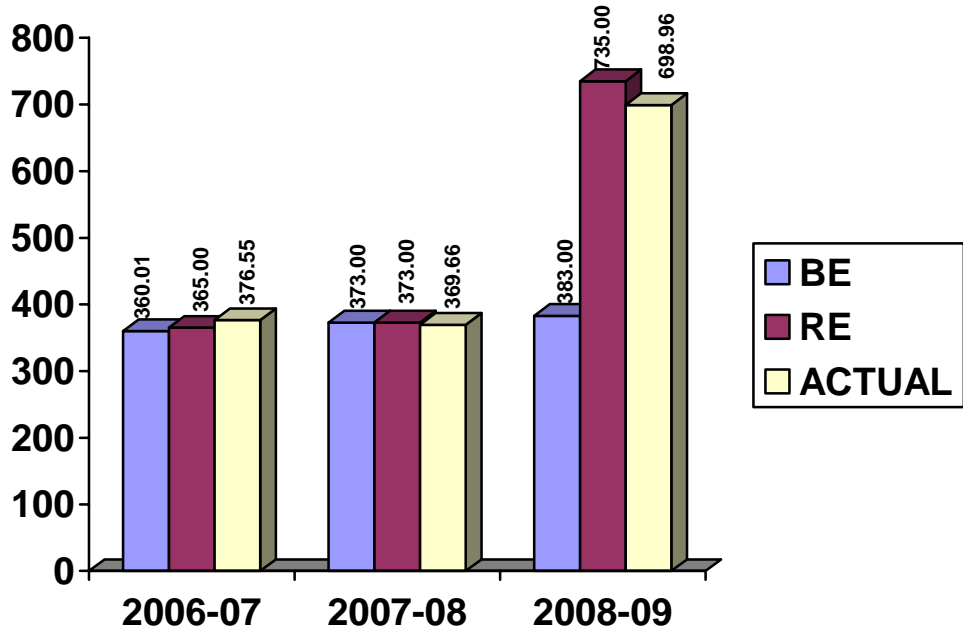


Actuals upto 31-03-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 53 - POLICE
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES
DURING 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)



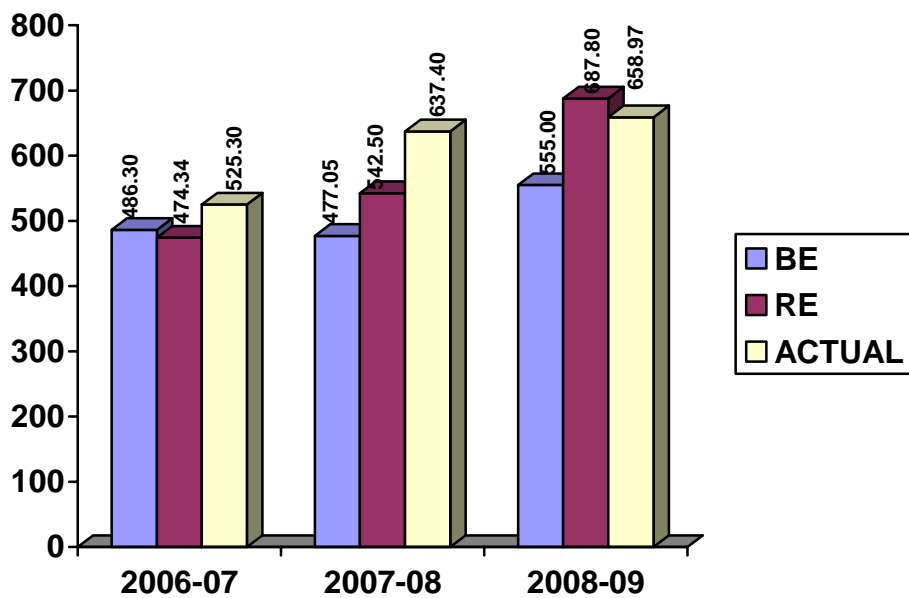
Actuals upto 31-03-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 53 – POLICE
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL PARAMILITARY FORCES
DURING 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

OFFICE BUILDING

(Rupees in crore)



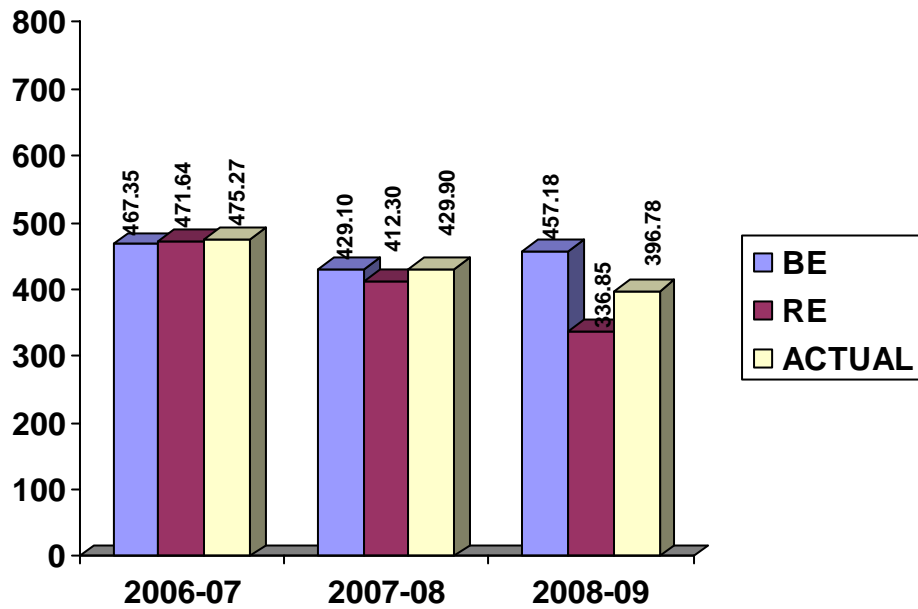
Actuals upto 31-03-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 53 – POLICE
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL PARAMILITARY FORCES
DURING 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

(Rupees in crore)



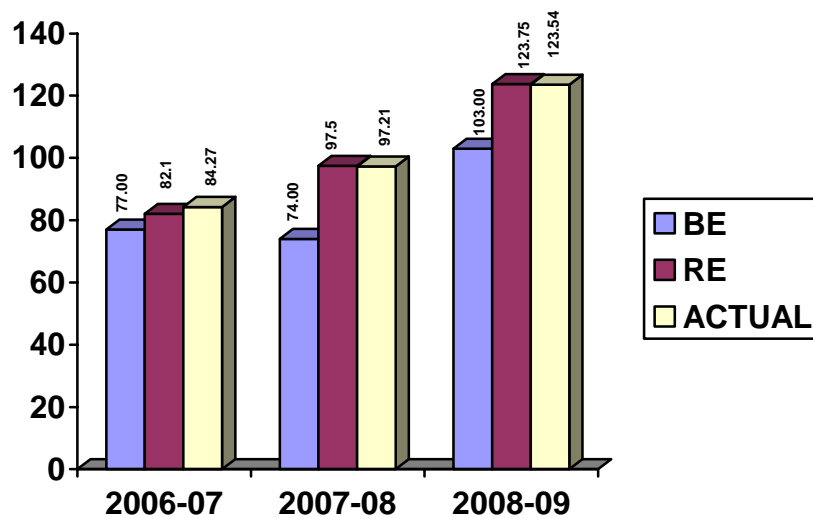
Actuals upto 31-03-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 53 – POLICE
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL PARAMILITARY FORCES
DURING 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

BORDER OUTPOST

(Rupees in crore)

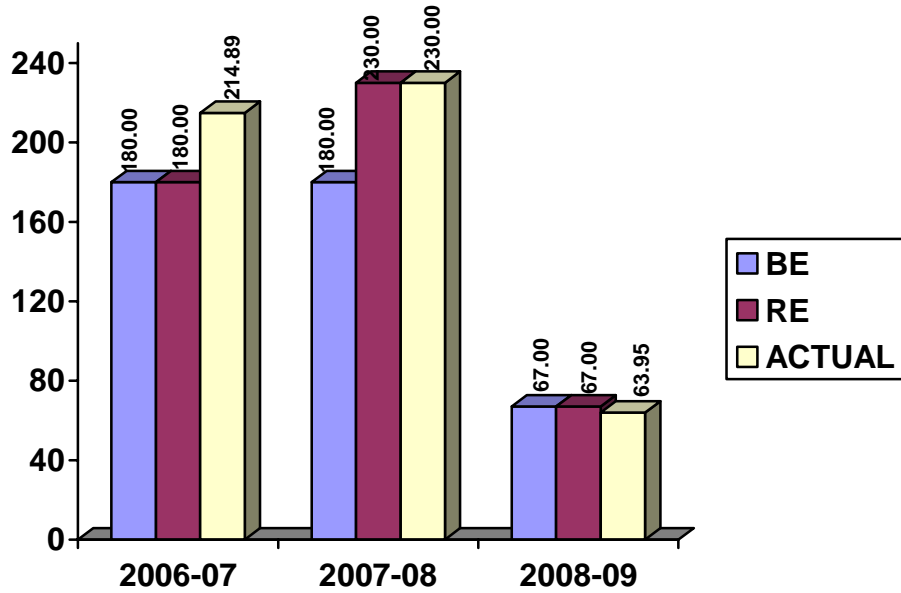


Actuals upto 31-03-2009 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 54 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
MODERNISATION OF PRISON ADMINISTRATION
DURING 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)

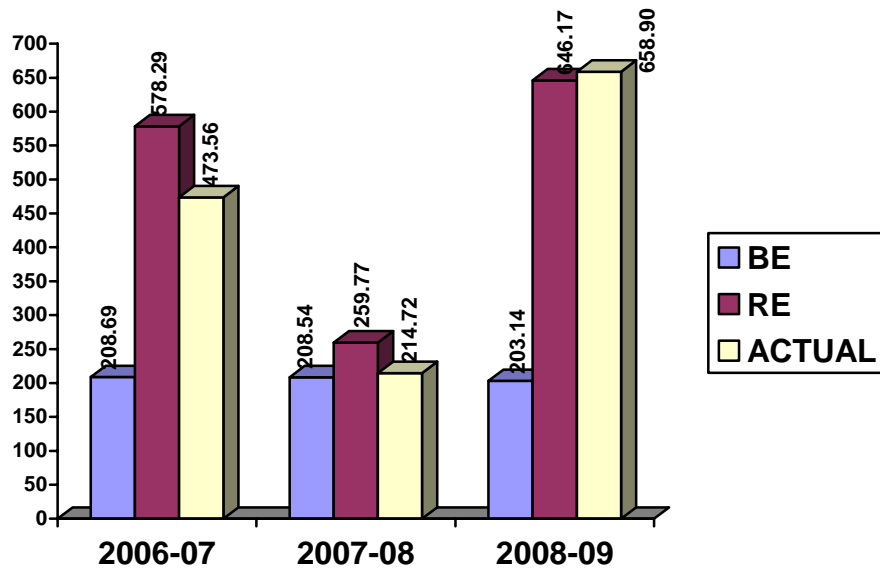


Actuals upto 31-03-2009 (Provisional)

**RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SCHEMES OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND
REPATRIATES DURING 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)

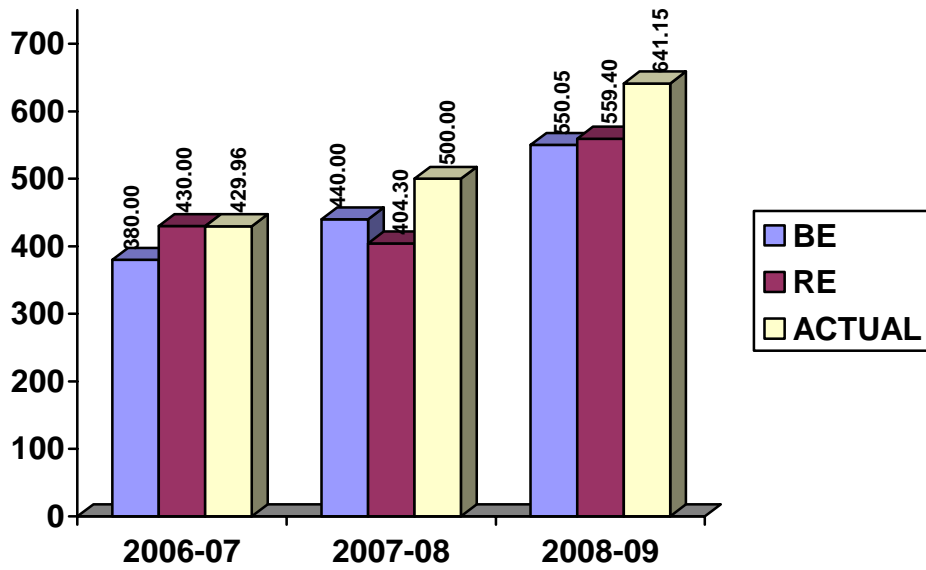


Actuals upto 31-03-2009 (Provisional)

**SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN PENSION
DURING 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)

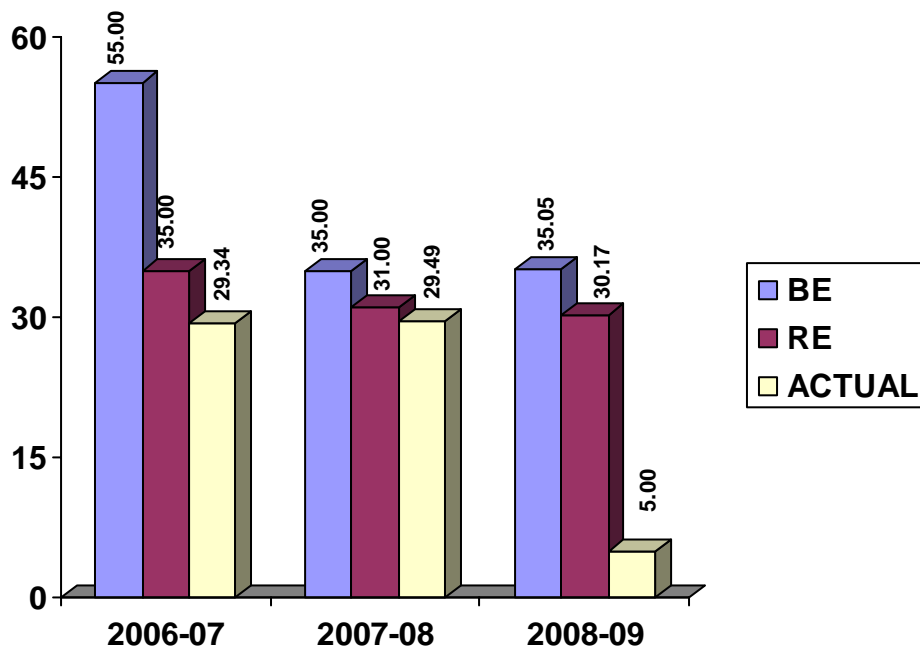


Actuals upto 31-03-2009 (Provisional)

**FREE RAILWAY PASSES TO FREEDOM FIGHTER
DURING 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in crore)



Actuals upto 31-03-2009 (Provisional)

Ministry of Home Affairs Police

Central Paramilitary Forces Budgetary Provision Vs. Actual Expenditure from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008

(Rupees in Crores)

Deptt.	Trend for the year 2005-2006				Trend for the year 2006-2007				Trend for the year 2007-2008			
	B.E.	Final Grant	Actual Exp.	Variation In Actual with final grant	BE	Final Grant	Actual Exp.	Variation in Actual with final grant	BE	Final Grant	Actual Exp.	Variation in Actual with final grant
REVENUE												
CRPF	2700.40	2909.00	2910.60	1.60	3158.95	3318.75	3318.87	+0.12	3588.56	3553.64	3551.95	1.69
BSF	3221.12	3264.69	3265.83	1.14	3356.42	3248.74	3242.87	-5.87	3448.93	3451.84	3475.98	-24.14
CISF	1084.29	1091.98	1091.30	-0.68	1147.78	1190.55	1190.19	-0.36	1296.75	1333.16	1332.89	0.27
ITBP	560.65	576.65	576.38	-0.27	601.59	623.91	624.00	+0.09	645.29	838.63	838.28	0.35
Delhi Police	1249.64	1293.85	1293.05	-0.80	1343.86	1423.34	1423.25	-0.09	1404.13	1384.51	1397.45	-12.94
NSG	129.76	129.74	129.21	-0.53	133.71	142.41	141.58	-0.83	142.38	152.54	152.53	0.01
AR	1020.63	1128.22	1105.97	-22.25	1176.39	1231.35	1184.65	-46.70	1177.74	1203.22	1186.11	17.11
IB	376.92	382.51	382.19	-0.32	389.15	406.97	406.09	-0.88	385.81	387.26	407.62	-20.36
S.S.B.	532.92	505.70	497.37	-8.33	697.59	694.06	681.08	-12.98	770.15	752.40	729.79	22.61
TOTAL	10876.33	11282.34	11251.90	-30.44	12005.44	12280.08	12212.58	-67.50	12859.74	13057.20	13072.60	-15.40
CAPITAL												
CRPF	318.00	319.10	318.21	-0.89	330.00	323.52	323.52	0	474.00	366.95	359.74	4.21
BSF	308.82	251.59	241.39	-10.20	185.43	150.81	155.98	+5.17	424.76	402.58	403.02	-0.44
CISF	41.00	42.90	42.77	-0.13	50.00	35.37	35.37	0.00	64.60	43.45	43.34	0.11
ITBP	72.00	65.86	59.53	-6.33	70.00	85.50	83.99	-1.51	105.50	161.78	162.45	-0.67
Delhi Police	96.00	96.00	96.00	0	110.75	75.72	75.67	-0.05	160.25	112.40	110.16	2.24
NSG	13.50	12.79	12.79	0	13.20	9.50	9.27	-0.23	22.13	11.55	11.37	0.18
AR	185.00	210.00	208.64	-1.36	179.80	291.80	290.11	-1.69	290.80	364.80	355.70	9.10
IB	16.75	17.64	17.17	-0.47	21.99	21.99	22.03	+0.04	45.35	43.05	14.57	1.26
S.S.B.	80.00	83.24	83.88	0.64	83.10	100.39	98.84	-1.55	225.00	216.40	214.11	2.29
TOTAL	1131.07	1099.12	1080.38	-18.74	1044.27	1094.60	1094.78	+0.18	1812.39	1719.96	1701.68	18.28
GRAND TOTAL	12007.40	12381.46	12332.28	-49.18	13049.71	13374.68	13307.36	-67.32	14672.13	14777.16	14774.28	2.88

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE FOR 2007-08

(Rupees in crores)

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
50 – MHA	836.50	29.32	565.82	821.13	-44.69	-7.90
52 – Police	19015.50	526.65	19542.15	17459.76	-2082.39	-10.66
53 - Other Exp. of MHA	1035.00	425.98	1460.98	1224.06	-236.92	-16.22
Total	20886.50	981.35	21568.95	19504.95	-2364.00	-10.96

COMPARISON OF OBJECT HEADWISE EXPENDITURE GRANT NO. 51 - MHA; 53 - POLICE and 54 - OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA FOR THE YEAR 2006-07 TO 2008-09 (UPTO 31ST MARCH, 2009)

(Rs. In crore)

HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	POLICE			MHA			OTHER EXP OF MHA			TOTAL OF ALL GRANTS YEAR WISE		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1 Salary	7969.65	8919.78	14393.97	439.38	465.13	708.49	1.15	1.78	3.07	8410.18	9386.69	15105.53
2 Wages	2.66	3.02	3.34	5.78	6.19	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.44	9.21	11.03
3 Overtime	0.5	0.36	0.31	1.00	0.99	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.35	1.21
4 Pensionary charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	428.40	594.06	641.15	428.40	594.06	641.15
5 Rewards	4.59	4.72	6.20	0.89	0.90	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.48	5.62	7.13
6 Medical Treatment	71.02	78.86	88.60	8.66	8.70	9.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.68	87.56	98.21
7 Domestic Travel Expenses	440.34	466.22	527.09	19.49	18.77	19.89	1.07	1.61	2.71	460.90	486.60	549.69
8 Foreign Travel Expenses	1.39	2.07	1.60	1.89	2.38	2.14	0.14	0.33	0.23	3.42	4.78	3.97
9 Office Expenses	271.22	312.13	355.18	47.55	51.35	64.60	3.98	3.16	4.00	322.75	366.64	423.78
10 Rent, Rates & Taxes	7.72	7.2	11.05	9.74	9.97	9.72	5.48	4.49	2.73	22.94	21.66	23.50
11 Publication	5.05	6.39	6.93	3.01	2.41	1.15	0.20	0.46	0.25	8.26	9.26	8.33
12 BCTT	0.62	0.38		0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.38	0.00
13 Other Adm. Expenses	4.92	16.25	10.52	3.17	11.32	10.15	0.36	2.89	2.66	8.45	30.46	23.33
14 Supplies & Materials	4.96	4.77	6.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.96	4.77	6.15
15 Arms & Ammunitions	650.68	837.15	790.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	650.68	837.15	790.99
16 Cost of Ration	727.53	821.45	863.12	1.05	1.63	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	728.58	823.08	863.21
17 Petrol, Oil & Lubricant	248.35	319.75	393.58	0.28	0.58	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.02	248.63	320.33	393.77
18 Clothing & Tentage	374.21	328.2	296.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	374.21	328.20	296.66
19 Advt. & Publicity	8.30	11.91	22.50	12.56	11.08	9.40	13.30	11.90	12.59	34.16	34.89	44.49
20 Minor Works	190.33	189.11	224.48	5.05	10.06	21.27	7.00	2.00	1.79	202.38	201.17	247.54
21 Prof. Services	315.60	227.5	227.98	10.32	10.96	12.89	0.43	0.74	1.81	326.35	239.20	242.68
22 Grants-in-Aid	1538.50	1740.94	2460.19	78.42	85.29	99.33	885.08	529.16	993.23	2502.00	2355.39	3552.75
23 Contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.88	0.86	1.68	0.11	0.52	0.14	1.99	1.38	1.82
24 Subsidies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.78	23.45	24.96	13.78	23.45	24.96
25 Scholarship	0.51	0.66	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.51	0.70	0.82
26 Secret Service	8.56	0	19.54	45.49	0.00	55.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.05	0.00	75.15
27 Lump-Sum Provision	0.00	0	0.00	1.05	0.96	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05	0.96	2.25
28 Other charges	737.47	724.65	914.27	11.14	18.47	21.57	40.39	46.88	74.09	789.00	790.00	1009.93
29 Motor Vehicles	213.94	254.83	356.04	8.17	5.95	7.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	222.11	260.78	363.63
30 Mach. & Equipments	336.02	404.95	390.35	25.25	14.77	40.76	0.55	0.60	2.78	361.82	420.32	433.89
31 Major works	1758.49	1762.83	1992.51	32.75	35.90	22.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1791.24	1798.73	2014.52
32 Investments	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33 Loans & Advances	15.88	3.63	8.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.88	3.63	8.62
34 Misc.	0.00	10.05	0.00	0.00	46.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.56	0.00
GRAND TOTAL	15909.01	17459.76	24372.58	774.08	821.13	1129.89	1401.42	1224.07	1768.22	18084.51	19504.96	27270.69

**UTILISATION CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT
OF GRANTS/LOANS RELEASED UPTO 31ST MARCH 2007**

No. of UCs due in r/o grants released upto March 2007	Amount involved (Rs. in crore)	No. of UCs received	Amount involved in respect of UCs received (Rs. in crore)	No. of UCs outstanding as on 31.12.2008	Amount involved on outstanding UCs (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
66	6,603.92	34	6,431.28	32	172.64

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 31.12.2008

UNSPENT BALANCES WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS

S. No.	Scheme	(Rs. in crore) Amount
1	Reimbursement of contingent or other expenditure under the provisions of Indian Census Act, 1948	239.98
2	Modernisation of Police Forces	98.87
3	Scheme for Modernisation of Prisons	109.06
4	Bodo Territorial Council	2.06
	Total	449.97

CHAPTER – 6

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):

6.1 National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been established under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 enacted on 23rd Dec. 2005. The National Authority has the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for Disaster Management for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters.

6.2 NDMA has undertaken the following activities:-

- (i) In order to translate the objectives into plans, the NDMA has adopted a mission-mode approach involving a number of initiatives with the help of various institutions (administrative, academic, scientific and technical) operating at the national, state and local levels. Guidelines are formulated after the Central Ministries and Departments and States, have been involved, besides all other stakeholders. These guidelines; based on specific disasters, and themes (such as capacity development and public awareness) will provide the basis of preparation of plans.

Guidelines already released:

- Re-vamping of Civil Defence & Fire Services
- Guidelines for National Institute of Disaster Management

- Management of Earthquakes
- 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

Guidelines under process:

- Community Based Disaster Management
 - Management of Landslides
 - Management of Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies
 - Participation of NGOs/Corporate Sector
 - Management of Psycho-social and Mental Healthcare
 - Management of Tsunami
 - Management of Chemical Disasters (Terrorism)
- (ii) NDMA has conducted Awareness Generation Campaigns through print and electronic media in the areas of Earthquakes, Cyclones and Floods in 2008-09. Awareness Campaigns on Earthquakes, Cyclones, Floods and other issues of Disaster Management for community preparedness will be continued in the electronic and print media at the National as well as State level in 2009-10. These campaigns generate awareness amongst the community and other stakeholders.

- (iii) 76 Table Top and Mock Exercises have been conducted so far in 2008-09 throughout the country for various types of disasters like Chemical (Industrial), Floods, Fire and Earthquakes.
- (iv) NDMA is in the process of preparation of DPRs for all its Mitigation Projects. Project Management Consultant for Cyclone project is already in position and started submitting deliverables one by one. Project Director has also recently joined. With these developments DPR preparation, in all probability, will be completed during the current financial year. Project Management Consultants for other projects are also being identified to assist NDMA in preparation of DPRs.
- (v) NDMA is focusing on capacity building for specialized training of NDRF in areas such as heli-slithering; deep diving etc., to equip them suitably for Search & Rescue Operations.

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. In this manner, MHA places financial data of the implementation of its programmes/schemes etc. in the public domain.

7.6 Expenditure reports are also generated on E-lekha - the web based expenditure information system and are compared with the budget provisions. The coverage of E-lekha has been extended to UTs (without Legislature). The quality of the content of the reports is being improved by introducing COMPACT (computerized accounting software) in BSF & CRPF. Internal audit of schemes through a modern risk based approach has also been initiated and the reports of the schemes such as SRE and Police Modernisation are also released on the INTRANET site of the Ministry of Home Affairs to enable the concerned divisions to look into these audit observations and take necessary corrective actions.