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PREFACE

The Ministry of Home Affairs is entrusted with a wide gamut of responsibilities, which includes the duty to protect the States against any internal disturbances and to ensure that the affairs of the State are carried in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

2. The Schemes and Projects undertaken/sponsored by the Ministry of Home Affairs, therefore, mainly aim at meeting these objectives.

3. The Outcome Budget contains the highlights of progress made in some of the target-oriented schemes, projects and activities during the year 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 and the targets set forth for the year 2007-2008.

4. The contents of the Outcome Budget are divided into following six chapters:-

Chapter – I Contains a brief introductory note on the functions of the Ministry, its mandate, goals and policy framework, organizational set up and Programme/Schemes implemented by the Ministry,

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

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

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

Chapter – V Contains financial review covering overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates alongwith position of outstanding utilization certificates and details of Unspent Balances with State Governments and implementing agencies.

Chapter – VI Includes Review of Performance of Statutory and Autonomous Bodies.

Chapter-VII Follow up action after presentation of Outcome Budget

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There are 10 Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Of these, 5 Grants (94,95,96,97&98) relate to UTs. The respective Administrative Authorities of these Union Territories are largely responsible for the budgetary allocations provided to them. Similarly, the Ministry has no active responsibility for the allocations provided in Grant No. 51 – Cabinet and Grant No. 54 – Transfers to Union Territories(with legislatures), since the concerned line Ministries of the Government of India are responsible for scrutinizing and sanctioning the schemes falling under their purview.

2. The Ministry of Home Affairs is, therefore, directly responsible for the budgetary allocations provided under only 3 Grants viz. Grant No. 50 – Ministry of Home Affairs, Grant No. 52 – Police and Grant No. 53 – Other Administrative Expenditures.

3. The budgetary allocations of these 3 Grants are as under :-

(Rs. in crore)

Grant No.	BE 2007 – 08		Total
	Plan	Non-Plan	
50 - MHA	36.50	800.00	836.50
52 - Police	370.50	18515.00	18885.50
53 – Other Expdr. of MHA	52.00	983.00	1035.00
Grand Total	459.00	20298.00	20757.00

Grant No. 52 – 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-II of the Outcome Budget reflects the budgetary allocations provided for major schemes/activities comprised in the 3 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 III 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 allocations aimed at benefiting women, through specific schemes under the CPMFs and other CPOs, such as BPR&D.

6. Alternative service delivery mechanism, such as Public Private Partnerships are not quite suitable for the activities of MHA considering the nature of its primary role and responsibility. However, in a few limited areas, e.g., integrated checkposts on land borders established by the proposed Land Port Authority of India (LPAI), where a possibility for such an initiative may exist, the feasibility of Public Private Partnerships is being explored by MHA. The emphasis is on injecting greater decentralization of the decision making processes and transfer of funds by actively associating the State Government agencies concerned in the implementation of the projects. Necessary relaxations to the General Financial Rules have been sought from the concerned Government agencies for improving the pace of utilization 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, in the liberalization of issuance of student, 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 of its operations. Details may be seen in Chapter VII of the Outcome Budget.

9. Chapter IV reviews the physical and financial performances of Major Schemes/activities undertaken in the recent past and includes a Note on the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme. Achievements against these Schemes are also reflected. . A trend analysis of the allocations and utilizations in recent years is attempted in Chapter V, highlighting the position of Outstanding Utilisation Certificates (UCs) and Unspent balances with State Governments and concerned implementing agencies.

10. Chapter VI highlights the role and responsibility of the only statutory and autonomous body under the Ministry, viz. National Human Rights Commission.

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



CHAPTER- I

Mandate, Vision, Goals and Policy Framework

MANDATE:

The Ministry of Home Affairs discharges multifarious functions, important among them being the maintenance of Internal Security. Though in terms of Entries No.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 affairs of every state are carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. In pursuance of these obligations, the Ministry of Home Affairs extend manpower and financial support, guidance and expertise to the State Governments for the maintenance of security, peace and harmony, without trampling upon the constitutional rights of the States.

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 and 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.

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 and Kashmir Affairs and Department of Border Management function under the Union Home Secretary and are inter-linked.

VISION STATEMENT:

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 an 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:

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);
- Modernizing 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 census decennially;
- Preventing and combating drug trafficking and abuse; and
- Implementing the official language policy;

POLICY-FRAMEWORK

Internal Security

Jammu & Kashmir:

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

- Pro-active tackling of cross-border terrorism by security forces;

- Accelerating economic development and redressal of public grievances within 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; and
- Deepening the political process through elections at all levels and encouraging political debate within the State.

2. This 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 opinion on a sustained basis, in consultation with the democratically elected State Government, and have initiated a process of consultation with various political groups and others to resolve the problems faced by the people.

North East:

Several parts of the North-East India, comprising of the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim, have been in the throes of insurgency for quite some time. Militant activities of various underground groups and ethnic divisions have resulted in disturbances in several areas of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura and in some areas of Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. Presence of a long and porous border and a highly inhospitable terrain facilitate the movement of militant groups and flow of illegal arms into the region, besides large-scale influx of illegal migrants into the country. Inadequate economic development and employment opportunities in the region have also contributed to induction of neo-literate youth into militancy.

2. The strategy adopted by the Government to improve the situation in North-East include accelerated infrastructure development; stress on relations with neighboring countries; willingness to meet and discuss legitimate grievances of the people and the resolve not to tolerate violence.

Naxalism:

Naxal leaders have exploited socially and economically deprived sections of people living in remote areas to lure them to the path of armed struggle. Therefore, a multipronged, integrated strategy is being pursued to effectively combat the menace of naxalism, comprising :

- Building up of local capabilities by the affected States in terms of improved intelligence gathering/sharing mechanisms and especially trained and well equipped police forces to facilitate effective police action in a coordinated manner against the naxalites and their infrastructure support system;
- Strengthening the administrative machinery to make it more responsive, transparent and sensitive to enable effective redressal of public grievances and ensuring improved delivery mechanisms aimed at accelerated social-economic development, including enhanced employment opportunities, in the naxal-affected districts, encouraging local resistance groups and sensitizing the civil society about pitfalls of falling a prey to naxalite ideology/propaganda/violence; and
- Having a peace dialogue by the affected States with Naxal groups if they agree to shun violence and give up arms.

Cross-border activities :

The Government have adopted a multipronged approach for tackling illegal cross-border activities by strengthening the border management and coastal security, gearing up the intelligence machinery, neutralizing plans of terrorist modules and anti-national elements through coordinated action by the Central and State Security and intelligence agencies, modernization and upgradation of security agencies including Civil Police with the state of the art weaponry, communication system and accessories.

Border Management:

In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government have undertaken fencing, flood lighting and building of roads along the borders.

Coastal Security:

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.

Communal Harmony:

The initiatives of the Government with regard to instilling a sense of safety, security and confidence in the minds of the people, especially those belonging to minority communities, include the preparation of a comprehensive law to deal with communal violence in the country and re-constitution of the National Integration Council.

Human Rights:

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 Commissions (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.

Modernisation of Police Forces:

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Non-plan Scheme for Modernization of State Police forces since 1969-70 to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces. The Scheme provided assistance to the State Governments, as 50% grant-in-aid and 50% loans up till 2002-03 for purchase of vehicles, equipment for forensic science labs, finger print bureau, police training, weaponry, construction of housing for police personnel, police stations, training buildings etc. Equal matching contributions was expected from the State Governments.

2. In view of the multifarious challenges that the police forces have to face in controlling law and order as well as internal security, on account of insurgency / extremism/terrorism in some of the States, the Central Government considered it necessary to modernize the State Police Forces quickly. Therefore, the Annual Central Assistance under the scheme was enhanced to Rs.1000 crore from year 2000-01, and thereafter to Rs.1400 crore in 2003-04. While enhancing the Annual Central Allocation during 2003-04, it was also decided to provide the entire Central assistance as grant-in-aid. During the Financial Year 2005-06, the Government has further enhanced the allocation to Rs.1645.00 crore with specific focus on States facing problems of terrorism, left-wing extremism, etc. In a decision taken in September, 2005, 100% Central funding is provided for 8 States (NE States and J&K) and 75% Central funding for the remaining 20 States.

Central Police Forces:

Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the raising, administering and deploying the Central Police Forces (CPFs). CRPF assists the State Govts. in the maintenance of law and order and performance of various internal security duties. BSF, SSB, ITBP are deployed along the International Borders and for providing assistance to local administration in the maintenance of law and order. These CPFs are also deployed for counter insurgency and Internal Security

duties. CISF assists PSUs and other Central/State Govt. agencies in protection of properties and is also used for providing VIP Security. Schemes for modernization of all the Central Police Forces are also under implementation.

Arms Policy:

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

Disaster Management:

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 sustainable unless mitigation measures are made part of the developmental process. Keeping this in view, the Government has brought about a shift in its approach covering disaster management from the earlier “response/relief centric approach” to the one covering all aspects of disaster management such as prevention, mitigation, preparedness, relief, response and rehabilitation. 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 disaster management policies and plans, ensuring necessary measures are taken by various agencies of Government, for preventing and mitigating effects of disasters and for undertaking a holistic coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation. The Government has since constituted the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the National Executive Committee (NEC) and the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Ministry has also taken initiatives for community preparedness, education and training in the field of disaster mitigation and preparedness.

2. The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with matters pertaining to Immigration, visa, citizenship, rehabilitation of refugees, census. The Ministry is also responsible for Office Languages and implements certain welfare schemes for the freedom fighters.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES:

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

- (i) *Border Fencing and Flood Lighting Projects*
- (ii) *Scheme 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) *Department of Official Language*
- (viii) *Rehabilitation Schemes/Projects*
- (ix) *Police Network (POLNET)*
- (x) *National Disaster Management Programmes*

The details of these schemes are discussed in subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER – II

Of the 10 Grants borne under by Ministry of Home Affairs, only 3 Grants are directly controlled and administered. They are Grant No.50-Ministry of Home Affairs, Grant No.52 – Police and Grant No.53 – 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 3 Grants.

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.

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 CPWD/B.R.O. These agencies have their respective procedures to adhere to while executing Projects on behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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

GRANT No. 50-MHA

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			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 who deal with General Services, Promotion of Official Language, Rehabilitation of refugees. In addition, allocation for Deptt. of J&K is also met from this Demand. Plan provision is for construction of Manav Adhikar Bhavan office, an office building for National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).</p>	80.10	1.00		<p>(i) The deliverables in respect of establishment expenditures cannot be quantified.</p> <p>(ii) It is the endeavour of the Deptt. of Official Languages to increase progressively, the usage of Hindi in the Govt. of India. Specific outputs for promotion of Official Languages have been indicated at pages 9-12.</p> <p>(iii) As regards Deptt. of J&K, the allocations cater mainly for re-imburement of security related expenditure to the State Govt. The impact of such expenditures is reflected in the overall security scenario in the State.</p> <p>(iv) As regards NHRC, provision is kept for construction of an office building, which is awaiting formal approval of the Competent Authority.</p>	<p>(i to iii) The provision is for Secretariat expenditure of various departments under MHA, it also includes provision for Committees on Official Language, Settlement Wing of the Rehabilitation Division and Deptt of J&K Affairs. This expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related costs. The outcomes will be in the shape of framing of policies, their implementation/ monitoring as per Charter of the Ministry.</p> <p>(iv) Provision under Plan is for construction of Manav Adhikar Bhavan for NHRC by CPWD (Rs. 1.00 crore).</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>Some activities, such as construction of new office building for NHRC requires, the approval of National Urban Art Commission (NUAC). Construction of the building can, therefore, commence and funds utilized, only after receipt of NOC from NUAC. Other activities, do not bear any risks as they are normal administrative expenditures.</p>

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			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)	<p>(i) Preventing and combating drug abuse and drug trafficking and effectively enforcing relevant provisions of the Narcotic drugs & Psychotropic substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.</p> <p>(ii) Assistance to concerned authorities in foreign countries & international organizations to facilitate coordination & universal action for prevention & suppression of illicit traffic in Narcotic drugs & Psychotropic substances.</p> <p>(iii) Coordination of action taken by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and other concerned Ministries & Organizations in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.</p>	17.72	0.00	-	<p>(i) The deliverables in respect of establishment related expenditure cannot be quantified. However, a provision of Rs.13.72 crore has been kept for Secretariat expenses. Rs.1.50 crores for enhancing the capabilities of State Govts. in controlling drug trafficking and drug abuse and provision of Rs. 2.50 crores has been kept for major works for NCB in the Budget Estimate for 2007-08.</p> <p>(ii) 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 Govt. 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>	This activity is administered under close supervision.	(iii)Dependent upon close co-ordination achieved with other concerned Ministries and State Govts. in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
3.	Census Surveys & Statistics	(i) Complete the processing of balance 2001 Census data as per the tabulation plan. (ii) Preparation of inter-censal analytical studies on the 2001 Census data. (iii) Preparation of vital statistics on births & deaths for the country.	112.15	25.00	-	(I & ii) To generate Census data on various areas such as data on industrial and occupational classification, language and individual Scheduled Castes/Tribes from 2001 census. (iii) Vital statistics for the country for 2005, including birth rates, death rates, infant mortality rates at national and state levels.	(i) Release of data analysis based on 2001 Census in respect of industrial and occupational classifications, and data on SCs/STs which would help in manpower planning and preparation of Schemes. (ii) Data on births & deaths and infant mortality would be a tool for assessing and monitoring impact of health and family welfare programme in the country.	This activity is conducted through a prescribed manner.	—

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
			0.00	21.64					
	(1) Improvement in Vital Statistics system		0.00	21.64					
		(i) Improve and sustain the level of registration of births and deaths in the states.	0.00	13.54		<p>i) Improved registration of births and deaths especially in low performing states.</p> <p>ii) Availability of data on births and deaths at district level.</p>	<p>Better planning of health schemes/programmes at district and state levels by State Governments.</p>	<p>i) Organise awareness campaigns through release of advertisements in various mass media and other modes of publicity, especially at the time of admission to schools, and enhance capacity building of State Governments through training of the registration functionaries in various states.</p> <p>ii) Providing financial support for computerization of data on births and deaths.</p>	(i) & (ii) Outcome depends heavily on the involvement of States, which in turn depends on coordination between different Departments of the State Govts. involved in the registration of births and deaths.

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2006-07			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		(ii) Improve the system of collection of data on causes of death through 'Medical Certification of Cause of Death Scheme' by States/UTs.	0.00	0.62		(ii) Availability of trained medical professionals and statistical personnel for classification of causes of death data as per International Classification of Diseases -10 th revision.	i) Planning for disease-specific programmes/schemes at the Central and State levels. ii) Better allocation of financial resources by Health Ministry and State Govts.	(ii) Impart training to medical professionals and statistical personnel for classification of causes of death data as per International Classification of Diseases-10 th revision.	—
		(iii) Provide annual estimates of fertility and mortality indicators viz., birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, total fertility rate, institutional deliveries, medical attention at death and expectation of life at birth etc. at State and National levels	0.00	7.48		(iii) 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 2006.	(iii) Enabling Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and State Govts. to plan appropriate interventional strategies/schemes, based on data on various fertility and mortality indicators and cause specific mortality by age & sex specially for maternal and child health.	(iii) Continuous and retrospective recording of birth& death events and on other related information including risk factors, during half yearly surveys in the 7597 sample units covering 1.3 million of households in all states and UTs.	—

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(2) GIS Based Town Mapping	<p>(i) Generating spatial geographic database of towns at ward level and linking the census data with digital database.</p> <p>(ii) To link the census data with digital database and store them in magnetic tapes for quick retrieval.</p> <p>(iii) To provide complete coverage of spatial data of urban areas.</p>	0.00	1.33		Creation of 1000 digital data bases of towns	Help in proper demarcation of enumeration blocks resulting in better coverage of population at the next census.	Activity is conducted in a prescribed manner.	—

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(3) Modernisation of Data Dissemination Activities of Census Data	Improving dissemination of Census 2001 data	0.00	1.42		i) Making Census data available in books, CDs and on internet for use. ii) Inter-connecting Census Directorates with Hqrs for faster data dissemination	(i)Faster access and quick dissemination of Census data to users at national, state and lower levels for better planning and other uses. (ii) Making Census 2001 data accessible to researchers for facilitating their studies.	Activity is conducted in a prescribed manner.	—
	(4) Setting up of Training Unit	(i) Training of Officials of Office of Registrar General of India (ORGI) and Directorates for capacity building and enhancement of analytical skills.	0.00	0.46		(i) Imparting training to 1250 officers and employees including newly recruited officials of ORGI and Directorates by holding 60 training programmes	(i) Enhancement of understanding and analytical skills of officers and employees of ORGI and Directorates.	As per the training Schedule.	—

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(5) Mother Tongue survey of India	Undertaking the survey of mother tongues which are not fully linguistically classified or tentatively classified or are unclassified	0.00	0.15	-	Conducting survey of 400 mother tongues/languages	Safeguard and promote cultural and linguistic heritage in the country.	Activity is conducted in a prescribed manner.	—
4	Official Language A. Central Hindi Training Institute Provide training for teaching: (i) Hindi language (ii) Hindi Typing (iii) Hindi Stenography	To provide training for learning Hindi language, Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography to Central Government employees, so that they may have working knowledge of Hindi for use in offices.	16.29 11.22	10.00 2.15	-	To impart training in : (i) Hindi language- 37,470 trainees (ii) Hindi Typing- 5,030 trainees (iii) Hindi Stenography-1,830 trainees	To promote the usage of Hindi in Central Government offices.	The activity is conducted in a prescribed manner.	—

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	B. Central Translation Bureau (i) Provide translation of documents (ii) Provide training in translation	To provide Hindi translation of codes, manuals, forms, procedural literature etc. in Central Government offices and to impart training for translation from English to Hindi	3.66	0.00	-	(i) Hindi translation 76,000 standard pages (ii) 16 Quarterly translation training programmes (360 trainees) (iii) Two 21-day translation training programmes (30 trainees) (iv) Twenty-three 05-day translation training programmes (505 trainees)	To increase the usage of Hindi in Central Government offices.	Conducted in prescribed manner.	—

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	C) Technical Cell (Deptt. of OL) (i) Provide training for use of computers in Hindi (ii) Develop Language Computing Application Tools (iii) Technical Conferences/ Seminars	To train employees in use of computers in Hindi. Develop such tools for use of Hindi in computers. Provide information regarding bilingual electronic equipment and softwares, so that Govt. agencies could increase the usage of Hindi.	0.15	7.59	-	(i) 5 day training programme-100 (ii) Development of language Application Computing Tools:- (a) From Hindi text to Hindi speech (Pravachak) & from English speech to Hindi text (Vachantar). (b) Self learning Hindi softwares (LILA) on internet through Tamil, Telegu, Kannada & Malayalam Languages. (c) English to Hindi pronouncing Dictionaries. (d) MANTRA Rajbhasha for Parliamentary Questions.	(i) Around 2,500 employees to be made conversant in use of computers in Hindi script. (ii) Make available general purpose machine assisted translation facility on internet in all domains for use in Central Government offices. (iii) Provide self-learning Hindi software through the following languages:- English, Assamese, Bangla, Manipuri, Bodo, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, Kashmiri, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam.	Activity is done in a prescribed manner.	—

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	D. Implementation of Official Language Policy of the Govt. (i) Regional Implementation Offices (Deptt. of OL) (1) office under Plan and 7 offices under Non-Plan (ii) Awards for promoting official use of Hindi + 04 Regional Conferences/Seminars + expenditures on 256 Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs)	Ensure compliance of Official Language Policy in Central Government offices, Banks, Public Sector Undertakings etc. and give away awards for outstanding performance in official use of Hindi	1.26	0.16	-	(i) Inspection of 3024 Central Govt. Offices throughout the country to assess the implementation of the Official Language Policy. (ii) Give away Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha awards/Regional Awards (in 08 regions)/Rajiv Gandhi National Gyan Vigyan Maulik Pustak Lekhan award every year	Official Language Policy of the Government is implemented through persuasion, incentive and goodwill. Therefore, the outcome of this activity cannot be categorized	In a prescribed manner.	Nil
	E. Publicity and Propagation of Hindi as official language (Deptt. of OL)	The Department promotes and publicizes use of Hindi in offices through calendars, posters, list of standard Hindi books, message from Home Minister etc.	0.00	0.10	-	For promotion and publicity of Hindi as official language, posters, calendars, list of standard Hindi books, Messages of Home Minister etc. are prepared and distributed in Central Government offices.	Official Language Policy of the Union is implemented through persuasion, incentive and goodwill. Therefore, the outcome of this activity cannot be categorized.	In a prescribed manner.	Nil

(Rs. in crore)

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
5.	Intelligence Bureau	Budget provisions includes expenditure on establishment, travel expenses, machinery equipment etc. Also includes provision for Bureau of Immigration and Border Check Posts managed by IB.	459.81	0.00	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified.	This expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related matters. The outcome will be in shape of framing of policies, and their implementation/monitoring as per Charter of the Ministry.	The activity is conducted as per the I.B.'s Charter.	—
6.	Payment to State Govts for administration of Central Acts and Regulation	The budget provision includes provision for administering the Citizenship Act, Registration and Surveillance of foreigners and other Acts/Rules & Regulation	2.01	0.00	-	The allocation is meant for re-imbursement to State Govts. of the establishment expenditure incurred by them on employees in administering Central Acts.	The outcome of this allocation is to administer Central Acts and related Rules and Regulations.	Re-imbursement is done as and when demands are raised by State Governments.	—
7.	Civil Defence	Civil Defence measures to selected places and vital plants/installations. Provision includes expenditure on National Civil Defence College and revamping of Civil defence in States	20.78	0.00	-	The Central financial reimbursements to States are meant for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising, training and equipping volunteers in 225 categorized cities/towns. The National Civil Defence College conducts courses on different subjects, including, Nuclear and Biological Chemical emergencies etc.	Central assistance would help in imparting better training and equipping of Civil Defence volunteers. It will also help in generating greater awareness of Civil Defence measures undertaken by the Government.	Processing of the allocations for this activity is linked to demands raised by State Govts. The Govt. has decided to upgrade the Institute as an Institute of Excellence.	Subject to availability of funds, the training facilities can be strengthened.

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
8.	Home Guards	The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the Policy of the role, target, raisings, training, equipping, and other important areas of Home Guards Organisation. Expenditures on Home Guards is generally shared between the Centre and the State Govts. as per the existing policy. During the year 2005-06, Rs.49.00 crore was reimbursed to the States on raising and training of Home Guards, and their deployment for various purposes including for Lok Sabha/Vidhan Sabha elections.	50.00	0.00	-	Re-imburement of Rs.50.00 crore to States/UTs for deployment of Home Guards alongwith police force.	Supplement the States/UT's police forces for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property and guard International Borders alongwith BSF. This allocation would help to strengthen police forces of States/UTs as well as guarding International Border alongwith the BSF.	Processing is linked to demands raised for reimbursements by State Governments.	Depends upon the utilization of Home Guards by State Govts.
9.	Other items	Budget provision includes provision for Zonal Councils, Inter State Council Sectt., National Fire Service College, and grants-in-aid to NHRC to meet their establishment expenditure, Commission on Centre-State relations etc. and contribution to ICPO-Interpol. Also includes provision for setting up a National Centre for Good Governance under Inter State Council Secretariat.	41.14	0.50	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment-related expenditures.	In November,2007 Inter State Council Sectt. is hosting the 4 th International Conference on Federalism for which Rs.10.00 crores has been provided. The Inter State Council Sectt. will prepare Detailed Project Report for setting up the National Centre for Good Governance.	Administrative action is ongoing for hosting the Conference on Federalism. The Project Report for setting up the Centre for Good Governance is also expected during the year.	—
GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 50-MHA			800.00	36.50				-	-

GRANT NO. 52-POLICE

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			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	3758.56	1.00	-	The bulk of Non Plan expenditure pertains to establishment costs and provisions for raising additional 10 Bns. during the year.	Additional 10 Bns. will help to strengthen the effectiveness of the Force	Additional Bns. will be raised during 2007-08	—
2.	National Security Guards	Combat terrorism in all forms and specific actions after terrorist attacks	151.31	0.00	-	The bulk of Non Plan expenditure pertains to establishment costs and procurement of ammunition, Light Support Weapons, glock pistol, SMG MP-5, Amn/Explosive items, UHF HHRS Digital, Holographic Reflex sight, UHF HHRS & Mobile Radio Set Digital, UHF Light Weight Repeater, Thermal imaging Binocular etc.	Greater reliability and enhanced strike capability	It is expected that the required weaponry would be procured during the year.	Subject to tendering process.
3.	Border Security Force	Maintaining vigil along the International Border, as well as providing assistance to local administration in maintenance of law and order	3690.93	3.00	-	The bulk of Non Plan expenditure pertains to establishment costs and provisions for equipment etc. The amount under Plan expenditure is meant for training purposes under the 'Police Education & Training Scheme'.	Strengthening border management and assistance to State Govt. authorities in maintenance of internal security.	Necessary training under the Plan Scheme will be completed.	—
4.	Indo Tibetan Border Police	Border Management of Indo-China Border/Line of Actual Control	673.79	3.00	-	The bulk of Non Plan expenditure pertains to establishment costs and provisions for equipment etc. The amount under Plan Scheme is for training.	For effective border management.	Necessary training under the Plan Scheme will be completed.	—

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complimentary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
5.	Central Industrial Security Force	Assists in protection of establishments of PSUs and other Central/State Govt. Agencies	1174.05	5.00	Expenditure is initially met out of MHA's Budget and subsequently the entire cost of deployment is recovered from user PSUs/ Airports/ client organizations.	Non-Plan expenditure is meant for maintenance of the force as well equipping it with necessary weaponry, housing, training etc. As regard Plan allocation of Rs.5.00 crore, this amount is meant for procurement of Fire Fighting equipments. Budget provision under Plan Scheme of Rs.5.60 crore is required in the next year for procurement of Hydraulic Platform (Qty 01 No.) costing Rs.3.00 crores, Turn Table ladder (Qty. 02 No.) costing Rs.2.50 crores under the Modernisation Plan, and procurement of Fire Fighting equipments (0.10 crore).	The allocations will enhance CISF capabilities.	The procurement process is expected to be completed during the financial year 2007-08	—
6.	Assam Rifles	The Force has a dual role of maintaining internal security in the North Eastern Region and Guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border.	1289.74	3.00	-	The bulk of Non Plan expenditures pertains to establishment costs and provisions for equipment etc. The amount under Plan Scheme is for training purposes.	The allocations will enhance the capabilities of Assam Rifles. Training under Plan Scheme will be imparted.	The allocations would be fully utilized for the desired objectives.	—
7.	Sashastra Seema Bal	Guard the Indo-Nepal as well as Indo-Bhutan Border and performing other internal security duties	902.15	3.00	-	The bulk of Non Plan expenditure pertains to establishment costs and provisions for equipment etc. The amount under Plan Scheme is for training.	The allocations will enhance the capabilities of SSB in effective border management.	The allocations would be fully utilized for the desired objectives.	—

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/Timelines	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, Central Detective training School; National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science; Bureau of Police Research and Development.	32.14	22.50	-	Greater reliability and effectiveness of CPOs in discharging their duties.	Greater effectiveness in the performance of the responsibilities of the CPOs.	In accordance with the training programme of the respective training institutions.	—
9.	Criminal Investigation and Vigilance	Covers expenditures on Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSL) and Govt. Examiner of Questioned Documents (GEQD)	29.56	35.00	-	The expenditures covers mainly salaries and other establishment related expenditures, so as to improve their capabilities. The Plan components are for CFSL to modernize their office building.	For enhancing the investigation capabilities of CFSL as well as GEQD.	Modernizing CFSL building is expected to be completed during the year 2007-08.	Subject to funding.

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	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 organization 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	34.36	0.00	-	The allocations are meant for the continued modernization 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.	—
11.	Special Police	The provision is for reimbursements to State Governments of expenditures incurred for maintenance of Border Check posts, as well as provisions for National Technical Research organization	2020.00	0.00	-	To improve the effectiveness of the State Govts in the management of Border check posts.	Improved management by State agencies of Border Check posts.	—	—

(Rs. in crore)

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
12.	Modernization of Police Forces	Providing Assistance in cash and kind to the State Governments in the form of 100% grants in aid to be utilized for expenditures of nonrecurring nature, on purchase of vehicles, wireless equipments, computers and other sophisticated equipment	1190.63	0.00	-	The allocation will help to modernize the police forces of the States through greater infrastructural support.	To increase the effectiveness, reliability as well as capabilities of the State Police Forces.	—	Dependent upon demands raised by State for reimbursement.
13.	Delhi Police	The allocations are for maintenance and enforcement of law and order in National Capital Region of Delhi.	1424.38	139.25	-	While the Non-Plan expenditure cater for establishment related costs of Delhi Police etc., the Plan component is for induction of equipment of latest technologies, up-gradation of training facilities, and for Road Safety Cell.	Improved maintenance and enforcement of law and order in National Capital Region of Delhi and traffic programme.	Action will be taken to provide the required resources for Delhi Police.	—
14.	Other Schemes	Includes expenditures on National Crime Record Bureau, and other grants and loans in kind to the State Governments for deployments of Battalions and raising of India Reserve Battalions, Special Central Assistance to the State Governments for security related expenditure, modernization of police force in North Eastern Region and Coastal Surveillance. Coastal Security includes :-	479.26	5.00	-	The expenditures covers mainly salaries and other establishment related costs. The Plan component is for NCRB for development of Portrait Building System. The main component of expenditures under this category is on account of re-imbursement to States of the security related expenditure incurred by them. It will enable affected States to improve their physical infrastructure and weaponry capabilities.	To help in improving the capabilities of State Govt. agencies in tackling Security problems.	Activities are conducted in a prescribed manner.	Dependent upon action initiated by State Govts.

(Rs. in crore)

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
15.	Construction of Residential accommodation for Police Organisations	The Provision has been made for construction of accommodation for Central Police Forces and Delhi Police	278.80	150.00	-	12622 Dwelling units for which an amount of Rs.278.80 crore has been kept for CPOs.	The efforts of the CPOs is to achieve a higher level of housing satisfaction from existing level of 13.17% to 15.21%.	—	Failure by contracting agencies to complete the execution of works awarded.
16.	Construction of buildings for Police Organisations	Expenditures on construction of border outposts, buildings for Central Police Organizations and Delhi Police	435.70	0.00	-	The expenditure of Rs.435.70 crore under Non-Plan is for construction of border outposts/buildings for CPOs.	Improved management of the borders by the forces and improved infrastructural support.	—	Failure by contracting agencies to execute works awarded.
17.	Indo-Bangladesh Border Works	Erection of barbed wire fencing and construction of roads on Indo-Bangladesh Borders are intended to check illegal immigration and anti-national activities.	560.97	0.00	-	Fencing – 861 Kms .(Phase-III)	Improving the effectiveness of Border Management	-	The risks could be in the nature of failure by contracting agencies to execute works awarded.

(Rs. in crore)

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
18.	Indo-Pak Border Works	In order to check illegal infiltration and inflow of arms and ammunition from across the Indo-Pak Border, the fencing and Flood Lighting works are being undertaken.	25.33	0.00	-	Gujarat Sector <u>Fencing: 20 Kms</u> <u>Floodlighting : 40 Kms</u>	Improving the effectiveness of Border Management	-	The risks could be in the nature of failure by contracting agencies to execute works awarded.
19.	Delhi Police Installation of Traffic Signals	It covers expenditure for installation of traffic Signal System by Delhi Police	0.00	0.75	-	Installation of New Traffic Lights Signals in NCT of Delhi, Installation of pelican signals/vehicles actuated signals/Micro processor best fix time traffic signals and installation of New Blinkers in NCT Delhi.	Safety of drivers pedestrians, and traffic management.		
20.	HI-Tech Surveillance & creation of infrastructure for Borders and Coastal Security	The expenditure is for misc. works at the borders including induction of hi-tech surveillance system in States/UTs(Coastal Security), monitoring, payment to State Govts. etc. Coastal Security includes :-	363.34	0.00	-	Induction of required surveillance system will be completed.	Effective surveillance and monitoring of the borders.	—	—

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
(i).	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.	Since the Coast Guard does not have suitable vessels for close coastal patrolling, Govts. 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.	3.00	Nil	Nil	The deliver-ables are not quantifi-able	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.		The joint coastal patrolling off 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.
(ii)	Coastal Security Scheme for enhancing coastal security by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and	Enhance the capabilities of the State Police for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal area including close coastal waters.	80.00	-	-	73 coastal police stations,97 check posts, 58 out posts and 30 barracks have been sanctioned. The coastal police stations will be equipped with 204 boats, 149 jeeps and 318 motor cycles for mobility on the coast and in close coastal waters. Lumsum assistance of	The State Governments presently are not adequately equipped to patrol close coastal waters even though they have jurisdiction in the territorial waters . The	The Scheme will be implemented in a period of 5 years from 2005-06.	

	surveillance of coastal areas including close coastal waters. Assistance under coastal security scheme to UTs :- Puducherry Daman&Diu Lakshadweep A&N Islands		0.20 0.30 0.61 0.05			Rs.10 lakh per coastal police station will be provided for equipment, computers, furniture etc.	scheme will strengthen the infrastructure with the State Governments to patrol the coastal areas including close coastal waters more effectively.		
(iii)	Scheme for strengthening Joint Coastal Patrolling of the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat under Operation SWAN	The existing arrangement for patrolling off the coasts of Gujarat and Maharashtra with trawlers is not satisfactory and the scheme aims to create additional infrastructure for Coast Guard so that it can take over the responsibility of joint coastal patrolling off the Maha-rashtra and Gujarat coasts under Operation Swan.	19.11 cr	-	-	Assistance will be given to Coast Guard to acquire 15 Interceptor boats and set up 3 Coast Guard stations . Ministry of Defence.	Patrolling and surveillance of the Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts under Operation SWAN will be undertaken by Coast Guard with CG Vessels which will be more effective than the existing arrangement of patrolling using trawlers.	The scheme will be implemented in six years from 2005-06.	MHA is meeting the non-recurring expenditure and Ministry of Defence is meeting the recurring expenditure. Procurement of the boats and setting up of Coast Guard Stations are done by Ministry of Defence.
GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 52-POLICE			18515.00	370.50					

GRANT NO. 53-OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1.	Repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees and their Rehabilitation	Repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees, grant of Indian/Sri Lankan Citizenship and provision of relief to Sri Lankan refugees	17.32	0.00	-	Relief assistance to about 68,420 Sri Lankan refugees staying in 103 camps. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees is incurred by the State Government and is subsequently reimbursed by the Govt. of India.	The expenditure are for providing support to refugees.	—	—
2.	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	120.00	0.00	-	The entire allocation will be utilized on reimbursement to Govt. of J&K for meeting the objectives of relief and rehabilitation of affected people.	Relief and Rehabilitation of the displaced persons and ex-gratia relief to next of kin of the security force personnel killed.	—	—

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
3.	Repatriates from other countries	To cover expenditures on refugees from Tibet, former West and East Pakistan, including acquisition of land and distribution of land and distribution of title deeds for Displaced Persons from former East Pakistan.	7.34	0.00	-	The budget provision includes provisions for making payments against claims of displaced persons for their properties left behind in former West Pakistan and to manage the evacuees' property, relief & rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan and Tibetan refugees.	Effective rehabilitation of displaced persons.	—	—
4.	Other Rehabilitation Programmes	Relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict of 1971, Reang Refugees, victims of Bodo-Santhal Clashes and other such assistance to North Eastern States of Tripura, Assam and Mizoram. Provision for financial assistance to State Govts to meet expenditure on enhanced compensation to 1984 riot victims and for implementation of Assam Accord.	63.88	0.00	-	The Budget provision is for 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.	—	—

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
5.	A. Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme	To honour Freedom Fighters	440.05	0.00	-	The allocation will be utilized for reimbursement to State/UT Govts. of expenditures incurred on payment of pensions to Freedom Fighters and their kin.	To provide support for such pensioners in accordance with Govt. policy.	—	—
	B. Free Railway Card passes to Freedom Fighters	To benefit Freedom Fighters	35.00	0.00	-	The allocation will be used for reimbursement to Railways of expenditures on account of travel by Freedom Fighters.	To provide safe & comfortable journey to such persons	—	—

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Project Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
6.	Modernization of Prisons	A non-plan scheme was raised in 2002-03 for construction of additional jails, repair and renovation of existing jails, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of living accommodation for prison staff. Other objectives include improving the condition of prisons, prisoners and the prison staff and also to ensure certain minimum standards so that prisoners can be kept in healthy and hygienic conditions. The expenditures would also result in reducing overcrowding in prisons.	180.00	0.00	-	(a) to construct new jails for prisoners (b) to repair, renovate and expand the capacity of existing jails (c) to provide accommodation to prison personnel (d) to provide facility of water and sanitation to prisoners.	(a) Construction of 56 new jails. (b) Apart from carrying out various works pertaining to the repair, renovation of jails, it is proposed to construct 305 additional barracks. Expenditure would also enhance the capacity of existing jails to accommodate more prisoners. (c) to construct 1735 staff quarters for prison personnel (d) to construct toilets ,provide hand pumps and construct overhead tanks for prisoner and prison personnel	After release of central share of funds, twelve to fifteen months are given to the State Govts. to complete the required works.	—
7.	Subsidy for Helicopter service in the North Eastern Region	Provision for payment of Subsidy for operating helicopter services in the North Eastern Region.	25.00	0.00	-	Subsidy is given to Helicopter services operating in the North Eastern Region.	Improved connectivity to inaccessible areas of the North Eastern Region.	—	—
8.	Debt Relief Scheme for Borrowers in J&K	To grant debt relief to the borrowers of loans in J&K by way of writing off outstanding loans less than Rs. 50,000/- as on 30.6.96	0.02	0.00	-	The required financial support will be extended to the people of J&K	Relief to borrowers of loans in J&K.	—	—

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
9.	Other items	The budget provision includes provision for pensions in lieu of jagirs, Schemes of National Integration, reimbursement of civic action programmes in North Eastern areas, National Identity Card Scheme, advertising and publicity in North Eastern areas etc.	18.30	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, Uttranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and Union Territory of Pondicherry, 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 Role-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 finalized and in the process of production.	—	The Project is heavily dependent on State Govt.'s support for undertaking a census of households and, subsequently, for conducting the verification of citizenship of each individual. The latter is extremely cumbersome as the document base for proving citizenship is not readily available in the rural areas.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
10.	National Disaster Management	Expenditures for various activities/schemes and includes for:- (i) Training of 10000 engineers and 10000 architects in various States in Earthquake Risk Management. (ii) Establishment and operation of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) to discharge the functions assigned to them under the Disaster Management Act,2005. (iii) Operation of the scheme for assistance to identified training institutes in States for operation of disaster management faculties for availing professional services, etc. (iv) Disaster Risk Management Programme assisted by UNDP and other international agencies.	76.09	50.00	-	(i) 3000 engineers and 5000 architects in various States are proposed to be imparted training in earthquake risk management . (ii) Laying down of National Policy on Disaster Management and issuance of guidelines by NDMA. NIDM will organize about 50 training programmes/workshops/ seminars for about 1500 participants. (iii) The State level training institutes receiving central assistance through NIDM will organize about 200 training programmes/workshops/ seminars etc. for about 4000 participants. (iv) Finalization/ updation of disaster management plans at State/District/Block/Gram Panchayat/Village levels,	(i) For construction of earthquake resistant buildings. (ii) The policy and guidelines will facilitate preparation of Disaster Management Plans by various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government and the State Govts. (iii) Human Resource Development in the field of disaster management. (iv) Capacity building of multihazard prone States/Districts with the involvement of communities.	—	—

					training of members of Disaster Management Committees at district level and Disaster Management Teams at village level in 169 districts in 17 States under Disaster Risk Management Programme. Conduct of mock drills to review the efficacy of the Disaster Management Plans.			
		(v) Disaster Management Support Project assisted by USAID.	0.01	0.00	(v) Equipment worth US\$1.5 million will be provided by USAID and financial assistance worth US\$0.32 million will be availed for the travel expenses of officials to US for trainings in Disaster Management activities.	(v) The project will add to capacity building efforts in the field of Disaster Management.		
		(vi) Establishment of new campus of NIDM.	4.75	0.00	(vi) Acquisition of land for construction of new campus of NIDM and preparation of building plans etc.	(vi) With its own campus, NIDM will be able to discharge its mandate more effectively.		
		(vii) Plan Scheme relating to National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project.	0.00	20.00	(vii) Finalization of Detailed Project Report based on the proposals prepared by the cyclone prone States/UTs for being posed to World Bank for assistance. Tying up of financial assistance with World Bank and commencement of the project by NDMA after obtaining approval of the competent authority.	(vii) The project will strengthen the infrastructure for cyclone risk mitigation in the various cyclone prone States/UTs.		

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						<p>Awareness regarding vulnerability and suggest precautionary measures to avoid injury, loss of life and damage to property.</p> <p>iv) The project proposal for Phase-II of Emergency Communication Plan will be finalized and processed for investment approval. Implementation of Phase-II, to be carried out over a period of three years, will be commenced.</p> <p>iii) Inter-action with Ministry of Health and the designated mother hospitals for establishment of 3 mobile hospitals will be continued to ensure that necessary action for procurement of equipment and putting in place the related logistics is expedited.</p>	<p>Seismic safety of buildings. NDMA will finalize the strategy, plans programmes and guidelines for disaster prevention and mitigation. The establishment of mobile hospitals will facilitate quick access to medical assistance near the disaster site</p>	<p>(floods/cyclones) of the year when the risk is at its highest. Necessary inter-action with State Govts. and the Resource institutes will be maintained to get the schedule for holding of the training sessions finalized and funds as per the approved projects will be made available to the Resource Institutes/ State Govts. The process of establishment of the 3 mobile hospitals may take about 2 years.</p>	
GRAND TOTAL		GRANT NO. 53-OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA	983.00	52.00					

CHAPTER – III

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 have 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 itself to such initiatives as Public Private Partnership (PPP), alternate delivery mechanism, etc. However, the MHA is examining the feasibility of such initiatives in certain areas e.g. MHA is exploring the feasibility of a PPP model for the integrated checkpoints to be set up by the proposed Land Port Authority. Similarly, wherever possible, greater de-centralization is also being considered

A. POLICE HOUSING FOR CENTRAL POLICE FORCES (CPFS):

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

2. The Group of Ministers on Reforming the National Security System recommended enhancement of the satisfaction level from 14% to 25% for ORs. To achieve this satisfaction level of 25% about 1,83,705 units are required to be constructed. As on 1st April, 2006 81,468 units have been constructed, achieving a satisfaction level of 13.17%. MHA proposes to accelerate the pace of construction in the next five years. To achieve this MHA has proposed provision of Rs.16019 crore for 2007-2012. Exemption of works for CPFs and IB from the purview of GFR-126 of 2005 is also being sought to improve the pace of utilization. These special funds will be over and above the present allocation of funds. The requirement of special funds

as well as relaxation of works of CPFs & IB from the purview of GFR 126 of 2005 is scheduled to be considered by a Working Group on Housing for Police & Judicial personnel constituted by the Planning Commission

B. IMMIGRATION SERVICES:

Recent initiatives include liberalization of student visa, mountaineering visa, introduction of medical visa, online submission of annual returns and registration applications under FCRA, introduction of Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) Scheme etc. Provision is being made in the budget estimates for implementing the following major initiatives:-

- (i) Implementation of Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) in major airports;
- (ii) Upgradation of computer systems/computerization of remaining immigration checkpoints (ICPs);
- (iii) Networking of eight ICPs viz. Lucknow, Babatpur, Coimbatore, Trichy, Nagpur, Pune, Mangalore and Gaya Airports with CFB.
- (iv) Installation of D/E card scanning system at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai Airports.

C. CENSUS DATA DISSEMINATION:

The Census of India generates a large volume of data. In the past, these were released chiefly through the printed books. There is increased requirement/demand of data for developmental planning as well as private/public enterprises with the increasing use of computers. There is more and more demand for data to be provided on electronic media like CDs. The Office of the Registrar General, India has taken a decision to reduce the number of print publications of census data and concentrate more on electronic data products that are user friendly so that the census data are more easily and widely used by the concerned users in both within and outside Government. Data dissemination workshops are held to sensitize data users about availability and use of census data. In addition, publications containing analysis of the census data which would help the planners and policy makers are also being brought

out. Services are also being made available to users for generating tabulations that are not part of the standard tabulation plan of the Census.

D. FREEDOM FIGHTERS PENSIONS:

The basic pension of freedom fighters and spouses of deceased freedom fighters has been enhanced from Rs.4000/- per month to Rs.6,330/- per month, so that the total pension, inclusive of dearness relief, becomes Rs.10,001/- per month (from present Rs.6,000/- per month). The date of giving effect to this enhancement is 2nd October,2006 (which is the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the founder of the Satyagraha movement and the Father of Nation).

2. The exact number of living freedom fighters and their eligible dependents currently drawing pension is not known. Therefore, an exercise to compile the same (from all pension disbursing authorities) has been initiated, and is underway.

E. DISASTER MANAGEMENT:

A number of initiatives have been taken during 2006-07 to strengthen and institutionalize disaster management in the country. These include action in pursuance of Disaster Management Act, 2005. The Government has notified the National Disaster Management Authority, National Executive Committee and the National Institute of Disaster Management as per the provisions of the Act. Eight battalions of Central Para Military Forces are also being trained and equipped to constitute the National Disaster Response Force as envisaged under the Act. Training, awareness generation and community empowerment activities are being supported. Necessary guidelines and advisories to facilitate adoption of seismic safety norms in buildings are also issued to the State Governments from time to time. Communication system for disaster management is being strengthened. Up-gradation and strengthening of the Civil Defence set-up and the fire services in the country for an effective role in disaster management are also being pursued.

F. GENDER BUDGETING

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

(a) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

Family Welfare Centres at Reserve Battalions and Training Institutions are being set up exclusively for the benefit of women at Mundali (Orissa) and Bhilai (Chattisgarh). These Family Welfare Centres are specifically for women to learn new skills and augment their family income by earning through activities like stitching, handicrafts, production of food items, etc. These Centres will become operative during the year 2006-07. A provision of Rs.13.00 lakh has been made for this purpose in 2006-07. The entire provision of Rs.13.00 lakh has been utilized in completion of the above projects. About 350 women would be benefited from Family Welfare Centre of 3rd Reserve Battalions Bhilai and about 130 women would be benefited from Family Welfare Centre constructed at RTC, Mundali(Orissa). A provision of Rs.17.00 lakh has been made in B.E. 2007-08 for construction of Family Welfare Centre at RTC, Anantpur(Rajasthan).

(b) Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

BPR&D, which is undertaking studies on police problems and formulating and coordinating policies and programmes for police training etc., has undertaken a number of activities for the benefit, welfare and development of women in police. Research projects on issues relating to women like socio psychological and economic problem of women prisoners and their accompanied children, status appraisal of judicial pronouncements on women prisoners and their children etc. have been undertaken during 2006-07. One of the main objective of research study on impact of vocational programmes on reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners in the state of Madhya Pradesh awarded to Professor Deepti Srivastava, is to identify purposeful vocational trades having market value in the present day context to help the prisoners including women prisoners after release from prisons in order to go get gainful employment to maintain their livelihood.

(c) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

CRPF has proposed the following schemes exclusively benefiting women during 2006-07:-

- (i) Separate rest room facilities in units
- (ii) Family Welfare Centres and Creches in Group Centres
- (iii) Buses fitted with mobile toilets
- (iv) Logistical support systems at the place of living with the requirements of decency and privacy
- (v) Family accommodation.

2. Day Care Centre/Creches have been established at Group Centres Sindri, Jalandhar, Gandhinagar, Pune, Imphal, New Delhi, Neemuch, Bhopal and Nagpur. Gender Sensitisation Courses are being conducted at Group Centre Pallipuram in every two months which has helped them to keep away from gender bias instilling confidence in women. Health Care Centres have been established at Sindri, Gandhinagar, New Delhi and Bhopal. A Composite Hospital is functioning at New Delhi exclusively benefiting women. Nutritional Care Centres have been established at Group Centre Sindri and Gandinagar. Women's Hostel is functioning at Type-I and Type.II Quarters in Sindri and a Girls' Hostel is functioning in CRPF Public School at Rohini.

(d) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

Directorate General, SSB, has made a provision of Rs.0.75 crore in BE 2007-08 for schemes benefiting women such as Day Care Centres, Gender Sensitisation and Health and Nutritional Care Centres.

CHAPTER – IV

REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE

A. BORDER FENCING AND FLOOD LIGHTING PROJECTS

To curb infiltration/exfiltration, insurgent activities and ensure effective policing, the Government have undertaken fencing/flood lighting of vulnerable stretches on the Western and Eastern Borders.

(i) Indo-Pak Border:

On the Indo – Pak Border(IPB), fencing/flood lighting of vulnerable border stretches have been undertaken in the Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jammu sectors. 1912.31 km. of border has been fenced and 1833.52 km. of the border has been flood lit upto December, 2006. Border fencing and flood lighting has proved considerably effective in checking anti-national activities in these sectors. The details of progress of fencing and flood lighting on Indo – Pak Border as on 31.12.2006, are given in the table that follows:-

FENCING

Name of the State	Total length of border in Km.	Total length of border to be fenced (in Km.)	Length of the border fenced so far (In Km)	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced (In Km.)	Expdtr. incurred (Rs. in crore as on 31.12.2006	Year of completion/ Target
Punjab	553.00	461.00	462.45*	-	90.49	Work completed in 1993.
Rajasthan	1037.00	1056.63	1048.27*	-	193.40	Work completed in 1999.
Jammu & Kashmir	210.00	180.00	184.59	-	49.09	2006-07
Gujarat	508.00	310.00	217.00	93.00	413.43	2006-07
Total	2308.00	2007.63	1912.31	93.00	746.41	

***Length varies due to topography factors / alignment of fencing.**

FLOOD LIGHTING

Name of the State	Total length of border (in Km.)	Total length of border to be floodlit (in Km.)	Length of the border floodlit so far (In Km)	Remaining length of the border proposed to be floodlit (In Km.)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crore as on 31.12.2006)	Year of completion/Target
Punjab	553.00	460.72	460.72	-	59.00	Work completed in 1993.
Rajasthan	1037.00	1022.80	1022.80	-	208.24	Work completed in 1999.
Jammu & Kashmir	210.00	195.80	170.00	25.80	60.90	2006-07
Gujarat	508.00	310.00	180.00	130.00	123.49	2006-07
Total	2308.00	1989.32	1833.52	155.80	451.63	

(ii) Fencing/flood lighting of the Indo-Pak border in the States of Punjab and Rajasthan has been taken up since 1988. A total length of 462.45 km. of fencing and 460.72 km. of flood lighting in the entire Punjab sector, except for some gaps in riverine areas, has been completed. A total length of 1048.27 km. of fencing and 1022.80 km. of flood lighting in the Rajasthan Sector has been completed.

2. Fencing/flood lighting of the International Border in Jammu sector was taken up during the year 2000-2001. A total of 184.59 km. of fencing and 170 km. of floodlighting has been completed. 217 km. of fencing and 180 km. of flood lighting has been completed in the Gujarat Sector.

3. During the current financial year, an amount of Rs.110 crore approximately has been incurred on fencing and floodlighting along IPB till 31.12.2006.

(ii) Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB):

The Project content sanctioned under Phase-II is 2429 km. of fencing and 797 km. of road. Till December,2006, 1601 km. of fencing and 539 km. of road work has been completed. The entire project is scheduled to be completed by March,2007 except in Mizoram Sector.

2. During the current financial year an amount of Rs.337.10 crore has been incurred on the construction of border fence and roads along IBB till 31.12.2006.

3. The Status of progress of fencing, road and bridges, State-wise, is given in the statement as under:-

PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF IBB ROAD & FENCE
UPTO 31st DECEMBER, 2006

Financial-Rs. in lakh
Physical- Roads in km.
Bridges in metres
Fence in km.

NAME OF STATES	Length of the Border	PROJECT CONTENTS		PROGRESS		REMARKS
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	
WEST BENGAL	2216.70					
Road		1770	37900	1616.57		
Bridge		12562	14069	14275.00	92773.49	
Fence		1528	90766	1167.88		
Flood lighting		277	20500	277.00		
ASSAM	263.00					
Road		263.83	17673.90	235.32		
Bridge		4983.00	6394.50	4497.40	21599.27	
Fence		223.81	5653.60	189.97		
MEGHALAYA	443.00					
Road		415.29		393.07		
Bridge		3506.73	37338	1479.73	35490.30	
Fence		399.06		367.92		
TRIPURA	856.00					
Road		814.37		651.90		
Bridge		2335.89	111846.53	1458.33	103277.47	
Fence		736		650.21		
MIZORAM	318.00					
Road		399.90		280.10		
Bridge		2578.64	70860	1100.16	25062.96	
Fence		400.00		79.82		
Total :	4096.70		413001.53		278203.49	
Road (km.)		3663.39		3176.96		
Bridge (mtr)		25966.26		22810.62		
Fence (km.)		3286.87		2455.80		
Flood lighting (km)		277.00		277.00		

(B) SCHEME FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE)

(i) North Eastern States:

The North Eastern States are affected by the insurgency and terrorist activities, the Central Government have decided to reimburse the expenditure incurred by them particularly on maintenance of internal security and to combat counter insurgency situations. This scheme is being implemented in the States of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura since 1995-96 and has been further extended to the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya w.e.f. 1-4-1999. Expenditure incurred on payment of ex-gratia payment to the next-of-kin of the State Police personnel and civilians killed in militant violence, providing logistic support to the Central Paramilitary Forces etc. is reimbursable under this scheme. Since inception of this scheme, a total amount of Rs.1284.14 crore has been released to these North Eastern States (as on 31.12.06). During 2006-07 (as on 31.12.2006), an amount of Rs.96.15 crore has been released, against total budget provision of Rs.140.00 crore.

(a) Civic Action Programme in North Eastern Region:

Since the North Eastern States are affected by the insurgency, 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 as a custodian of common people, Army and Central Paramilitary Forces conduct Civic Action Programmes. Under these programmes, various welfare/developmental activities are undertaken like holding of medical camps, sanitation drives, sports meets, distribution of study material to children, minor repairs of school buildings, roads, bridges etc. and running adult education centers. During the financial year 2006-07, budget provision for this purpose is Rs.700.00 lakh, out of which Rs.80.64 lakh to ITBP, Rs. 61.63 lakh to SSB and Rs. 74.15 lakh to CRPF have been released as on 31.12.2006. So far Rs.4.57 crore has been released as on 31.12.2006.

(b) Rehabilitation Of Families Affected By Ethnic Violence In Manipur:

A comprehensive proposal for financial assistance to 8802 families affected by Kuki-Naga and Kuki zomi/Paite ethnic clashes in five hill districts of Churachandpur, Chandel, Senapati, Ukhrul and Tamenglong in Manipur, involving an expenditure of Rs. 8,80,20,000/- (@ Rs. 10,000 per family) , was submitted by the Government of Manipur to this Ministry. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 8.80 crore was made under BE 2006-07 for this purpose and the amount of Rs. 8.80 crore was released to the State government till 31.12.2006.

(c) Rehabilitation – other Rehabilitation Schemes 04-Assam under Grant No. 53 Major Head 3601 – MHA.

A series of incidents of ethnic violence took place in the 90s in Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon and Dhubri district of Assam. Certain communities particularly Adivasis were attacked and killed. This rendered nearly 2.75 lakhs 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 has been released to the State Government during the year 2000-01 to 2005-06 out of which the Government of Assam has already utilized Rs.35.30 crore (funds released upto 2004-05) and furnished utilization certificates to the MHA.

2. At present about 15,000 families are staying in the relief camps. The Ministry has requested the State Government to submit Action Plan for rehabilitation of remaining refugees families staying in the relief camps. Due to non-receipt of Action Plan from State Government, a decision has been taken that Rs.9.99 crore may be surrendered.

(d) Reimbursement of expenditure incurred on Tribunals established under the provisions of illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 in Assam. – Grant No. 50 Major Head 3601

Under the current financial year Rs.2.52 crore has been earmarked for this purpose. The Government of Assam has submitted their claims of Rs.5.08 crore. Out of this, Rs.2.52 crore has been sanctioned and released their claims.

(e) Northern Eastern Area – Development of administrative infrastructure for Bodoland Territorial Council Secretariat under Grant No. 53 Major Head 3601

An amount of Rs.10 crore was earmarked at BE stage under the current financial year. The Council has submitted a Master Plan for creation of administrative infrastructure involving expenditure of Rs. 175 crore. The Master Plan submitted by the Council is being examined. During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs.1.72 crore was sanctioned and released. No expenditure has been incurred upto 31.12.2006.

(f) Major Head 2070-Other Administrative Services-00.800 -Other Expenditure (Minor Head-26.00)-National Identity Card Schemes-26.00 50-Other Charges under Grant No. 53-Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs during the Financial Year 2006-07.

A provision of Rs.10.10 crore has been earmarked for this purpose during the current financial year. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 0.51 crore has been incurred upto 31.12.2006.

(g) Tripura – Rehabilitation of Refugees

For the current financial year 2006-07, no provision was made for providing grant in aid to Government of Tripura for maintenance of Reang refugees sheltered in six relief camps in Kanchanpur district of Tripura since 1998. As the repatriation of Reang refugees from Tripura to Mizoram could not take place in the current financial year because of circumstances beyond the control of Government of Mizoram, it has been proposed to seek a provision of Rs.10 crores by re-appropriation of funds from the existing provision of Rs.16.85 crores in the year 2006-07 for rehabilitation of Reang refugees in Mizoram. The additional allocation

of Rs. 10 crores for rehabilitation in Tripura is over and above a provision of Rs. 17 crores for rehabilitation in Tripura.

(h) Mizoram – Rehabilitation of Refugees

In BE 2006-07, a provision of Rs. 16.85 crores is available for this purpose. After reappropriation of Rs.10 crore out of provisions in BE 2006-07 for rehabilitation in Mizoram, the balance provision in RE 2006-07 would be only Rs. 6.85 crore which would be considered for release on receipt of request from State Government.

(i) Helicopter Service in the North Eastern Region

Helicopter Services were introduced in Arunachal Pradesh w.e.f. December 1995, in Sikkim w.e.f. October 1998, in Meghalaya w.e.f. January 1999 and in Tripura w.e.f. September 2002 with the Government of India's support. The Ministry of Home Affairs is subsidizing 75% of the operational cost. In addition, one helicopter has been deployed at Guwahati for use of Union Ministers/Central Government officers and State Government's Ministers, the expenditure being met by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2. For the year 2006-07, a provision of Rs.25.00 crores has been made for meeting MHA's commitments for helicopter services in North Eastern Region. Out of which Rs.10,51,66,700.00 has already been released as on 31.12.2006.

(j) Financial Assistance for Combating Naxalism:

A non-plan scheme namely Security Related Expenditure Scheme (SRE) has been under implementation since 1.4.1996 to supplement the efforts and resources of the States to deal with the naxalite problem effectively.

2. At present, 76 districts in 9 States badly affected by naxal violence are covered under this scheme. The level of reimbursement under the Scheme was raised in February, 2005 from 50% to 100% and new items like insurance scheme for police personnel, community policing, rehabilitation of surrendered naxalites, expenditure incurred on publicity to counter propaganda of naxalites, other security

related items not covered under the Police Modernization Scheme etc., were also included. The Scheme now also allows release of funds to the naxal affected States as advance. So far, a sum of Rs. 210.68 crores has been disbursed to the States under the scheme. The Scheme has enabled the States to improve ground level policing in the naxal affected areas. This Scheme has been extended for a further period of five years beyond 31.3.2006. The names of the States and the Districts covered under the Scheme are given in the following table :-

S. No.	State	Name of Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Khammam, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Mehboobnagar, Guntur, Prakasam, Anantapur, Kurnool, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Srikakulam.
2.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Gaya, Jehanabad, Rohtas, Nalanda, Patna, Bhojpur, Kaimur, East Champaran, West Champaran, Sitamarhi, Arwal, Nawada and Jamui.
3.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh, Lohardagga, Palamu, Chatra, Garhwa, Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Latehar, Giridih, Koderma, Bokaro, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum and Saraikela-Kharaswan.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Dindori and Mandla.
5.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Kawardha, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Jashpur and Korea (Baikunthpur).
6.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Godia.
7.	Orissa	Malkangiri, Ganjam, Koraput, Gajapati, Rayagada, Navrangpur, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh and Keonjhar.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra, Mirzapur and Chandauli.
9.	West Bengal	Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia.

3. Recognizing that the menace of naxalism is to be inevitably tackled on both security and development fronts, the Ministry continues to focus attention of the State Governments on ensuring integrated development of the affected areas. As a part of

this strategy, the Ministry has been advising the States to accord a higher priority in their annual plans to ensure speedy development of the naxal affected areas.

4. Since the naxalite menace has to be addressed on the developmental front also, the Central Government has provided financial assistance of Rs. 2,475 crore for 55 naxal affected districts in the 9 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal under the Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) component of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY). Under this Scheme, an amount of Rs. 15 crore per year has been given to each of the districts for three years (Rs. 45 crore per district) so as to fill in the critical gaps in physical and social development in the naxal affected areas. As on 31.12.2006, Rs.1432.50 crore has been released to the concerned States. The utilization of funds on this account is of the order of Rs.1073.77 crore.

5. Creation of a Backward States Grant Fund is part of the National common Minimum Programme. It has been designed to address growth of backward regions for ensuring regional balance. It aims at catalyzing development in backward areas by providing infrastructure, promoting good governance and agrarian reforms and convergence of the development inflows into 250 districts as part of a well conceived, participatory district plan. Naxal affected areas/districts are also included in these 250 districts. This scheme also includes funding of Special Plan for Bihar @ Rs. 1000 crore per year and Special Plan for KBK districts @ Rs 250 crore annually.

(k) Jammu & Kashmir

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 CPFs, movement of their constabulary, security works for the forces, relief to Kashmiri migrants etc. has been reimbursed to the State of Jammu & Kashmir under this scheme. In 2005-06, an amount of Rs.115.76 crore was reimbursed on account of SRE (Police) and

Rs.108.93 crore was reimbursed on account of Relief and Rehabilitation of migrants etc. The B.E. for 2006-07 is Rs.168.1 crore under SRE (Police) and Rs.120.00 crore for Relief & Rehabilitation. The R.E. for 2006-07 is Rs.188.00 crore for SRE(Police) and Rs.120.00 crore for Relief & Rehabilitation .

C. REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF JOINT COASTAL PATROLLING :

(i) 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.

Keeping in view the vulnerability of the Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts to illegal cross border activities, Joint coastal patrolling was introduced off the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat in April, 1994. Under this arrangement patrolling of the close coastal waters is being undertaken by a joint contingent of Navy, State Police and Customs by deploying trawlers arranged by the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Hiring charge of the trawlers is reimbursed to the State Governments on the basis utilization certificates furnished by them. For making the joint coastal patrolling more effective, Coast Guard is being strengthened by creating additional infrastructure in terms of Coast Guard Stations and Interceptor Boats so that the patrolling of the close coastal waters is undertaken by Coast Guard with its own assets. Coast Guard has taken over patrolling of the Gujarat coast since December, 2005 by taking interim measures. Hence, the expenditure on hiring of trawlers by Government of Gujarat has been less since 2005-06. RE 2006-07 and BE 2007-08 have been revised taking into account these facts.

(ii) Coastal Security Scheme for enhancing coastal security by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas including close coastal waters.

The Coastal Security Scheme was approved for implementation in a period of 5 years from 2005-06 in all the 9 coastal States and 4 UTs. Under the scheme, assistance has been given to the coastal States and UTs to set up 73 coastal police stations ,97 check posts, 58 out posts and 30 barracks. The coastal police stations will be equipped with 204 boats, 149 jeeps and 318 motor cycles for

mobility on the coast and in close coastal waters. A lump sum assistance of Rs.10 lakh per police station will be given for equipment, computer systems, furniture etc. States and UTs will also be given assistance to meet recurring expenditure on fuel, maintenance and repairs of the boats for a period of 5 years. Manpower is provided by the States.

2. The first installment of funds amounting to Rs.13.04 crore was released in 2005-06 to all the coastal States for construction of buildings. An assistance of Rs.3.20 crore was released to Governments of Gujarat and Kerala under the coastal security scheme in 2006-07. For the UTs, an assistance of Rs. 2.39 crore was released in 2006-07 through re-appropriation for construction of buildings for the police stations, purchase of vehicles etc.

3. Boats are being procured centrally for which M/s Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa and M/s Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata have been nominated. Delivery of the boats is scheduled to commence in the 13th month after signing of the agreement with the suppliers. 12 coastal police stations have been made operational in the States of Andhra Pradesh (6), West Bengal (2), Kerala (1) Goa (1) and Gujarat (2). Coast Guard is imparting training to State Police personnel in maritime activities. The training has commenced in the District Headquarters of the Coast Guard.

(iii) Scheme for strengthening Joint Coastal Patrolling of the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat under Operation SWAN

Keeping in view the vulnerability of the Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts to illegal cross border activities, Joint Coastal Patrolling has been introduced of the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Under this arrangement patrolling of the close coastal waters is being undertaken by a joint contingent of Navy, State Police and Customs. For making joint coastal patrolling more effective, a scheme has been formulated for creating additional infrastructure for Coast Guard to enable Coast Guard. 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 MHA by meeting the non-recurring expenditure and Ministry of Defence by meeting the recurring expenditure.

2. The scheme was approved for implementation in 6 years from 2005-06. However, there has been delay in implementation of the scheme due to the decision of the Ministry of Defence to cancel the nomination of M/s Goa Shipyard Ltd. for supply of the interceptor boats to the Coast Guard due to high cost quoted by the shipyard and issue request for proposal through competitive bidding. Besides, land for the Coast Guard Stations has not been transferred to Coast Guard by the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

D. SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES (MPF)

The fast changing law and order situation and crime scenario had made it imperative to modernize the state police forces quickly. The State Police, being directly concerned with the law and order, need to improve their functioning and be equipped with the latest technology so that they are able to meet emerging challenges adequately. The Scheme for Modernization of State Police forces aims at a balanced development of the State Police Forces. The financial assistance given to the State Governments under the Modernization Scheme has led to a considerably enhanced operational preparedness / efficacy of the Police Forces in containing the activities of terrorists, extremists etc.

2. The Scheme, in its present form, extends assistance to States for the following items, with a view to modernize the police forces :-

- (a) Police Station / chowki buildings / lines, including their security, facilities for women police and control rooms;
- (b) Mobility;
- (c) Weaponry;
- (d) Communication system;
- (e) Forensic Science Laboratories / Finger Print Bureau facilities;

- (f) Training including construction of buildings and enhancement of other infrastructure facilities required for training;
- (g) Equipment / aids for investigation, including intelligence gathering;
- (h) Night vision devices, metal detectors, bomb disposal equipment, body protectors, bullet proof vests and such other necessary protective gear & equipment;
- (i) Office equipment, including computers;
- (j) Modern traffic control equipment; etc.
- (k) Police Housing.

3. These items only indicate the broad areas for which assistance is admissible under the Scheme. The State Governments are free to prepare plans for submission to the Ministry of Home Affairs for consideration. The norms for allocation of funds to the States are 35% weightage to population, 25% weightage to sanctioned strength of the police force, 25% weightage to the crime per lakh population and 15% weightage to the number of police stations.

4. The Scheme has provided the much needed assistance and impetus to police modernisation. Proper buildings of police stations/outposts with required facilities have provided safe, secure and comfortable environment, construction of houses for police personnel and provision of modern weapons have boosted their morale particularly in extremist affected areas. Enhanced mobility has brought down response time.

5. As per the available information, over 1,681 police stations and outposts which were in rented buildings, are now having buildings of their own, with proper facilities. The inventory of weapons has been upgraded by procurement of 86,379 INSAS rifles, 30,513 SLRs and 3,098 pistols for the State Police. Apart from this, over 33,277 houses have been built for Police personnel.

6. In order to improve the quality of investigation and, consequently, the rate of conviction, the forensic set up in the States is being strengthened. During the past five years, total allocation of Rs.317.50 crore has been made for the purpose. The areas of focus are toxicology, narcotics, explosives, ballistics, documents, as well

as DNA testing and computer forensics. Funds have been released to the States for procurement of chromatographic and photographic equipment, microscopes, ultra-violet equipment and mobile forensic units. Emphasis is being laid on spot analysis by the use of specialized kits. Financial, and technical support has also been extended to the State Forensic Science Laboratories by setting up facilities for computer forensics and DNA testing. It is also proposed to standardize the work of the police stations in the country by implementation of a project known as the Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) software. This project is being implemented by National Informatics Centre (NIC), New Delhi .

E. SCHEME FOR POLICE HOUSING:

(i) Housing for Central Police Force (CPF) personnel:

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 crore. In the 9th FYP, the original outlay was Rs.215.65 crore, which was subsequently revised to Rs.340 crore. The actual expenditure incurred against the revised outlay of Rs.340 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.

2. To achieve the desired satisfaction level fixed for Other Ranks(ORs) and Subordinate Officers (SOs) , about 1,83,705 units at the present level of strength are required to be constructed. These estimates take into account the future expansion of the CPMFs on account of additional raising of battalions. Ministry of Home Affairs proposed a 'Plan' allocation of Rs.2000 crore for police housing in the 10th Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs.2000 crore was also proposed for police housing under 'Non-Plan' head during the period of 10th FYP. It was considered that this would enable construction of around one lakh dwelling units in order to achieve satisfaction level of 25%. However, after discussions with the Planning Commission, a tentative provision of Rs.1037.50 crore was agreed under the Plan

Scheme "Police Housing". Simultaneously, allocation under Non-Plan head was also increased.

3. During the last four years the expenditure on police housing has been more than the allocation suggested in BE. Under the 10th Five Year Plan, Planning Commission have approved a sum of Rs. 1037.50 crore i.e. an allocation of Rs.210 crore per annum for Police Housing under Plan Scheme. Planning Commission have, however, allotted a sum of approximately Rs.729 crore in the 10th Five Year Plan. In the current Financial Year 2006-07, a sum of Rs.175.00 crore under Plan head and Rs.271.90 crore under the Non-Plan head, totalling Rs.446.90 crore has been allotted for police housing for CPFs.

(ii) Delhi Police:

The residential housing satisfaction level in Delhi Police which was around 19% at the end of the 9th five year Plan has now been increased to 22.18%. Delhi Police has proposed to raise the housing satisfaction level to 40% during the 10th Five Year Plan and projected requirement of funds to the tune of Rs. 1000 crore under the scheme. However, because of funds constraints, Planning Commission, Govt. of India approved Rs. 800 crore for all the schemes of Delhi Police during the 10th Five Year Plan. Out of this, an expenditure of 85% is proposed to be spent on residential /Office buildings.

2. The allocation of funds of the housing schemes in the 1st four Years was 225.38 crore and whole of the amount was utilized. A sum of Rs. 48 crore has been earmarked for the Annual Plan 2006-07. The Delhi Police has purchased ready built flats through Govt. agencies like DDA and GDA. In the current financial year 2006-07 Delhi Police proposed 1000 ready built flats from DDA and 747 flats from RBI. DDA agreed to sell about 200 ready built flats at Bakkarwala Delhi. RBI proposed to sell 112 flats at Sewa Nagar instead of 747 flats. In addition 15 new flats were constructed in Police Colony C.R, Park and 102 quarters will be constructed by the end of current financial year 2006-07 in police Colonies i.e. Inderpuri Jaffar Kalan, Sarita Vihar and Vasant Kunj. After the constructions these projects the housing satisfaction level would be 22.86%.

F. MODERNISATION OF PRISON ADMINISTRATION

The Central Government in 2002-03 launched a non-plan scheme for construction of additional jails to reduce overcrowding, repair and renovation of existing jails, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of living accommodation for prisons staff. The scheme known as the Modernization of Prisons is being implemented in 27 States over a period of five years (2002-07) with an outlay of Rs. 1800 crore. The cost is being shared between Central Government and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25 respectively.

2. Though this scheme was started in 2002-03, the Central share was, however, released to the States only in March 2003. The State Governments were granted 18 months from the date of release time to utilize the amounts released to them. Further, there were several teething problems in the States at the beginning of the scheme and many States could not utilize the amount promptly. Due to this, the scheme was further delayed. Thus the scheme virtually picked up in the third year.

3. Due to the aforesaid problem, this scheme has since been extended by a period of two years w.e.f. 1.4.2007 without affecting the total outlay of Rs 1800 crore. This scheme has four components viz:

- (a) Construction of new jails
- (b) Repair, renovation & expansion of existing jails
- (c) Construction of staff quarters for the prison personnel
- (d) Water and Sanitation

The physical progress of the scheme from 2002-03 to 2006-07 (as on 31.12.2006) is as under:

(i) Construction of New Jails:

The Central Empowered Committee has so far approved the construction of 163 jails of different categories in various States. Out of this, 99 jails are expected to be completed by 31.3.2007.

(ii) Repairs & Renovations and expansion of jails:

Under this head State Governments are taking up work for repairs and renovations of the existing jails, which are in dilapidated condition. The Central Empowered Committee has approved construction of 1360 additional barracks in the existing jails to augment the capacity in jails. Out of this, 935 additional barracks are expected to be completed by 31.3. 2007.

(iii) Construction of Staff Quarters:

The Central Empowered Committee has so far approved construction of 8573 quarters of different categories for prison personnel. Out of this, 6363 staff quarters are expected to be completed by 31.3. 2007.

(iv) Water & Sanitation:

Under this head, State Governments were required to take up various works for providing water and sanitation facilities for prisoners and prison personnel in various jails. It was required to construct overhead tanks for drinking water, construction of toilets, drainage and sanitation work. All these works are under various stages of completion. These works cannot be quantified.

G. SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA:

(i) Civil Registration and Vital Statistics :

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

(a) Advertising and Publicity: Telecast of spots / broadcast of messages on registration of births and deaths have been continued through Doordarshan, Private TV channels and All India Radio. Publicity materials such as calendars, posters and brochures have been prepared in regional languages by the State Governments. Besides, financial assistance has been provided to the states for erection of hoardings and billboards and advertisements in local newspapers and back panels of state transport buses, etc., to sensitize the general public. In 2006-07, the states of Rajasthan and Gujarat have shown improvement of more than 10% in the levels of registration of births and deaths over the previous year. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Bihar have reported more than 5% increase in the level of birth registration; Andhra Pradesh has also reported more than 5% increase in the level of death registration. Steps such as monthly monitoring of registration and reporting deficiencies have been taken to monitor the performance of these states.

(b) Registrar's Manual: The model Registrar's Manual, prepared by the Office of the Registrar General, India has been translated into the local languages of some of the States after incorporating the rules and procedures framed by the respective State Governments. The printing of the manual is being done by the Central Government under this scheme. Manuals of 23 states have been printed so far and one is under printing. During the year 2006-07, Manuals of Tripura, Tamil Nadu and Punjab have been printed. The preparation of the Manual in the regional language in some states has been pending with the State Governments and once they are ready, their printing would be taken up.

(c) Training: Every year, the registration functionaries of various states are imparted training on the provisions of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969, procedures involved in the registration of births and deaths, compilation of statistical information. During the year 2006-07, financial assistance for conducting training of civil registration functionaries was provided to Goa, Haryana, Manipur, Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep under this scheme.

(d) Sample Registration System: Since its inception in 1970, the Sample Registration System (SRS) has been a continuous source of data on fertility and mortality *inter alia* 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 6671 units to 7597 and made effective from January, 2004. The data on Baseline survey has been edited, tabulated and report is under preparation. The vital rates along with the detailed report on fertility and mortality based on the new sample for the year 2004 have been published. The SRS Bulletin containing birth rates, death rates and infant mortality rates by sex and residence for the year 2005 have also been published. Apart from vital indicators, the data on causes of deaths through verbal autopsy are collected in SRS from 2004 onwards. A Report on Maternal Mortality in India; 1997-2003, Trends, Causes and Risk Factors has been released during the year.

(e) Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD): Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD) under the Registration of Births & Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 provides a reliable database for generating mortality statistics. Age-sex/cause-specific mortality rates are the key indicators for monitoring health trends in the population. To promote and strengthen the scheme of Medical Certification of Causes of Death, the states of Manipur, Maharashtra, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Daman & Diu have issued Notifications under the RBD Act during October, 2005 to October, 2006, taking the total number of state/Union territories, which have issued similar notifications to thirty (30). For coding, processing, tabulating the Causes death data, the States of Sikkim and Gujarat have created and filled up the post of Nosologist. The Annual Reports on MCCD based on data received from states for the year 2001 has been released followed by release of the report for 2002 during the year. During 2006 financial assistance has been given to 16 States Governments for imparting the training on MCCD to 8,484 medical practitioners and para-medical staff.

(ii) Geographic Information System (GIS) based Town Mapping:

The objective of this plan scheme is to: (i) generate geographic database for different units of the towns at ward/EB level along with other major physical landscape, infrastructure, cultural / historical features, 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 spatial data of urban areas.

2. Pending the recruitment of manpower under the scheme, existing selected officers/officials have been trained. During 2006-07 the procurement of 1000 town maps and their updation has been completed. Out of these, the generation of digital files of 850 towns maps have also been completed and other steps like creation of annotation layers, topology, labeling etc. are being taken up. In 2007-08, updation of 1000 Town maps and their final drawing requiring creation of digital files will be taken up.

(iii) Modernising Data Dissemination Activity in Census:

Data Dissemination for 2001 Census is being done by publishing the data in the form of printed volumes, which are also released in soft copy format in CDs as well as on the Internet. Besides publishing the basic tables, various analytical reports and compilations are also published. The total sale of all data products has considerably increased from Rs. 55.5 lakh in 2003-04 to 78.1 lakh in 2005-06. The improvement has been mainly due to publication of new products in print and electronic formats for ready use by the data users.

2. The State specific volumes, in print format have been published on important datasets such as, Primary Census Abstract, Tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets, Disability, Age and Religion. So far 134 Reports/Tables have been brought out in print.

3. All the 191 tables published on various subjects so far have been made available on CD-ROMs for easy use by the data users. Analysis and theme-based maps depicting the data are an integral part of each CD. New data products on various themes are also being published by the field offices containing the local features. With the growing popularity of computers in the country, use of Census 2001 data on CDs has come up as a major tool of dissemination of Census results. The share of sale of data on CD has been Rs.67.3 lakh constituting about 86.2% of the total sales.

4. Data users frequent Census of India Website to download latest Census data. The Website allows users to generate thematic maps on Census subjects to analyse the results at State, District or Sub-district levels. This website is currently under modification incorporating new features to make service and navigation easy and quick.

5. Like the previous years, efforts are also made to publicize the Census and sensitize the users in the availability and use of data by organizing workshops and participating in major Book Fairs and exhibitions across the country. Various publicity products, including data sheets, pamphlets, CDs, etc., are being brought out for distribution. A new initiative has been taken to sensitize the senior school students on the latest results from Census 2001, to enable them to understand the changing profiles of social and economic condition of the people. Facilities are being extended enabling the users to obtain customized tables or maps for their use.

(iv) Technical Socio-demographic Study based on Census data:

(a) Updation and maintenance of rural and urban frame during the inter-censal period has been taken up for the use by various Government agencies, research and educational institutions etc. in the country which will be useful for final updation at the time of Houselisting Operations of 2011 Census. The first revision of the frame as on 1.1.2004 is in progress. Information on jurisdictional changes from all States have been collected and are being consolidated.

(b) The study on infrastructural facilities in different regions and levels and trends of urbanisation has been taken up with the objective to study the pattern of spatial distribution of amenities, like educational institutions, medical facilities, drinking water supply, approach road, post and telegraph, electric supply, etc., in rural areas (villages having population 5,000 and above) of different States and Union Territories. These were mostly covered by the Minimum Needs Programme. To achieve the target in a time bound manner and also the constraint to employ a large number of field staff to carry out survey in all large size villages of India the field survey was carried out in coordination with the Deptt. of Posts, Govt. of India for collection of empirical data. Field surveys in 19,054 villages have been initiated using field staff of Department of Posts. The fieldwork has been completed in 17,675 villages and is in progress in remaining 1,379 villages. Computerization of empirical data has been completed for 2,914 villages in different Census Directorates. Validation of filled-in village schedules has been completed for 10,897 villages. The Report on Population Projections for India and States – 2001 – 2026 has been finalised and sent for printing.

(v) **Training Unit:**

A training unit has been set up in the office of RGI under the tenth five plan (2002-2007) in 2002 with the focus on improving the knowledge, capability and performance of the staff of the ORGI. The following training programmes have been conducted:

1. Training for all officials of Statistical cadre.
2. IT training for all Non-IT officials.
3. Advanced training for JDCOs, DDCOs and the nominated officials drawn from the earlier trainings at 15 DDE centers with the help of guest lecturers from Population Research Centre, IIPS
4. Training for the officials of the Map Division and the DP Divisions
5. Training for Administrative officials at ISTM/ ORGI.

2. Since the inception of the scheme, a total 112 in-house training programmes have been organised covering various technical subjects handled by the office as well as the use of computers. 32 bi-monthly refresher training to officials in various Directorates of Census Operations have also been conducted.

(vi) Mother Tongue Survey of India:

A new scheme on Mother Tongue Survey of India proposed for implementation in 11th Five Year Plan relates to Survey of Mother Tongues which are not fully linguistically classified or tentatively classified or are unclassified. There are demands from the users of the linguistic data viz. Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education, Elementary Education, Ministry of Minority Affairs etc. to make available data about all communities irrespective of their size to safeguard and promote cultural and linguistic heritage in the country. For all purposes, the mother tongues should be distinctly classified in language tables to present the comprehensive linguistic profile of the country. The proposed Survey aims to present the comprehensive linguistic profile of the country and to achieve the classification/rationalization of mother tongues as returned in 2001 census.

(vii) Multipurpose National Identity Card (MNIC) Scheme:

The Government is contemplating preparation of National Register of Indian citizens and issue of Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) based on this register to all citizens of the country.

2. Given the complexities of the Multipurpose National Identity Card project, it was considered essential to go through a simulation exercise of preparation of National Registers, its updation, issue Identity Card etc. through a Pilot Project. The Pilot Project is under implementation in few selected sub-districts in various districts of thirteen States/ Uts with Legislature namely Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Uttranchal,

Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, West Wengal, Tripura, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Delhi covering a total population of approximately 31 lakh (28.62 lakh, excluding Assam). The Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure has approved the revised estimate of Rs. 44.36 crore for the pilot project.

Status of the Pilot Project

- (a) The citizen database is ready in which:-
1. Verification of persons has been completed for 87% of the population
 2. Manual and electronic coding of citizens and residents have been completed.
 3. Generation of Local Register of India Citizens (LRIC) and Local Register of Residents (LRR) is under progress after which the list will be displayed for the public.
- (b) All the MNIC Centres have been made ready for operations. The necessary hardware and software is in place and the centres have been connected through a leased line for data transmission.
- (c) The contract of production and distribution of smart cards have been given to a Consortium of Public Sector Undertaking. As per timelines agreed with the Consortium the distribution of identity cards will be completed by May 2007.

The implementation of national roll-out will depend on the experiences of the pilot project.

H. NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB):

The quantity of drug seized by Narcotics Control Bureau during the year 2004, 2005 and 2006 (upto 31.12.2006) are as under:-

Name of drug	(In Kg.)		
	2004	2005	(upto 31.12.2006)
Opium	20	0	788
Morphine	3	0	0
Heroin	468	260	245
Ganja	10502	5572	14919
Hashish	394	430	956
Cocaine	3	1	200
Methaqualone	0	330	20
Ephedrine	71	7	1151
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs)	2370	51	0
Amphetamine	0	0	0

The number of persons arrested/seizures made during 2006-07 (till 31.12. 2006) are as under:-

Indian	Foreigners	Seizures
207	53	176

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

I. DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

(i) Schemes Implemented by Central Hindi Training Institute (CHTI):

The CHTI is imparting training to Central Government employees relating to Hindi Language, Hindi Typing, Hindi Stenography and other Short-term Training Programmes besides conducting Hindi workshops. The number of Central Government employees trained during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto December,2006) alongwith the targets is given in the table below:-

(No. of employees trained)

Hindi teaching / training activities	Year 2005-2006		Year 2006-2007		Year 2007-08
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements (up to December, 2006)	Target
1. Hindi Language Training (Prabodh, Praveen, Pragya)					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme					
(B) Intensive Training	29,960	26,040	29,460	24,335	28,340
(C) Language correspondence course	4,860	3,118	4,860	1,772	5,130
	5,000	3,502	4,000	3,470	4,000
Total	39,820	32,660	38,320	29,577	37,470
2. Hindi Typing Training					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	3,460	2,222	3,300	2,119	3,280
(B) Intensive Training in typing	840	346	840	162	750
(C) typing correspondence course	1,000	1,056	1,000	1,010	1,000
Total	5,300	3,624	5,140	3,291	5,030
3. Hindi Stenography Training					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	1,730	648	1,650	581	1,640
(B) Intensive Training in Stenography	220	104	220	55	190
Total	1,950	752	1,870	636	1,830
4. Hindi workshops					
(i) workshops	15	41	15	25	12
(ii) trainees	450	831	450	363	360
5. Other short term training programmes					
(i) programmes	05 based on nominations	04 85 trainees	05 based on nominatio ns	03 70	08 based on nominations
(ii) trainees					

Ministries/Departments/Offices are not nominating the desired number of trainees for **Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya courses**. Moreover, the seating capacity in most of the training centres, which are made available by other offices, is 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, the trainees are private secretary/personal assistants to senior officers who reluctantly relieve them for training.

(ii) **Schemes of Central Translation Bureau (CTB):**

(a) **Translation work :**

In the Central Translation Bureau, a subordinate office of the Department of Official Language, 76,275 standard pages (46,200 pages through regular establishment and 30,075 pages under 'expansion of translation capacity' scheme) were translated during the year 2005-2006. 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 2006-2007 a total of 50,874 (32,185 + 18,689) standard pages have been translated upto December, 2006. 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 2007-2008.

(b) Translation Training Programmes :

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

Translation training related activities	Year 2005-2006		Year 2006-2007		Year 2007-2008
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement up to December, 2006)	Target
(1) Three Months' Translation Training Course	16 programmes 360 trainees	08 programmes 119 trainees	16 programmes 360 trainees	12 programmes 159 trainees	16 programmes 360 trainees
(2) 21 Days' Translation Training Course	02 programmes 30 trainees	01 programmes 22 trainees	02 programmes 30 trainees	01 programme 22 trainees	02 programmes 30 trainees
(3) Short Term Translation Training Course	17 programmes 415 trainees	10 programmes 256 trainees	17 programmes 415 trainees	17 programmes 413 trainees	17 programmes 415 trainees
(4) Advanced/Refresher Translation Training Course	06 programmes 90 trainees	03 programmes 39 trainees	06 programmes 90 trainees	05 programmes 79 trainees	06 programmes 90 trainees
(5) Training under National Training Policy	04 programmes 40 trainees	02 programmes 18 trainees	04 programmes 40 trainees	03 programmes 28 trainees	04 programmes 40 trainees

(iii) Technical cell activities:

The primary function of the Technical Cell is to publicise the facilities available for working in Hindi through electronic devices and to create a suitable environment for

the same. A detailed information about Hindi softwares in the electronic field is available on the website of the Department of Official Language.

2. The Technical Cell organizes 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 receive this training free of cost. During 2005-06, 100 training programmes were organized. During the year 2006-2007, 69 training programmes have been organized up to December, 2006 against a target of 100 training programme. It is proposed to organize 100 programmes of Hindi Computer Training during the year 2007-08 also.

3. The Technical Cell also organizes four Technical Seminars and Computer Exhibitions annually with a view to imparting the latest knowledge regarding bilingual (Hindi-English) Mechanical and Electronic aids. First Seminar out of the proposed seminars for the year 2006-07 was held at Cochin on 12-13 January, 2007 and there is also a target of organizing 04 technical seminars of this kind for the year 2007-08. The Technical Cell got developed the following Hindi softwares, in a phased manner, with the help of C-DAC, Pune :-

- (a) Under the LILA series softwares of LILA Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya courses for learning Hindi through English, Malayalam, Kannada, Tamil, Telegu, Bangla, Manipuri, Oriya and Assamese medium, have been made available on internet.
- (b) Mantra Rajbhasha' software through which translation of documents (circulars, orders, office memoranda) from English to Hindi on computer can be made available in the administrative, financial, agriculture and small scale industries domains. Standalone, internet and intranet versions of 'Mantra Rajbhasha' have also been made available.

- (c) “Shrutlekhan Rajbhasha” through which Hindi speech can be converted into Hindi text.

(iv) Publicity through Magazines, Journals and official language literature:

With a view to promotion and development of the Official Language Hindi in the Government machinery in an effective manner, 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 114 issue of this magazine have been published and 115th issue is under print. Apart from this, 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 for 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. The work is also being carried out for publishing ‘Manual’ containing different orders regarding Official Language updated up to June, 2005 and the 8th volume of the report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language. Besides this, ‘Antergati’, a collection of poems, has been published and distributed. ‘Chatushkone’ is under print. The final touches are being given for ‘Akshar’ publication in this series. “Hindi Patrika Award Scheme” has been introduced by this Department with a view to bringing Hindi magazines up to the desired standards which are published by the ministries/offices/undertakings etc. of the Central Government for maximum publicity and expansion of Official Language Hindi. Under this scheme, two awards each for ministries/departments and public sector undertakings are given for best magazines. Till date, 13 lists of standard Hindi books have been circulated covering 23,285 books. The work relating to printing of calendars and posters etc. and their distribution is also done by the Research Division.

(v) **Implementation aspect of the Official Language Policy of the Union Government:**

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. 255 Town Official Language Implementation Committees have so far been constituted including 06 newly constituted committees during the year 2005-06, in various towns of the country for coordination in implementation of the Official Language Policy and its propagation. As many as 360 meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees were held in the year 2005-06 against the target of 498 meetings. However, for some reasons such as transfer of Chairmen of some committees etc., two meetings of each committee could not be held during the year. 245 meetings of these committees have been held up to December, 2006 against a target of 510 meetings during 2006-07.

2. With a view to creating an ideal environment for Official Language Hindi, to discuss the problems in its implementation and giving impetus to implementation of official language policy in Central Government offices at regional basis, regional official language awards are given every year. Four Official Language Conferences have been held during the year 2005-06 at Thiruvananthapuram, Bhubaneswar, Dehradun and Mumbai. Target for 2006-07 is also to organize 4 such regional official language conferences, the first regional official language conference having been held at Cochin on 12-13 January, 2007. At the national level, Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Awards were given away (to Ministries/Departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Town Official Language Implementation Committees and for writing original books in Hindi) for the year 2004-05 on 14.9.2006 in Delhi.

3. During the year 2005-06, 1,556 inspections of the Central Government offices had been carried out against a target of 3,024 inspections for reviewing the progress regarding implementation of Official Language Policy and compliance of the Official

Language Rules made in this respect. A target of inspecting 3,024 offices has been fixed for the year 2006-07 also. A monthly target of 12 inspections per officer has been fixed. 1269 inspections of the Central Govt. Offices have been carried out till December,2006. 31,262 Government offices were notified under rule 10(4) of Official Languages Rules, 1976 upto December,2006.

J. REHABILITATION SCHEMES/PROJECTS:

The following ongoing Schemes are under implementation :

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

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 who arrived between 1.1.1964 and 25.3.1971 were called New Migrants. Out of the 41.17 Lakh old migrants, about 31.32 lakh got settled in West Bengal. The remaining old and new migrants have been rehabilitated in different States of the country under various schemes of the Government of India. The Rehabilitation of old migrants is by and large complete, barring a residuary scheme pertaining to regularization of 607 group of squatter's colonies 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. So far, 2334.41 acres of private land has been acquired and 730.56 acres of Central Government land has been transferred.

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

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. Brief description of the admissible benefits is as follows: -

- (a) Payment of ex-gratia @ Rs.25,000/- per family to non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb Niabat Area (1971)
- (b) Payment of ex-gratia @ of Rs.25,000 /- per family to displaced persons from POK (1947)
- (c) Payment of cash compensation for land deficiency at the maximum rate of Rs. 25,000/- per displaced persons family from POK (1947).
- (d) Payment of Rs.2 crore to be provided for the allotment of plots to those displaced persons who have already been settled in the state of J & K and who have not been allotted plots in the past.
- (e) Payment of Rs.25 lakh to the State Government for improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularized colonies.

A Committee headed by Divisional Commissioner, Jammu was also appointed to verify the genuine claims of eligible displaced persons 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 4988 eligible beneficiaries identified by the State Government of J& K, 3826 claims have been verified upto 31st December, 2006. Out of the 3826 cases verified by the Committee, the Government of J&K has dispersed an amount of Rs.4.20 crore to 1907 eligible claimants. Further, Chief Engineer, PHE, Government of J&K has prepared the estimates for Rs.25 lakh for installation of deep surface hand pumps in the displaced persons colonies of Jammu. The Amount will be reimbursed to the State Government on receipt of claims from the State Government.

2. As regards non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area(1971), the Committee has verified 1338 cases out of total of 1965 cased for payment of ex-gratia @ Rs. 25,000/- per eligible family. Government of India released Rs.83 lakh to Govt.

of J&K in March, 2004 for disbursement to eligible beneficiaries. The State Govt. has disbursed the amount to 332 eligible beneficiaries. A provision of Rs.2 crore has been made in B.E. 2006-07 for re-imbusement of claims of displaced persons of Pak Occupied Kashmir (POK). Till date (31.12.2006) no such claim has been received from Government of J&K.

(iii). Sri Lankan Refugees:

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	1983-1989	1,34,053
Second	1989-1991	1,22,078
Third	1996-2005	22,418
Fourth	2006	16,655*

(*Upto 31st December 2006)

Sri Lankan refugees are of the following categories:

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

2. 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. At present, about 69,700 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in one hundred and twenty two camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa. Besides, about 21,500 refugees are staying outside the camps of their own, after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

3. Government of India's approach is to discourage their movement but if any refugees belonging to these categories do come, they are granted relief on

humanitarian grounds with the ultimate object of repatriation back to Sri Lanka, i.e., the process of rehabilitation does not start in their cases and relief is given pending such repatriation. 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. 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. 368 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July 1983 to December 2006.

5. 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 1956 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 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.

(iv) Tibetan Refugees:

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 assistance towards temporary settlement. Care has been taken to retain their separate ethnic and cultural identity.

2. The current population of Tibetan refugees in India is about 1,08,414 (based on the demographic survey conducted by the 'Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama' in June 1998). 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 (35,002), Himachal Pradesh (19,593), Arunachal Pradesh (6,858), Uttar Pradesh (6,300) and Jammu & Kashmir (6,242). The Ministry of Home Affairs have spent an amount of about Rs.18.17 crore upto December, 2006 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees.

3. 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 5573 permits have been issued to foreigners till December 2006.

4. The Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees is almost complete and only two residuary housing schemes are at various stages of implementation in States of Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh. A provision of Rs. 10 lakh has been made in the budget for the year 2006-07 for the purpose. No claim has been received from state governments and hence no expenditure could be incurred during 2006-07.

K. POLICE NETWORK (POLNET)

POLNET is a Satellite based Police Telecommunication Network to Cater to the needs and maintenance of Law & Order in the Country, covering States, UTs, CPMFs and CPOs. The POLNET envisages installation of 852 Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs), 605 Multi Access Radio Telephony Base Station Units (MART BSUs) and 11,502 MART Radio Subscriber Units (MART RSUs) and hiring of a 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 31.12.2006 is as under:-

(Rs. In crore)

S. No.	Fund resources	Share from respective heads	Amount spent
1.	28 States from MPF Grant	63.653	57.530
2.	7 UTs from their own Budget	03.921	3.339
3.	6 CPMFs from their own Budget	10.402	10.304
4.	DCPW from their own Budget	21.084	20.294
	T O T A L	99.060	91.467

2. A Central HUB has been installed and commissioned at New Delhi and 852 VSATs as planned, have been installed and commissioned and are working satisfactorily. Although certain problems were encountered while installing MART systems to extend voice connectivity from VSAT locations upto Police Stations, the problems are being sorted out and 310 MART BSUs out of 605 and 2602 MART RSUs out of 11502 have so far been installed.

3. During the current year 2006-2007, an amount of Rs.41.29 lakh under "M&E" head of DCPW has been earmarked for making payment to M/s BEL towards the POLNET equipment costs and Rs.8.9 crore has been earmarked under "PSS" sub-head of DCPW towards the Transponder rental, License fees, Spectrum Charges etc.

L. NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES:

(i) National Disaster Management Authority:

National Disaster Management Authority has been established in accordance with the provisions of Disaster Management Act, 2005. The Authority interacts with various Ministries and Departments, State Governments, experts and other stakeholders to discharge its functions and responsibilities. The National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project and National Earthquake Mitigation Project, which were earlier proposed to be finalized and implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs, have now been entrusted to NDMA.

(ii) Capacity Building for Earthquake Risk Management:

National Programmes for capacity building for engineers and architects in earthquake Risk Management are under implementation. A total of 10,000 engineers and architects in various States are to be trained in earthquake resistant building design and technology under these programmes. Training of trainers for implementing the programmes at the State level has been arranged by engaging reputed institutes/colleges of engineering, technology, planning and architecture. Necessary funds are being provided to the State Governments for taking up the training. Assistance has also been provided to States for setting up hazard safety cells. The programme for engineers has a total outlay of Rs.12.36 crore and the programme for architects has an outlay of Rs.4.5 crore. Out of a target of 420 trainers, 188 have already been trained for the programme relating to engineers and against the target of 250 trainers, 201 have been trained for the programme relating to architects. 520 engineers have so far been trained at the State/UT level. Funds have already been released to 29 States/UTs for the training of engineers and 21 States/UTs for the training of architects. An expenditure of Rs.56.42 lakh has been incurred under these programmes in 2006-07 upto 31st December 2006.

(iii) Incident Command System:

In order to professionalize Emergency Response Management, an Incident Command System (ICS) is being introduced in the country. The system provides for specialist Incident Management Teams with an Incident Commander and officers trained in different aspects of Incident Management such as logistics, operations, planning, safety, media management. The Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of Administration, Mussoorie has been designated as the nodal training institute for the purpose of training of trainers in different modules of the Incident Command System. Officers of Central and State Governments are being trained in the different modules. The National Institute of Disaster Management is being assigned the responsibility for customization and adaptation of ICS modules to various scenarios and the entities envisaged by the Disaster Management Plans. NIDM would also assist the institutes designated as regional training institutes for ICS training and the state level administrative training institutes etc. in conducting ICS specific skill set programmes for the entities envisaged by the Disaster Management Plans. An expenditure of Rs.5.90 lakh has been incurred on assistance to identified Regional Training Institutes for training programmes on organization of Incident Command System(ICS).

(iv) National Disaster Response Force:

The National Disaster Response Force has been constituted by upgradation/conversion of 8 standard Battalions of Central Para Military Forces (i.e. two battalions each from BSF, CISF, CRPF and ITBP) to build them up as a Specialist Response Force to respond to disaster and disaster like situations. These battalions have been stationed at 8 different locations in the country and are being equipped with the state of art equipment. The NDRF will work under the general superintendence, direction and control of the National Disaster Management Authority. 191 trainers and 2850 NDRF personnel have already been trained in Medical First Response and Collapsed Structure Search & Rescue. 1365 personnel have been trained in swimming and about 50 personnel in slithering. Out of the eight battalions,

four are also being trained and equipped for nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological emergency response. The expenditure on training & equipping of NDRF battalions for disaster response is met by the concerned CPMFs out of their regular budget.

(v) National Institute of Disaster Management:

A National Centre for Disaster Management was established in the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) in 1995 with grant by the Government under the central sector plan scheme. The centre was upgraded and re-designated as National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and brought under the direct control of Ministry of Home Affairs w.e.f. 16.10.2003. The institute has since acquired the status of a statutory organization in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. NIDM has inter alia been entrusted with the responsibility to undertake training, research and documentation in disaster management and formulate/implement a comprehensive human resource development plan covering all aspects of disaster management.

2. NIDM is organizing 115 training programmes on different aspects of disaster management during 2006-07. 3510 senior and middle level government officials are proposed to be trained by NIDM all over the country during the year. The Institute has also conducted a two-week training programme for the senior officers of the Sri Lankan Government. A South Asian policy dialogue on disaster risk reduction and management was organized on 21-22 Aug., 2006 which was attended by more than 125 participants from all over South Asia. NIDM has entered into strategic alliance with various national and state level training and research institutions working on one or more areas of disaster management. NIDM has completed evaluation studies of drought relief work in the States of Rajasthan, Karnataka and Orissa. It has also completed evaluation of the first phase of the MHA-UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme. Besides, the SAARC Centre for Disaster Management has been formally inaugurated in NIDM on 10th October, 2006. NIDM incurred an expenditure of Rs.2.43 crore in 2006-07 (upto 31st December 2007) utilizing the unspent balance of

the grant assistance released to it in 2005-06 and no expenditure was incurred by the Government out of BE 2006-07 till 31st December 2006 on grant assistance to NIDM.

(vi) Disaster Risk Management Programme:

A DRMP has been taken up in 169 districts in 17 most hazard prone States with assistance from United Nations Development Programme(UNDP), USAID, European Union and few other international agencies. The programme aims at putting in place sustainable initiatives with the involvement of local self-government institutions and communities. The programme States are being assisted to draw up State, District and block level disaster management plans. Disaster management teams consisting of village volunteers are being trained in preparedness and response function such as search and rescue, first-aid, relief coordination, shelter management plans etc. Disaster management plans have been prepared for 66,160 villages, 14,422 Gram Panchayats, 858 Blocks and 140 Districts. Members of Disaster Management Committees are being trained. 5.20 lakh members at village level, 1.75 lakh at Gram Panchayat level, 38,706 at block level and 32,433 at district level have already been trained. In addition, a large number of volunteers and other stakeholders have been imparted training under the programme. As a component of this programme, an urban earthquake vulnerability risk reduction project has also been undertaken in 38 cities having a population of over five lakhs in seismic zones III, IV & V. External assistance for DRMP has been utilized directly and no expenditure has been incurred by the Government on the programme out of BE 2006-07 upto 31.12.2006.

(vii) Awareness Generation:

The Government has been persistently educating people about do's and don'ts during the disasters and disaster like situations through awareness campaigns implemented in association with DAVP, AIR and Doordarshan. An amount of Rs.5.80 crore has already been spent towards various awareness generation programmes during 2006-07. A further amount of Rs.9.2 crore has been placed at the disposal of

the National Disaster Management Authority(NDMA) for launching awareness generation programmes during 2006-07.

(viii) National Disaster Management Programme:

The Central Sector Plan Scheme on National Disaster Management Programme includes grants-in-aid to National Institute of Disaster Management and various Administrative Training Institutes/State Institutes of Rural Development or other training institutes identified by the State Governments, funding of professional services for various disaster management related activities, and contribution to international/inter-governmental bodies in the field of disaster management. An expenditure of Rs.1.14 crore has been incurred on the scheme during 2006-07 upto 31.12.2006.

(ix) Assistance to Jammu & Kashmir for earthquake relief operations:

Besides the assistance released to the Government of J&K from the National Calamity Contingency Fund for immediate rescue and relief measures in the areas affected by the severe earthquake on 8th October,2005, the Government of India approved a special package of Rs.242.95 crore during 2006-07 for procurement and supply of relief items, shelter material and for construction of temporary shelters and community halls. Out of this, an amount of Rs.134.04 crore has been released to the Govt. of J&K for construction of temporary shelters for those families whose houses were fully damaged and for procurement of school uniforms as well as sports goods/indoor games. The remaining amount is for reimbursing the concerned agencies of the Govt. of India which had supplied the relief and construction material.

(M) IMMIGRATION SERVICES:

The progress made in upgradation of immigration facilities during the last three years i.e. 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (up to December, 2006) is as under :

Sl. No.	Project	Financial Sanctions		Progress
		Year	Total Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	
1	Upgradation of Computer systems	Last three years	700.54	Computer Systems upgraded at 19 major Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). Action under progress at 12 ICPs.
2	Installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs)	- do -	1429.60	PRMs installed at 15 ICPs. Action under progress at 11 ICPs.
3	Upgradation of Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB) and installation of networking system.	2004-05	335.53	Action under progress.
4.	Installation of Questionable Document Examiner (QDX)	2005-06 2006-07	238.59	One QDX machine successfully piloted at Mumbai Airport. 37 QDX machines installed at 24 ICPs. 15 more machines have been purchased and installation under progress.
5	Installation of new Immigration Control System (ICS) software	2003-04	21.50	Installed at 17 major ICPs. Action under progress at 9 ICPs.
6	Implementation of Advance Passenger Information System (APIS)	2005-06	287.30	APIS successfully piloted at IGI Airport, Delhi from 1 st July, 2006. Action under progress for full-scale implementation at IGI Airport, Delhi and subsequent roll out to all international airports.

(N) TSUNAMI PROGRAMME

The Tsunami that struck the coast of India on 26th December 2004 was one of the worst natural calamities ever faced by the people of Southern India leaving behind unprecedented damage and destruction. The States/UTs affected in India are (a) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry.

2. Immediately after Tsunami disaster of December 2004, the Government of India approved a special package named as 'Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package' to provide assistance for immediate relief and response, revival of fishery and agriculture sectors, construction of temporary shelters and repair/reconstruction of infrastructure, special relief for orphans, unmarried girls, widows and disabled persons. The State/UT Government are implementing the Rajiv Gandhi Package with a financial outlay of Rs.1776.62 crore.

3. After the completion of the phase of rescue and immediate relief the Government has approved on 8th December, 2005 a Long Term Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme for the Tsunami affected States/UTs(TRP). The TRP is being looked after by the Core Group in the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has accordingly prepared a Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP) at an estimated cost of Rs.9822.10 crore, which is a multi-sectoral programme to be implemented over a period of four years commencing from 2005-06. The Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme approved in December 2005 has been reviewed by the Empowered Group of Ministers in January 2007 and a revised programme with an outlay of Rs.9822.10 crore to be implemented during the period 2005-06 to 2008-09 has been approved.

Sector-wise & State-wise Break-up of fund requirements is given as under :-

(Rs. in crore)

Head	Tamil Nadu	Kerala	Andhra Pradesh	Pudu Cherry	A& N Islands	Sub Total	Dept. of Shipping	Core Group	Grand Total
Housing	2795.07	45.54	2.30	108.07	1221.00	4171.98			4171.98
Fisheries & Livelihood	251.01	162.82	27.66	207.30	148.41	797.20	-	-	797.20
Agriculture & Livelihood	14.69	22.83	-	14.29	216.74	268.55	-	-	268.55
Ports & Jetties	78.86	44.02	-	1.00	299.55	423.43	678.48		1101.91
Roads & Bridges	551.22	92.51	-	97.37	200.22	941.32	-	-	941.32
Power & ICT	6.70	73.00	-	6.90	208.36	294.96	-	-	294.96
Water & Sewerage	127.01	132.17	-	15.72	37.94	312.84	-	-	312.84
Social Infrastructure & welfare	128.92	146.18	87.60	31.44	207.68	601.82	-	-	601.82
Environment & Coastal Protection	46.68	497.68	87.60	160.11	27.80	819.87	-	-	819.87
Tourism	-	100.00	-	-	67.00	167.00	-	-	167.00
Misc	124.00	100.00	-	4.50	10.00	238.50	-	-	238.50
TA	41.17	25.00	5.00	17.03	10.00	98.20	-	7.95	106.15
Total	4165.33	1441.75	210.16	663.73	2654.69	9135.66	678.48	7.95	9822.09

Rajiv Gandhi Package - Rs.1776.62 crore

External Agencies - Rs.3332.43 crore

Domestic Budgetary Support - Rs.4713.05 crore

Total - **Rs.9822.10 crore**

4. Out of total requirements of Rs.9822.10 crore, an amount of Rs.3332.43 crore is under Externally Aided Projects with the following composition :-

(a)	World Bank	-	Rs.2313.78 crore
(b)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	-	Rs.887.25 crore
(c)	International Fund for Agricultural Development(IFAD)	-	Rs.131.40 crore
	Total		----- Rs.3332.43 crore -----

5. The funds earmarked for implementation of TRP are being passed on to the States in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA). Funds for UTs are being routed through the Plan budget.

CHAPTER-V

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

The Demands for Grants Vol.I comprises 5 Grants pertaining to MHA and Vol.II comprises 5 Grants pertaining to 5 UTs. A synopsis of the Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates 2006-07 and Budget Estimates 2007-08 of the 10 Grants handled by MHA are as follows:-

REVENUE

(Rs. in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2006-2007			REVISED ESTIMATES 2006-2007			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2007-2008		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
50- Ministry of Home Affairs	20.00	739.50	759.50	21.02	738.74	759.76	34.00	731.82	765.82
51- Cabinet	0.00	216.06	216.06	0.00	288.47	288.47	0.00	205.37	205.37
52- Police	27.07	13950.02	13977.09	21.96	14205.02	14226.98	65.00	14277.49	14342.49
53-Other expdtr. of MHA	28.53	936.00	964.53	18.00	1414.00	1432.00	52.00	963.55	1015.55
54-transfers to UTs.	756.37	367.00	1123.37	600.00	467.00	1067.00	1187.76	367.00	1554.76
Total Revenue (Grant No 50-54)	831.97	16208.58	17040.55	660.98	17113.23	17774.21	1338.76	16545.23	17883.99
94 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	369.58	854.91	1224.49	348.56	908.91	1257.47	361.63	677.66	1039.29
95 – Chandigarh	131.63	963.25	1094.88	139.63	1011.08	1150.71	144.41	1028.16	1172.57
96 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35.09	46.03	81.12	35.09	47.03	82.12	42.51	49.15	91.66
97 – Daman & Diu	23.86	57.00	80.86	23.86	57.70	81.56	25.90	58.36	84.26
98 – Lakshadweep	32.76	179.71	212.47	32.76	219.72	252.48	60.57	218.46	279.03
Total Revenue (Grant No94-98)	592.92	2100.90	2693.82	579.90	2244.44	2824.34	635.02	2031.79	2666.81
Total – 10 Grants (Revenue)	1424.89	18309.48	19734.37	1240.88	19357.67	20598.55	1973.78	18577.02	20550.80

CAPITAL

(Rs. in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2006-2007			REVISED ESTIMATES 2006-2007			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2007-2008		
	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
50-Ministry of Home Affairs	4.50	37.00	41.50	2.98	31.26	34.24	2.50	68.18	70.68
51-Cabinet	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	2.85	2.85	0.00	33.36	33.36
52-Police	285.75	1770.98	2056.73	253.04	1749.98	2003.02	305.50	4237.51	4543.01
53-Other expenditure of MHA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.45	19.45
54-Transfers to UTs.	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
Total Capital (Grant No 50-54)	290.25	1882.98	2173.23	256.02	1856.09	2112.11	308.00	4430.50	4738.50
94 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	749.49	2.09	751.58	551.44	2.09	553.53	791.30	22.34	813.64
95 – Chandigarh	85.03	-149.25	-64.22	110.37	-171.08	-60.71	123.22	-193.16	-69.94
96 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35.33	3.97	39.30	35.33	3.97	39.30	35.27	3.85	39.12
97 – Daman & Diu	40.26	0.00	40.26	40.26	0.00	40.26	44.98	0.64	45.62
98 – Lakshadweep	168.93	0.29	169.22	176.24	0.28	176.52	161.54	3.89	165.43
Total Capital Grant No.94-98)	1079.04	-142.90	936.14	913.64	-164.74	748.90	1156.31	-162.44	993.87
Total – 10 Grants (Capital)	1369.29	1740.08	3109.37	1169.66	1691.35	2861.01	1464.31	4268.06	5732.37
GRAND TOTAL 10 GRANTS (REVENUE + CAPITAL)	2794.18	20049.56	22843.74	2410.54	21049.02	23459.56	3438.09	22845.08	26283.17

Note:- The above estimates are net of recoveries.

2. Grant No.51-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 Demand for Grants of MHA and Grant No.54-Transfer to UTs, the schemes are scrutinized and sanctioned by the Ministries under whose purview the scheme is covered. Thus effectively only 3 Grants are controlled and administered by the Ministry. They are:-

1. **Grant No. 50 – Ministry of Home Affairs**
2. **Grant No. 52 – Police**
3. **Grant No. 53 – Other Expenditure of MHA**

3. The actual expenditures of the last 2 years, BE/RE 2005-06, 2006-2007 and percentage variations with reference to preceding years of these three Grants are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Grant	Actuals 2004-2005	Actuals 2005-2006	Percentage variation w.r.t. preceding year	BE 2005-06	RE 2005-06	BE 2006-07	RE 2006-07	Percentage variation w.r.t. preceding year
50-MHA	724.03	739.23	2.10%	946.37	781.00	801.00	794.00	(-) 15.36%
52-Police	12594.79	14885.79	18.2%	14772.00	14945.00	16033.82	16230.00	8.54%
53-Other Exp. of MHA	835.29	815.15	(-)2.41%	1107.00	907.00	964.53	1432.00	(-)12.87%

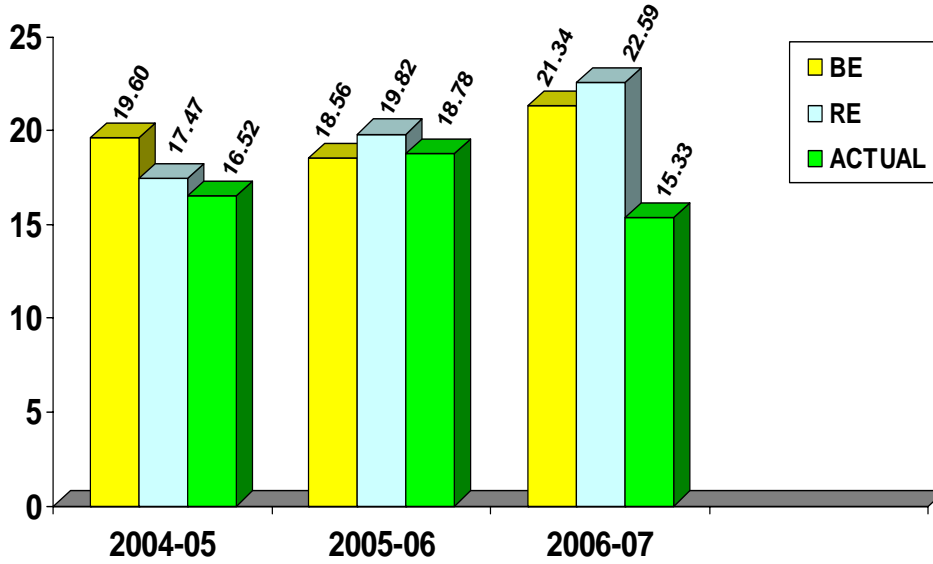
4. The Graphs in the following pages depict budgetary allocation and its utilization in the preceding three years in respect of Major Schemes administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

GRANT NO. 50 - MHA

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

Rupees in Crores

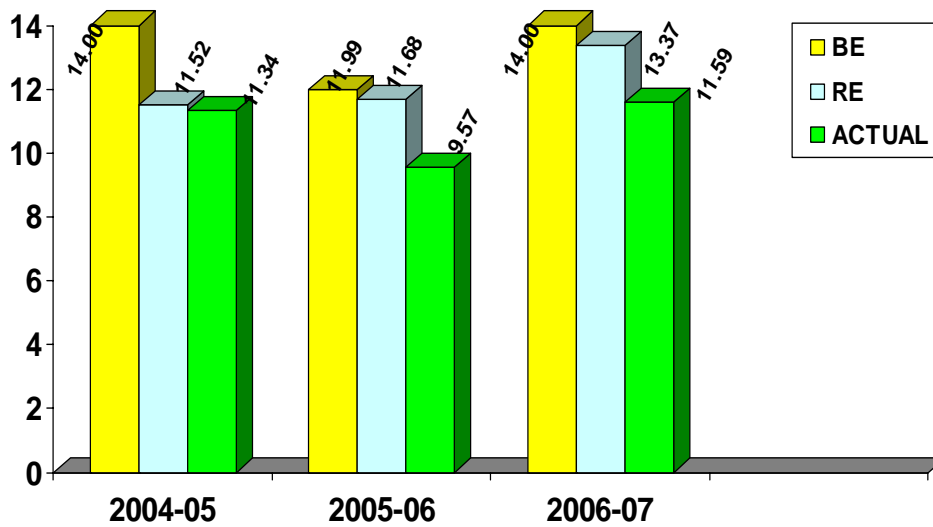


*Actuals upto 31-12-2006

SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

Rupees in Crores

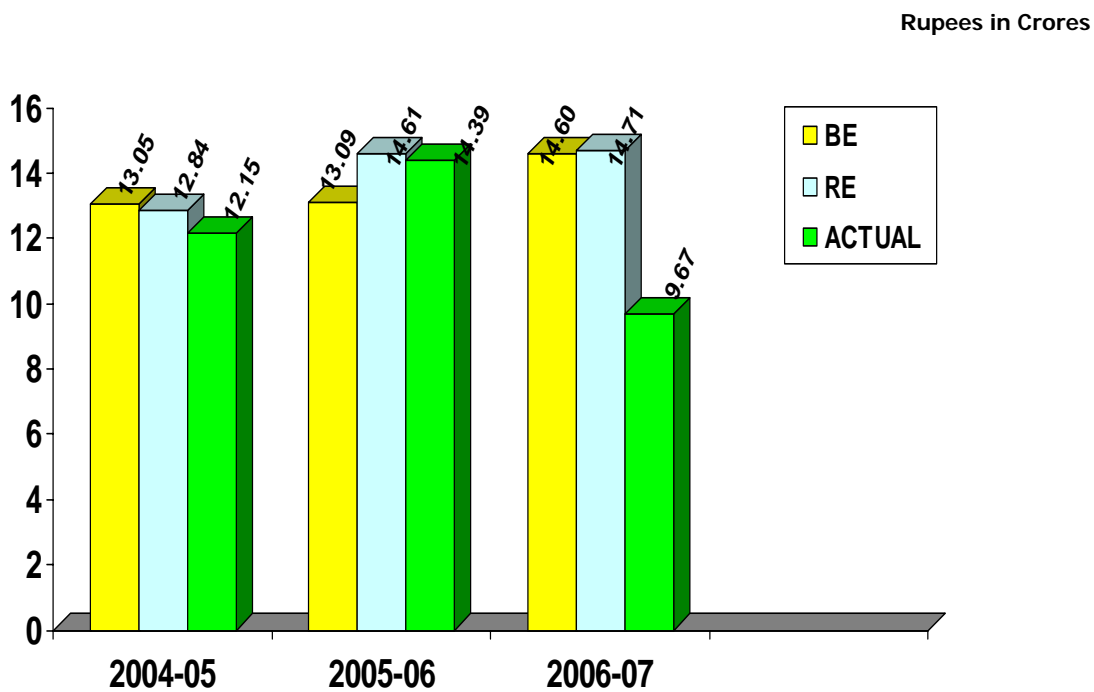


*Actuals upto 31-12-2006

GRANT NO. 50 - MHA

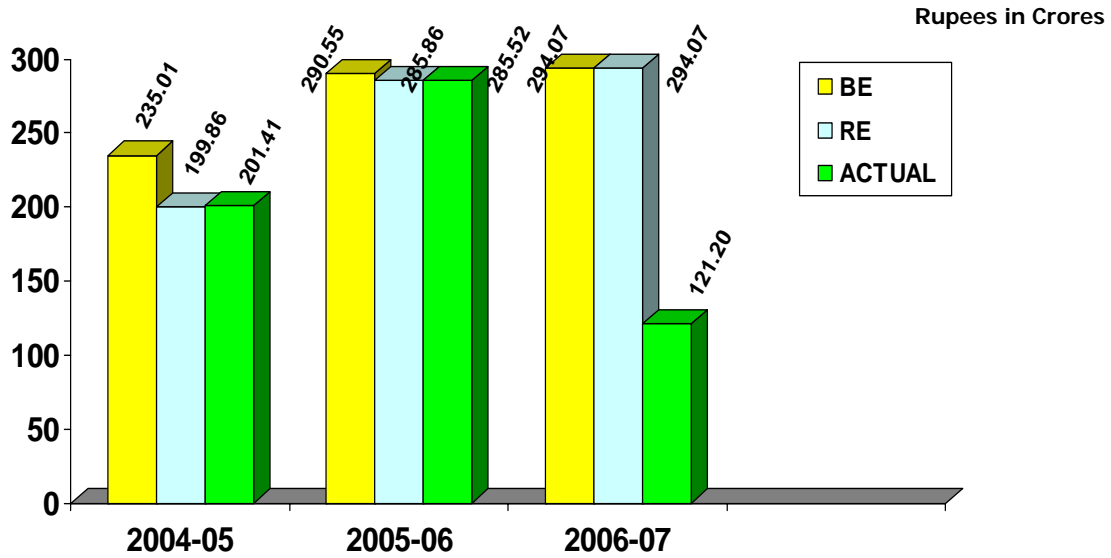
NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



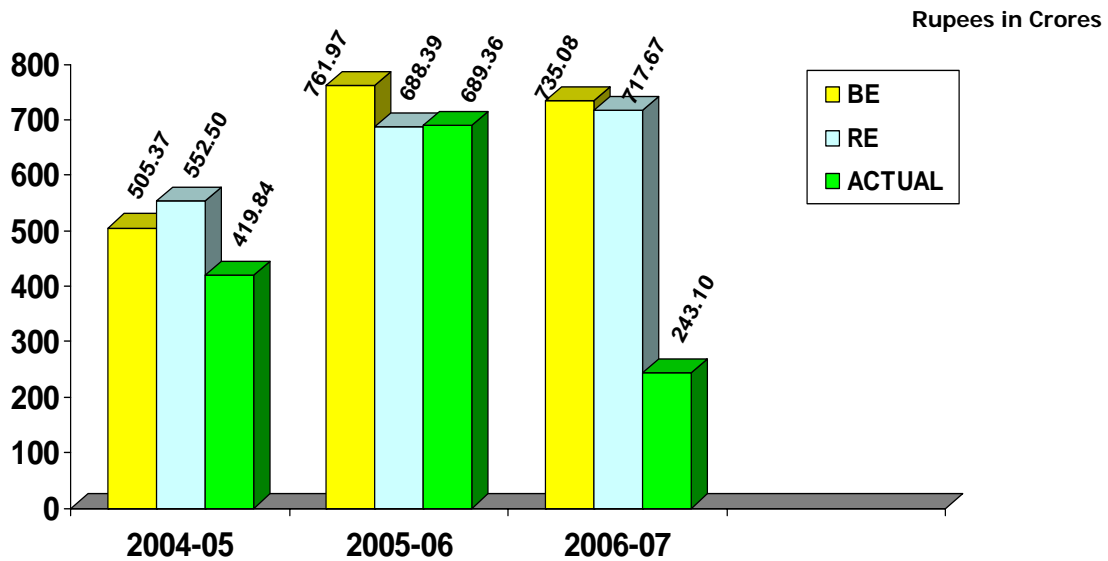
* Actuals upto 31-12-2006

GRANT NO. 52 - POLICE
INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER WORKS
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



* Actuals upto 31-12-2006

INDO BANGLADESH BORDER (ROAD & FENCING) PROJECT
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

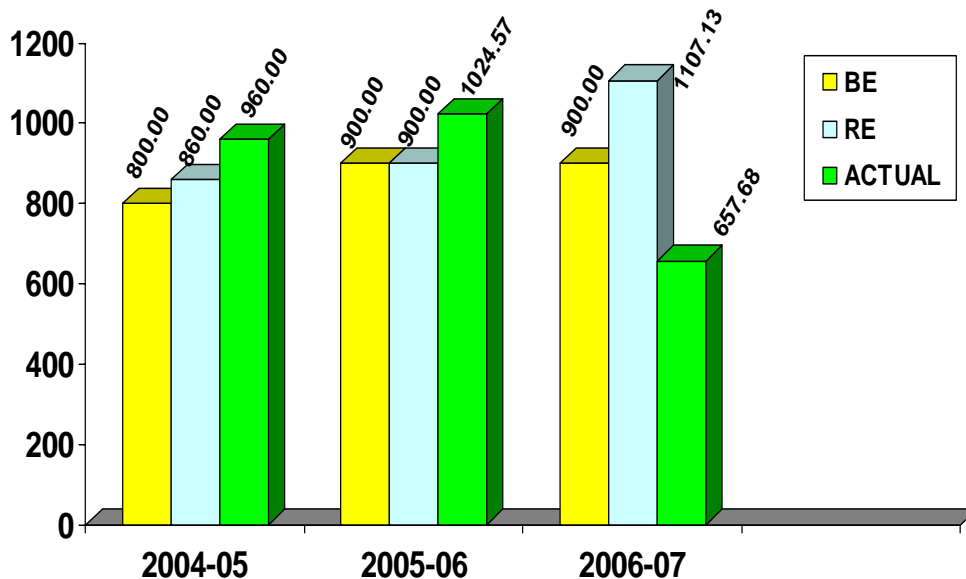


* Actuals upto 31-12-2006

GRANT NO. 52 - POLICE
MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

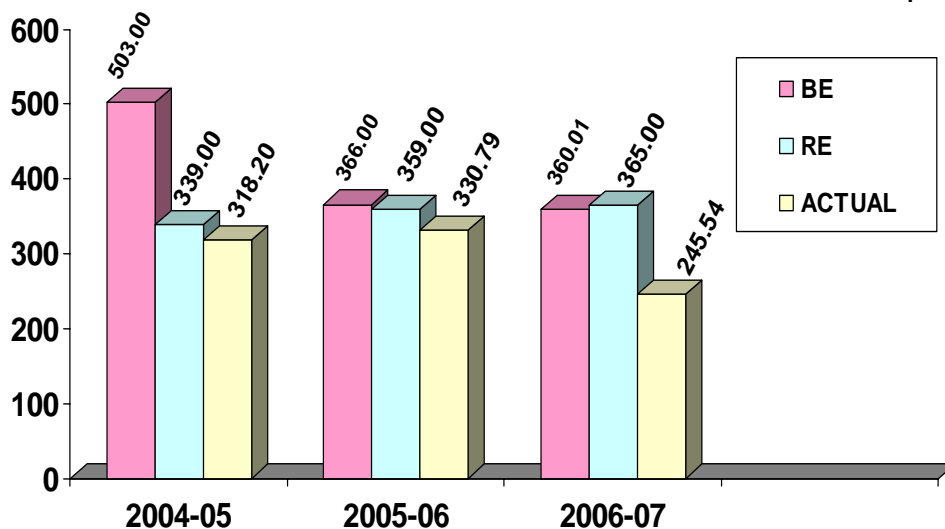
Rupees in Crores



* Actuals upto 31-12-2006

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR THE YEAR 2004-05,2005-06 & 2006-07
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

Rupees in Crores

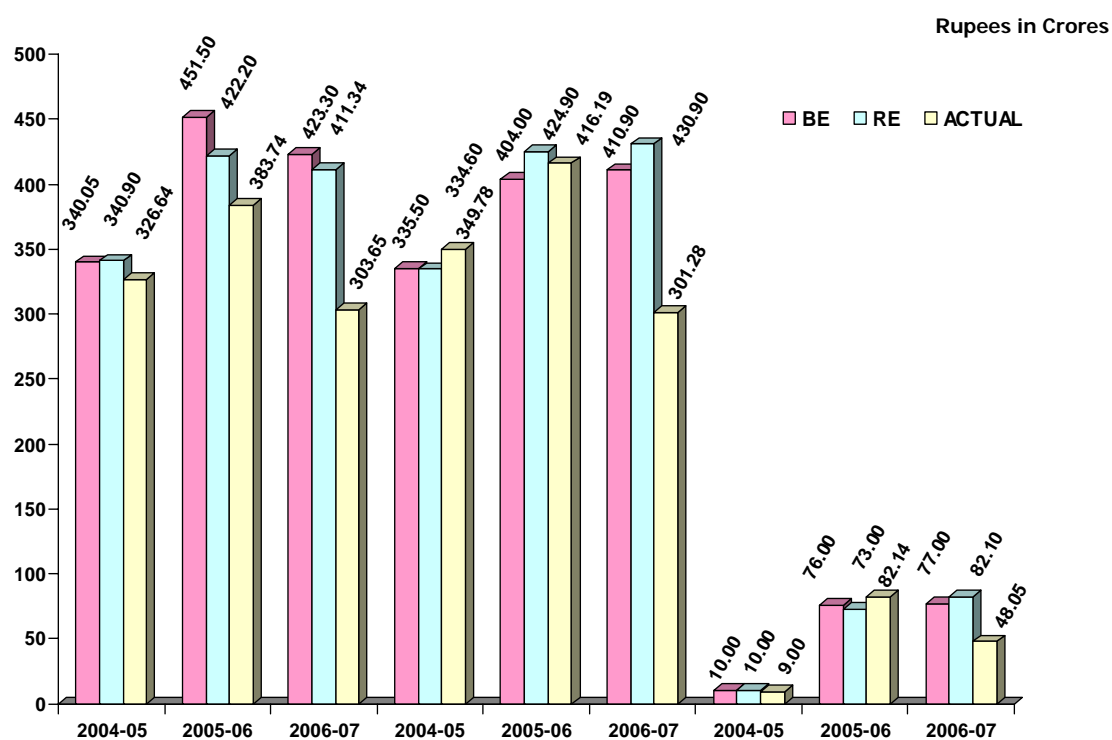


* Actuals upto 31-12-2006

GRAND 52-POLICE

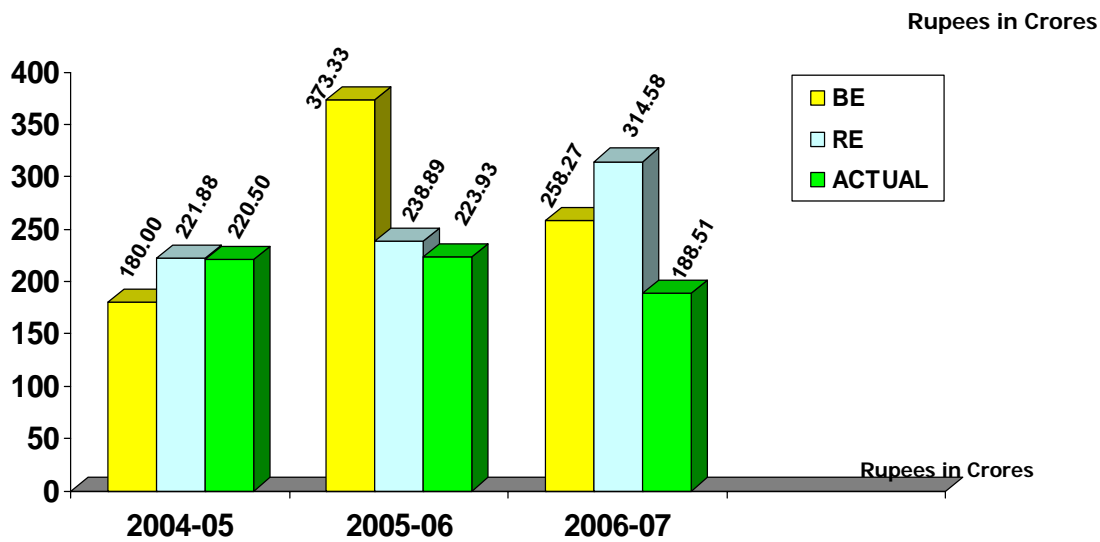
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL PARAMILITARY FORCES DURING 2004-05, 2005-06 & 2006-07

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



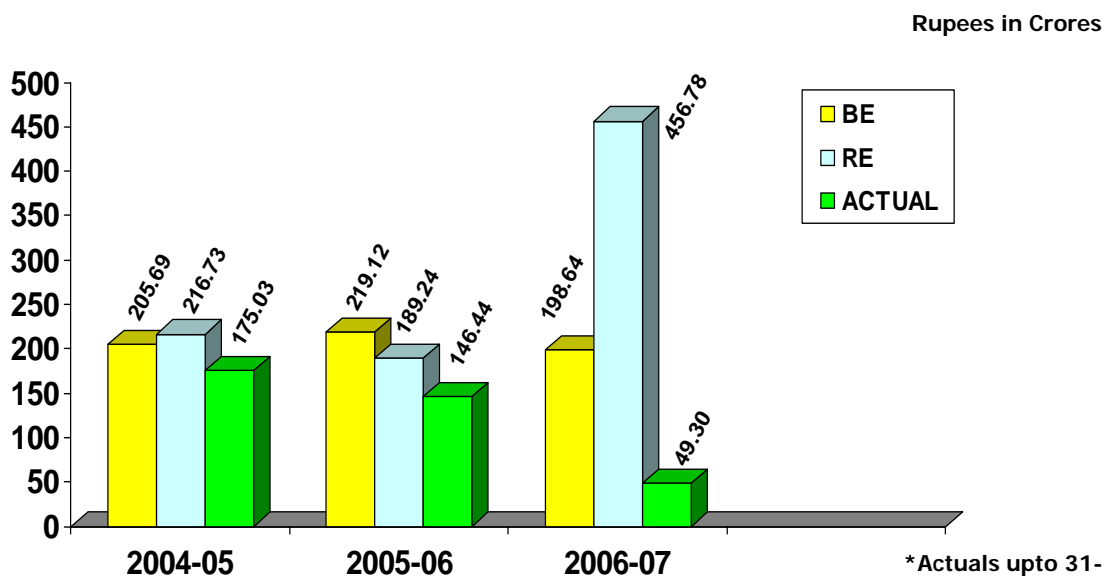
* Actuals upto 31-12-2006

GRANT NO. 53 - OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA
MODERNISATION OF PRISON ADMINISTRATION
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



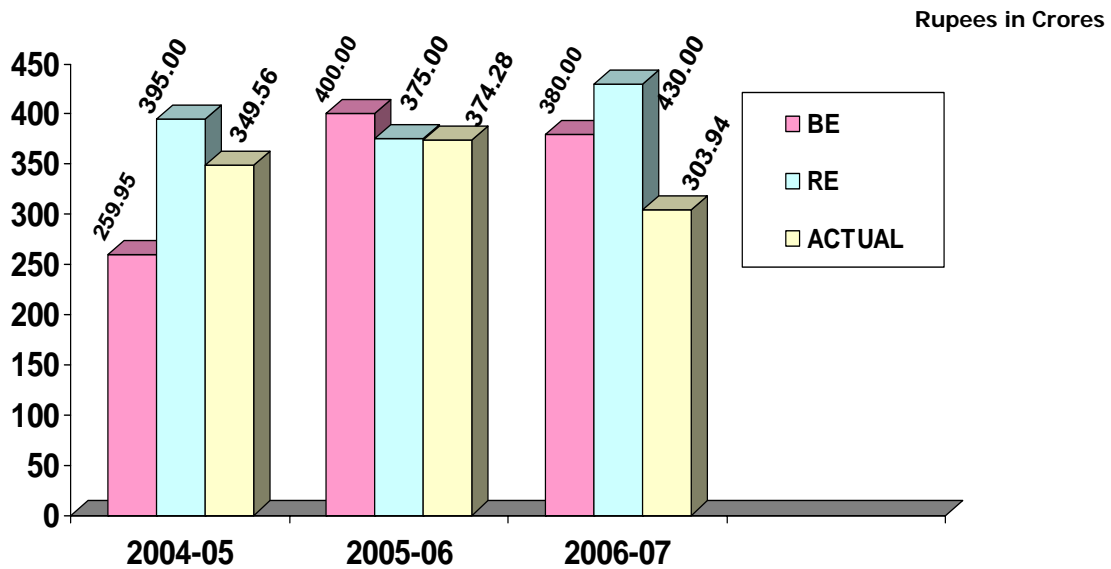
* Actuals upto 31-12-2006

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SCHEMES OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATES
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



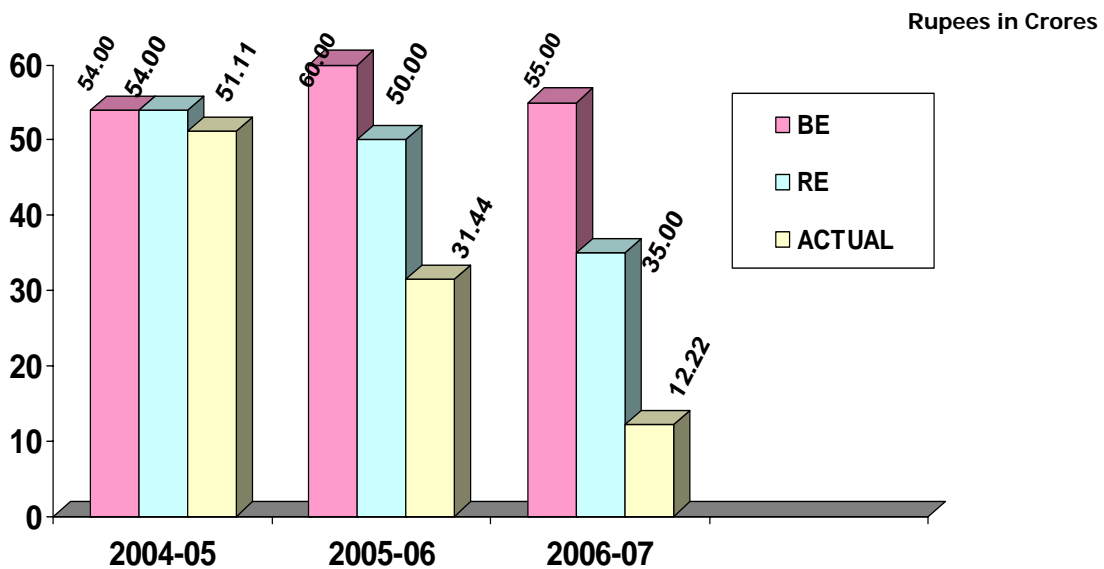
GRANT NO. 53 - OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

**SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN PENSION FOR 2004-05, 2005-06 & 2006-07
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS**



* Actuals upto 31-12-2006

**FREE RAILWAY PASSES TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS 2004-05, 2005-06 & 2006-07
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS**



* Actuals upto 31-12-2006

Ministry of Home Affairs Police

Central Paramilitary Forces Budgetary Provision Vs. Actual Expenditure Trends in Grants under MHA for 2003-2004 to 2005-2006

(Rupees in crore)

Deptt.	Trend for the year 2003-2004				Trend for the year 2004-2005				Trend for the year 2005-2006			
	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	1918.08	2087.86	2089.62	1.76	2330.53	2518.41	2516.97	-1.44	2700.40	2909.00	2910.60	1.60
BSF	2499.04	2605.82	2604.71	-1.11	2957.79	2847.06	2846.35	-0.71	3221.12	3264.69	3265.83	1.14
CISF	882.16	938.72	937.85	-0.87	972.18	1017.39	1017.19	-0.20	1084.29	1091.98	1091.30	-0.68
ITBP	441.52	467.96	468.20	0.24	534.26	552.53	551.24	-1.29	560.65	576.65	576.38	-0.27
Delhi Police	899.50	1052.67	1052.66	-0.01	964.36	1197.04	1196.89	-0.15	1249.64	1293.85	1293.05	-0.80
NSG	100.78	109.30	108.97	-0.33	125.28	117.35	117.09	-0.26	129.76	129.74	129.21	-0.53
AR	749.76	770.22	768.95	-1.27	839.82	848.34	831.47	-16.87	1020.63	1128.22	1105.97	-22.25
IB	347.36	352.65	348.46	-4.19	371.60	381.71	379.04	-2.67	376.92	382.51	382.19	-0.32
S.S.B.	335.56	305.25	304.81	-0.44	358.15	354.78	353.17	-1.61	532.92	505.70	497.37	-8.33
TOTAL	8173.76	8690.45	8684.23	-6.22	9453.97	9834.61	9809.41	-25.20	10876.33	11282.34	11251.90	-30.44
CAPITAL												
CRPF	168.00	213.00	213.05	0.05	243.00	243.00	242.77	-0.23	318.00	319.10	318.21	-0.89
BSF	275.40	284.66	278.80	-5.86	141.35	162.08	161.10	-0.98	308.82	251.59	241.39	-10.20
CISF	44.58	44.58	44.52	-0.06	44.30	44.30	43.85	-0.45	41.00	42.90	42.77	-0.13
ITBP	39.00	68.69	66.90	-1.70	52.00	47.40	47.18	-0.22	72.00	65.86	59.53	-6.33
Delhi Police	80.50	84.50	84.50	0.00	96.00	93.00	92.99	-0.01	96.00	96.00	96.00	0
NSG	7.80	9.10	8.05	-1.05	15.00	11.50	11.02	-0.48	13.50	12.79	12.79	0
AR	111.00	158.00	158.70	0.70	145.00	175.00	174.91	-0.09	185.00	210.00	208.64	-1.36
IB	15.00	16.90	15.32	-1.58	16.75	17.73	17.65	-0.08	16.75	17.64	17.17	-0.47
S.S.B.	5.70	12.00	11.44	-0.56	45.00	29.00	28.55	-0.45	80.00	83.24	83.88	0.64
TOTAL	746.98	891.43	881.28	-10.06	798.40	823.01	820.02	-2.99	1131.07	1099.12	1080.38	-18.74
GRAND TOTAL	8920.74	9581.88	9565.52	-16.88	10252.37	10657.62	10629.43	-28.19	12007.40	12381.46	12332.28	-49.18

Summary of Budget and Expenditure for 2005-2006

(Rupees in crore)

Grant No	B.E.	Suppl.	Total Grant	Actual Expenditure	+ Excess - Saving	% Of Saving / Excess With reference to total grant
1	2	3	4	5		7
50 – MHA	946.39	0.02	946.41	739.23	-207.18	21.89
52 – Police	14880.60	290.01	15170.61	14885.79	-284.82	1.88
53 - Other Exp. of MHA	1107.00	0.02	1107.02	815.15	-291.87	26.36
Total	16933.99	290.05	17224.04	16440.17	-783.87	4.55

COMPARISON OF OBJECT HEADWISE EXPENDITURE GRANT NO. 50- MHA, 52- POLICE & 53-OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA FOR THE YEARS 2003-04 TO 2005-06

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	POLICE			MHA			OTHER EXP OF MHA			TOTAL OF ALL GRANTS YEAR WISE		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	Salary	5656.33	6374.63	7097.71	367.12	391.62	408.51	0.00	0.00	0.13	6023.45	6766.25	7506.35
2	Wages	1.98	2.06	2.27	4.25	4.67	5.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.23	6.73	7.59
3	Overtime	0.50	0.46	0.50	1.43	1.05	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.93	1.51	1.52
4	Rewards	0.36	0.38	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.38	5.00
5	Medical Treatment	0.00	44.33	57.46	0.00	7.92	9.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.25	67.09
6	DTE	327.86	351.33	451.42	16.96	18.06	18.94	0.00	0.00	0.36	344.82	369.39	470.72
7	FTE	1.43	0.85	1.73	2.21	1.55	1.75	0.21	0.30	0.18	3.85	2.70	3.66
8	Other Expenses	200.64	217.74	248.16	49.29	47.35	47.91	0.00	0.01	2.39	249.93	265.10	298.46
9	RRT	6.83	7.77	10.31	8.75	9.20	9.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.58	16.97	20.23
10	Publication	4.55	4.54	4.61	5.86	5.74	3.14	0.00	0.00	0.02	10.41	10.28	7.77
11	BCTT	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.41	0.54
12	Other Admn Exp	2.11	2.12	3.19	3.27	3.41	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	5.38	5.53	7.33
13	Suppl & Material	4.21	4.45	4.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.21	4.45	4.58
15	Arms & Ammunition	557.59	555.95	790.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	557.59	555.95	790.97
16	Ration	575.70	603.92	689.84	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	575.75	603.95	689.88
17	Petrol, Oil, Lubricants	121.59	170.05	227.90	0.25	0.24	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	121.84	170.29	228.45
18	Clothing & Tentage	158.45	215.60	333.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	158.45	215.60	333.01
19	Minor Works	123.05	140.85	161.21	5.17	8.68	8.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.22	149.53	169.38
20	Prof. Services	454.13	531.60	283.75	7.81	11.70	9.81	0.19	1.36	1.72	462.13	544.66	295.28
21	Grant-in-Aid	1145.44	1337.68	1414.51	95.43	65.28	77.23	414.18	395.34	336.29	1655.05	1798.30	1828.03
22	Scholarship	0.32	0.38	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.33	0.40	0.41
23	Secret Service	6.76	6.97	7.76	32.45	43.95	41.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.21	50.92	49.67
24	Other Charges	173.89	192.37	644.17	6.92	6.70	12.12	41.68	63.95	41.92	222.49	263.02	698.21
25	Motor Vehicle	214.75	249.57	218.21	5.74	6.29	10.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	220.49	255.86	228.36
26	Mach. & Equip	273.74	222.71	328.76	59.89	54.35	34.17	0.01	1.59	32.65	333.64	278.65	395.58
27	Major Works	1172.96	1339.90	1886.58	16.34	22.19	24.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	1189.30	1362.09	1910.85
28	Loans & Advances	15.63	11.87	6.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.63	11.87	6.43
29	Lump sum Provision	30.00	0.00	0.00	1.18	1.31	1.13	0.06	0.05	0.00	31.24	1.36	1.13
30	Adv. & Publicity	3.84	4.71	5.53	5.69	10.96	7.55	0.03	2.96	5.20	9.56	18.63	18.28
31	Pensionary Charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	259.75	349.57	374.28	259.75	349.57	374.28
32	Subsidies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	19.74	20.00	20.00	19.74
33	Contribution	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	1.78	1.26	0.13	0.14	0.13	1.73	1.92	1.39
34	Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
											0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	11234.64	12594.79	14885.79	697.66	724.03	739.23	736.25	835.29	815.15	12668.55	14154.11	16440.17

**UTILISATION CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT
OF GRANTS/LOANS RELEASED UPTO 31ST MARCH 2005**

No. of UCs due in r/o grants released upto March 2005	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 31.12.2006	Amount involved on outstanding UCs (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
167	1572.95	124	1532.55	43	40.40

Efforts are made to obtain Utilization Certificates (UCs) as per the guidelines issued by Government of India from time to time, which has resulted in reduction of outstanding UCs from 167 in March 2005 (Rs.1572.95 crore) to 43 UCs on 31.12.2006(Rs.40.40 crore)

UNSPENT BALANCES AS ON 31.12.2006

A. UNSPENT BALANCES WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS

(Rs. in crore)

1	Scheme for Modernisation of Police Forces	47.81
2	Reimbursement of contingent or other expenditure under the provisions of Indian Census Act, 1948	259.98
3	Displaced persons from Pak Occupied Kashmir and Chhamb Niyabat Area	1.97
4	Scheme for Modernisation of Prisons	48.28
	TOTAL	358.04

B. UNSPENT BALANCES WITH IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

(Rs. in crore)

S. No	Scheme	Agency	Unspent Balance
1	Construction of Indo-Bangladesh Border Works	CPWD, BRO, Assam PWD, Tripura PWD, EPIL, IRCON, NPCC and NBCC	122.07
2	Publicity and Purchase of machinery & equipment under the provisions of Indian Census Act, 1948	AIR, DAVP, Prasar Bharti, Deptt. of Posts, and NIC	13.18
3	Disaster Management	Govts of HP, J&K, Bihar and ATIs etc. in AP, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Goa, Gujrat, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, MP, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Tripura, Uttarakhand, WB.	0.90
4	National Institute of Disaster Management	(NIDM), New Delhi	2.43
5	Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Admn, Mussorie	L.B.S.N Academy of Admn, Mussorie	0.12
6	Civil Action Programme	Army/Central Police Forces	1.70
	Total		140.40

CHAPTER – VI

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES

National Human Rights Commission is the only statutory and autonomous organization functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2. The National Human Rights Commissions has been set up under the Protection of Human Rights Act.1993 for better protection of human rights and for matters connected therewith. The Commission has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit under the Civil Procedure Code while inquiring into the complaints under the Act. This includes the power to require any person to furnish information and any person so required is legally bound to furnish such information . The Commission can , if it so desires for the purpose of conducting any investigation pertaining to an inquiry , utilize the services of any officers / investigating agency of the Central Government or any State Government with the concurrence of such Government. The aim is not to erect a stand alone institution which will function as a Super – Court or investigation agency, but an institution, which, while retaining the independence and authority, can serve to further strengthen the institutional arrangement already in place, by providing a sharper focus to issues relating to human rights and violations thereof ,and thereby bring about a greater sense of accountability on the system on this score.

3. Considering the size of the country, provision has been made in the Act for setting up of a similar Commission at the State level also. Eighteen States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam,Bihar, Chattishgarh , Gujarat,Himachal Pradesh,

Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka ,Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra , Manipur ,Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, have already set up State Commissions under the Act.

4. The National Human Rights Commission has been investigating and recommending action in a number of landmark events such as cyclone relief operations in Orrisa , in the rehabilitation of people affected by the earthquake in Gujarat, communal riots in Gujrat, etc. Apart from what could be considered as gross violation of human rights , the NHRC has also intervened in matters such as child labour , health of mentally ill patients in various States , improvement of conditions of persons in the jails , assuring AIDS patients of their rights to treatment and many other such issues , which could not always be resolved timely by courts of law due to the heavy pendency of cases in the courts .

5. The National Human Rights Commission has , in order to lower the incidents of custodial deaths and custodial rapes, issued a circular to all the State Governments and Union Territories directing that all custodial deaths/rapes should be reported to the Secretary General of the NHRC within 24 hours of occurrence of the incident, and failure to report promptly would give rise to presumption that there was an attempt to suppress the incident .The above directions of the National Human Rights Commission are being followed by all State Governments and the Union Territories, which has resulted in a better awareness amongst the custodians of the nature and gravity of there crimes.

6. In terms of Section 20 of the Act , the Commission shall submit an Annual Report to the Central Government, and the Central Government shall cause the Annual Report of the Commission to be laid before each House of Parliament. So far 11 Annual Reports of the Commission have been laid before each House of Parliament.

CHAPTER – VII

FOLLOW UP ACTION AFTER PRESENTATION OF OUTCOME BUDGET

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. CPWD, BRO, CDA 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 in both the Plan and Non Plan segments. On this basis, regular monitoring of the financial progress is done in MHA to ensure that the various divisions in the Ministry utilize their funds in a proportionate manner through the year, rather than rushing into expenditures during the last quarter of the financial year.

2. Regular Review meetings are also held in the Ministry so as to sensitize the administrative divisions of MHA who have not been adhering to proportionate expenditure. These reviews also serve the purpose of locating savings, etc., which can later be gainfully and timely re-appropriated to other Divisions/Organizations, who are in need of additional funds. The administrative divisions of MHA also periodically monitor the physical and financial progress of schemes and programmes.

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 that the financial as well as physical targets are achieved.

4. In addition to the above, Ministry of Home Affairs also releases financial data on its website every month 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 Central Sponsored Schemes/State Plans and
- (iv) Major Scheme wise Statement of Expenditure

5. These Statements are uploaded monthly 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.

